

RESTLESS
DEVELOPMENT
THE YOUTH-LED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



YOUTH MANIFESTO

2015 – 2020

WHAT TANZANIAN YOUTH WANT TO SEE IN THE COMING FIVE YEARS



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IN COLLABORATION WITH:

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immune Deficiency Syndrome
BVR	Biometric Voters Registration
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labor Organization
LGA	Local Government Authorities
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
SACCOS	Savings and Crediting Cooperative Society
THDR	Tanzania Human Development Report
TYVA	Tanzania Youth Visio Association
WHO	World Health Organizations
YOA	Youth For Africa
YUNA	Youth of United Nations Association of Tanzania
ZAFAYCO	Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges Organization

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To all those who have in one way or the other contributed to the 2015 Youth Manifesto process but have not been mentioned here, we say 'thank you' for the good work.

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RahmaBajun

Senior Project Coordinator, Restless Development.

Foreword

The opportunities and challenges that present themselves in a country like Tanzania experiencing peak youth are enormous. Young people stand at the intersection of current trends and pressures to demonstrate the role and influence they can play not only in contributing to development targets in Tanzania but also at global level.

More than ever, better youth sector coordination, scale up of support and delivery of quality programmes with and for young people is critical in ensuring their voices, priorities and needs are on the table in a constructive way. Over the last 5 months, Restless Development in partnership with Tanzania Youth Vision Association (TYVA), FEMINA, Youth of United Nations Association (YUNA), Youth for Africa (YOA), TAMASHA and Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges (ZAFAYCO) conducted consultations, with young people in 19 regions of Tanzania with the aim to identify their key priorities in the next five years. The broad consultations culminated into the 2015 Tanzania youth elections manifesto that highlights 10 key priorities that young people would like their leaders to make a commitment to addressing. The identified priorities – undoubtedly are important issues not just for young people but for the future development of Tanzania

The challenge to young people is that they must strive to see beyond these commitments they are seeking for. They must see themselves as the drivers of the implementation of MKUKUTA II/III, BRN and Tanzania vision 2025 and global goals; a fact emphasized by UN secretary general Ban Ki Moon:

“Young people will be the torch bearers of the next sustainable development agenda through 2030. We must ensure that this transition, while protecting the planet, leaves no one behind.”

The government of Tanzania in conjunction with all stakeholders has a unique opportunity to foster a new generation that is equipped with the skills to lead, play a role in shaping the future of Tanzania as decision-makers, implementers of development goals and at the same time continuously monitor their implementation to hold their leaders into account. Youth serving/led organizations will continue creating a generation of young people committed to development of Tanzania

Margaret Mliwa

Country Director, Restless Development– Tanzania

INTRODUCTION

0.1 Background

A manifesto is a public declaration of intentions, opinions, objectives, or motives which might be issued by a political party, government, civil society organizations (CSOs) or a coalition of organizations sharing objectives¹. In Tanzania, the word “manifesto” is very common in politics. Typically in the run up to general elections, political parties will issue statements regarding developmental issues that the party plans to address if voted into power. To some extent, different CSOs defending interests of social groups such as youths, women, the disabled and others will also issue these statements, which carry their issues to the political parties.

The movement to develop a National Youth Manifesto in Tanzania dates back in 2005 General Elections. It was continued through the 2010 general election. This movement was initiated by the Tanzania Youth Vision Association (TYVA) and involved youth from different organizations nationwide. In previous instances these statements have been referred to as a youth agenda and not a youth manifesto.

Towards this year’s general elections, the coalition of youth CSOs in Tanzania worked together to collect youth views regarding development priorities they wanted the in-coming government to focus on. The coalition was made of up of the following organizations; Restless Development, TYVA, FEMINA, TAMASHA, Youth For Africa (YOA), Youth of the United Nations Association (YUNA), Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges Organization (ZAFAYCO) and Salama Foundation. The collection of youth voices was guided by the theme; “Tanzania We Want in Five Years”

1.2 Objectives of the Youth Manifesto

- 0.1.1 To determine the involvement and engagement of youth in civic participation and their views on the national and international development initiatives for the next five years.
- 0.1.2 To pledge our total support and commitment to all youth-friendly development initiatives nationally and locally.
- 0.1.3 To support youth to advocate for their concerns and issues in national development processes

1.3 Methodology

The methodological aspects of this study involved the collection of primary and secondary data from the in and out of school youths from 18 regions; Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro, Kigoma, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Tanga, Geita, Simiyu, Mtwara, Lindi, Ruvuma(Songea), Mbeya, Iringa(Mafinga), Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Kagera and Zanzibar. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to collect data specifically primary data. The appropriate techniques for data collection included;

¹ <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/manifesto> ,accessed 1st July 2015

1. Questionnaire. Open and closed ended questions were administered face to face for both in and out of school youth.
2. Key Informant Interview (KII). This was used to get in-depth information from various stakeholders
3. Youth dialogue; this technique was used to get information from youth through consultative dialogues.

This study focused on youth from both in and out of school. This is because youth group is really seems to have different challenges like are not heard in the community, and given that youth represent larger group in the community. On the other side, majority of the community members observed to have a negative perceptions about young people and treat them as dangerous group that has no direction and immoral. That being the fact has led us to consult young people to prepare youth manifesto to be used as the platform for bringing ideas of young people together and getting them to the appropriate level especially for politicians, government and other development partners.

The target population for this study was the young people aged between 15–35 years old, however, the study also considered other community members with the age of 35 and above. The main sample of this study was 3000 young people around all 18 regions. This number had equal representation of sex; 50% for male and 50% female. This sample had cut across through all methods of collecting data. That is to say, the collection of data using all tools (questionnaires, KII and youth dialogue) had to make total of 3000 citizens especially youths. The National Youth Manifesto was developed following the need of young people to raise their voice on what they want to see in the next five years to come. Youths could not do this in previous times because there was no an instrument which brought together young peoples' voice to present their ideas to the government and other development partners on what Tanzania do they want to see for next five year. The National Youth Manifesto had carried the theme of “Tanzania We Want in Five Years”

The National Youth Manifesto study was carried by the project team (staff and volunteers) from Restless Development in collaboration with other youth led organizations (TYVA, YOA, SALAMA FOUNDATION and FEMINA in Tanzania mainland and ZAFAYCO in Zanzibar)

1.4 METHODS USED IN COLLECTING DATA

The National Youth Manifesto was developed using a participatory approach. A grounded theory approach was used owing to its suitability. This was an inductive approach whereby collected ideas were analyzed and practical problems examined within their own context rather than from a predetermined theoretical basis. Various techniques were employed to gather information from the target groups, they included; focus group discussions, seminars, dialogues and consultations. However, a series of regional consultative dialogues and key informant interviews drawing a total of 1,093 participants nationally (655 males and 438 females) were carried out. Furthermore, a total

of 1606 questionnaires were filled by youths (898 males and 706 were females) around 18 regions in Tanzania mainland and islands. In addition, a comprehensive review of secondary data was done including reviews of different development reports. The source documents for secondary data reviewed were; The state of youth, 2011 Restless Development, the article: The guardian, 10/02/2015, THDR 2014 and African Economic Outlook (AEO) 2015.

The other method engaged involved using social networks. Young people were engaged using the Twitter hashtag ‘#VijanaNauchaguzi2015’ and through Facebook by visiting @SautiyaVijana page. A total of 273,670 youths commented and provided their views on their manifesto.

1.4.1 DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was analyzed by using computer software using the Social Package for Social Science (SPSS version 21) for analyzing the quantitative data. The study used the sample of 2699 people who were reached through various techniques as identified above. Quantitative analysis procedures such as Data Tabulation, Disaggregating the data and Regression were used. Data Tabulation was used to create frequencies and percentages provided a comprehensive picture of what the data looks like and assist in identifying patterns while percentage distribution displayed the proportion of participants who are represented within each category. Data disaggregation approach across the variables was used to create crosstabs which disaggregated the data across multiple categories. Regarding with the nature of the sample groups who participated in this study and the approaches of statistical analysis, SPPS was used to make the presentation of the data to be easier. Furthermore, in making sure that the qualitative data is included, various methods were used. They included sorting; in the sense that, issues which were mostly happening to different people were sorted and counted together. But also Microsoft excel was used to count topics that were reflected in each questionnaire and get a number of people who gave their opinion based on the topics they mention. This was applied to also data collected through social media of which the team counted topics which were mentioned as per individual person based on their ideas.

Table 1: Representation of Respondents per Region

S/N	Region	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Dar es Salaam	385	14
2	Mwanza	181	7
3	Shinyanga	189	7
4	Simiyu	123	5
5	Manyara	32	1
6	Mtwara	146	5
7	Lindi	81	3
8	Ruvuma	49	2
9	Mbeya	181	7
10	Kilimanjaro	178	7
11	Iringa	73	3

12	Geita	69	3
13	Morogoro	80	3
14	Zanzibar	275	10
15	Tanga	64	3
16	Arusha	188	7
17	Dodoma	163	6
18	Kigoma	169	6
19	Kagera	73	3
	Total	2699	100

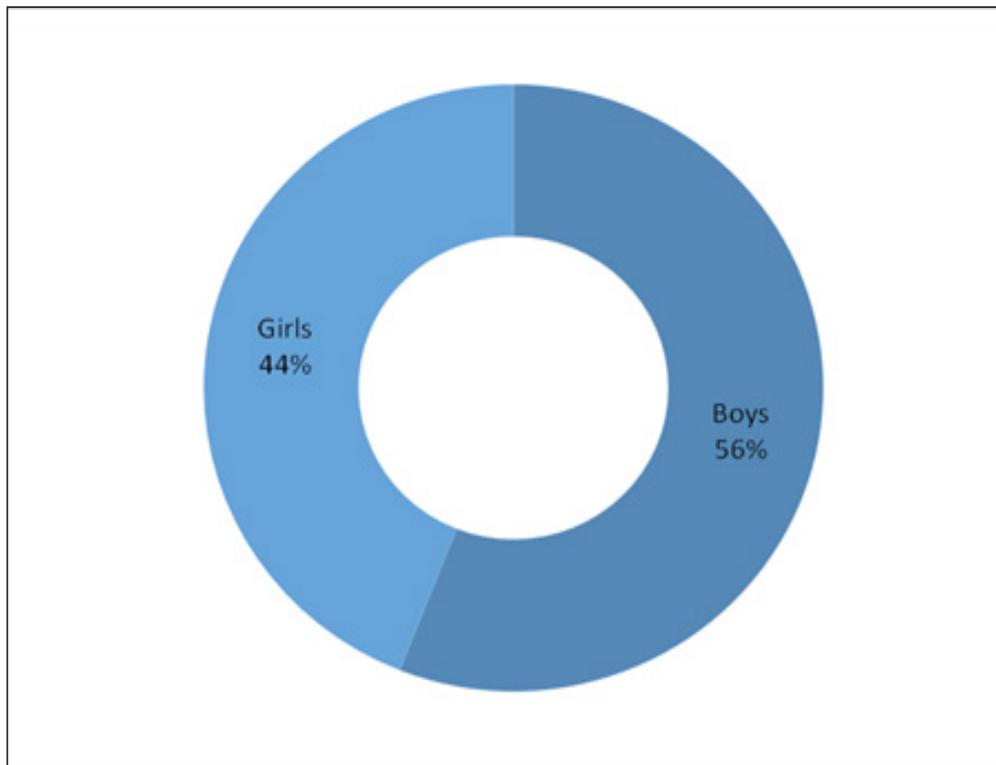
1.4 Social Demographic Characteristics

This section covers social demographic information of the participants who took part in providing information regarding youth priorities for the 2015 general elections. The section includes information regarding gender representation, age groups, level of education reached by respondents, rural-urban representation and status of voter registration among respondents.

1.4.1 Gender Representation

Gender balance was highly considered in the process of developing this youth manifesto. The team of data collectors ensured equal representation of boys and girls by making sure there is equal number of participants in all the data collection methods including questionnaires as well as dialogues. As presented in Figure 1 below, 56% of interviewed participants were male and the remaining 46% were female, indicating a fair gender balance.

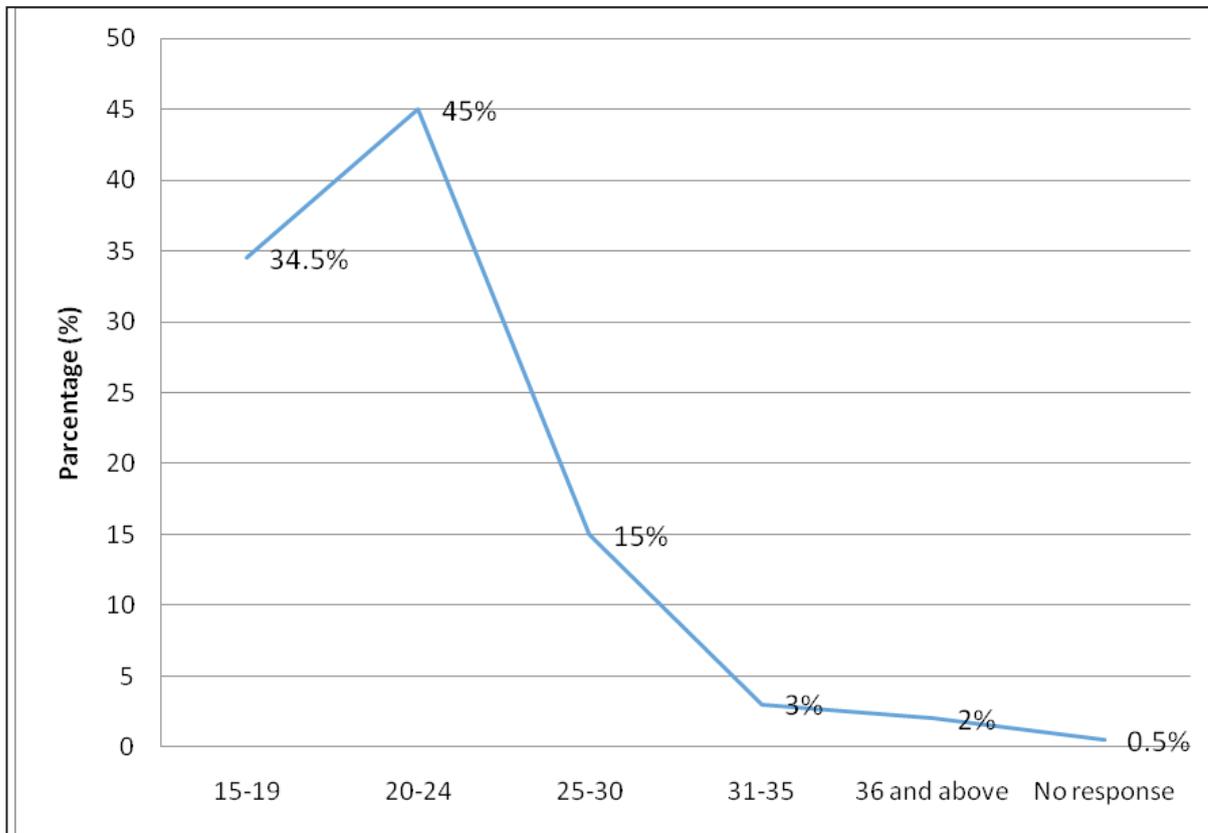
Figure 1: Gender Representation



1.4.2 Age Groups

Informants were of different age groups. Those aged between 20 – 24 years made up the largest group (45%) followed by those aged between 15–19 years (34.5%). The age group 25– 30 years made up 15% of respondents, followed by those aged between 31– 34 years (3%) and lastly those aged 36 and above made up 2% of participants. Representation per age groups is presented below in Figure 2.

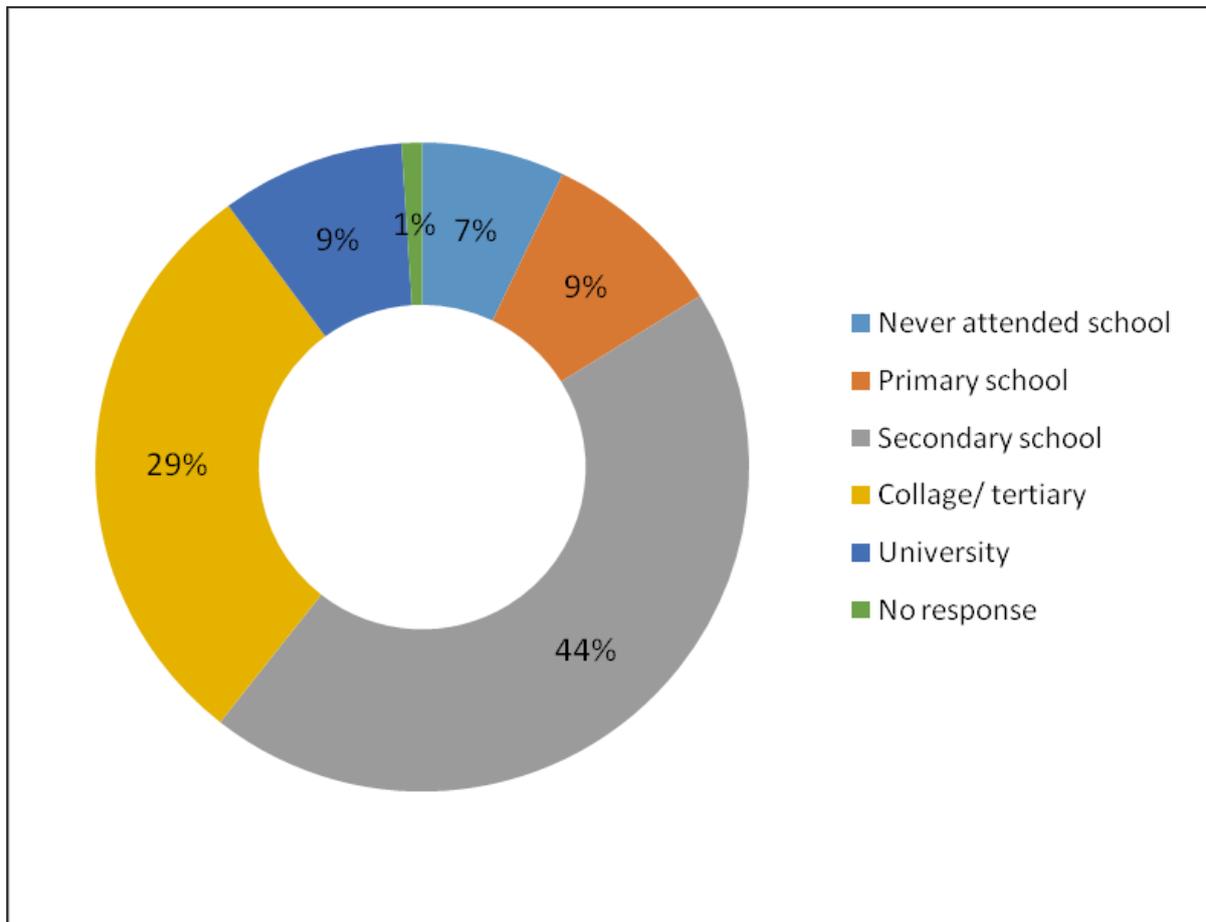
Figure 2: Respondents' Age Groups



1.4.3 Level of Education

In terms of education level, 44% of the respondents had attained secondary level of education followed by those who had reached higher level education (colleges and University). Those who only had primary education made up 9%, which was the same as those who reported to have university level education. Only 7% of the respondents had never gone to school while 1% did not give any response regarding level of education.

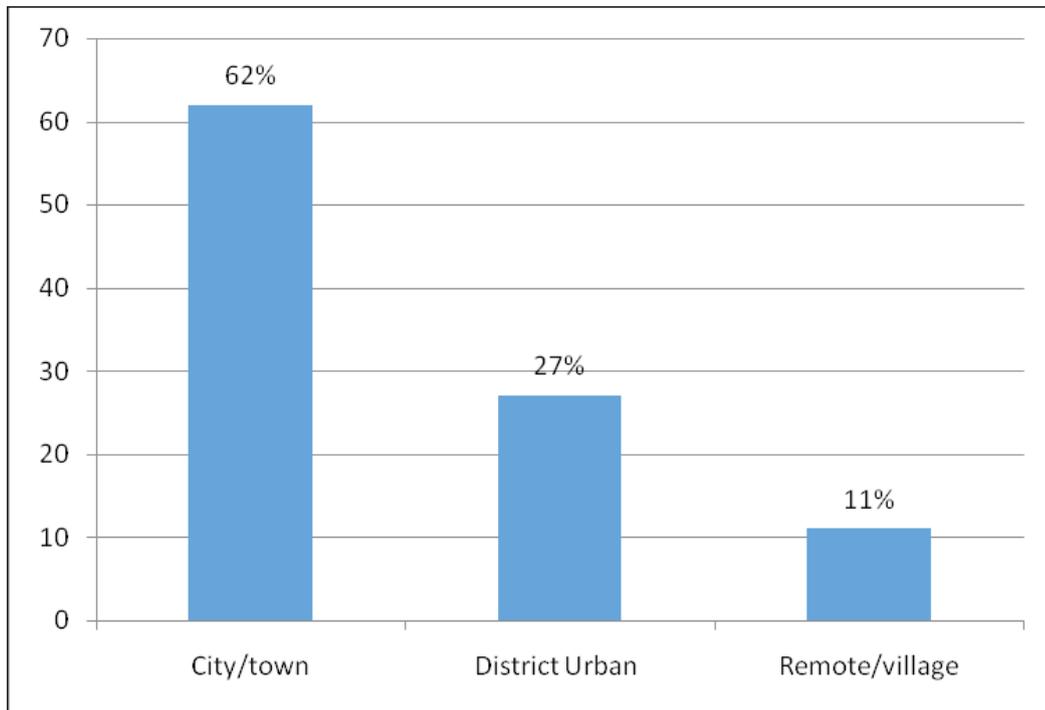
Figure 3: Level of Education



1.4.4 Rural-Urban Representation

Rural-urban representation was also given consideration given the fact that youth in urban areas may face different challenges to those in remote rural areas. These groups can also experience the same challenges differently. The majority of the respondents (62%) were from cities and towns whereas 27% were from district urban centers followed by youth representing remote rural areas who made up 11% of respondents as shown in Figure 4 below.

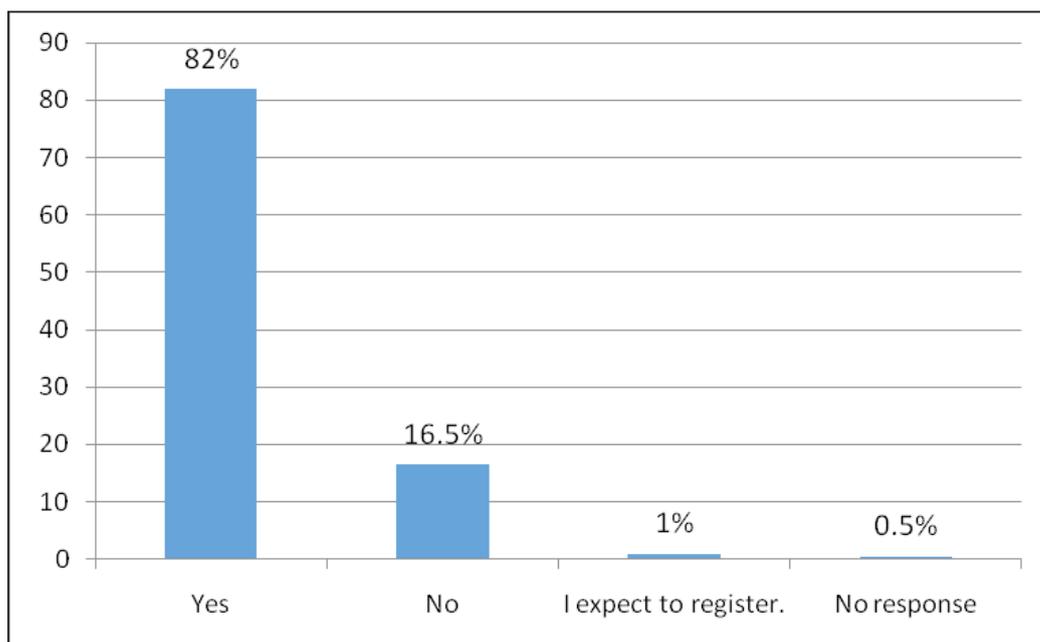
Figure 4: Rural Urban Representation



1.4.5 Voters' Registration Status

The majority of the informants (82%) had been registered in the Biometric Voters Registration (BVR) Book for the 2015 general elections. However, 16.5% revealed that they had not been registered in the BVR and 1% were expecting to be registered before closure of the voters' registration exercise. A further 0.5% did not respond regarding their voter registration status.

Figure 5: Voters' Registration Status



WHAT DO YOUNG PEOPLE WANT TO SEE IN THE COMING FIVE YEARS

KEY YOUTH AGENDAS and ISSUES.

The issues addressed in this Manifesto include Youth Employment, Quality Education, Better Health Services, Good Governance and Accountability, Youth Involvement and Participation in Decision-making Bodies, Youth with Disabilities, Gender Equity and Equality for Youth, Sports, Arts and Creative Industry, Youth and Diplomacy, and Youth and Natural resources.

This section is concluded with the policy demands young people want to be addressed by the government, relevant policy makers, political parties and other relevant stakeholders.

2.1 Youth Employment

Over the past decade, Tanzania has experienced an impressive average annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 7%². However, contrary to citizens' expectations, the high growth rate has co-existed with increasing levels of poverty. The growth in economy has largely been concentrated in the services sector whereas over 70% of the citizens are involved in farming, pastoralist and fishing. Given the poor industrial base, the economy has not been generating enough employment opportunities for the available workforce, of which young people account for more than 65%³. Although available government statistics present unemployment in Tanzania at 12.7%⁴, studies have shown that unemployment among the youth is higher than 50%⁵ particularly in urban areas. The following are issues that need to be taken into consideration with the new government:

- The government should maximize youth employment opportunities by putting strict laws and police to ensure that foreign investors in Tanzania employ Tanzanian youth.
- Access to micro credit for business startup should be provided to youth so that they can start their own business and create employment.
- Tax reduction and tax holidays should be given to small business owners so as they can create high capital for further investment and employment creation.
- The government should facilitate increase in value addition on agriculture and fisheries products by ensuring availability of agriculture inputs at affordable prices and facilitate farmers' access to markets. This should go hand in hand with provision of agricultural education at secondary school level.
- "Entrepreneurship" as a subject to be included in the school curriculum as a compulsory subject.

2 Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR) 2014

3 Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR) 2014

4 Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR) 2014

5 The State of Youth in Tanzania, Restless Development (2011)

- Re-establish abandoned industries and provide subsidy to small emerging industries by youth entrepreneurs
- Establishment of youth economic empowerment fund scheme which will be coordinated under the National Youth Council.
- Establishment sustainable programs that will equip youth with knowledge, skills, and experience required in the labor force market such as volunteering programs.
- Improve the existing Vocational Training Colleges and establish new polytechnic colleges where necessary for provision of basic skills for youth employability.
- Transportation and communication infrastructure improvement for youth to access local and foreign markets.
- Improve the existing legal and policy frameworks to safeguard employees. It includes contractual employment, decent wage, as well as better and safe working environment.
- To fight corruption related to employability and job promotion at work place.

2.2 Quality Education

For the past ten years, Tanzania has strived to widen its education sector in order to ensure access to education at all levels. It is reported that more than 90% of primary age children have been being enrolled at primary level of education. Moreover, over 50% of children completing primary school education have gone on to secondary level. Similarly, there have been an increasing number of young people attending higher learning institutions to pursue different professions⁶.

Given the expansion, the sector has been facing a lot of challenges including insufficient number of teachers, poor learning facilities (inadequate classes, poor latrines, absence of laboratories and libraries in man schools etc). Those challenge shave greatly contributed to poor quality education with little learning and skills development among graduates⁷. Poor quality education highly affects young people by limiting their skills and knowledge, which can negatively impact their future.⁸. Below are the demands of the youth to the post 2015 government in relation to education:

- Improve teachers' working environment by ensuring availability of teaching facilities, decent salary to afford rising cost of living, proper housing for teacher and in-job trainings.
- Learning environment in public schools should be improved by ensuring adequate teachers ratio, improved laboratories, equipped libraries, latrines and hostels.

6 Tanzania Humana Development Report, 2014

7 Are Our Children Learning, Uwezo/Twaweza 2013

8 National Youth Manifesto 2011– 2016, Uganda Youth Council

- Education curriculum should reflect social and economic changes taking place in the country and the world in general.
- The Minister of Education to be appointed based on his professional merit and academic excellence. His/her authority should be checked by the parliament to ensure the minister is not allowed to change the curriculum without permission of the parliament.
- Publication of books to be used in schools should be reviewed by respective institutions for authorization.
- Effective monitoring should be done to teachers' ethics and civil servants in the education sector.
- Both English and Swahili languages should be used as medium for instruction at all levels of education.
- Pass marks for students joining the teaching career should be higher.
- Access to quality higher learning education should be improved across the country.
- Number of subjects per class in primary schools should be reduced.
- Policy formulation process in education sector should involve key stakeholders.
- The government should subsidize public primary and secondary schools so that unnecessary fee contributions are eliminated.
- Supervision of examinations should be improved so that exams do not leak.
- Practical learning should be prioritized at all levels of education.

2.3 Better Health Services

Young people, especially those aged between 15 to 30 years especially young girls and people with disabilities face sexual reproductive health challenges more than any social group. Youth are affected by sexual transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS more than any other social group. Early pregnancies, high infant and maternal mortality rates mostly results from inadequate reproductive health services among the youth⁹. Limited quality and affordable health services leads to poor population health. Youth accounts for more than 65% of the Tanzania's labor force¹⁰. It is well known that ill health can have a significant negative impact on workforce. The combination of poor health and the inability to save due to expensive health services can mean young people find themselves in the vicious cycle of poverty¹¹. Young people argue that the next government regime should ensure the availability of youth friendly and quality reproductive health services by taking below listed actions.

- Improve provision of youth friendly reproductive health services in urban and rural areas.
- Infrastructure in health centers, and districts, regional and referral hospitals should be improved.

9 Tanzania State of the Youth Report, Restless Development, 2011
10 National Youth Development Policy of 2007, United Republic of Tanzania
11 Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR, 2014)

- National Health Insurance Fund should accommodate youth who are outside the formal sectors of employment.
- The government should curb corruption in the health sector especially regarding diagnosis and access to medication among patients.
- There should be health expenditure transparency at the local government level so that citizens can hold the government accountable on health sector expenditure.
- Provide decent salary and improve working conditions for health workers.

2.4 Good Governance and Accountability

As emphasized in the National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy – NGPRS 1 & 2 in Swahili known as MKUKUTA¹², good governance is an important pillar for social economic development endeavors. Youth are concerned with the government situation in Tanzania; in particular the issue of transparency in public affairs. Below are their demands to the post 2015 general elections’ government:

- The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) and the Tanzania Leadership Ethics Commission should be granted more power and freedom and work independently to address corrupt officials.
- Education curriculum should include subjects on civil rights, constitution, leadership and ethics.
- Independent political candidacy should be legally granted so that leaders are less tied up with party interests.
- Empower citizens to hold their leaders accountable.
- Enact and effectively enforce laws for protection of human rights.
- Protect the freedom of the press for the benefits of all Tanzanians.

2.5 Youth Involvement & Participation in Decision Making Bodies

Despite the fact that there has been increase in the number of youth participating in decision-making bodies both at the central and local government authorities, the issue of youth involvement in decision-making bodies should have legal and policy ground.¹³ It must be clearly understood that youth has the majority of the population share in Tanzania. It stands to reason therefore that youth should be involved in national decisions that will impact them in the short and long term. The need for increased involvement of this social group in all levels of decision-making from the central government to the local governments is of necessity for national interests¹⁴. Research shows that youth participation especially in LGAs in Tanzania is below 50%¹⁵. Below are youth recommendations to the next government regime in relation to youth involvement in decision-making:

- Formation of an independent and free national youth council, which will involve youth at all levels including those at the grassroots.
- To ensure effective system of youth inclusion in public decision-making bodies from local to national level.

12 Tanzania NGPRS, 2005– 2010, 2010– 2015

13 Youth Manifesto for the 2012 Elections, Sierra Leone, Restless Development

14 Youth Agenda, TYVA 2010

15 Tanzania State of the Youth Report, Restless Development, 2011

- Ensure there are Youth Representatives in the parliament coming from the national youth council.
- Put in place policy which mainstreams youth agendas, especially in participating in democratic process of the country. For instance, reduction of nomination forms fee of political party for presidency and parliamentary seats

2.6 Youth and Natural Resources

Tanzania is endowed with plenty of natural resources. It includes mineral resources such as gold, diamond, tanzanite, coal, uranium, biodiversity, land, oil, gas and others. This makes Tanzania among one of the most resource rich countries in Africa¹⁶. However, utilization of those resources has not benefited majority of Tanzanians including the youth. Most of the investors have been exporting those resources as raw materials hence contribute less to other sectors. Even for the local investor who majorities are small miners and youth, they don't get enough support from the government and the legal system which makes their business environment very difficult.¹⁷. Towards 2015 general elections, youth have stipulated the following issues to be addressed by in-the coming government:

- To put in place a transparent system to allow the public to know all the contracts and agreements made between government and different investors on natural resources.
- To put in place policy that guides and directs international investors to employ a certain percent of local Tanzanians.
- To establish large and mid-level industries for value addition on natural resources products.
- Review of the Village Land Act and other laws to allow citizens to own land for agriculture and investment in natural resources.
- Improve of education curriculums to consider inclusion of modules on natural resources including mineral, oil and gas resources.

2.7 Sports, Arts and Creative Industry

Sports, arts and creative industry have been attracting many young people as main source for income generation. Unfortunately, these industries have lacked clearly established legal and institutional mechanisms to protect the rights of the respective beneficiaries. Issues surrounding piracy, exploitation of artists and sportsmen and women due to unfair business grounds that exist in these industries need to be addressed. Challenges facing sports, arts and the creative industry in general not only deprives youth of their rights under copyright laws, but also deny the government an opportunity to maximize revenue collection from these businesses¹⁸. Tanzanian youths propose that the next government taken a number of actions in relation to these issues:

- To increase the number of arts colleges in order to train young artists not only in arts but also in business management.

16 Tanzania Human Development Report (THRD, 2014)

17 OECD, 2014 Report on Technological Capability Building

18 Youth Views Report for the new constitution of Tanzania, TYVA 2013

- To ensure proper strategies for protecting the rights of artists for the benefit of talented youth and revenue collection from art works.
- Youth talent competitions at different levels of education and for out-of-schools youth. Playgrounds should be improved and many open spaces should be created for sports training for the youth.
- To establish a special fund for subsidizing youth artist groups and creative designers.
- Regulations regarding artist ethics needs to be emphasized so that all artist observes social ethics and values.

2.8 Youth with Disabilities

Due to the increasing population in the country as well as effect of economical and social activities, the number of people with disabilities has been increasing in Tanzania. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) and World Health Organization (WHO) report, there were about 3 million people with disability in Tanzania by the year 2007¹⁹. The number might have gone higher compared to that of 2007, it is also possible that majority of those with disabilities are within the youth age group. Government and other development partners should do the following intervention to ensure that people with disability live better;

- To establish learning centers for youth with disabilities or equip the existing learning institutions with infrastructure to accommodate youth with disabilities.
- Representation of people with disabilities in all the decision-making bodies from local to national level.
- Infrastructure within the society should be improved to accommodate the needs of people with disability including buildings, transport facilities, reading materials etc.
- To institutionalize legal actions that protects the rights of those with disabilities.
- Establish different programs to educate society on disabilities in order to overcome social stigma.
- A special government agency should be established for the protection of people with disabilities.
- Economic empowerment through entrepreneurship trainings and the provision of soft loans with low interest rates should be available to youth with disabilities.
- Effective enactment and adoption of international conventions and resolutions regarding the rights of people with disabilities.

19 WHO and ILO report for Tanzania , 2007

2.9 Gender Equity & Equality

Gender equality is a cross-cutting issue under the context of youth development. Like most African countries, Tanzania is still striving to address its patriarchal system to ensure inclusive development. Our culture and traditions creates unequal social, political and economic opportunities for girls and women compared to their male counterparts. A good example can be derived from the education sector where majority of girls ends up at lower levels of education and even failing to complete basic primary education²⁰. On the issue of employment, girls account for more than 60% percent of the unemployed youth²¹. Female youth are at a higher risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS and exposed to higher death risk due to poor reproductive health services and limited access to reproductive health information as compared to female youth²². Participation of girls in decision-making bodies is very minimal in Tanzania. In the last 10th national assembly for instance female youth members of parliament were mostly those on special seats²³. The following should be done to ensure gender equity and equality in the coming five years:

- Ensure equal opportunities for both girls and boys to decide on their health, their body, gender roles and identity.
- To ensure youth access to boys and girls on sexual and reproductive health regardless of age groups, marital status and education level.
- Ensure provision of safe reproductive health services, family planning, child spacing and sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS.
- Ensure free decision making regarding marriage affairs to be guaranteed for both female and male youth.
- Actively address gender violence including sexual abuse and rape.
- Abolition of child marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- The government should rise the minimum age for legal marriage to 18 years old as for both girls and boys.
- Ensure gender equality in property ownership including land, capital and any other means of production. This is critical for female youth.
- The rights of female youth to participate in democratic processes should be provided through effective legal and policy frameworks.

²⁰ Tanzania Human Development Report (2014)

²¹ Tanzania Labor Survey 2005/2006

²² Tanzania Human Development Report (2014)

²³ 2010, Tanzania General Elections Report

2.10 Youth and Diplomacy

We live in the “age of mobility.” International migration is a major global trend; an estimated 232 million people live outside their countries of birth. A significant part of today’s migrant population – more than 10 per cent – are young people aged 15 to 24. Migration offers countless young people opportunities for education, employment, skills acquisition, personal growth and empowerment that might have been unavailable at home.²⁴ There have been youth invitations into different forums by stakeholders outside Tanzania however the government has no clear mechanisms for youth delegations to attend international forums. One among the challenges to free youth migration is dual citizenship, Tanzanian youth lose their right to citizenship when accepting citizenship of other countries, this makes it more difficult to study and work abroad.²⁵ Below are the demands of the youth to the post 2015 general elections’ government

- To initiate the process of developing legal frameworks to grant dual citizenship.
- To form a structured mechanism to involve youth-led civil society organizations in decisions making processes on international affairs.
- To promote active youth participation in international competitions, events and awards.
- Create a friendly environment for the youth to access international opportunities including jobs and business opportunities.

²⁴ http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/sites/default/files/1_Foreword_United_Nations_Secretary%20General.

²⁵ Youth Views Report for the new constitution of Tanzania, TYVA 2013

Conclusion

The wellbeing of Tanzania's youth depends on the creation of progressive and inclusive development policies that will not only ensure growth of GDP but also improve the social and economic wellbeing of individual Tanzanians. This manifesto encompasses the development priorities and demands of young Tanzanians and gives young people an opportunity to share their opinions on the future of Tanzania. The manifesto highlights young people's acute understanding of development issues and provides a platform for expressing their views on a number of crucial issues. Young people are making a number of demands of the incoming government on several key issues including education, employment, health, decision-making, as well as myriad other important issues.

Tanzania's youth are demanding that the new incoming government take a number of practical steps to tackle youth unemployment. Young people have highlighted a number of deficiencies in the Tanzanian education system and are calling on the government to address these immediately. Young people have also made a number of recommendations in relation to health; in particular they want to see improvements surrounding sexual and reproductive health services. The issue of youth involvement and participation in decision-making bodies has been of particular importance this year with the 2015 general elections, and young people want to see their role in the decision-making strengthened even further. Young people have drawn attention to a several significant difficulties faced by young people in the sports and arts industries, and have developed practical steps to remedy these issues. Young people have also made several pragmatic demands in relation to the crucial issue of youth with disabilities. Gender equality is an issue of paramount importance to Tanzania's youth today and through this manifesto they have encompassed their demands for tackling gender equality issues.

Through this manifesto young people have underscored the useful contribution they can make to the discourse on Tanzania's future. It is intended that this manifesto will inform and influence Tanzania's incoming government and other relevant stakeholders of young people's priorities and demands. Finally, it is anticipated that with this manifesto, the voices of young people on the way forward for Tanzania will be heard loud and clear.

APPENDIX 1

HEAD AND DIRECTORS OF THE PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATIONS
1.	Mangaret Mliwa	Country Director	Restless Development
2.	NuriaMshare	Chairperson	Tanzania Youth Vision Association (TYVA)
3.	Minou Fuglesang	Executive Director	FEMINA HIP
4.	Harrison A. Mbugi	Executive Director	Youth For Africa (YOA)
5.	Richard Mabala	Executive Director	TAMASHA
6.	Shadrack J. Msuya	Director	Salama Foundation
7.	Haji Mussa	Chairperson	Youth of United Nations Associations (YUNA)
8.	AbdallaAbeid	Coordinator	Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges (ZAFAYCO)

APPENDIX 2

WRITING AND COORDINATION TASKFORCE

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2.	Girles Shabani	Restless Development
3.	Rahma Bajun	Restless Development
4.	Amabilis Batamula	Femina Hip
5.	Costantine Shirati	TYVA

APPENDIX 3

RESEARCHERS AND YOUTH VOLUNTEERS

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5	Allyah Mohamed	YUNA
6	Innocent Mkota	YUNA
7	Shadrack Msuya	SALAMA FOUNDATION
8	Abdul Lukanza	Restless Development
9	Innocent Mallya	Restless Development
10	Noah Mosses	Restless Development
11	Happiness Mushi	Restless Development
12	Pius Phinius	Restless Development
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14	Mansura Yusuph	Restless Development
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23	Joseph Bukula	Restless Development
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