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COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

(2007)

ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS TRAINING FOR YOUTH

THE CASE OF BUSWELU WARD

MWANZA

Presented by:

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SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATION:

I, N. N. Ligembe certify that I have read this Project Assignment and accepted it as a scholarly work. I therefore recommend it to be awarded a **Master of Science in Community Economic Development**.

..........
N. N. LIGEMBE

DATE.....15/10/2007.....

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DECLARATION

I Phoebe Rian Okeyo, do hereby declare that this Project Paper is my own original work, except where acknowledgment has been done. The paper has not been submitted for any degree in any other University before.

CANDIDATE
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PHOEBE RIAN OKEYO
Date...*15/10/2007*.....

DEDICATION

To my Mother Grace Arwa nya Kagwa;
A black woman; Woman of Africa. I love you mum.
And
My Father Pastor Elisha Ago Okeyo, My model, I love you Papa.

Abstract:

This project describes youths struggles in income generating activities, examines the extent to which entrepreneur skills could bridge business challenges they are facing. The project strives to facilitate youth groups, which are engaged in firewood/charcoal stoves enterprises, to create employment and ensure environmental sustainability.

Analysis of different info and data indicate that the community is less aware about the impact of smoke generated by traditional woodstove to their health and to the environment.

The data and the historical use of traditional woodstove to their health and to the environment

These data and the historical use of traditional woodstoves have for many years have become one of the hindering factors to this business. The project intervention point to the problem will be focused on the developing the capacity of youth in terms of entrepreneurship skills to:

- Build and support opportunities for youth to participate in a fair trade movement,
- Develop open trading and financial systems that are predictable and non-discriminatory.
- Address youth self-employment as a fundamental block to poverty eradication.
- Use micro finance and skills development initiatives to reduce barriers for youth entrepreneurship.

- Seek government facilitator role in nurturing youth enterprise.
- Building partnerships between youth, community, and private sector to meet the community needs.
- Lead economic, social and environmental enterprises.

This will help in achieving project objectives.

The objects are as follows:-

- To establish the making of firewood stove in Buwselu.
- To create awareness in Buswelu Community to use improved firewood stoves.
- To improve youths welfare and economic development in Buswelu community
- To train youth in entrepreneurial skills to improve their businesses.

Executive summary

This project describes youths struggles in income generating activities, examines the extent to which entrepreneur skills could bridge business challenges they are facing. The project strives to facilitate youth groups, which are engaged in firewood and charcoal stoves enterprises, to create employment.

In this document Sustainable Youth Development Programme SYDP is building and supporting opportunities for youth to participate in a fair trade movement, also develop open trading and financial systems that are predictable and non-discriminatory. This will be attained by achieving the following objectives:

The overall of objectives for Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP) in Mwanza is to improve youths' welfare and economic development by;

- Establishing the making of firewood stove in Buwselu by the end of 2007.
- Creating awareness for Buswelu Community to use improved firewood stoves by the end of 2007.
- Improving youths welfare and economic development in Buswelu community by the end of 2010.
- Training youth in entrepreneurial skills to improve their businesses by the end of 2007.

In summary the document has discussed the following:

- Chapter one represents Community Needs Assessment, background information of the Sustainable Youth Development Programme SYDP and Project selection.
- Chapter two is about problem identification, Background to the problem, Problem Statement; Justification; Project Design; The vision; Mission Statement; Project Goal; Objectives and linkages with collaborators.
- Chapter three is the literature review; where various literatures on youth economic activities and youth unemployment are reviewed in:-
 - (i) International perspective of youth.
 - (ii) Youth and Millennium Development Goals
 - (iii) Youth unemployment in Tanzania.
 - (iv) The Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA)
 - (v) Youth Policies
 - (vi) Tanzania Youth Policy.
- Chapter four is all about Research Methodology, Research Design, Research Approach and strategy, Sampling Techniques, Data collection and Data Analysis are discussed. Research Findings and Recommendation.
- Chapter five is all about the implementation of the recommendation, where the Project proposal on “Entrepreneurial skills training for youth.” Is developed and discussed in details. Here what has been achieved is the market search by awareness creation workshop, entrepreneurial skills training. What is remaining is solicitation of fund to run the project. Although most of the microfinance

institutions has been approached. SYDP has also applied for land to construct a Youth Training Centre.

➤ Chapter six and seven is all about monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of the project. Also it has given conclusion and recommendation to the project.

Recommending the following:

- Entrepreneurial skills development intervention is the solution to youth livelihood activities. Sustainable Youth Development Programme are trained to overcome these challenges and importantly they had a special Training of Trainers for SYDP members to train other youth groups that work with them in the firewood and charcoal stoves technology.
- If the participation of the community in entrepreneurial skills and training will be addressed as part of the development approach to the technology. Stoves commercialization will be achieve. Again if the community is actively involved in the manufacturing and promotion of the improved stoves, then the market will be available.
- Sustainable Youth Development Programme, should have a wider vision of not only thinking of making improved firewood and charcoal stoves but major on stove making industry. I mean other alternative energy cooking stoves.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge the assistance, Friendly cooperation and encouragement which I have received from individual, in the various organization and institutions which I have visited. I therefore indebted to all those on the City, District, Village, Household and Youth Groups whose sharing of experiences has made a synthesis possible.

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I would like to register my sincere and heartfelt thanks to SYDP members, the chair person Alex Liwa, and Jimmy Luhende. Youth Groups working with SYDP, women form Buswelu Households, and the Local government of Buswelu Ward. They all gave required data together with numerous logistics in a welcoming manner.

I also owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Nestory Ligembe my research supervisor whose skillful assistance and personal involvement in may preparatory work, his untiring

commitments and willingness to help as well his constructive criticism and advice, made it possible for me to construct and present in writing the final manuscript and weaving the often very heterogeneous material in to the form in which it now appears, I am truly thankful to him.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CBO – Community Based Organization.

CED – Community Economic Development

FBO – Faith Based Organization

FGD – Focus Group Discussion

FDI – Foreign Direct Investment

FINCA – Foundation of International Community Assistance

IGA – Income Generation Activities

ILFS – Integrated Labour Force Survey

ILO – International Labour Organization

IPRE – Investing in Poverty Reducing Employment

ITDG- Intermediate Technology Development Group

KCJ – Kenya Ceramic Jiko

LEC – Labour Exchange Centre

MGDs Millennium Dev. Goals

MCDGWC – Ministry of Community Development Gender Women and Children

NBRA –National Building Research Agency.

NEDF – National Entrepreneurship Development Fund

NGO – Non Governmental Organization

NYC – National Youth Councils

P.R.A – Participatory Rural Appraisal

PRIDE – Promotion of Rural Initiatives Development Enterprises

PRS – Poverty Reduction Survey.

PRSP – Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

SYDP – Sustainable Youth Development Programme

SEDA – Small Enterprises Development Agency

SIDO – Small Industry Development Organization

SIDP – Sustainable Industrial Development Policy

SMEs – Small and Medium Enterprises

TAFOPA – Tanzania Food Processors Association

TASISO – Tanzania Small Industries Organization

TaTEDO – Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environmental Organization

TIC – Tanzania Investment Centre

ToT – Training of Trainers.

UN – United Nations

UNESCO – United National Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

URT- United Republic of Tanzania

INTEP – Integrated Training for Entrepreneurship Promotion

VET – Vocational Education Centre

VETA – Vocational Education and Training Authority

VIBINDO – Vikundi Vidogo vya Biashara

WDC – Ward Development Committee.

YA – Youth in Action

YAAP – Youth Against AIDS & Poverty YDF – Youth Development Fund

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CHAPTER ONE

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this chapter is to provide evidence on how this project responded to a community's real needs. It is intended to answer the questions; why this community, what was the real problem and how was it addressed in the community. It also details how communities and other stakeholders in the project area recognized it as a true need and accepted it as their own.

The main objective of the Community Needs Assessment is to generate and find some information, facts, skills and activities involving the Community Economic Development. The Researcher, stakeholders and Sustainable Youth Developments. Programme members have exploited socio- economic resources in improving the making of improved firewood stoves.

The project fostered equitable and sustained of making improved stoves in the selected economic communities for different categories of people.

In the community needs assessment a Focus Group Discussion was conducted to get important information about Buswelu community, where by, youth groups were available, women and girls using tradition stoves were interviewed and structured questionnaire were used. Reports of the like minded NGOs were visited to find out more about the community need. For example, Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization TaTEDO had already conducted a study of how much the smoke from other source of fuel affects women and girls while cooking.

1.1. Community Profile

The focused area is at Buswelu ward in Ilemela district of Mwanza region. Mwanza is on the southern shores of Lake Victoria, which is the second largest lake in the world after Lake Michigan. The lake has given Mwanza the largest inland port, exporting cotton, fish, minerals and livestock. The data shows that Mwanza produces an average of 50,800 tone of seed cotton per year for year 1996/97 to 2000/2001. Mwanza is also the biggest fish exporter (Nile-perch). In 2001 Mwanza exported 95,000 tons of fish fillet out of 335,500 tons that was the catch for that year. Mwanza is not only a fish and cotton region but it is also a gold mine area where numerous large scale and small-scale miners vie with one another in prospecting and actual production of yellow metal. Some 5.8 million grams of gold were exported in year 2000 million (URT: 2002)

Mwanza may be smallest region after Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Mtwara at 20,095 sq kms, but it holds the mainland's largest region population at 2,942,148 according to the 2002 population and housing census. It is no wonder that Mwanza region contains the largest urban settlement in the country after Dar es Salaam. That is the city of Mwanza. (URT: 2002)

The city of Mwanza is comprised of Nyamagana and Ilemela districts.

Ilemela districts touches the waters of the lake in the north, Nyamagana lies to the south while Magu and Misungwi boards the district to the east. Administratively the district has ten wards including Buswelu which is the SYDP headquarters. Buswelu ward is a rural area with a population of 11,367 people living in Buswelu

depend more on agriculture. The residents are mainly Sukuma speaking people. Buswelu feeds the city of Mwanza with tons of varieties of vegetables and fruits throughout the year. This is to say that the residents depend more on subsistence farming.

1.2. Location

Project location is selected in Mwanza which comprise Nyamagana and Ilemela districts. Ilemela district where SYDP lies its feet, touches the waters of the Lake Victoria in the north, Nyamagana district lies to its south while Magu and Misungwi districts borders it to the east. Administratively the district has ten wards including Buswelu which is the SYDP headquarters.

1.3. Population

Buswelu ward qualifies to be a rural area with a population of 11,367 people (5,643men and 5,724women).

1.4. Economic Activities

Being a rural area, people living in Buswelu depends more on agriculture. There is a speculation on the origin of the name that it is about vegetation. There residents who are mainly Sukuma speaking people are saying that it was called Buswelu because of the fertility of the land. Today Buswelu feeds the city of Mwanza with tons of varieties of vegetables and fruits throughout the year. This is to say that the residents depends more of subsistence agriculture as their economy.

1.5. Social factors

The energy in Tanzania is characterized with overwhelming dependency with human and biomass energy. This is the case because alternative modern commercial technology sources such as electricity and fossil fuel are not accessible to the

majority of the population in Africa. Dependency on traditional energy sources is greatly contributing to poverty and environment degradation, due to the resulting effects of deforestation, soil erosion and low rural productivity. Renewable sources of energy have not been adequately exploited although they could contribute significantly in the energy provision as an alternative source. Since cooking is central to our lives, then wood is the main way to meet basic energy needs. Community roles are according to gender. Women use fire woods in a traditional way of producing energy or cooking using firewood and woods are inserted between cooking pot on three stones that produces a lot of smoke while cooking. Children are often with their mother in the kitchen hence they are most exposed to smoke and fire hence at risk than men. This has brought suspicion to old women, whose eyes are red because of smoke, that they are witch who kills infants. Most of these red eyed women have been killed in Mwanza and Shinyanga regions.

This project will work closely with both youth and women. It is hoped that in the long run, women and children will no longer be at risk while cooking. They will be informed about the hazardous smoke in connection to their health. The youth also will improve their economic status with the improved fire wood stoves. The consumption of firewood will be reduced because the improved firewood stoves are more fuel – efficient and so have higher thermal efficiency. A sixty five years old woman who has already started using improved firewood stove when interviewed, said that the improved stove is portable, one can move with it wherever she is working. Also one can put it in an open air and cannot inhale smoke. Moreover, it uses few firewood. She highly recommended the use of these types of firewood stoves.

The local government structure provides for an opportunity to inform the community of the new technology, the kitchen firewood and its effects to community health, environmental degradation and its connection to traditional energy. At least every village in this ward has primary school and therefore teachers and other influential people in the community, peer educators, can be trained to become facilitators.

The local authority through its village committees Ward Development Committee (WDC) and traditional leaders (elders) like the environment committee will be sensitized and encouraged to buy the firewood stoves to support the project.

1.6. Community mobilization.

The project is located at the area with lots of potential: Most of the information is available and more reliable information can be available in region profile which covers a wide range of data and information on geography, population, social – economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructures and productive sectors. It has been said that information is power. In this regards it is clear that the project will prosper if the information available will be used for the benefit and development of the project.

There is wide scope for potential investment opportunities to invest in medium sized industries such as fruit canning, dairy products, farm tools, fish and meat processing and packaging. It is through trade and industrial development that will cater for the ever increasing number of unemployment of youths in Tanzania.

Mwanza City Master Plan shows that, it has 16 large – scale industries manufacturing different products like textile, fish processing and beer. There are 27 medium industries manufacturing food body perfumes and cotton ginnery. There are

other business providing economic social services and food services like hotels and guesthouses. The region has 15 exporters of different goods and 12 importers of merchandised product. In that respect Mwanza has a good range of experienced stakeholders in entrepreneurship and business development which can be identified to work in collaboration with the Sustainable Youth Development Programme in making quality firewood stoves.

Buswelu ward is endowed with fertile land but most importantly the land is still undeveloped in the sense that large area is still underdeveloped which gives an opportunity to use the soil for making stoves. Human resource is available in the area and people can work with SYDP members as beneficiaries and stakeholders.

1.7. Community Needs assessment

CED student visited Buswelu community in November 2005. In her visit, she managed to have focus group discussion with SYDP members and Buswelu youth groups.

The main agenda was to identify major challenges or problems facing them that they needed to be solved. The main issue, which was mentioned by the group leaders, was environment degradation in their community.

A pair ranking technique was developed. Where Buswelu community members participated in comparing one issue to the other. Then environment issue scored high. Twenty women from Buswelu households and three youth groups forming SYDP attended the meeting. The selection of project was also conducted in the same meeting. Three projects namely, Making of firewood and charcoal stoves, Carpentry and Making of building blocks, were mentioned. Through the P.R.A. pair wise

ranking methodology, the making of improved firewood and charcoal stoves project was selected; matching the community needs assessment.

1.7.1 .Research Methodology

1.7.2. Research Specific Objectives:

- To create awareness of the Buswelu Community on the use of improved firewood stove by January 2007.
- To build capacity of the Sustainable Youth Developments Programme on facilitation and entrepreneurial skills by the end of 2007.
- To train Buswelu youth to become change agents of entrepreneurial skills by the end of 2007.

1.7.3. The Profile

SYDP will focus its attention at Buswelu ward in Ilemela District of Mwanza region. Mwanza is on the southern shores of Lake Victoria, which is the second largest lake in the world after Lake Michigan. The lake has given Mwanza the largest inland port, exporting cotton, fish, minerals and livestock. Mwanza produces an average of 50,800 tone of seed cotton per year for year 1996/97 to 2000/2001. Mwanza is the biggest fish exporter (Nile-perch). In 2001 Mwanza exported 95,000 tons of fish fillet out of 335,500 tons that was the catch for that year. Mwanza is not only a fish and cotton region it is also a gold mine area where numerous large scale and small-scale miners vie with one another in prospecting and actual production of yellow metal. Some 5.8 million grams of gold were exported in year 2000 million (census, 2002)

Mwanza may be smallest region after Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Mtwara at 20,095 sq kms, but it holds the mainland's largest region population at 2,942,148 according to the 2002 population and housing census. It is no wonder that Mwanza region contains the largest urban settlement in the country after Dar es Salaam. That is the city of Mwanza. (Census, 2002)

The city of Mwanza is comprised of Nyamagana and Ilemela districts.

Ilemela districts of which SYDP lies its feet on the ground touches the waters of the lake in the north, Nyamagana lies to the south while Magu and Misungwi borders the district to the east. Administratively the district has ten wards including Buswelu which is the SYDP headquarters. Buswelu ward is a rural area with a population of 11,367 people living in Buswelu depend more on agriculture. There is a speculation on the origin of the name that it is about vegetation. The residents who are in a speculation on the origin of the name that it is about vegetation. The residents who are mainly Sukuma speaking people are saying that it was called Buswelu because of the fertility of the land. Today Buswelu feeds the city of Mwanza with tons of varieties of vegetables and fruits throughout the year. This is to say that the residents depend more on subsistence agriculture. SYDP is planning to expand its market to the neighboring regions of Mara, Shinyanga and Kagera

1.7.4. Research Questions

- Is the Buswelu community aware of the improved firewood/charcoal stoves?
- Are there households using the improved firewood/charcoal stoves?
- Is there difference in wood/charcoal consumption between tradition stove and the improved stove?
- Is there a market for the improved firewood/charcoal stoves?

- Has the producers undergone any entrepreneurship trainings?
- What is the situation of the youth groups on the sales of firewood/charcoal stoves?

1.7.5. Research Design.

In data collection, there were only three types of respondents:-

- (i) Producers of the improved stoves.
- (ii) Households users of the improved stoves.
- (iii) SYDP members

The selection of respondents was done systematically by taking youth groups who were involved in stove production, women from the households who participated in the awareness creation workshop and SYDP members.

1.7.6. Survey Instruments

A number of instruments for data collection were utilized. For consistent and accurate data, both quantitative both quantitative and qualitative data were collected in this study for quality easy use and appropriateness.

- Questionnaires contained were mixed (open and closed ended)
- Focus group discussion method was devised;
- In-person interview was conducted in a single point at the workshop.
- Observation method was also devised.

1.7.7. Psychometric characteristics, Scales and Content.

In order to determine whether households and youth groups significantly benefit from the support of SYDP programmes, the liker scale and quantitative methods were applied, survey and experimental tools were used to collect data.

1.7.8. Reliability

How established (stability, equivalence, homogeneity)

Before entering the field, researchers had developed a thorough case study protocol. Included in this protocol were all the questions to be asked and the construction of these questions were meant to measure research questions. Furthermore, when tiling individual cases for each group, database was created. Indeed, great care was taken to organize and present the data in a logical and meaningful way from the women who were given the improved firewood stoves for experiment.

1.7.9. Internal Validity

Internal validity used the pattern matching mode of analysis after having performed the cross case search for patterns. Indeed, as a form of theoretical validation the emerging framework was confronted to the initial theoretical framework. There were many potential threats to internal validity. For example, the study had a pretest, an experimental treatment, and a follow-up posttest, history was a threat to internal validity. Again a difference was found between the pretest and posttest, it might be due to the experimental treatment but it was also due to any other event that subjects experienced between the two times of testing.

1.7.10. External Validity

It was iteratively compare and contrast pairs of groups that were either predicted to be similar or different, depending on their performance level. Following such a replication logic both strengthens and broadens analytical generalization of Buswelu ward. That is a group of households which are using tradition firewood stoves and improved one.

1.7.11 Sampling

Stratified random sampling technique was used in determining the significance of results from a finite study population of 11,367 people beneficiaries. Households were considered to be one of an appropriate sampling unit of analysis. The method of selection permitted the surveyor to choose a sample that represents the various groups and patterns of characteristics in the desired proportions. (Kothari, C.R.^{3rd} ed.(1993).

Purposive sampling technique was also involved to capture ideas of all participants in the exercise. A small size of targeted population; (20 households, 20 youth producers and 10 SDYP members) were selected.

1.7.12. Data collection

In data collection both primary and secondary sources were used, as the tables illustrate. The questionnaires to collect primary data, were directly administered to SYDP members, youth involved in stove production and women from Buswelu households.

A number of instruments for data collection were utilized. For consistent and accurate data, both quantitative both qualitative data were collected in this study for quality easy use and appropriateness.

- Questionnaires contained were mixed (open and closed ended)
- Focus group discussion method was devised;
- In-person interview was conducted in a single point at the workshop.
- Observation method was also devised at monitoring of the project.

1.7.13. Self administered Questionnaire

Self-administered questionnaires were used for questioning of the respondents using structured questionnaires and key questions. In this exercise, users and producers of the improved stoves were eligible for interview, it was conducted at the workshop session and the focus group discussion was used to investigate the contribution of participants in relation to the study's specific objectives.

1.7.14. In-person interview and observation

Data was collected through semi-structured interviews with members of the project and two people from SDYP youth groups that are involved in stove production activities. Interviews were conducted after awareness creation workshop. An interview schedule was used to avoid losing focus and to ensure that all relevant questions were asked. Questions were both closed and open-ended. While some questions required brief and precise answers, it was also desirable to let information emerge from the field. Respondents were thus given the opportunity to express their thoughts on the topic of interest as freely as possible. Also observation took place at the monitoring stage to look how the improved stove are being utilized. SYDP distribution ten (10) free improved stoves to users (women) for testing. That is why observation and in-person interview were used to measure the impact of the utilization of improved stove in the community.

1.7.15. Description of scales (e.g. attitude)

The questions in the questionnaires and interview included those questions which give information that can easily show the awareness of the producers and users of the improved stoves, questions on utilization of the improved stoves, others were on

capacity building and skills of the producers. There were also questions on the impact of the introduction of the new technology.

In the focus Group Discussion (FGD) the questions designed to assess both economic and social changes that provide qualitative information that was difficult to capture using other methods. These were structured in a way that allow probing to get more accurate information. The variables for the questions included the types of the activities

1.7.16. Data analysis

Quantitative Analysis

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 12.0 was the main tool used during the data analysis. The SPSS was used to summarize data collected in different phenomena during the survey for the purpose of interpretation and presentation of the results. During the analysis, various areas of the survey questions were analyzed in order to get information required. SPSS was used to summarize data through frequency tables prepared for various variables.

Qualitative Analysis

Qualitative analysis entailed interpreting data collected during the course of qualitative research. In qualitative analysis, both visual and narrative data was analyzed accordingly. During the data collection, observation was used as one of the method to verify physically the current situation.

Primary Data:

The survey carried aimed at gathering information on the level of youth and households awareness on improved stoves at Buswelu Ward, in Ilemela District

Mwanza City. The study was to find out if the youth groups were aware of the new technology, also the users from the households as market searching.

The research was cross sectional design (data are collected at one point in time). This was preferable tool due to the limitation of time as well as it provides a portrait of information at a single point in time across a number of groups. Questionnaire as tool was selected as it was manageable due insufficient time and resources available by the author.

Two types of questionnaires were prepared; one distributed to youth groups (producers) and the second to (users) women from Buswelu Community. The information contained in both questionnaires aimed at drawing the same information of awareness on improved stove. The distinction was made so as to obtain clearly the views of the two groups .The separation of the questionnaire into two was to enable easy identification of the target respondent and to ensure that the intended group fills the right information.

The rating of the closed ended questions was done using percentage ratios. Each similar response was accorded a percentage calculated by taking the sum total those responded with similar answer divided by total number of individuals who responded. For the open-ended question, each question was evaluated separately, and the views were then grouped with those that had similar ideas. The frequency in similar response were recorded and ranked into those that were most represented opinion to the least. The mostly ranked opinions were thus taken to represent the views of the group, and were recorded as the opinions of the entire group.

There was an awareness creation workshop from 24-28/04/'06 for producers and users of the improved stoves and SYDP members at Buswelu,

During the workshop the survey was conducted. Structured questionnaires and group discussion were used to give results which can be used as a benchmark. Both producers and users answered questionnaires and participated in discussion the outcome was as shown in the following tables :-

Table 1:

Awareness survey for producers of improved stoves, respondents with their response according to collected questionnaires.

S/no	Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education level	Awareness and skills
1	Petro Mwaka	24	M	S	Form IV	A1
2	Phinias Onyango	22	M	M	Std 7	A1
3	Caleb Malongo	30	M	M	Std 7	A1
4	Dickson Moshi	29	M	S	Std 7	A2
5	Rose Magesa	28	F	M	Std 7	A1
6	Lucy Makoye	20	F	S	Form IV	A2
7	Joyce Lameck	22	F	M	Std 7	A2
8	John Mwita	30	M	M	Form IV	A1
9	Susan Mwita	32	F	M	Form IV	A1
10	Ayubu Saidi	35	M	M	Std 7	A1
11	Seif Muhammed	34	M	M	Form IV	A1
12	Anna Limo	18	F	S	Std 7	A1
13	Kennedy Owino	19	M	S	Std 7	A2
14	Alex Luhende	26	M	S	Form IV	A1
15	Jimmy Nashon	34	M	M	Form IV	A1
16	Hassani Iddi	27	M	S	Std 7	A2
17	Nasoro Mabala	26	M	S	Std 7	A1
18	Mange Laban	33	M	M	Std 7	A2
19	Yuda Yusufu	31	M	M	Form IV	A3
20	Ibrahim Mayala	28	M	M	Form IV	A3

Sex – M = Male

Marital Status- M= Married

F = Female

F = Female

Awareness of respondents – A1 = Level of awareness of improved stoves but no skills.

A2 = Producers without training

A3 = Information on improved stoves who are trained

Grouping:

Age 15-20 = 1
21-25 = 2
26-30 = 3
31-35 = 4

Sex: Female = 1
Male = 2

Marital Status: Married = 1
Single = 2

Education Level: Form IV = 1
Std. 7 = 2

Awareness and skills: A1 = 1
A2 = 2
A3 = 3

Frequencies

Statistics

	Age of respondents	Sex of respondents	Marital Status of respondents	Level of education of respondents	awareness and skills of respondents
N	Valid 20	20	20	20	20
	Missing 0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

Age of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 15-20	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
21-25	3	15.0	15.0	30.0
26-30	8	40.0	40.0	70.0
31-35	6	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Sex of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Female	5	25.0	25.0	25.0
Male	15	75.0	75.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Marital Status of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid married	12	60.0	60.0	60.0
single	8	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Level of education of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid form iv	9	45.0	45.0	45.0
std 7	11	55.0	55.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

awareness and skills of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid A1	12	60.0	60.0	60.0
A2	6	30.0	30.0	90.0
A3	2	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Figure 1

Age of respondents

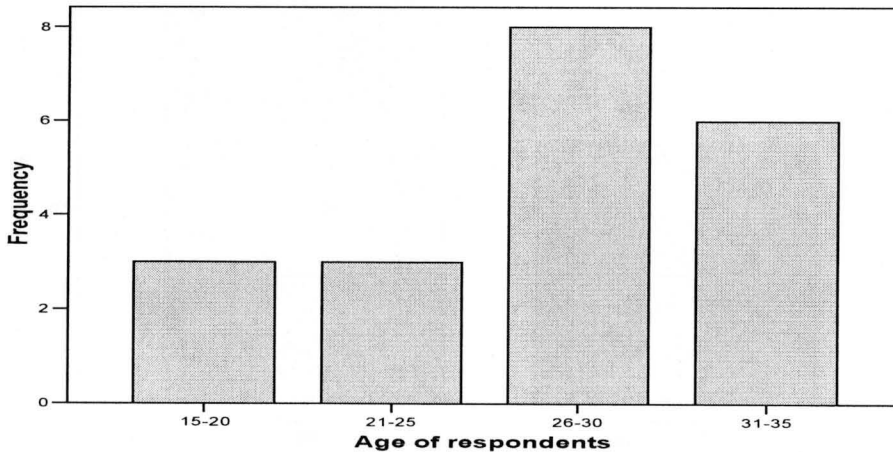


Figure 2

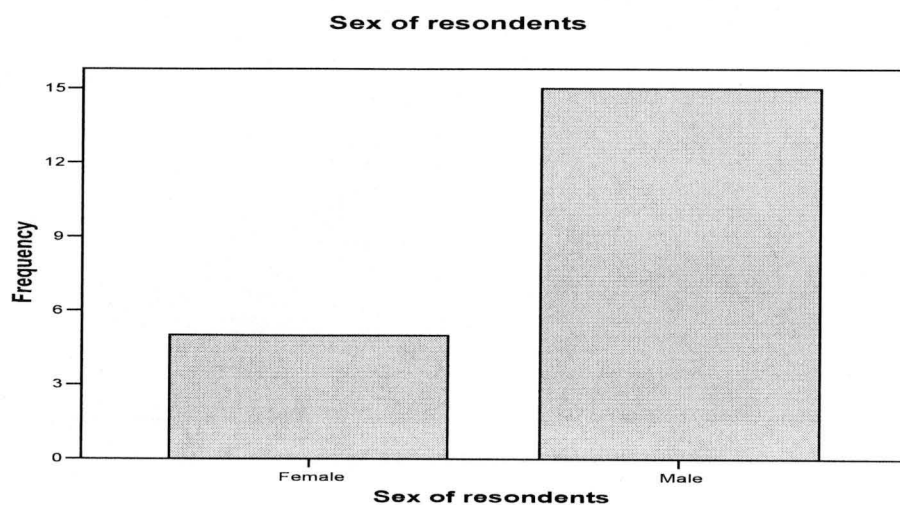


Figure 3

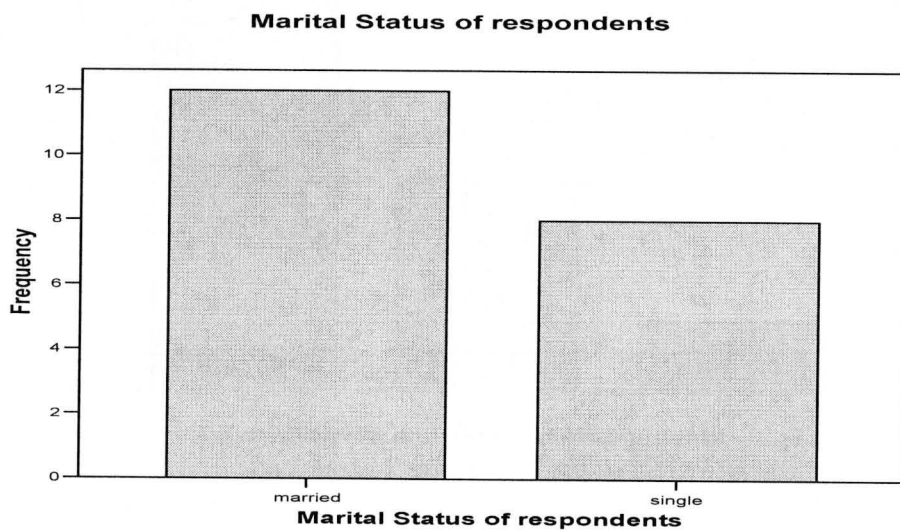


Figure 4

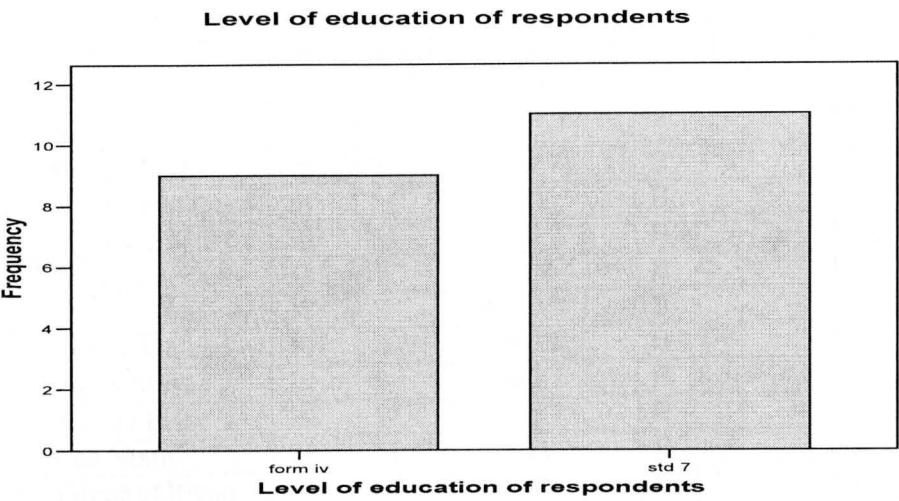


Figure 5

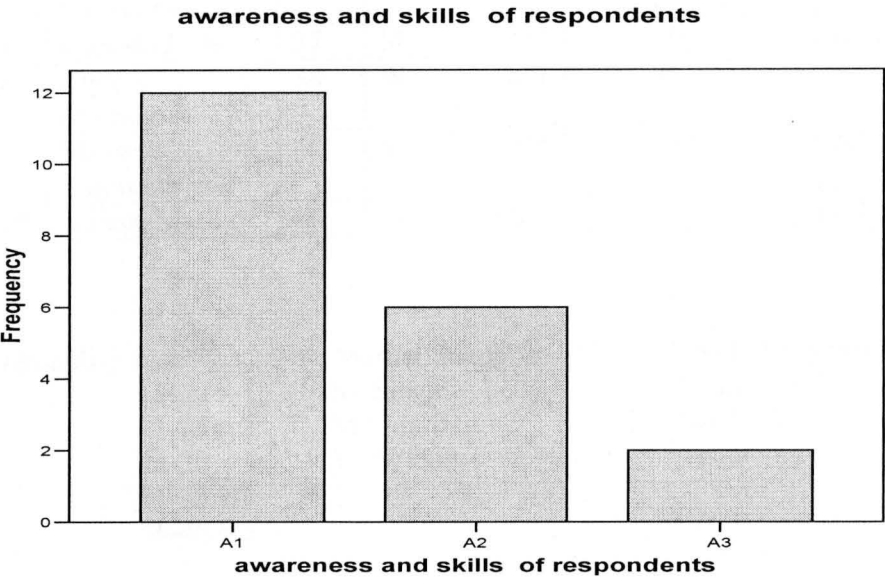


Table 2

Awareness survey for users of improved stoves, respondents with their response according to collected questionnaires.

S/ N o	Name.	Age	Marital Status	Education level	Occupation	Awarene ss and skills
1	Roda Mwasi	20	S	Std 7	B	A1
2	Nyafuru Magesa	24	M	F IV	B	A1
3	Bhoke Mwita	30	M	Std 7	HW	A1
4	Rose Benedicto	31	W	F IV	B	A 1
5	Kabula Makoye	27	S	F IV	E	A2
6	Minza Malemi	19	S	Std 7	B	A3
7	Zaina Musa	19	S	Std 7	B	A3
8	Zebida Felix	29	W	Std 7	B	A1
9	Lea Ntare	35	M	F IV	E	A2
10	Filgona Otieno	34	M	F IV	HW	A3
11	Frida Maiko	33	M	F IV	E	A2
12	Rosebela Alando	33	M	Std 7	HW	A1
13	Milka Warioba	22	S	F IV	E	A2
14	Judith Israel	18	S	F IV	E	A2
15	Fatuma Iddi	23	M	Std 7	HW	A1
16	Mariam Muhamed	34	M	F IV	B	A2
17	Leonida Ruta	37	M	Std 7	B	A3
18	Agness Mwesigwa	38	W	Std 7	B	A1
19	Milisent Magwaza	40	W	Std 7	HW	A1
20	Juliana Mariko	40	W	Std 7	HW	A1

Grouping: Age

15-20 = 1

21-25 = 2

26-30 = 3

31-35 = 4

36-40 = 5

Marital Status

S= Single = 1

M= Married =2

W=Widow = 3

Level of Education

Form IV = 1

Std 7 = 2

Occupation

B = Business =1

E = Employee = 2

HW = Housewife = 3

Awareness and utilization of improved stoves

A1 =1

A2 = 2

A3 = 3

A1= Level of awareness of improved stoves (not informed but using improved stoves)
A2 =Utilization of improved stoves
A3 = Informed of improved stoves but not using.

Frequencies

Statistics						
		age of respondents	marrital status of respondents	education level of respondents	occopation of respondents	awareness and utilization of improved stoves
N	Valid	20	20	20	20	20
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

age of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-20	4	20.0	20.0	20.0
	21-25	3	15.0	15.0	35.0
	26-30	3	15.0	15.0	50.0
	31-35	6	30.0	30.0	80.0
	36-40	4	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

marrital status of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single	7	35.0	35.0	35.0
	married	8	40.0	40.0	75.0
	widow	5	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

education level of respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Form IV	9	45.0	45.0	45.0
	std 7	11	55.0	55.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

occopation of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	bussines	9	45.0	45.0	45.0
	Employee	5	25.0	25.0	70.0
	House wife	6	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Figure 6

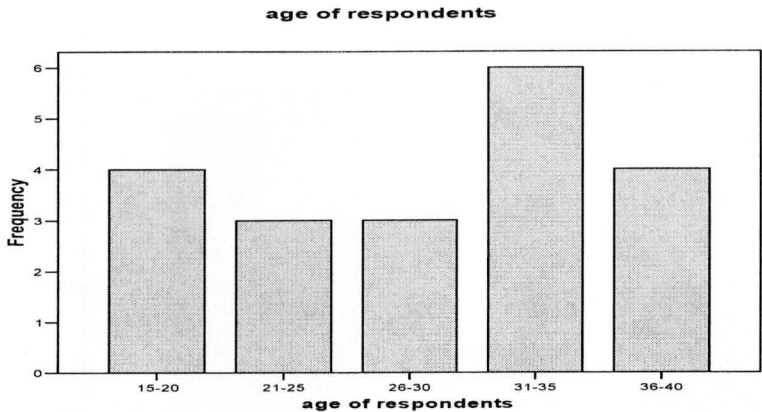


Figure 7

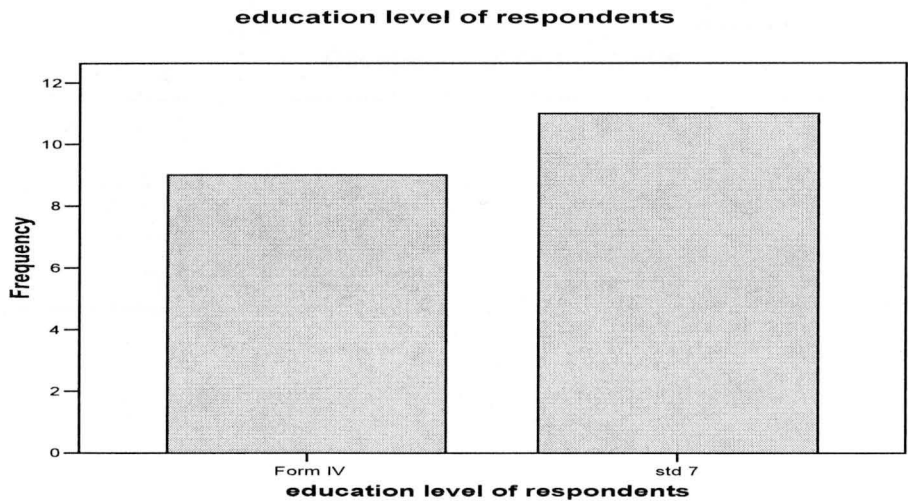
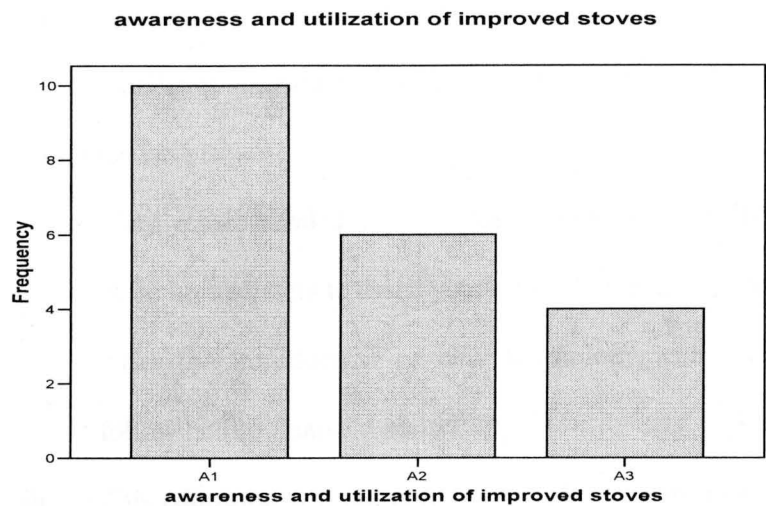


Figure 8



Figure 9



1.7.17. Findings and Recommendations:

These results indicated that, adequate knowledge and information on improved stoves is highly needed for both producers and users.

However, statistical analyses involved 40 respondents, 20 producers of the improved stoves and 20 users of the improved stoves. On the producers side both men and women of the age between 15 and 30 were involved. While from users there were only women of the age between 15 and 40.

Out of 20 producers 12 are aware of the improved stoves without skills which is equivalent to 60 %, 6 produce improved stove without training that is 30 %, and only 2 producers are trained on how to produce improved stoves which is 10 %. Again out of 20 uses of the improved stoves 10 are aware of the improved stoves which is 50 %, 6 are using improved stoves without information that is 30 %, and only 4 has information on the improved stoves which is 20 %. This shows that in order to bring

improved stoves into use, also seek the market in Buswelu, there is a need of providing information through entrepreneurial skills training.

Recommendation:

The respondents, especially the SYDP members came out with the following recommendations:

- i. They recommended that the **Entrepreneurial skills training** should take place immediately to assist youth groups in market research.
- ii. After the introduction of new technology, entrepreneurship skills should follow before financial assistance.
- iii. This education will not only help youths in stove making business but also in other Income Generation Activities.
- iv. Trained youths should become change agents of entrepreneurial skills.
- v. There is a need of establishing a Training Centre at Buswelu for sustainability of the project (This is a long term plan).

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The objective of this chapter is to define specific area targeted for the change. This includes improving social and employment status of youth in Buswelu communities.

The current economic status is considered low by the community as a result of unemployment situation for youth. The missing link “entrepreneurship skills and new technology” is putting women and youth who are concerned, dependency on traditional energy sources is greatly contributing to poverty and environment degradation due to the resulting effects of deforestation, soil erosion and low rural productivity. Renewable sources of energy have not been adequately exploited although they could contribute significantly in the energy provision as and alternative sources.

2.1. Background to the problem:

Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP) is an emerging Community Based Organization (CBO). SYDP has applied for registration under the NGO Act of 2002. The organization has ten members with strong commitment and compassion to improve youth’s social economic welfare.

For the past two years, these youth were producing traditional charcoal stoves which are of low efficiency. Later they formed a group and connected to the Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO). TaTEDO introduced to them the improved firewood/charcoal stoves which have higher thermal efficiency than the traditional stoves. The new technology is more fuel efficient and thereby reduces the consumption of wood. Basically this technology saves time, saves fuel expenses, since the combustion process is better,

the improved stoves reduce smoke containing poisonous gases and thus improves health conditions and contributes to environmental conservation. Instead of using the whole tree for making charcoal, these improved firewood stoves just use branches leaving the tree to grow.

2.2. Problem statement

SYDP has strived to bring the improved stoves into the market but the adoption rate of this renewable and efficient energy technology has been relatively low. The reason for this includes low level of awareness in some areas and inadequate business development skills. The traditional culture that has not recognized the value of youth's entrepreneurial initiatives, the contribution of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMES) sector and the economic development of Tanzania is also contributing to the issue of entrepreneurship (URT, 2003).

The missing link "entrepreneurship skills and new technology" is putting women and youth who are concerned, at risk. The smoke inhaled from the traditional stoves rise to pneumonia and other respiratory track. The study conducted by Intermediate Technology Development Group suggests that smoke in the home from cooking on firewood and cow dung, crop waste and charcoal have caused the deaths of 1.6 million people every year. Where the most affected are mothers and children (URT 2003).

Mwanza City habitants, like any other cities in Tanzania, uses electricity, gas, paraffin and charcoal stoves for cooking. This is because these stoves are portable and they do not need large space, as in urban areas one house contains several families. Since the oil crisis of the 1970s and the drought which has affected our hydro-electric power has made most of urban household to opt using charcoal stoves,

yet the government is also trying to control deforestation which has caused charcoal price to hike tremendously, one bag costs from Tsh. 20,000/- to Tsh. 25,000/- in Mwanza City. The entrepreneur development intervention will be a solution to many issues. SYDP will be trained to overcome this challenge and importantly there will be a special awareness creation workshop for both producers and users of the improved stove. Also there will be a Training of Trainers (TOT) for SYDP members. Then they are going to train other 10 groups that work with SYDP in the improved stoves technology and entrepreneurship skills.

The entrepreneurial skill training is very important to youth's Income Generation Activities because:-

- i. It helps them to start and run business
- ii. It leads them to conduct a market research
- iii. It helps them in financial management
- iv. It improves the standard of life of youth by contributing to employment opportunities.
- v. It raises awareness on production and use of affordable energy technologies for sustained environmental conservation.
- vi. It supports and promotes youths' right to information and participation.

2.3. Justification:

Sustainable Youth Development Programme has embarked on the entrepreneurial skills training to support young people who are involved in Small and Medium enterprises in Mwanza City particularly Buswelu ward. The importance of this project to community is to fill the gap between entrepreneurship skills and new

technology, which is the need of most youth groups dealing with Income Generation Activities (IGA).

2.4. Project Goal:

To improve the making of firewood/charcoal stoves with appropriate technologies and skills to enable youth to be self employed.

2.5. Project specific objectives:

- i. To establish the making of firewood stove in Buswelu by the end of 2007.
- ii. To create awareness for Buswelu Community to use improved firewood stoves by the end of 2007.
- iii. To improve youths welfare and economic development in Buswelu community by the end of 2010.
- iv. To train youth in entrepreneurial skills to improve their businesses by the end of 2007.

2.6. Linkages with collaborators

Mwanza has a good number of government and non government institutions that SYDP could collaborate with Kivulini women's Rights organization has facilitated the formation of several community groups in Buswelu ward of which they do range of diversified activities. SYDP will plan on the best way to work with these groups especially most of the group members are women. It has been also noticed that there are other Civil Society Organizations that work in the area dealing with poverty reduction. These will be identified and areas of collaborations will be found. There are also youth groups like the 'Juhudi ya hiari', 'Hiari ya moyo' and "Mnazi mmoja" who are involved with income generating activities like carpentry, metal works and tailoring.

Other institutions, especially the micro finance institutions like FINCA, SEDA and PRIDE will be approached to find the best area and ways that is friendly to collaborate with. It has to be noted that already there are individuals who work with these institutions in Buswelu.

The Mwanza city council is one of the potential partners that SYDP has approached and found useful to them. The council will provide policy guidelines in terms of business and trade. The key positions identified are the economist, environmentalist, lawyers who could give advice and support on technical matter affecting or challenging the project. Also they can provide site for Training Centre construction.

Apart from the trade and industries partners that are almost everywhere in Mwanza, Mwanza has a good number of government and non-government institutions that SYDP could collaborate with. The table below shows SYDP potential collaborators.

2.7. Stakeholders

The success of the set programmes depends partly on partnership. SYDP will continue to collaborate and maintain relations with other related NGOs and CBOs which are operating in small and medium enterprises. These organizations include VETA, National Building Research Agency, SIDO, Kivulini, Tanzania traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO);. Micro finance institutions such as SEDA, FINCA and PRIDE, as well as other international development agencies like Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) and Mwanza City Council.

Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP) has a list of six stakeholders.

- i. SYDP members.
- ii. Partner's organization.

- iii. Mwanza City Council
- iv. Ilemela Youths
- v. NGOs CBOs and FBOs.
- vi. Financial Institutions.

The table below shows stakeholders effectiveness.

Table: 3 Stakeholders effectiveness.

Stakeholders	Participation	Evaluation	Impact of Participation	Rate	Plan
SYDP members	Design and implement the project	High	Use Training of Trainers (TOT) Methodology to train other youths	Positive	To train SYDP group in entrepreneurial skills.
Partner's organization	These are collaborators who will help in one way or another in provision of entrepreneurial skills.	High	To build capacity of youth in self help activities.	Positive	To collaborate with SYDP in provision of trainings.
Mwanza City Council	To enhance youths access to registration trainings, loans	High	To link youths with organizations which conduct trainings, provide loans and grants.	Positive	To include Ilemela youths in their plans, to train them, to give them site an loans.
Ilemela Youths	To be trainees of the trainings which will be conducted by SYDP trainers.	High	To learn and train other Youths the skills they got.		To include them in their action plans for second level trainings.
NGOs CBOs And FBOs.	To provide Funds to conduct trainings	High	To help in Project implementation	Positive	To sponsor Youth trainings
Financial Institutions.	To provide trainings and loans	High	To give youths loans and train them how to start small business	Positive	To visit them and discuss their loan conditions then apply

Table 4 Stakeholders Impact Analysis.

Name of Stake holders	Potential benefit / costs	Project discussed with this group / organisation	Their opinion for the projects and its goals	Their opinion for the project design
Ward	The CBO will help in sensitizing youth to understand the project well and engage themselves in youth livelihood activities. This will help the government with youth unemployment situation.	SYDP is among the CBOs registered in the Ward (Executive Office)	The group should involve more youths in their project, so that if training is conducted by Buswelu Ward, it will help most of unemployed youths in the ward.	The project is well design
Community Groups	Are the actors who act as check and balance to see if what was intended is implemented for the benefit of the community	Community needs assessment was conducted to see if there was a need of improved stove.	Since cooking is central to life, community groups especially women supported the project and its goals. The benefit being using few firewood and improve their health.	The project is well design as it caters three issues at once Environment, health and economy
Mwanza City Council	CBO act as a catalyst to Mwanza City Council Youth Development Plans	SYDP is recognized by the city CDO's office.	The City Council is ready to assist the group whenever it is possible	The project is well design
Youth groups	They have invited other income Generation groups to join them, one dealing with bricks making the other one deals with carpentry.	Other youth groups has joined SYDP.	The project is good and the goals are good As they feel they also need entrepreneurial skills to improve their projects too.	The project is good.

Women Groups	The project will help them improve stoves, lesser smoke and uses fewer firewood	During needs assessment, Buswelu women were impressed by introduction of improved stove.	They are going to be their customers especially those women who are frying fish for business.	The project is well design.
Kivulini	The group is helping them in strategizing women groups to engage themselves in income generating activities to improve their standard of living.	The CBO is one of the civil society organization established by Kivulini that work in the area of poverty reduction in Buswelu ward.	The project is nice, it is going to help youth especially girls to improve their entrepreneurship skills	The project is well planned
TaTEDO	The CBO has been trained by TaTEDO to be trainers, to train (TOT) other youth and women groups to make improved stoves.	TaTEDO are going to assist in the training process	The project is well design and goals are almost the same.	The project is good
Financial Institutions	The CBO members are likely to become customers of the financial institutions	Yes, the group has applied for loan from the local banks.	The project is good, also the goal is good, some of the financial institutions have promised to train the group in entrepreneurship skills.	The project is well design.

2.8. Host Organization

The host organization is Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP). It is a Community Based Organization CBO. Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP) works to contribute to poverty reduction initiatives of the youth and environmental conservation by enhancing productive activities in Buswelu ward, district of Ilemela in Mwanza region.

The SYDP among others undertakes capacity building project aimed at addressing insufficient entrepreneurial skills amongst youths who are involved in Small and Medium Enterprises. To bring multiplied effects, the project will support few youths who are already in businesses to undertake capacity building programs to other business youth in Mwanza and eventually improve their economic status.

SYDP's efforts are also directed towards making the project financially sustainable, the capacity building in entrepreneurship is one of the strategies for its financial stability since business is the main source of funding other activities. The environment programs depends more on international development agencies.

The idea to form Sustainable Youth Development Programme emerged from youths who had attend a short course on producing improved charcoal / wood stoves, which are of higher thermal efficiency, the course was organized by Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organisation (TaTEDO) in 2005.

The ten youths who forms SYDP have been involved in the production of charcoal /wood stoves since 2003. They taught efforts to meet both new and old challenges have been hampered mainly by inadequate business development and marketing skills.

2.8.1. SYDP Vision.

To develop a community that is dedicated to more sustainable projects and more equitable job opportunities for youth in Mwanza Community.

2.8.2. SYDP Mission Statement:

The mission is to use all opportunities the Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP) has in the community locally, nationally and internationally in terms of materials, human time and financial resources in order to make quality and improve Small and Medium Enterprises.

The major components that the group facilitated during the project implementation including organization of the project activities, mobilization of the human resources, trainings material and workshops.

Other organizations and institutions expected to fully participate in this project include; VETA, National Building Research Agency, SIDO, Kivulini, Tanzania traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO);. Micro finance institutions such as SEDA, FINCA and PRIDE, as well as other international development agencies like Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) and Mwanza City Council.

2.8.3. The project design

The project started by identifying the CBO to work with as a consultant for eighteen months of study. A tool was created to seek the best CBO to work with especially those dealing with youth programmes. Out of five CBOs interviewed, three were dealing with youths. These were:-

Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP)

Youth Against AIDS and Poverty (YAAP)Youth in Action (YA)

The findings showed that, the Sustainable Youth Development Programme was a bit organised. Then the application letter was sent to SYDP informing them the intention to work with them for eighteen months of Master of Science in Community Economic Development course. SYDP replied the letter showing that they had no objection. Then the appointment was made to meet with SYDP members for introduction and elaborating what was the intention of working with them.

The meeting with SDYP members was held on 9th October 2005, as they regularly meet every 2nd Sunday of the month.

Through interview all members complained that their expectation has not been met. They are still victims of unemployment which has made some of members to quit. When asked to indicate what areas of development gaps would they want to be addressed. They gave the following list:-

- ✓ Lack of capital.
- ✓ Lack of premise.
- ✓ The group has not been registered.
- ✓ There is no group account.
- ✓ There is no skill for project design.
- ✓ There is no skill for entrepreneurship.
- ✓ Lack of access to loans.
- ✓ Lack of donors.
- ✓ Lack of skill for project write-up or proposal.
- ✓ Low attendance of members in the meetings.

When the group was again asked to prioritize the above list, which one should be addressed first. The group selected the training in “entrepreneurship skills”, so that they could merge the new techknowledge and businesses

2.8.4. Project Objective

The Sustainable Youth Development Programme aims at improving the manufacturing of improved stoves in Buswelu ward, Ilemela district, and Mwanza region. This programme will contribute to the following:-

- Increased knowledge, skills and Technology of the youth and adults in improved stoves manufacturing.
- Create awareness of the community in economical development and environmental conservation.

2.8.5. Method of selection

A pair ranking technique was developed during the meeting, where all ten SYDP members participated in comparing one issue to the other. Training package scored high. The selection of project took place in the same meeting. Three projects namely

- i. Making of firewood and charcoal stoves
- ii. Carpentry
- iii. Making of building blocks were mentioned.

Through the Participatory Rural Appraisal method, the making of firewood and charcoal stoves project was selected; matching the community needs assessment.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section presents an overview of the theoretical, empirical and policy issues on youth participation in development programmes. The objective was to gather information on the similar work done by others, use the information gained from others work and improve the implementation of the intended project. This chapter, highlights on theoretical literature of which different authors wrote in the same activity. Empirical literature review shows how other related projects in various areas in Tanzania were implemented and the lessons learnt from those projects. Finally, the chapter reviews regional and national policies designed to provide framework to this project.

3.1 Theoretical literature.

The national youth development policy underscores the importance of enhancing youths economically as one of the best ways to empower, improve and sustain their welfare. Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP) as a facilitator takes an initiative to support youth groups to generate income and to encourage them to work in more proactively manner. Better Life is a basic right for all human beings. Income is also central to human development and economic growth. This project, “improving firewood and charcoal stoves enterprise in Mwanza especially Buswelu community” seek to enhance condition of life for youths both socially, economically and environmentally. Moreover, education on entrepreneurship that forester’s skills development, critical thinking, creativity and progressive social values are vital for effective and efficient labor force.

3.1.1 International perspective of youth.

A number of authorities reveals that young people age 15 to 24 are 1.2 billion of the world's human capital UN (2003). Many of them are already making contributions to the world development, and their work should be further acknowledged and strengthened. Increasingly, youth are recognized as key participants in decision-making and development, as reflected in the growing presence of non-governmental youth organizations and the upsurge of youth advisory boards and committees to international institutions and programmes. Yet building the capacity and creating sustained partnerships with young people are crucial strategies to achieve development objectives that have not been fully realized by the international community (UN 2004)

The United Nations, since its inception, has continuously called for the increased participation of youth. Historically, youth participation has been very limited. However, recently it has gained momentum and they are now seen and heard at various levels of the UN.

In one of the UN documents, World Youth Report (2003), it is recommended that Governments must enact laws that foster the creation of community-driven projects with urban youth living in poverty and support current youth-led entrepreneurial initiatives in urban communities, Youth organizations are unique in such away that they are primarily focused on reflecting the views and serving the needs of young people. Whether these are structured organizations or informal groups, they provide forum where young people can organize for action to meet community needs and experience group processes. Support to youth organizations and their structures at national level through National Youth Councils or Youth Committees in many

countries is the basic strategy to involve young people. This also involves the right and the support to establish youth organizations.

It is imperative that youth from all parts of the world participate actively in all relevant levels of decision making processes because it affects their lives today and has implications for their lives today and in futures. In addition, their intellectual contribution and their ability to mobilize support resources, to bring unique perspectives need to be taken into account. Each country should, in consultation with its youth communities, establish a process to promote dialogue between the youth community and Government at all levels. Moreover, they should establish mechanisms that permit youth access to information and provide them with the opportunity to present their perspectives on government decisions, (UN 2002)

3.1.2 Youth and Millennium Development Goals

Curtin (2002) relates the Millennium Development Goals and targets in many respects to resolve many of these difficulties about how poverty is measured. The goal offer a multi definition of poverty, one that encompassed not only income but also access to food, access to basic education and literacy, access to education opportunities for girls, as well as access to health care and good sanitation. Most of millennium Development Goals indirectly relate to young people because they account for such a large share of the world population. The total population of the world is 6,396 millions while that of young people is 1663 millions. Yet they do not appear to have a prominent place in the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) as they are only mentioned in one or two places. However, on close scrutiny, it is possible to identify five Goals as directly referring to as young people, as Richard Curtain showed in the table below, (Curtin, 2002);

Table 5: Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators that relate to or potentially relate to young people.

MDG	Target	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.	Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than 1\$ a day	1. Proportion of population below 1\$ per day
	Target 2: Halve, between 1990 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 3: Ensure that, by the year 2015, children everywhere boys and girls like will be able to a	8. literacy rate of 15 – 24 years old
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education	Ratio of girls and boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 6: Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.	Maternal mortality ratio
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV.AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15 – 24 years old
Goal 8. Develop a global Partnership for development	Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of 15 – 24 years old

Source: UN youth report 2001

The prominence of young people in the MDGs is further confirmed by the specification of the targets and indicators. Young people are explicitly the focus in relation to six targets and indicators, for specifically refer to 15 to 24 years old (Curtin :2002).

According to an ILO (2002) document, young people as leaders of social and environmental enterprises, with youth-led efforts addressing social and environmental needs on a local level and provide incentives for replication in similar communities. Young people are effective leaders of social and environmental enterprises. Each country should, in consultation with its youth, establish a process to promote dialogue between the youth community and Government at all levels, especially to identify urgent social and environmental needs that young people can be involved in addressing. Governments, businesses and NGOs can work with young people to identify needs in the community and design and implement education and enterprise development initiatives to see these needs addressed. To ensure young people are able to contribute effectively to environmental improvement through environmental enterprises, teaching on local environmental issues and on ways of contributing to solving them should be included in school curriculums. Training should also be provided to youth interested in initiating community based projects in these areas. For example, eco-tourism can well serve local communities through simultaneous protection of the natural environment and revenue raising through tourism. Young people can be active community leaders under such initiatives by working as tour guides to showcase and protect their local environment like what sustainable Youth Development Programme is doing by establishing improved firewood stoves which uses little firewood to protect deforestation.

A Youth Exchange document indicates that, youth led projects, whether they emphasize social or economic development are often hampered by lack of skills, experience, networks and connections with 'additional power centres' within a community. Mentorship (including two-way mentorship) needs to become a major

priority, a practical realization of the concept of “Intergenerational Partnership”, connecting experienced adults with young economic and social entrepreneurs UNESCO (2002).

The improved stoves project, has been successful in neighbouring country of Kenya, especially the improved charcoal Kenya Ceramic Jiko (KCJ) which was introduced during the oil crisis of 1970s. The local burning stove was first introduced in East Africa by Indian railways builders in 19th Century . These were all metal stoves, which were regarded being superior to firewood stoves that made them become popular to urban household cooking. The manufacturing of these stoves finally generated income, both for those who made them and those who produced charcoal. Charcoal production involved cutting of big trees, so it encouraged deforestation. The oil crisis of 1970s, attracted a lot of interest of renewable energy technology in Kenya. Biomass, solar, and wind technology were initiatives which later matured into successful projects. The KCJ is now a well known phenomenon in Kenya. Since mid 1983 when all the essential design elements were put together. The KCJ has developed from an exclusive specialized technology adaptable by the average artisan in Kenya. This can encourage the SYDP group that the technology is already known to most of the lake zone regions, as they are neighboring Kenya.

The UN World Youth Report (2003) attempts to provide quantitative estimates of young people in extreme poverty ranges from 38 million to 110million; the middle-range estimates of youth poverty is 238 million surviving on less than a \$ 1 a day. High-end estimates of the number of young people aged 15-24 years old in extreme poverty in 2000 are 462 million, based on those surviving on less than \$ 2 a day, and

497 million, based on the number of children who are underweight applied to the youth population. UN. (2003).

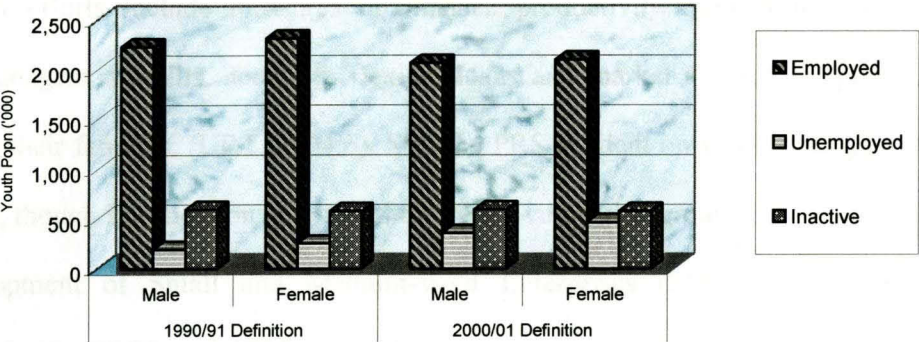
Rural youth, who often lack skills needed in a highly competitive urban environment, are left to tend their family's agricultural land. Their potential capacity to spark increased agricultural production through innovative, eco-friendly planting practices and post-harvest methods widely unrecognized and thus remains untapped. With adequate support infrastructure, incentives, and land reform, young people in rural areas can fuel economic growth in these agricultural regions. Local governments and the private sector can likewise tap young people in erecting agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems and rural road networks. This experience would provide rural unemployed youth with valuable, practical skills in rural infrastructure that could then be transferred to other employment situations while improving rural infrastructure for the general population and thereby increasing economic opportunity.

3.1.3. Youth unemployment in Tanzania.

In Tanzania recently, there has been an increase in the number of people without wage employment in urban areas. Unemployment levels rose steeply. Despite a relative favorable environment, the private sector has not developed as fast as it was expected. Studies conducted by ILFS 2000/01 indicate that, unemployment in urban areas increased from 22% in 1990/91 to 26% in 2001 in Dar es Salaam and from 6% to 10% in other urban areas. The survey also revealed alarming high rates of youth unemployment in urban areas (PRSP,2001)

Figure 10 : General Employment status of youth 15-24 in Tanzania

**Graphical Presentation of General Employment Status of Youth 15 – 24 Years by Sex:
1990/91 and 2000/01 Labour Force Survey**



Source: Labour Force Survey 2000/01

The unemployment rate is high for youth aged between 15 and 34, especially those living in urban areas. Unemployment is highest for youths in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas unemployment is generally low. The high rate in youth unemployment in urban areas is of utmost concern and should be given attention in the PRS. Overall unemployment in the country has increased from 3.5 percent in 1990/91 to 5 percent 2002/02. However using national definition, which was only used in the 2000/01 survey, the unemployment rate was 13 percent in 2000/01, where unemployment rate for Dar es Salaam is 8 percent (PRSP, 2000)

As PRS is trying to explain the trend of unemployment increased substantially amongst women than men in urban areas. Moreover, unemployment is particularly high amongst young people, making them more vulnerable and potentially getting them into the market for child labor. The Integrated Labor Force and Child Labor surveys, 2000/01 (launched in April 2003) indicated that 39.6% of children aged

from 5 to 17 years old are economically active and 21.3% of them are child laborers working more than 4 hours a day often in jobs worst forms of child labor. Government is addressing employment creation through policy actions on private sector development, SMEs agricultural and rural development, micro financing, and EPZs. Such efforts include measures to enhance productivity through job and business management skills, access to flexible loans and market support for poor women and their families. (URT. 2004:6). Still the PRS is silent on youth strategies in Tanzania, though it is mention here that they are the vulnerable group.

The development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) has been recognized in the PRSP and IPRE as an important source of employment. More needs to be done to realize their employment potential in the context of a competitive economy and the growing knowledge economy. The knowledge economy and the informal economy are both growing, but bridges need to be built between them. This will entail finding ways of effectively promoting the growth and transformation of SMEs with SME organisations able to offer mutual self-help, shared services (e.g. training) and greater voice with public authorities. Ownership means voice. Voice means organisation and organization means influence. Links in production chains between organisation of SMEs and those of the large enterprise can be helpful. (International Labour Organization 2002)

3.2 Empirical literature

3.2.1. The vocational Education and Training Authority.

The Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) has developed an informal sector training approach known as “Integrated Training for Entrepreneurship Promotion (INTEP)”. INTEP is unemployment-oriented, integrated vocational educational education and training approach focusing on training people who are un-employed, underemployed, or those who are working in the informal sector (micro and small enterprises) in both rural and urban settings.

VETA has tried to cover the whole country in nine zones but still there is a need of other institutions and organizations to engage themselves in Vocational education training (VETA, 2004).

Young people can make important contribution to the development of youth-relevant curriculum for schools and Vocational Education Training Providing young people with the opportunity to participate in school council enhances young peoples’ understanding of the education system. Moreover it promotes a sense of ownership over the school curriculum and helps to ensure that curriculum developers are informed of the opinion of young people. Curriculum should focus on student interaction with their local communities and present involvement and interaction as a means of both developing basic skills and practicing higher-order thinking. (Neil,2002).

A number of works have been initiated in regards to working with the youth. Among others, Faith Based Organizations like Don Bosco initiated schools and groups for young boys and girls during the depression years in Turin which have over the years spread across all continents. In working with the youth, Don Bosco used a method of

preventive system. The term preventive include deep intuition precise options and methodological criteria all lived with particular intensity; examples are the art of positive education by putting forward what is good through appropriate experiences which call for the involvement of the pupil and which are attractive because of their splendour and lofty nature; the art of producing growth in the young person from within by appealing to their inner freedom to oppose external conditioning and formalism; the art of winning the heart of the young people so as to inculcate in them the joyful and satisfied attraction to what is good, correction deviations and preparing them for the future by means of a solid character formation. Not only that, but also equipped with skills which can help them to engage themselves in self-employment activities.(ibid, 2002).

Other institutions like Small Industries Development Organization – (SIDO) has the first major attempt to promote the small industries in Tanzania. SIDO remain the main government arm for promoting SMEs in the country. Some of the measures employed in the process include:

The construction of 16 industrial estates with more than 140 sheds at regional headquarters;

The establishment of 10 training centres;

Helping more than 2000 entrepreneurs with machines and working tools;

Making choices of technology;

Preparation of feasibility studies, economic surveys, installation operation of machinery maintenance and marketing of products.

SIDO in collaboration with other stakeholders supported establishment of SME association to empower the private sector. These include Tanzania Food Processors Association (TAFOPA) Tanzania Small Industries Organization (TASISO) and “Vikundi Vidogo Vya Biashara “ (VIBINDO). The University of Dar es Salaam also established Entrepreneurship Development Center within Faculty of Commerce and Management. The center provides consultancy and training in SME related issues. (URT, 2003) SYDP long term plan is to have a VET training centre, and workshop for stove making.

Empirical studies have estimated the average impact of economic growth on poverty and inequality in a range of countries.

Recent empirical work using a data set by Deininger and Suire (1996) shows that across a range of countries, on average a 1% increase in aggregate incomes implies a 1% fall in income-poverty. Of more importance here is the fact that different patterns of investment and different patterns of growth in different countries, have had different effects on employment and poverty. Many studies’ findings indicate that employment and distributional differ between countries according to different patterns of investment and growth. Patterns of investment influence the resulting patterns of growth and employment.

Findings from the Investing in Poverty Reducing Employment (IPRE) studies have thrown further light on these relationships by establishing that:

Historical links exist between investment, growth, employment and poverty in Tanzania.

In the pre-reform period, output stagnated, but investment and employment continued to grow. The result was low investment productivity, declining labour productivity and falling real wages. Employment growth could not be sustained.

The pre-reform rural economy was depressed by marketing and price controls, an overvalued exchange rate and poor infrastructure. The post-reform period has been characterized by:

- Reduced public sector employment

- Shift to informal employment and self employment.

- Recovery of real wages.

- Stagnation or slow growth of investment

- Increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

- Increased productivity of investments.

The sectors in which investment has a high potential for creating poverty reducing employment include agriculture, tourism, public works and micro and small enterprises in various sectors. The role of policy is to influence investment levels and allocations which in turn influence the pattern of employment creation towards poverty reduction

- Education and investment in training are important for poverty reduction.

- Policies for poverty reducing employment are not gender-neutral; they affect men and women differently.

- Good governance (including participation) is important for investment promotion and employment growth.

Globalization comes with more intense competition that implies threats (e.g. loss of jobs for firms which fail to compete) and opportunities (e.g. creation of new jobs for firms which penetrate new markets and expand). Globalization presents an opportunity for capital inflow (FDI) whereby new jobs can be created with new capital and with technologies and management techniques, which can enhance the capacity to compete and gain market shares in the competitive domestic or export markets.

Privatization can result in retrenchment of the formerly over staffed parastatals or can expand operations to the extent of creating additional jobs. Efficient operation can also enhance the chances of survival in a competitive environment. The post-privatisation phase has an important impact on enterprise prospects.

Sustainable Youth Development Programmes is also assisting youth unemployment by investing in training and education.

3.3. Policy Review

3.3.1. Youth Policies

Over the past several decades, a number of countries have initiated the design and implementation of national policies and strategies focused on youth participation. Neither have they successfully managed to mainstream youth concerns, as the issues relating to young people fall across a variety of policy areas such as education, health or juvenile delinquency. Despite youth constituting more than 50% of the population in many countries, governments rarely consult young people on matters affecting their lives, such as poverty reduction strategy efforts. Even those governments that have developed legislation on youth issues often lack comprehensive and holistic

approaches to the challenges faced by the young generation. A progressive national youth policy obliges traditional decision-makers to not only work for young people, but with them in order to let their experiences inform the development of appropriate interventions and services. (UNESCO, 2001.)

Each country is urged to develop a long-term, consensus-based, integrated and cross sector youth policy, but because this is a relatively unknown and underdeveloped field, there is a great need to share experience in this specific field of public policy and to produce tools to assist national governments in addressing youth issues systematically. There is a high potential for cooperation, particularly through networking of both governmental and non-governmental youth organizations on a regional and international scale. Furthermore, various international agencies are now providing assistance with the formulation of national youth policies and action plans.

Extensive experience has shown that good practice in youth participation:-

- Provides choices,

- Is challenging and fun;

- Addresses issues perceived as relevant by young people;

- Raises young people's awareness of social,

- Political, economic, cultural and personal issues that affect them;

- Provides training skills development to youth;

- Ensures that young people are given ongoing support in their civic role;

- Provides them with a sense of ownership in decision-making, when they feel that their participation is valued;

- Involves the adequate allocation of resources (including time, space, funding and information);

Acknowledges their contributions; recognized that young people often experience financial and transport constraints (getting to meetings, for example);

Involves a careful recruitment and selection process; and involves a review process for both young people and adults.

Given the wide diversity of political cultures and systems, countries must establish their own priorities and mechanisms in order to create an effective youth policy that is both authentic and relevant. The formulation of a national youth policy should not be a top-down process. A sound youth policy requires that a wide variety of social actors be involved ideally through a large-scale cross-sector consultation that involves civil society organizations. Rather than taking a “go-alone” approach, governments should make use of their expertise and energy available in NGO’s and other civil society organizations, and make every effort to develop active partnerships with these groups. Above all young people themselves must be considered as the primary actors with whom to develop such partnerships. Any viable youth policy is one in which young people are not just spectators or advisers, but are truly involved in decision-making processes.

3.3.2 Tanzania Youth Policy.

The National Youth Development Policy defines a youth as ‘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 to 24 years. The analysis of youth employment is based on this age group.

According to the 2000/01 ILFS, survey results showed the magnitude of the youth unemployment. The number of unemployed youths according to the National definition is 4,166,620 while the employed youths are 823,909 that is 16.5 percent of

the total of the employed and unemployed youths. This rate is drawing attention to the government and other stakeholders hence the need for the survey.

The structural reforms undertaken by Government have had short-term implications in terms of job losses. This has compounded the problem of wage unemployment mainly in urban centers. However, private sector development is seen in the medium to longer terms as a sustainable employment creation mechanism. Government is supporting private sector investments so that it can create employment opportunities and raise incomes. These initiatives are bearing fruits. For instance, in the year 2002 TIC approved 311 private sector investment projects have the potential to employment 33,132 people. Government, through Time Bound programme, is also creating skills training for 2000 families and 7,500 youths who are already in worst forms of child labor or at risk of getting into it, with the budget of US\$ 1,230,000(2004-05).

Government is creating an enabling environment for employment (jobs) creation through revisions of employment laws, labor relations, dispute prevention, settlement and the regulatory framework. It has established a Labor Exchange Centre (LEC) to match skills training of job seekers and job qualifications and implemented a demand-driven skills training to promote self-employment in formal and informal sectors.

Economic reform programmes implemented in Tanzania Government have been based on the philosophy that Tanzania is committed to a market economy whereby the private sector will take the lead in creating incomes employment and growth. On the other hand, the state will be a producer of public goods, play regulatory role to level the playing field and create a conducive environment for the private sector to

take the lead in driving economic growth. The private sector has started playing an ever-increasing role in creating income and employment (URT, 2003) the Sustainable Industrial Development Policy-SIDP (1996-2020) places specific emphasis on promotion of small and medium industries through the following measures: supporting existing and new promotion institution, simplification of taxation licensing and registration of SMEs and improve access to financial services. In addition, SIDP encourages informal sector business to grow and be formalized. Furthermore, the policy identifies measures to enable indigenous entrepreneurs, women, youth and people with disabilities to take part in economic activities. (URT.2003)

Although the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) does not set explicitly targets for employment, it is clear that employment is crucial dimension of the reduction of income poverty. Reaching income poverty targets depends on sustained economic growth, which creates employment and widens economic opportunities. Views expressed during the preparation of the PRS emphasized the need to address the problem of unemployment among youth, especially in urban areas. The PRSP includes Government intervention, with the annual allocation of Tshs 100 million to support demand-driven skill development and to assist the vulnerable groups. (PRS;2001). Other initiatives have been designed by the Government to set up funding mechanisms and scheme to address poverty and employment related problems through promoting SMEs. Such funds include National Entrepreneurship Development Fund (NEDF), Youth Development Fund (YDF) under Ministry of Community Development Gender Women and Children

(MCDGWC). There are other related programmes through Government Donor joint efforts and financial institutions.

While the result of the 2000/01 household budget survey indicates that poverty has declined in urban areas over the last ten years, there are some clusters and groups of people who remain poor and vulnerable. Young people are integral to addressing the issues of extreme poverty and hunger. They can assist with providing fresh ideas when crafting developing policies as promoters of rural development and as peer educators combating corruption and developing social and environmental entrepreneurship initiatives. Young people are waiting for the opportunity to be used as assets in uplifting their communities out of poverty by creating the foundations for sustainable growth and prosperity. Policy makers and development specialists must enact a serious a serious paradigm shift in the way they shape poverty reduction efforts and fully engage young people to avoid the perpetuation of poverty and hunger in villages and cities around the globe.

In many areas young people have demonstrated their desire and commitment to help each other by initiating and leading peer-to-peer education projects in their own time. By working together on community level projects, young people have proven to be good mentors for younger students in school, helping them with their studies and counseling them in other areas. This is what ten young people in SYDP are doing to other youth groups to improve their social economic welfare by enhancing productive activities.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMENDATIONS

4.1. Project implementation plan

This chapter provides both original plan and the actual implementation of the project. This includes major task and activities undertaken, resources needed and used as well as responsible personnel in each activity planned. It also reports what was accomplished and what was not and the reasons. Generally, this chapter provides a summary of what so far have been done in terms of intended project objectives.

The implementation of project activities (as attached project work plan indicates) started in January 2006 when a meeting with selected CBO was held to identify project intervention. Since then several meetings were held by CED student and CBO members to monitor implementation of the project as per activities planned.

4.1.2. Implementation strategies

In order to achieve the project goal and objectives, Sustainable Youth Development Programme dedicated qualified staff to plan and implement project activities. This included a group leader whom had been assigned some duties these are; Project Co-ordinator, Chair Person, Executive Secretary, Treasurer, Training Co-ordinator, technician, and head of departments. Most of these staff were working in part time basis.

In order to implement the project, SYDP did the following activities:

- Development of an implementation plan and budget for one year

- Mobilization of youth groups for trainings

- Preparation and conduction of workshop for group members.

Solicitation of fund for conducting workshop and trainings

Conduction of workshop and training to youth groups in entrepreneurship skills and firewood stove making

Application for land for Training Centre construction

Project proposal for establishment of Training Centre

Follow up of registration of the organization

4.1.3. Mode of Implementation

The project is an Income Generation Activity (IGA) which focuses at enhancing youths with entrepreneurial skills at Buswelu ward. The project was implemented through trainings and workshops on awareness creation and entrepreneurship skills. The training involved SYDP members, youth groups and women from Buswelu households.

4.1.4. Implementers of the Project

The implementers of the project were ten SYDP members who formed a team of TOTs to become change agents to the community after attending Training of Trainers on entrepreneurship skills. The team trained other youth groups in Buswelu ward then the groups trained other youths in or intend to engage themselves in IGA.

4.1.5. Issues addressed by the project

The project had a number of issues to address. These included:-

Conducting an awareness creation workshop to SYDP members;

Youths involved in charcoal stoves production;

Women users of firewood and charcoal stoves from Buswelu households on the benefits of using improved firewood/charcoal stoves;

The introduction of the new technology to producers;

The market search of the improved firewood stove in Buswelu area.

Conducting a Training of Trainers (TOT) for SYDP members to train youths involved in firewood and charcoal stove production in entrepreneurial skills on:-

Proposal Writing

Market research

Capital Budgeting

Financial Management

4.2. Project budget.

4.2.1. Budget contents.

As it has been already indicated in previous chapter, the CBO intended to conduct two different trainings:-

Table 6 BUDGET BREAK DOWN

C/No.	ACTIVITY	DETAILS	AMOUNT
1.	Awareness creation and stove making workshop. (50 participant: 20 from youth groups 20 women from Buswelu households. 10 SYDP members	Training materials Participants allowances @ 5,000 X 5 days 3 Facilitators allowances @ 10,000/= X 5 days. Transport costs Refreshments Hall charges 10,000 X 5 days Total	560,000/= 1,250,000/= 150,000/= 450,000/= 275,000/= 50,000/= 2,735,000/=
2.	Making of improved firewood stoves.	5 Iron sheets @ 15,000/= 2 iron bars @ 30,000/= 10 tins of paints @ 18,000/= Total	75,000/= 60,000/= 180,000/= 215,000/=
3.	Entrepreneurial TOT for SYDP members	Training materials Participants allowances Facilitators allowances Transport costs Meals Hall charges Total	100,000/= 500,000/= 150,000/= 200,000/= 775,000/= 50,000/= 1,775,000/=
4.	Mobilization of community and youth groups, inviting participants and preparation of workshop and training	Stationary Transport costs Refreshments Total	50,000/= 100,000/= 550,000/= 700,000/=
		Grand Total	5,425,000/=

4.3. Awareness Creation workshop:

This was conducted to improve the level of awareness and attitudes among Buswelu people in relation to income generation activities and the use of improved wood/charcoal stoves

There was an awareness creation workshop from 24-28/04/'06 for producers and users of the improved stoves at Buswelu

The workshop objectives were;

- To create awareness to producers and users on the benefits of using improved firewood/charcoal stoves.
- To introduced the new technology to producers
- To seek market of the improved stoves in Buswelu area.
- To sensitize the community on environmental conservation

During the workshop participants were allowed to compare efficiency of the improved stoves and tradition one. They also made the improved stove by themselves in order to penetrate them into Buswelu market. Parallel with the workshop, the survey was conducted to measure the level of awareness.

At the end of workshop ten women were given improve firewood stove each, one stove to test, also to allow their neighbours to see the new technology .

Results after testng;

- The improved stove is using small firewood from tree branches, instead of cutting the whole tree.
- Its fuel consumption is less, which save some money.
- The stove is portable one can move with it wherever s/he want. Like moving to an open air and they do not feel the smoke which is

unhealthy for their lungs and eyes. It is time saving, it takes lesser time for the food to be ready. Also you can move with it where you are doing another activity like washing dishes, cloths and at the same time cooking

- The food get ready in lesser time compared to tradition stove.

The awareness creation workshop was funded by VETA lake zone office in Mwanza after the request from SYDP showing there training proposals and budget.

4.4. Training of Trainer for SYDP members

This was conducted to train SYDP member on entrepreneurial skills. This was seven days training from 11-17/09/2006. It was facilitated by competent facilitators from SIDO. Subjects taught were:

Proposal Writing

Market research

Capital Budgeting

Financial Management

After the training participants were given Training manuals, to train other youths in Buswelu who are involved in Income Generation Activities. The training was funded by contribution from various donors in Mwanza City, after receiving request letter and budget from SYDP office

CHAPTER FIVE:

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Monitoring and Evaluation are important tools for project management and improvement. Monitoring is an ongoing activity to provide a continuous oversight on whether a project is proceeding according to plan. It is also a process of tracking project outcomes and impact. Evaluation is carried out at intervals; either in the response to the problem or when the project period is completed. Evaluation is a periodic assessment, which is concerned with making judgments on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency impact or sustainability of a project.

5.1 Monitoring.

Monitoring was done side by side with support supervision. Where as monitoring emphasized the use of evaluation techniques to measure performance as implementation proceeds, support supervision focused on ensuring that activity indicators as presented in the project activity work plans. Support supervision in addition lead to quality output during implementation. There were monthly and quarterly report to show project activity implementation based on the activity indicators.

Monitoring assisted in improving the project by identifying intervention that are working according to plan and those which were in need of correction. Monitoring activities were in addition used for tracking progress during implementation to improve project implementation as shown in the monitoring and evaluation plan..

5.1.1. Methodology

In so doing, the Participatory method was applied to learn about local conditions and local people’s perspectives and priorities to design more responsive and sustainable interventions. It helped in problem identification in community needs assessment, and trouble shooting problems during implementation. It also helped in providing knowledge and entrepreneurial skills to empower youths

5.1.2. Data Analysis

Focus Group Discussion;

The group discussion was conducted after the new technology has already been introduced, and the test of comparing two stoves had taken place (the **tradition** stove and an **improved** one). There were three groups (i) Users women from Buswelu households. (ii) Producers from three youth groups (iii) SYDP members, who grouped themselves according to their income generation activities.

Table 7:
Women and youth involvement in Income Generation Activities (IGA).

Groups of discussion	TYPES OF ACTIVITIES							
	Carpentry	Tailoring	Frying food	Stove making	Pottery	Selling wood and charcoal	Roasting food	Weaving
SYDP members	X			X				
Buswelu women		X	X		X	X	X	X
Youth groups	X	X		X	X		X	

Source: own survey

In analysis of data obtained from group discussion by using descriptive statistics method; it can be noted that most of Buswelu women are using stoves in their

household and economic activities. Youth groups are making stove and they are also involved in pottery.

After the workshop ten women were given ten improved stoves to take home for testing.

Community group interview

After distribution of ten improved stoves, then the interview and observation tools were used. Interview questions were on comparison of tradition stoves and improved stoves, for users. For producers it was on trend of sells.

Table 8: Comparison between tradition and improved stoves

Types of stoves	Fuel consumption		Expensiveness		Time consumption		Smoke production		Utility		demand	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Tradition stoves	X		X		X		X		X			X
Improved stove		X		X		X		X		X	X	

Source: Own survey

Direct Observation

Observation technique was used to find efficiency of improved stoves also the performance on production side. Pictures were taken to record what was seen at a project site. It mainly observed the efficiency of the improved stove compared to tradition one. It also observed the impact of new technology to producer

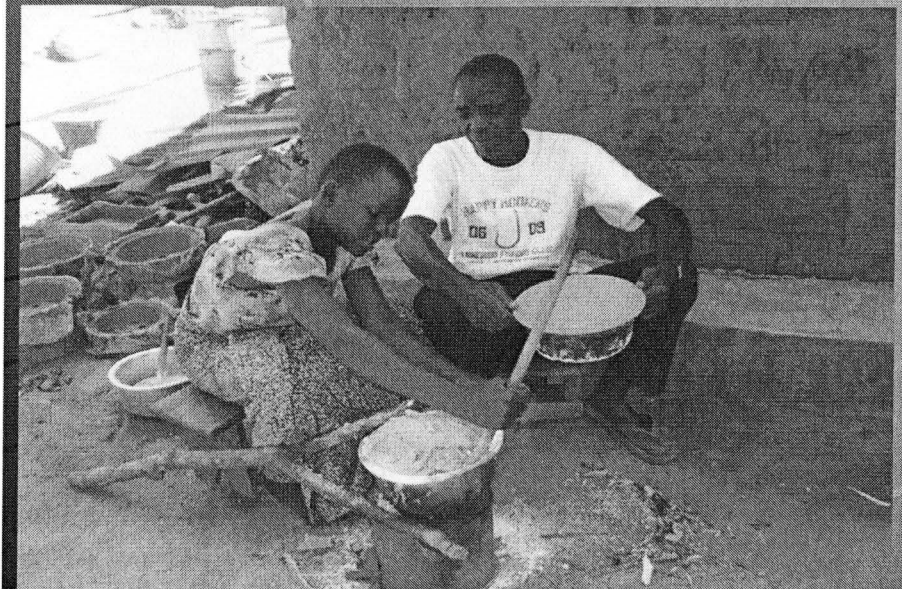
5.1.3.Findings

From the analysis which has been conducted, it was noted that:

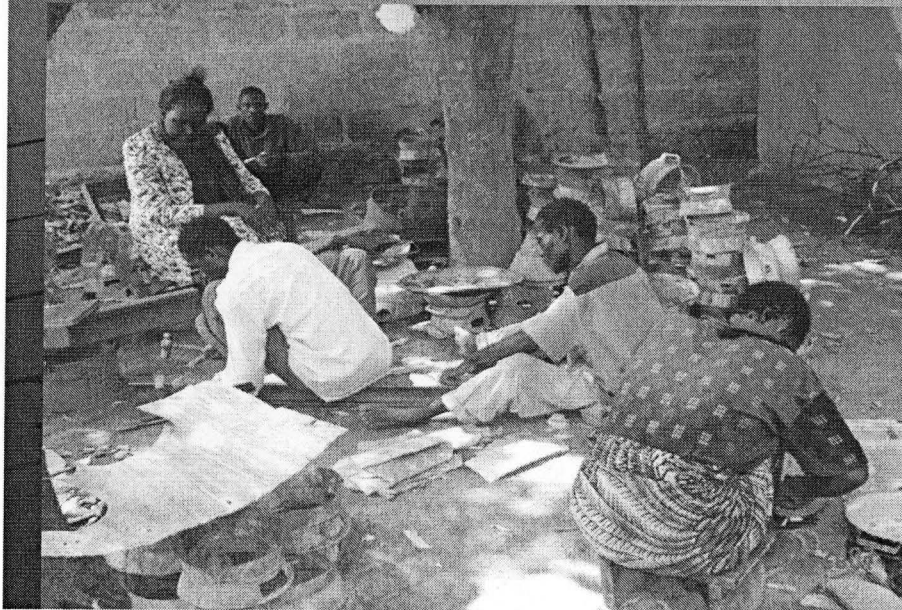
- (i) Most of youths (producers) were aware of the improved stove. Even the Buswelu women (users) had heard about the improved stoves; but only utility of the improved stove was low.
- (ii) Youth groups had already started to produce the improved stoves; but the market was minimal.
- (iii) After awareness workshop, Buswelu community proved that the improved stove was more efficient than tradition one.
- (iv) Youth groups (producers) were still not sure of the market, they produced the stoves on odder basis.
- (v) It was learnt from women, whom were given improved firewood stoves, that many women from Buswelu were in need of the improved stoves. Unfortunately the producers were not producing them, unless one places an odder.
- (vi) One youth group (Mnazi mmoja) has tried to make the improved firewood stoves; but has failed to get metal material due to financial constraints.
- (vii) There were piles of tradition and improved charcoal stoves at the stores of producers, yet there was a demand for improved firewood stoves in Buswelu community.

Findings from observation during the monitoring.

A young girl is enjoying cooking ugali in an open air, her father is assisting her happily.



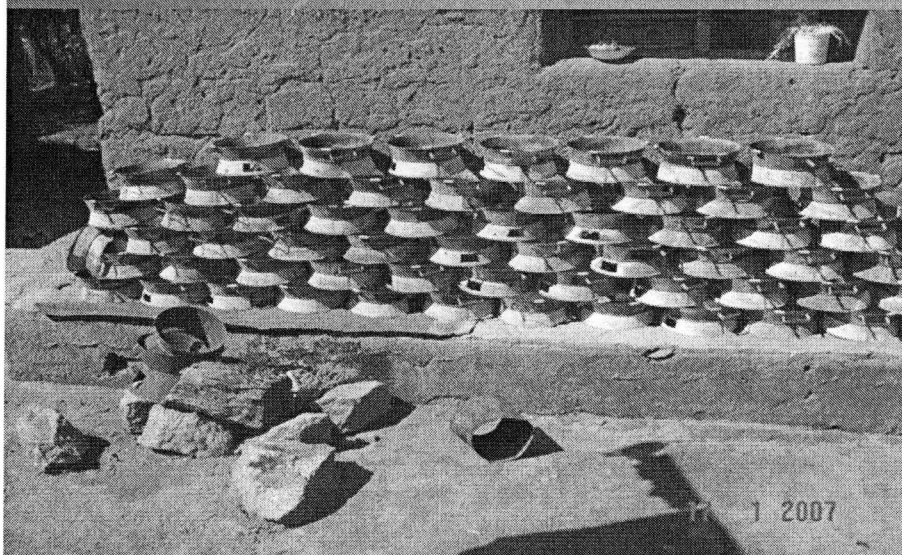
Girls and boy are working together in production of improved charcoal stoves, while boy are doing the metal work, girls are fixing the clay.



A youth group for ladies has made improved firewood stoves, but has failed to get metal material for cover, due to financial constraints.



Piles of tradition charcoal stoves are there redundant, while Buswelu community need improved firewood stoves



5.2 Evaluation.

Evaluation is a periodic assessment, which is concerned with making judgments on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact or sustainability of a programme or project.

Sustainable Youth Development Programme and their technical adviser (CED student) in partnership with the stakeholders evaluated the project

A team of people from SYDP and adviser carried out the annual appraisal of the project. This followed a checklist of information required.

The checklist was established by SYDP together with their adviser. An eventual follow up of “firewood stove” making project and entrepreneurial skills which depended on the findings and achievement of goals and objectives of the project.

The project was expected to end in December 2007. However, by the end of December 2006, the project was not fully completed as expected. Therefore, this evaluation was meant to assess the extent to which the project objectives achieved by the end of estimated project period. The evaluation was necessary so as to come out with recommendations and the way forward for the future of the project. In doing so, instead of going deep looking into the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the project, a total of three key evaluation questions were used as follows:

Did we do from what was planned?

What did we learn from project activities implemented and those which we failed to implement?

What do we plan to do with evaluation findings for the life of the project?

5.2.1 Research Methodology

The objective of the research during evaluation was to collect data that would be used to assess the extent to which the intended goal and objectives of the project were achieved.

Participatory evaluation was applied, whereby different stakeholders participated in the project implementation were involved.

The following methods of data collection were used:

- a) Focus Group Discussions
- b) In-depth interviews.
- c) Review of the reports and data in the Monitoring and Evaluation system.

5.2.2. Data Collection.

The cross-sectional design was employed and data were collected at single point in the CBOs, area of operation in a time. A sample was selected to represent a larger population. The reason for choosing this design is flexible, economical and according to the nature of the study, it minimized bias and maximized the reliability of data collection and analysis.

5.2.3. Focus Group Discussion

The method was used for data collection in different groups in the community. The groups include women, youths and SYDP members.

Group discussion involved 5 to 8 people brought together in a single session of approximately an hour to generate ideas and suggest strategies. This method was helpful as project stakeholders were able to share their feelings and opinions about the project. It was also used to obtain in depth understanding of attitudes, impressions and insights (qualitative data) on variety of issues from the group.

The method was also friendly to group members as were able to discuss very open and give his or her opinion where possible. Focus group discussion also helped the participants to learn from each other the way the project implementation was done and participation of each party. It is where the women group informed the producers about the great demand of the improved firewood stoves in Buswelu

Focus Group Discussion guides were:

The guide for Youth. The tool was used for both supported and non-supported youth.

The guide for Women. The tool was used for women from Buswelu households.

The guide for SYDP members. The tool elicited responses from the SYDP members, to ascertain their involvement in the new technology and determine their perception of activities that will help to improve entrepreneurial skills.

5.2.4. In-depth Interview

In-depth interview, in which the interviewers did not follow the rigid form, the emphasis was on obtaining answers to carefully phrased questions. It also seek to encourage free and open responses, together with capturing respondents' perceptions in their own words, a very desirable strategy in qualitative data collection. The method allows the evaluator to present the meaningfulness of the experience from the respondent's perspectives.

In-depth interview guides were:

The in-depth interview guide for leaders: The tool was used to Government leaders in Buswelu ward.

The in-depth interview guide for SYDP project implementers: The tool was used to SYDP members to gather their opinion on technical aspects of the project management, resource mobilization and movement.

5.2.5. Data analysis and findings

Data analysis was done after review of all collected data basing on the five key evaluation question developed. Because evaluation process was participatory, sometimes analysis of the data was done during the discussion. Therefore it was very easy to make final analysis and come up with the findings. Processing and analysis followed:

FGD script writings, transcribed and follow-ups.

In-depth interviews reports writing to capture issues.

Data from registers: Indicators summary data collection from records.

The following were the general answers based on the evaluation questions.

What is the SYDP project ?

Most of respondents agreed that they knew Sustainable Youth Development Programme (SYDP) and their activities in Buswelu ward.

What are the skills taught by the project?

During the discussions, respondents mentioned that SYDP is teaching the new technology of making improved firewood and charcoal stoves and entrepreneurial skills for youth groups stove producers.

What are the gains from the skills provided by the project?

It was discovered that the project touched the community need especially for women on the problem of cooking energy, due to the shortage of trees to get firewood and charcoal. Also on the producers side it discussed that the entrepreneurial skills helped

a lot in market search. Before the intervention they concentrated in tradition charcoal stove at the Mwanza Central market, but they have discovered the improved firewood stove market at Buswelu. Women whom were given sample stove proved that most of women from Buswelu Households needed the stove during the discussion.

What are the challenges in using the skills?

It was discovered from in-depth interview that the skills for the groups which were supported by the project were clearly acquired, the challenges faced both producers and Buwelu women was financial constraints and risk taking for producers to enter new market. Producers were not ready to produce improved firewood stoves unless one places an order.

What more skills would you like to be taught by the project in future?

It was again discovered from in-depth interview that the skills, which they would like to get in future, was Financial Management. Also how to start a small-scale industry or workshop for stove production

What do you plan to do with evaluation findings in future?

It was suggested that comments given during the evaluation should be incorporated in the last part of project implementation plan in order to have smooth implementation. That is 2007 plan. Moreover, the spirit which was shown by the youth groups, especially Buswelu women in participation in production of improved firewood stoves should be maintained for the success of the project

5.3. Project Sustainability

5.3.1. Financial Sustainability:

Income Generation Activities

SYDP has three activities namely:

- ✓ Making of firewood and charcoal stoves,
- ✓ Carpentry
- ✓ Making of building blocks.

(i) Making of firewood and charcoal stoves

The project is focusing on the production and supply of improved firewood and charcoal stoves in Mwanza.

Since the majority of youth in Mwanza work in informal sectors, among them is roasting fish, chips, meat or barbeque, and cooking take away food, these are main customers and women from households. The firewood stove is being sold for Tsh. 4000/= and charcoal stove for Tsh.3500/=. They will also sell these stoves at the open market (Gulio)

(ii) Carpentry

SYDP has one of the two branches that focus on production of furniture; this branch is managed by a programme officer whose scholarship was solely supported by SYDP financially. After successfully completion of the training, a small workshop was opened, more need to be done to develop the workshop. SYDP is seeking funds to support this important branch which has many youth in Mwanza working in that area. The plan is to train those youth in this area to understand better the business management and carpentry skills. Members' subscription fee and other voluntary contributions are

expected to purchase basic tools for carpentry and build a small training room next to the workshop.

(iii) **Making and supplying blocks**

After attending a training programme on block making in the Shinyanga region, three youths have successfully made a manually operated block making machine. The National Housing and Building Research Agency has shown fanatic interest in working with SYDP, the agency has committed itself in training SYDP civil technicians in the area of block making. With continued fundraising efforts, SYDP plans to purchase machines from this agency in the future and creating dynamic business relationships in the process.

5.3.2. Project sustainability

The project has a long term plan of establishing a Youth Training Centre and workshop for stove Production, which will become a small scale industry for stove production. This will start with firewood/charcoal stoves but their aim is to produce different types of stoves.

Training of Trainers methodology will roll down to youth groups, where trained youths will train other youths in entrepreneurial skills.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusion

This chapter reviews the results of the work done. It reports objectives that was fully achieved and that not achieved. Factors which affected the ability to complete the project. The chapter also provides experience gained during the project implementation. It recommend to others attempting similar project on strategies and best practices. Next steps for smooth implementation of this project are also explained here.

The entrepreneurial skill training is essential to youth economic groups, as it help them to run small businesses. In odder to promote youth groups economically, the steps which is followed by SYDP should be adopted :-

- Introduction of new technology
- Training entrepreneurial skills
- Then capital empowerment

Government, NGOs, and other organizations interested in youth self employment, should accompany their assistance with entrepreneurial skills training. SYDP youth groups whom were trained in the new technology of making improved firewood stoves, also have been trained in entrepreneurial skills are in a good position of getting financial support. Most of youth groups who are given financial support without entrepreneurial skills normally get stranded then collapse.

6.2. Recommendations

- Entrepreneurial skills development intervention is the solution to youth livelihood activities. Sustainable Youth Development Programme are trained to overcome these challenges and importantly they had a special Training of Trainers for SYDP members to train other youth groups that work with them in the firewood and charcoal stoves technology.
- If the participation of the community in entrepreneurial skills and training will be addressed as part of the development approach to the technology, also if the community is actively involved in the manufacturing and promotion of the improved stoves, stoves commercialization will be achieve. .
- Sustainable Youth Development Programme, should have a wider vision of not only thinking of making improved firewood and charcoal stoves but major on stove making industry. I mean other alternative energy cooking stoves.

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