

**The Role Of Institutions In Enhancing Youth Involvement In Agriculture: A Case
Of Mzumbe Ward In Mvomero District, Tanzania**

FRIDA JOHN SHOSHIWA

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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ABSTRACT

The research was done to assess the role of institutions in enhancing youth's involvement in agriculture among 120 youth in Mzumbe Ward in Mvomero District. The specific objectives were: Youths' assessment of agriculture as income generating activity, determining the extent of youth involvement in agriculture, examining factors influencing youth's involvement in agriculture and analyzing the association between institutions and youth's willingness to engage in agriculture. Qualitative data in four villages were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), while quantitative data were collected through questionnaire survey. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for quantitative data analysis and content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data. Overall, the results showed that institutions, when considered in their entirety, had positive influence in enhancing youth involvement in agriculture. The institutions which proved to have favourable influence include traditional land tenure system, market system, extension system, credit system, traditional beliefs and norms. Taxes and land policies showed unfavourable influence to youth's involvement in agriculture. The results also show that youth were involved in agriculture in satisfactory extent and had positive opinions towards agriculture. It is concluded that most of institutions had favourable influence in enhancing youth's involvement in agriculture though taxes and land policies on the other hand had unfavourable influence towards youth's involvement in agriculture. Therefore, the study recommends that government should put more emphasis to support formal institutions such as taxes and land policies and other institutions dealing with agriculture on promoting youth's involvement in agriculture in the study area and the country at large. The government in collaboration with NGOs should create conducive market environment that would enable farmers benefit more from their engagement in agriculture through provision of soft loans,

agricultural extension services and input supplies, market linkages to youth and acquisition of land for agricultural activities.

DECLARATION

I, Frida John Shoshiwa, do hereby declare to the Senate of the Sokoine University of Agriculture that, this dissertation is my own work done within the period of registration and that it has neither been submitted nor concurrently being submitted in any other institution.

Frida John Shoshiwa
(MAPME student)

Date

Above declaration is confirmed by:

Dr. Emmanuel T. Malisa
(Supervisor)

Date

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family, my parents Mr. and Mrs. John Shoshiwa who endured my absence throughout the period of my master's degree studies.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ANSAF	Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum
CBOs	Community Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HH	Household
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILO	International Labor Organization
MHH	Male Headed Household
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSYA	National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (NSYA)
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SUGECO	Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
URT	United Republic of Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

There are several definitions of the youth depending on socio-economic contexts. According to the United Nations, the definition of youth is based on age differences – it ranges between age of 18 years and 35 years. In Tanzania, youth is defined as a person aged between 15 years to 35 years (URT, 2007). Youths account for 67% of the labour force in Tanzania, which implies that, the economic empowerment of youth is very important (URT, 2007). It has been established that the young account for a large percentage of the rural population, and are often unemployed or underemployed, despite the need for labour force in agriculture (IFAD, 2012).

In Tanzania Mainland, unemployment rate among youth aged 15-34 years is 13.4 percent. Unemployment among young women is 14.3 percent while for young men, it is 12.3 percent (URT, 2007). According to the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (NSYA) 2016-2021 (URT, 2016), youth's engagement in the agricultural sector has been a prominent issue in the past years and has been raised up in the development agenda, as there is a growing concern that young people have become disappointed with agriculture to the extent that youth's participation in agriculture has been decreasing every year.

This has accelerated less investment in agriculture with fewer returns against youth expectations leading to rural-urban migration searching for employment and leaving the agricultural sector in rural areas in the control of elders who are economically unstable in terms of power and resource mobilization. Youth involvement in agricultural activities

prepares them for their roles as citizens and enables them to exercise their rights in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child (Prosper *et al.*, 2015).

Young people constitute clear assets to community development programmes when they are positively empowered to be active citizens. Supporting and involving young people in development processes are critical for several reasons as the youth have experience, knowledge, and ideas that are unique to their situation thus enabling them to offer key insights and perspectives on development that adults cannot. In addition, the youth make up the majority of population in their community, Udensi and Sira (2013).

Agriculture has a huge potential to employ the youth. However, Msuya *et al.* (2014) have reported that the youth do not perceive agriculture as remunerative. Agriculture is not seen as a viable income source and often the youth only view agriculture as employment of last resort and may consider becoming a farmer as condemning oneself to subsistence and poverty (FAO, 2014a). Generally, the youths are eager and in need to invest where they can quickly get returns to investment (URT, 2016). They are more engaged in agricultural value chains that have a very short incubation such as horticultural value chains (e.g. onion, tomato, vegetable), in sunflower and in sesame value chains, Obed and Eliminata (2017).

Institutions are defined differently by different scholars. North (1990) defines institutions as constraints humans devise to structure or govern their relationships. According to Agrawal and Gibson (1999), institutions are sets of formal and informal rules and norms that shape interactions of humans with others and nature. According to Hodgson (2006), institutions are systems of established and prevalent social rules that structure social

interactions. Mahonge (2010) defines institutions as rules, norms, conventions and customs governing and linking the practices and decisions of users and enforcers of natural resource management. This study was inspired by the definition of institutions by Helmke and Levitsky (2004), that is, institutions are rules and procedures (both formal and informal) that structure social interaction by constraining and enabling actors' behavior. In this regard, routine activities that grow up in conjunction with efforts to implement the rules are also institutions (Scott, 1995). It is in line with the insight by Vatn (2005) that institutions influence individuals and their motivations.

Moreover, Institutions have a role to play in enhancing youth involvement in agriculture. Nevertheless, in the literature, there is scarce information on how formal institutions, for example private sector institutions, government, laws, religion and education system, and informal institutions like traditional land tenure system, traditional norms and beliefs, enhance or constrain youth involvement in agriculture. Therefore, it is under this background that this study intended to assess the role of institutions in enhancing youth involvement in agriculture.

1.2 Problem Statement

Engaging youth in agriculture has been a prominent issue in the past years and has been raised up in the development agenda, as there is a growing concern worldwide that young people have become disenchanted with agriculture, to the extent that, youth involvement in agriculture has been noted to dwindle every year (URT, 2016).

Despite the great potential of agriculture in Africa and the need to involve the younger generation, many capacity development initiatives aimed at supporting youth engagement in agriculture are not yielding the expected results, (FAO, 2017). The Government of

Tanzania, through the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 calls for collaboration with other stakeholders to provide a conducive environment for youth to participate effectively in agriculture.

Despite the efforts, literature (URT, 2016), youth's involvement in agriculture is generally low. Arguably, URT (2016) shows that institutions play an important role in motivating the youth to engage in agriculture. On the other hand institutions can as well constrain youth involvement in agriculture. In addition, literature has not distinguished the various institutions in terms of their specific role regarding youth involvement in agriculture. The aim of this study was to assess the roles of formal institutions such as land tenure system, markets, taxes and levies and extension system and informal institutions such as traditional land tenure system, belief and norms on youth's involvement in agriculture.

1.3 Justification of the Study

The Government of Tanzania, through the National Youth Development Policy of 2007, calls upon different stakeholders, including parents and guardians to play their roles to ensure security and enabling environment for youth development. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), religions institutions and private sector ought to collaborate and complement government efforts in youth empowerment through awareness creation and provision of youth development services. According to URT (2007), Local Government and Regional Administration Local Government shall support and incorporate youth development issues including agriculture at all levels, using multi-sectorial approach. Despite the efforts made by the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture 2016-2021, the youth involvement in agriculture is generally low. The findings of the study will provide

guidance on how strengthening of institutions as well as in enforcement of institutions related with youth involvement in agriculture. The study findings can be useful in informing interventions designed to deal with youth issues and agricultural related activities. The study adds knowledge to academicians, scholars, development organizations and other researchers, as it will enrich the existing literature on youth involvement in agriculture and generate new insights in this field that may help to supplement the existing knowledge.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 Overall objective

The overall objective of this study was to assess the role of institutions in enhancing youth involvement in agriculture.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. Youths' assessment of agriculture as income generating activity;
- ii. Determining the extent of youth involvement in agriculture;
- iii. Examining factors influencing youth's involvement in agriculture; and
- iv. Analyzing the association between institutions and youth's willingness to engage in agriculture.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. How do the youth view agriculture as an income generating activity?
- ii. To what extent are the youth involved in agriculture?
- iii. What are the pull and push factors of youth's involvement in agriculture?
- iv. What is the contribution of institutions to youth's engagement in agriculture?

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptualization of Key Terms

2.1.1 Youth

Universally, there is no agreed upon age definition of the youth. There are various definitions of the youth based on different policies and legislations. For example, the United Nations (2012) defines the youth based on age differences that is between ages of 15 and 24 years, while ILO (2003), defines the youth as a person between the ages of 18 and 35. In Malaysia youth refers to persons of 15 to 40 years. In Tanzania youth is defined as a persons aged 15 years and 35 years (URT, 2007), Despite, the different definitions, the youth account for 67 per cent of the labour force in Tanzania which implies that, economic empowerment of youth is of paramount importance for the achievement of the goals as stipulated in Tanzania Development Vision 2025. Globally, youths constitutes 25 per cent of the total working-age; and almost half of the world's total unemployed population. Therefore, this study is inspired by the definition from URT (2007).

2.1.2 Institutions

According to Hodgson (2006), institutions are systems of established and prevalent social rules that structure social interactions. Examples include Language, money, law, systems of weights and measures, table manners, policies, markets, extension system, belief, norms and land tenure system. Generally, institutions enable ordered thought, expectation, and action by imposing form and consistency on human activities. This study was inspired by the definition of institutions by Helmke and Levitsky (2004), that is, institutions are rules and procedures (both formal and informal) that structure social

interaction by constraining and enabling actors' behavior. Some societies have very few of these things, but this does not mean that there are no "institutions" (Cleote, 2013).

2.1.2.1 Formal institutions

According to Raimo (1995), there are different formal and informal institutions. Formal institutions are those that have legal recognition, while informal institutions are those based on customs, traditions and social values.

2.1.2.2 Informal institutions

Informal institutions are socially shared rules, usually unwritten, that are created, communicated and enforced outside officially sanctioned channels (Helmke and Levitsky, 2004). Informal institutions tend to be more easily accessible to poorer smallholder farmers and are more responsive to their needs. Informal institutions include traditional land tenure systems, norms and beliefs that can influence youth involvement in agriculture.

2.1.3 Agriculture

Agriculture means cultivation of land which implies the science and the art of producing crops and livestock for economic purposes. In this study agriculture is referred to as crop cultivation and livestock husbandry. The primary goal of agriculture is to use the land in order to produce more plentifully with consideration of its protection from depletion and misuse (Bhavikatti, 2005).

2.2 Agricultural Situation in Tanzania and the Government Efforts to Enhance Youth Involvement in Agriculture

In Sub-Saharan African countries, agriculture is among the most important sectors contributing to the GDP (up to 40 per cent) and it has the potential to employ the large population of youth which is estimated to exceed 300 million by 2015 (URT, 2015). In Tanzania agriculture remains the principal employer accounting for 62.3% and produces a quarter of Tanzania's Gross Domestic Product. However, the sector is characterized by poor pay, job insecurity and poor work conditions (Kayombo, 2013). It is dominated by small scale subsistence farming characterized by the reliance on hand hoe as the main cultivating tool which sets obvious limitations on the area of crops that can be grown using family labour and the achievement of food security and poverty reduction.

Efforts of the government in enhancing youth involvement in agriculture include the introduction of Agriculture Sector Development Strategy which recognizes the significant role of youth in providing active productive force (URT, 2016). Also, the government initiated strategy which addresses youth matters by suggesting the introduction of agricultural loans, provision of land to agricultural graduates, developing incentives to attract and retain youth in agriculture, mainstreaming gender issues and strengthening the position of women in agriculture (URT, 2013). The government interventions are also well stipulated in the National Youth Development Policy of 2007.

2.3 National Youth Development Policy of 2007

The objectives of the National Youth Development Policy of 2007 are to facilitate youth to acquire skills and competence for employment, to facilitate youth to accept responsibilities so as to be able to practice good values, ethics and good conduct, to create

conducive environment for youth participation in decision making and also to enhance establishment and utilization of youth friendly social services. However, there are specific groups of young people which need attention, protection and focus with a view of accessing equal opportunities for young men and women. According to URT (2007), the young people examples in rural areas have big chance to experience a decline of their well-being if special focus is not directed to them.

2.4 Institutions and their Role in Agricultural Development

Institutions comprise of both a formal nature such as constitutions, rules, regulations, laws and rights and an informal nature such as sanctions, customs, mores and traditions (IFAD, 2008). Formal institutions are defined as rules and procedures that are created, communicated, and enforced through channels widely accepted as official. By contrast, informal institutions are socially shared rules, usually unwritten, that are created, communicated and enforced outside officially sanctioned channels (Helmke and Levitsky, 2004). For the purpose of this study institutions refer to the rules and regulations which influence youth's involvement in agriculture. Sustainability of agricultural development in some cases has been clearly attributed to local institution building and participation (Conway, 2018). Strong institutions encourage participation in policy processes, build local capacity and establish a culture of learning. In contrast, weak institutions result in inadequate budgets, poor accountability systems, low technical capacity and limited investment and infrastructure.

2.5 Youth Involvement in Agriculture

It has been established that young people account for a large percentage of the rural population and are often unemployed or underemployed despite the need for labor force in agriculture (IFAD, 2012). There is insufficient youth participation in the agricultural

sector (Mangal, 2009). However, Msuya *et al.* (2011) assert that youth do not perceive agriculture as remunerative. Agriculture is not seen as a viable income source and often the youth view agriculture as employment of last resort and may consider becoming a farmer as condemning oneself to subsistence and poverty (FAO, 2014). According to Stiftung (2015), agriculture is at its core subsistence-oriented and lobbied for national development policies based on industrialization and urban bias. The agricultural sector provides livelihood directly and indirectly to a significant portion of the population.

Agriculture is a major contributor to gross domestic product in Tanzania, and youth could play a dominant role in this contribution, but their productivity and growth is hindered by many factors. The youth face several challenges in their endeavor to participate in development. Participation of youths in economic development is mainly constrained by the following key challenges: unemployment and underemployment; population pressure which fuels scarcity of resources such as land for agricultural production; rural to urban migration in search of better life and employment which reduces rural population who would otherwise engage in agricultural production; marginalization of developmental programmes; inadequate capital; and limited access to information and communication technology (Kangai and Mburu, 2012).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

2.6.1 Institutional theory

This section explain on the theoretical framework of this study;

Institutional theory deals with stability and change of institutions containing central concepts such as organizational fields, organizational isomorphism, institutional logics, and institutional entrepreneurs (Rockstrom *et al.*, 2017). Institutional logics are the socially constructed, historical patterns of material practices, values, beliefs and rules by

which individuals produce and reproduce their material subsistence, organize time and space and provide meaning to their social reality (Thornton and Ocasio, 2012). Also, institutional logics look at sets of material practices and symbolic constructions which constitute a field's organizing principles and which are available to organizations and individuals to elaborate (Friedland and Alford, 1991), formal and informal rules of action, interaction and interpretations that guide and constrain decision makers, cognitive maps and belief systems.

Institutional logics concept was relevant for the current study because involvement of youth in agriculture is a function of their conception about the enterprise as defined by the surrounding institutional environment. Decision to whether or not to engage in agriculture hinges upon multiple logics including costs and benefits, community's take regarding youth's involvement in agriculture, one's background (education, religiosity, ethnicity, family) and external factors like markets and policies which surround the person in question. Therefore, selection of variables to be studied and the relationships thereof is well guided by institutional theory, particularly the institutional logics aspect.

2.6.2 Behavioural theory

Further to the Institutional theory the study was also guided by the Behavioural Theory (BT). The theory is primarily concerned with identifying the factors underlying the formation and change of behavioural intent. It assumes that a person's behaviour is determined by his/her intention to perform the behaviour and this intention is in turn a function of his/her attitude toward the behaviour and his/her subjective norm. The theory assumes that a human being usually behaves in a sensible manner that humans take available information into account and implicitly or explicitly consider their action. A person's intention to perform or not perform behavior is the immediate determinant of

that action, barring unforeseen events people are expected to act in accordance with their intentions (Prosper *et al.*, 2015).

The theory was useful for the current study in that it helps to determine the gap between the behavior of youth and their actual attitude towards agricultural activities. Renu and Kameswari (2016), applied the theory when trying to understand a person's intent to pursue a study in a field of agriculture or to become actively involved in agriculture as a carrier may be predicted by analyzing his/her beliefs on agriculture. Therefore, youth's personal experiences, observations and values about agriculture, would in turn affect their beliefs, intentions and decision to participate in agricultural activities.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework presented in Fig. 1 shows the inter-link and relationships between background, independent and dependent variables. The independent variables are presumed to influence the dependent variable (youth involvement in agriculture). The independent variables include traditional land tenure system, norms, beliefs, policies, taxes, credit system, extension system and markets. This study assumed that the chances of change in the dependent variable (production of own crops, production of own livestock, marketing of own crops, acquisition of credit for investment in agriculture, use of agricultural inputs and seeking extension support) are highly dependent on changes in the independent variables, which are listed in Fig. 1.

In the context of this study, youths' involvement in agriculture is largely determined by institutions. Youths' involvement in agriculture is influenced by formal and informal institutions through their influence on actors' (land users and policy makers) behaviour (motivations, preferences and actions).

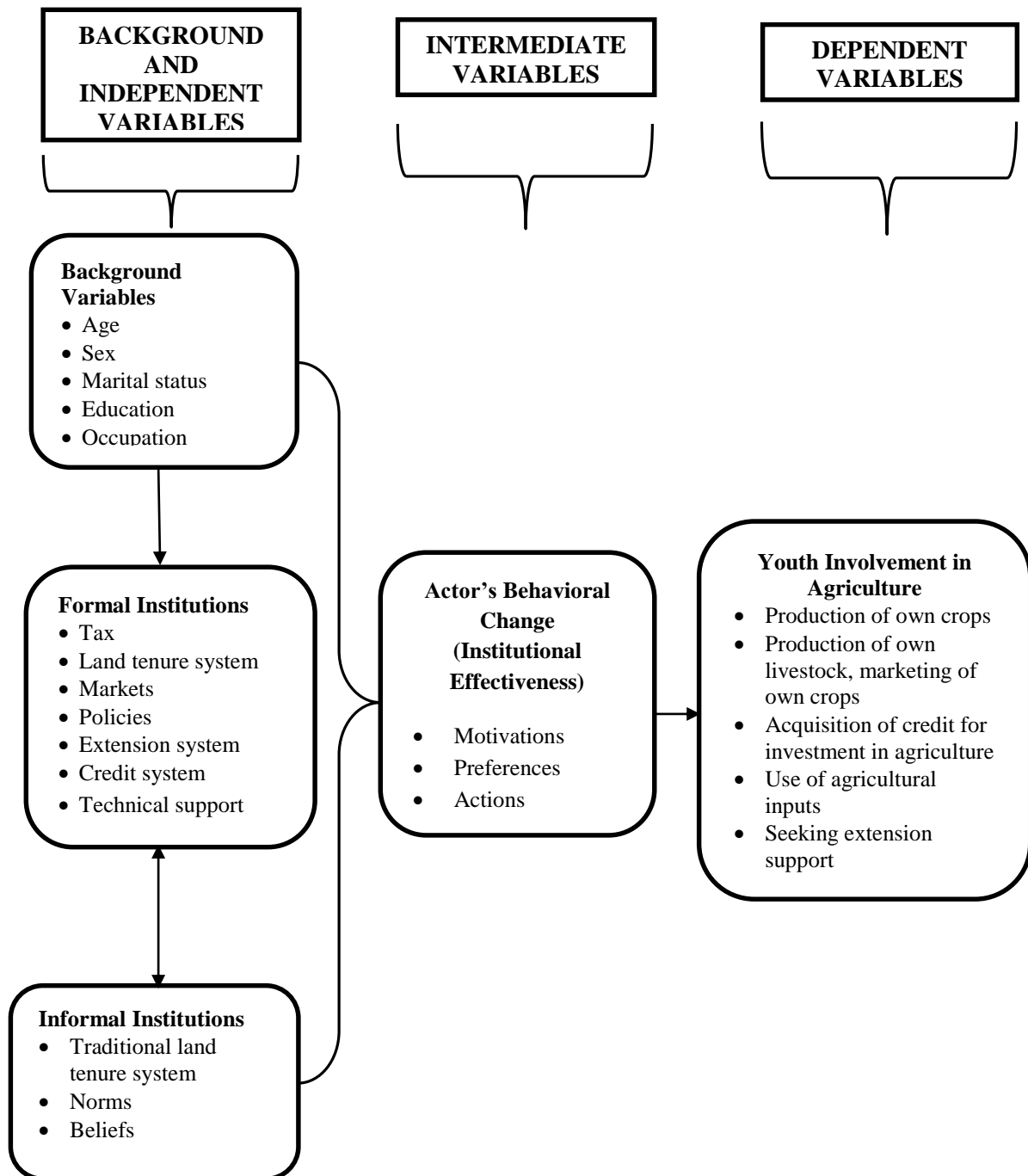


Figure 1: Relationship between formal and informal institutions and youths' involvement in agriculture

Source: Adapted from Vatn (2011)

Attributes of the youths' involvement in agriculture including production of own crops, production of own livestock, marketing of own crops, acquisition of credit for investment in agriculture, use of agricultural inputs and seeking extension support, are also assumed

to influence youth involvement in agriculture as they influence the actors' perceptions regarding the youths' involvement in agriculture and hence their actions. In turn, this influence may prompt the actors to formulate new institutions and/or amend existing ones.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

The study was carried out in Mvomero District Tanzania. The district is one of the six districts of the Morogoro Region. This district is located in the North-East of Morogoro Region between 5° 58' and 10° 0' latitudes South of Equator and between longitudes 35° 25' and 35° 58' to the East of the Greenwich Meridian. The District has a total area of 7325 square kilometers and its boundaries are as follows: to the North is Handeni District, to the East is Bagamoyo District, to the South is Morogoro Municipality and Morogoro District and to the West there is Kilosa District (URT, 2003). Mvomero District is administratively divided into 30 wards.

According to the Tanzania National Population and Housing Census of 2012, the population of the Mvomero District was 312 109 people with a population growth rate of 2.6% and with an average of 4.3 people per household and an average density of 22.3 persons per square km (URT, 2013). Mvomero District receives a bimodal type of rainfall with peaks in April and December for long and short rains respectively while May to October period remains relatively dry. The average rainfall amounts to 1200 mm per annum with variations from 800 mm to 2000 mm. The district is characterized by different types of soil namely sandy, clay and loamy soil which is unevenly/sparsely distributed (URT, 2005).

The study was carried out in four villages namely Changarawe, Vikenge, Tangeni and Mnyanza in Mzumbe Ward. The area's climatic condition is favourable for production of tropical and subtropical varieties of crops and for livestock (including cattle, pigs, goats

and chicken) keeping. Some agricultural development projects with different approaches have been implemented in the area. Also, a number of agriculture-related institutions including taxes, land tenure system, policies, traditional beliefs and norms operate in the area. In the study villages a number of youth are involved in agriculture but others not participate at all. It was therefore of interest to agricultural and youth development stakeholders to uncover reasons for youths' participation or non-participation in light of existing formal and informal institutions.

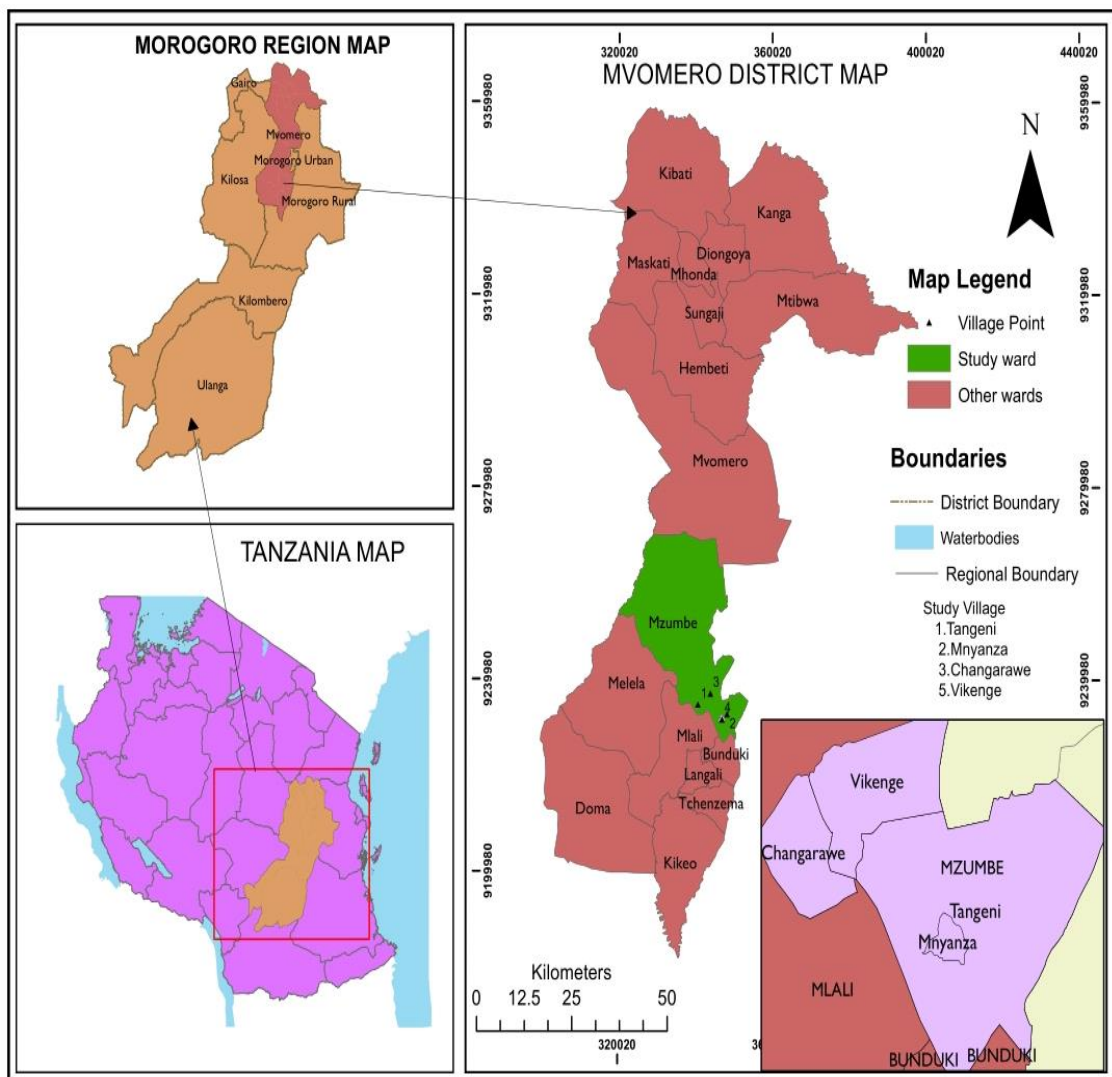


Figure 2: Map of the study area in Mvomero District

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted a cross-sectional research design, which according to Creswell (2014), it allows data to be collected from multiple cases at one point in time. The unit of analysis for this study is Mzumbe ward but the subject of inquiry were individual youth in the research area engaging in agriculture. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. Quantitative data were collected from youth's survey. Qualitative data were collected through key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The key informants were composed of village extension officers from four villages, village leaders, religious leaders and traditional leader based on institutional arrangement as well as their facilitation and influence on youth's engagement in agriculture.

3.3 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The sample size for youths' survey was 120; this number is big enough, based on the minimum recommended as per Bailey (1998), that is, 30 cases for a research in which statistical data analysis is required. The cases were selected from male and female youths aged between 15 and 35 years, who were involved in agriculture and who resided in the study area. In this regard, simple random sampling technique was used to select respondents from that sampling frame. A total of 12 (4 religious leaders, 3 extension officers, 4 village leaders, one traditional leader (uncle) key informants were interviewed whom were selected based on institutional arrangement as well as their facilitation and influence on youths engagement in agriculture. Three FGDs were conducted. One was composed of male and female youths and elderly people, who were selected based on their age, sex and geographical location within the study area. In this regard, selection ensured representation of each of the four study villages, youth involved in agriculture and those who were not involved in agriculture. The purpose of mixing youths and elderly people was to solicit different viewpoints from different age groups. The second group

was composed of male and female youths who were not involved in agriculture while the third one was composed of male and female youths who were involved in agriculture. The participants for FGDs ranged between 6 and 12 members, which is consistent with the recommendation by Kothari (2004).

3.4 Data Collection Methods

For the youths' survey, data were collected using structured questionnaire which was administered to individual youths. The questionnaire was composed of open and close-ended questions. Data collected included youths demographic characteristics, the level of youth's involvement in agriculture as well as formal and informal institutions supporting youth involvement in agriculture. Qualitative data from key informants' interviews were collected by using interview guide that was administered to individual key informants. The data collected included description of specific institutions in terms of their functioning and influence they had on youths' willingness to engage in agriculture, key informants as defined in section 3.3. As for the FGDs, data were collected using checklist and the data collected included available formal and informal institutions, institutional roles and community perceptions in youths' involvement in agriculture as well as the extent of youths' involvement in agriculture.

3.5 Data Analysis

Quantitative data from youths' survey were analyzed using descriptive analysis. Descriptive statistics including frequencies and percentages were computed from the quantitative data. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the association between institutions and youths' willingness to involve in agriculture and extent of youths' involvement in agriculture. A multiple response was used to analyze factors that influence youths' involvement in agriculture.

Through Likert scale, youths' assessment of agriculture as income generating activity was captured. Each respondent chose one option that aligned best with his/her views regarding the extent to which he/she agreed or disagreed with a particular statement concerning youth's assessment of agriculture as income generating activity. A five point scale was used and entailed the following options: Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree. The responses were then grouped into three categories as follows: strongly agree and agree were grouped into agree; strongly disagree and disagree were grouped into disagree and neutral was left to stand alone. To find general responses whether respondents had positive opinion, negative opinion or neutral opinion cutoff points were created. The highest possible score was 30 points (i.e. 6 x5); 18 was the mid score (6x3=18); and the lowest possible score was 6 (i.e. 6x1) where 6 is the number of questions. Therefore, the range of scores for positive opinion was from 19 to 30; the score of 18 indicated neutral opinion, and the range of scores for negative opinion was from 6 to 17. The data were further analyzed to provide frequencies and percentages on each statement as per the youth's responses. Qualitative data from key informant interviews and FGDs were subjected to content analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics of the households surveyed are presented in Table 1. Study findings show that over a half (57%) of the respondents were aged between 30 and 35 years. This indicates that majority of the respondents were young adults being capable of engaging in agriculture hence improving financial status of their households. In addition, over half (52%) of the respondents were male.

Table 1: Respondents' demographic information (n=120)

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percent
Age	18-23	16	12
	23-29	37	31
	30-35	67	57
Sex	Male	62	52
	Female	58	48
Marital status	Single	35	29
	Married	76	63
	Widowed	1	1.0
	Divorced	8	7.0
Educational level	Primary	85	
	Secondary	22	70
	University level	6	18
	Did not attend school	7	6.0
Main economic activity	Farmer	117	98
	Business	3	2.0
Household size	<3	55	46
	4-6	55	46
	7-99	8	7.0
	>10	2	1.0

The findings conform with Farnworth *et al.* (2012) who reported that men are mostly engaging themselves in agriculture compared to women. The study findings also show that almost three quarters (70%) of respondents had primary school education. This implies that majority of the 70% respondents had basic education which is critical for implementation of improved/modern agricultural practices.

The study also shows that almost all the respondents (97%) were involved in farming and only few (3%) were engaged in small business. This implies that agriculture is the major livelihood in the study area. The findings are supported by URT (2012) that conformity with agriculture is the key driver for socio-economic development in Tanzania. The study findings, further, show that the average household size was 6 as reported by about half (46%) of the respondents. This figure is higher than the one reported during population and housing census of 2012 which was 4.9 persons. Preference of having large number of children for providing cheap labour in agricultural production is possibly the reason for the noted large household size.

4.2 Youths' Assessment of Agriculture as Income Generating Activity

Study findings (Table 2) show that over three quarters (84%) of the respondents agreed to the statement that agriculture was a worthwhile activity for youth. Furthermore, the findings show that 77% of the respondents agreed that agriculture was among the top three sectors in which youth can engage in. Demonstrating further their interest in agriculture, majority (83%) of the respondents thought that agriculture was profitable.

Table 2: Youth's assessment of agriculture (n=120)

Statement	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)
1. Involvement in agriculture is the way to go for youth.	11 (9)	8(7)	101(84)
2. Agriculture is among the top three sectors which the youth would choose to engage.	8(6)	20(17)	92(77)
3. Agriculture is as profitable as other Income generating activities (IGA)	7(6)	13(11)	100(83)
4. It is possible for youth to earn a good living through agriculture.	2(2)	15(12)	103(86)
5. Agriculture is an appropriate IGA for youth	11(9)	20(17)	89(74)
6. Available incentives for youth participation in agriculture are attractive.	32(27)	30(25)	58(48)

As for the contribution of agriculture to people's overall living standards, the study findings show that majority (86%) of the respondents agreed with the thought that it was possible for youth to earn a good living through agriculture (Table 2). On this, one key informant from Mnyanza village said:

“Youth have been changing their lives economically through investing in agriculture whereby some have been able to build houses, buy motorcycles and start off-farm business through income obtained from agriculture”.

In addition, about three quarters (74.2%) of the respondents agreed that agriculture was an appropriate income generating activity. A key informant in Tangeni village remarked that:

“Youth generate income from agriculture by selling their agricultural produce to the markets available in Morogoro Municipality, including Mawenzi and Manzese markets, but some transport their produce to Dar es Salaam”.

Considering the role of agricultural incentives, about half of the respondents (52%) were either undecided or thought that available incentives for youth participation in agriculture were not attractive.

The findings indicate that those who are involved in agriculture have positive opinions about the same. The fact that agriculture is taken to be a viable income generating activity and among the top three sectors suggest that agriculture is an opportunity for youths' employment and therefore, more should be done to encourage youth to seize the opportunity. According to the African Union (2006), there are even more returns in agri-business than most other businesses as it is dealing with renewable resources and of course the services that are of a continuous nature.

Overall, the study findings show that of all the respondents interviewed, 95% had positive opinions about agriculture as an income generating activity, while 2% had neutral opinions and 3% had negative opinions about agriculture as an income generating activity (Table 3).

Table 3: Overall assessment of youths regarding agriculture as income generating activity in the study area

Overall assessment	Frequency	Percent
Positive (19-30)	114	95.0
Neutral (18)	2	2.0
Negative (6-17)	4	3.0

Therefore, the overall assessment of youth with regard to agriculture as an income generating activity was positive. This can be explained by the fact that, the study area's economy is predominantly agriculture-based and hence agriculture is the main source of employment, food and income for majority of the community members. Given the general environmental conditions of the area, the activity doable and can make economic sense to a person and the community at large. Study findings further show that youths are more inclined to horticultural crop production, which is a quicker income earner, as

compared to perennial crops. The youth are eager and in need to invest where they can quickly get returns to investment (URT, 2016). Overall, the findings are supported by Sumberg *et al.* (2012) who assert that agriculture in Tanzania has untapped potentials to create employment to youth.

4.3 Extent of Youths' Involvement in Agriculture

The study endeavored to examine the extent of youths' involvement in agriculture, the aim being to distinguish those who are involved in agriculture by standards implied in the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture 2016-2021. Involvement in agriculture was measured by whether one was involved in one or more of the following: production of own crops, production of own livestock, marketing of own crops, acquisition of credit for investment in agriculture, use of agricultural inputs and seeking extension support (Table 4).

Table 4: Extent of youths' involvement in agriculture (n=120)

Statements	Not involved (%)	Involved (%)
Production of own crops in own, rented or family farm	14 (12)	106(88)
Production of own livestock	61(51)	59(49)
Marketing own crops	9(7)	111(93)
Acquiring credit for investment in agriculture	81(68)	39 (32)
Linked with agricultural extension services	54(45)	66(55)
Using agricultural inputs	12(10)	108(90)

Study findings show that of all the respondents who were interviewed, 2% were basically not involved in agriculture, 7% were involved in agriculture to a small extent, 49% were satisfactorily involved in agriculture while 42% of the respondents were involved in agriculture to a large extent (Table 5). Therefore, majority of the youth were satisfactorily involved in agriculture as their main source of income. From the focus group discussion

and direct observation, the findings show that, except for Mnyanza village, youth in the remaining three study villages were mostly involved in early maturing horticultural crops production. In this regard, crops produced include tomatoes, onions, cucumber, sweet pepper and vegetables. Providing the reason for their involvement in horticultural crop production, one member of FGD said:

“These crops give quicker returns to investment compared to crops like banana and allow us to grow different crops in the same piece of land more than one time a year”. (FGD participant at Tangeni village, December 17, 2018)

Similar observation was reported by URT (2016) that, youths are eager and in need to invest where they can quickly get returns to investment.

Table 5: Overall extent of youths’ involvement in agriculture (n=120)

Extent	Frequency	Percent
Not involved	3	2.0
Small extent (1-2)	8	7.0
Satisfactory extent (3-4)	59	49.0
Large extent (5-6)	50	41.0

The fact that there were some (2%) youth who were not involved in agriculture and some (7%) who were involved only in small extent despite the study area being predominantly a farming community can be explained by limited access to credit and inadequate extension services. As indicated in (Table 4), 68% of the youth were not using credit to finance their agricultural projects and this was due to stringent conditions set by financial institutions, lack of collaterals to support their applications for loans and lack of information regarding availability of credit. Observations from key informant interview concur with the survey findings as shown in the quote below by one key informant from Tangeni village:

“From my opinion, acquiring credit for agriculture by the youth is hard since the youth do not have complete information on where and how to acquire such credit. In addition, the credit providers have put hard conditions which the youths cannot fulfil so as to access agricultural loans”. (Key informant at Tangeni village, December 17, 2018).

Similar observation was reported by FGD participant in Changarawe village that:

“Most of financial institutions constraint youth involvement in agriculture due to restrictive conditions such as collaterals, high interest rates to acquire loans.”

(FGD participant at Changarawe Village, December 28, 2018).

About half (45%) of the youths were not linked with extension services due to inadequacy of extension officers. The above observation is supported by the following quote from an FGD member from Mnyanza village:

“Here in Mnyanza village, we do not have extension officers at all who can help us to solve the various challenges we encounter in the farms”. (FGD participant at

Mnyanza village, December 21, 2018).

According to Manfred *et al.* (2013), young people face a number of additional obstacles in starting their own businesses in various sectors such as agricultural extension services for agricultural sector.

4.4 Factors Constraining Youths’ Involvement in Agriculture

Study finding reveal a number of factors constraining youths’ involvement in agricultural activities (Table 6). Factors that were most mentioned by the respondents were overall lack of determination among the youth (20%), negative perception towards agriculture (12%), lack of capital (9%), peer pressure (9%) and preference to other (non-farm)

income generating activities (8%) (Table 6). On this, of the one key informant, had the following to say:

“Youth prefer spending their time making stories and playing cards, rather than working on the farms”. (Village leader at Vikenge village, January 15, 2019).

Another key informant said that:

“Most of the youth, especially in Changarawe village, spend most of their time drinking local beer and spending time in vigodoro (a kind of ceremony which involves dancing and taking beer overnight) rather than involving themselves in agriculture”. (Key informant at Changarawe Village, December 28, 2018).

The two quotes connote there the cases of youth’s labour and time misuse and that peer groups do contribute to this as they are the source of the influence.

The findings on negative perceptions to agriculture are similar to that of Njeru *et al.* (2015) that youth have a different perception on agriculture where most of them perceive agriculture as a low status profession. Supporting the finding on youth’s interest in non-farm income generating activities. This was supported by one of the key informant from Changarawe village said:

“The presence of Mzumbe University makes most of youth especially in Changarawe village not to involve themselves in agriculture as they need quick returns so they involve themselves in selling labour (casual labour) while others work as bodaboda drivers”(Extension Officer from Changarawe village, December 28, 2018).

Youth involvement in non-farm activities has been addressed by Abdullah and Mustapha (2009) that these youth would prefer to look for greener pastures in other fields that promise better returns such as in industrial sector.

Table 6: Factors Constraining Youths' Involvement in Agriculture (n = 120)

Factors constraining youth's involvement in agriculture	Responses	
	Frequency	Percent
Lack of determination	29	20.0
Peer pressure	13	9.0
Lack of willingness	1	1.0
Lack of capital	14	9.0
Poor perception on agriculture	18	12.0
Lack of land ownership by youth	11	7.0
Low motivation	3	2.0
Fear of investing agriculture	11	7.0
Lack of markets	9	6.0
Earning low income in agriculture	1	1.0
Lack of agricultural inputs	3	2.0
More interest on non-farm activities	12	8.0
Delay of success	9	6.0
Lack of agricultural education	6	4.0
Poor agricultural technology	2	1.0
Lack of agricultural incentives	7	5.0

4.5 Association between Institutions and Youths' Willingness to Engage in Agriculture

Study findings show that majority (83%) of the respondents had favourable opinions with regard to the role of institutions on youths' willingness to engage in agriculture. About 17% of the respondents had unfavourable opinions regarding the role of institutions in enhancing youths' engagement in agriculture. The findings imply that when considered in

their entirety, institutions do more of enhancing role than constraining role with regard to effect they exert on youths' involvement in agriculture. The FGD participants mentioned ten institutions with relevance to agriculture in the study area. The institutions were described by the FGD participants and key informants and evaluated by the 120 respondents in terms of their influence on youths' involvement in agriculture. The institutions, herein arranged in order of the magnitude of their effects in enhancing youths' involvement in agriculture, are: values (96%), traditional beliefs (76%), traditional land tenure system (74%), norms (73%), market (72%), credit system (67%), extension system (59%), religion (52%), policies (43%) and taxes (32%) (Table 7). Based on the findings from the FGD and key informant interview, the institutions are described below in terms of their meaning and association with youths' involvement in agriculture.

Out of ten institutions mentioned above, two namely taxes and land policies were considered to be constraining youths' involvement in agriculture (Table 7). On this, FGD participants from Tangeni village claimed that large part of the land is owned by the government and is not accessible by youth, thus constraining their engagement in agriculture. Giving an example, the FGD participants explained that, in Tangeni village a big area of land is owned by the Mzinga Corporation and therefore, villagers end up having inadequate area to carry out their farming activities. Therefore, land policies were seen as inadequate as they permit large land holdings by government organizations leaving farmers with difficulties in accessing land. For example, in this case, farmers have to request to farm in Mzinga Corporation's land but nepotism seems to surround the process of access to the land. On this, one key informant said:

“Acquisition of land in this area depends on whom you know in the higher authorities”.

Therefore, land policies seemed to be restrictive on agricultural production in some areas hence it is considered to be a constraining factor for youths' engagement in agriculture. As regards taxes, the FGD participants were concerned with charges from the farms, check-points and in the market and were of the view that these were too much to the extent that they hinder youths' engagement in agriculture.

Religion and extension system, though considered to have an enhancing effect, were taken to have the least effect. According to the FGD participants, in the study area there are two key religions namely Christian and Muslim. The two religions are involved primarily in preaching the word of God as per the Holy Bible for Christians and the Quran for Muslims. One of those who thought religious institutions had an enhancing effect on youths' involvement in agriculture had their standpoint based on the fact that Christian and Muslim religions are involved in promoting agriculture through enlightening people on desired behaviours. One of the FGD participants from Changarawe village said:

“The Bible says that the one who doesn't work shall not eat. Moreover, this institution has various events such as “mavuno”; which motivate the servants of God to contribute a little of what they produced from their respective farms and other activities”.

As for the extension system, the FGD participants indicated that there was lack of regular visits by extension officers and an overall inadequate extension services. Extension system in Tanzania involves agricultural extension service delivery by the public sector through extension officers, non - governmental organizations (NGOs) and farmers' organizations. The extension system entails a set of regulations including deploying approaches and methods that will involve regular visits to contact farmers and groups,

regular training of extension staff, frequent interaction with researchers and use of other methods and approaches appropriate to the target community or commodity (Shepsle and Boncheck, 1997). Clarifying the status of extension system in the study area, one key informant said:

“In this village, we do not have Village Extension Officer and therefore it is difficult for us to access services related to crop and livestock production, and this to some extent has dragged youths’ involvement in agriculture in our village”.

(Key informant at Mnyanza Village, December 21, 2018).

Therefore, as implied in the quote above, there were some unfavourable opinions about extension system in the study area. Quantitatively (Table 7), the proportion of respondents who thought the extension system was constraining youths’ engagement in agriculture was 41%. The rest of the respondents thought the institutions worked favourably as regards youths’ involvement in agriculture.

Majority (96%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that working in the farm by youth is something valuable in the community. Also, as supported by 95% of the respondents, youth working in the farm is seen as successful and progressive. In the same vein, majority (73%) of the respondents indicated that norms in the study area encourage youth involvement in agriculture (Table 7). This implies that in the study area there is some motivation from the community for youth to engage in agriculture. This is further implied in the quote below:

“In our community, youth engagement in agriculture is considered as a privilege and is well acceptable. Youth are energetic and innovative in many ways and therefore, even the families look onto the youth as the labour power provider for agricultural production” (FGD participant, at Tangeni Village, December 17, 2018).

Elaborating on the role of values, another FGD participant said:

“Youth who are engaged in agriculture will escape from bad mannered peer groups” (FGD participant at Changarawe Village, December 28, 2018).

Traditional beliefs were the second most supported institution (76%) in terms of influence they have on youths’ involvement in agriculture. Traditional beliefs refer to the customary thoughts, actions and behaviours of the society from the past stories and practices. In the study area traditional beliefs are informed by farm family dynamics, socio-cultural values, land tenure, succession and community factors in addition to economic conditions. On this, an FGD participant from Tangeni Village said:

“Socio-cultural values and our traditional land tenure system of the Luguru tribe contribute to encouraging youths to engage in agriculture through land inheritance, which is based on matrilineal system. Our belief is that the youths are more energetic to involve themselves in agriculture and are able to make significant contribution to food production as well as food in stuffs marketing” (FGD at Tangeni Village, December 17, 2018).

Elaborating the role of traditional practices, which have been institutionalized in the area, another FGD participant said:

“Communities worked in a participatory way through the use of different approaches to work together. For example in the past years communities could work together at someone’s farm both male and female and also the youth during the day and when the work is done they also took time to celebrate together by drinking local beer. The owner of the farm provide to them with local beer as a motivation for them to participate in agriculture. This arrangement of pooling

labour still exists in Tangeni Village and, hopefully, in other villages too”
(FGD at Tangeni Village, December 17, 2018).

Traditional land tenure system was the fourth most supported institution (74%) in terms of extent of influence on youths’ involvement in agriculture. Traditional land tenure system in this study refers to the ways in which land is allocated to clan members. Land tenure rules define how property rights to land are to be allocated within societies. In the study area, land tenure was defined as how access is granted to rights to use, control and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints. In addition, land tenure systems determine who can use what resources for how long, and under what conditions. Elaborating the influence of traditional land tenure systems, an FGD participant said:

“According to the Luguru tribe, land is allocated through matrilineal system of inheritance whereby every child is given a piece of the land to farm but the owner of all land is the uncle and he has the mandate to control the land. So this influences many youth to engage in agriculture as they have access to land even if they do not have money to buy a farm plot”. (FGD participant, at Tangeni Village, December 17, 2018).

As for credit system, 67% of the respondents indicated that credit system in the study area enhances youth’s involvement in agriculture (Table 7). When youth are supported with soft loans their willingness to involve in agriculture increases as they acquire credit from financial service providers for use in their agricultural activities. On this, an FGD participant said:

“If agricultural loans are provided with friendly conditions which favour youth, the youth will be attracted to engage in agriculture”. (FGD at Vikenge Village, January 15, 2019).

Access to financial services such as savings and loans is of fundamental importance to start any agricultural activity. Even if youth do have access to land, they still need finance to cover the costs of planting and harvesting, as well as investments in improved productive capacities (FAO, 2014).

Table 7: Association between Institutions and Youth's Willingness to Engage in Agriculture (n=120)

Statements	Unfavourable (%)	Favourable (%)
Traditional land tenure system enhance youth involvement in agriculture	31(26)	86(74)
Taxes are administered to motivate youth in agriculture	70(68)	33(32)
Market operates in the favour of youth involved in agriculture	33(28)	85(72)
Extension system triggers youth willingness to participate agriculture	46(41)	65(59)
Religious influences youth involvement in agriculture	52(48)	57(52)
Land policies and other related policies encourage youth	59(57)	45(43)
Credit system supports youth in agriculture	36(33)	74(67)
Traditional beliefs enhance youth involvement in agriculture	28(24)	89(76)
Working in the farm by youth is commendable in the community	5(4)	113(96)
Youth working in the farm is seen successful and progressive	6(5)	112(95)
Norms encourage youth involvement in agriculture	29(27)	78(73)

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The objective of the study was to assess the role of institutions in enhancing youth's involvement in agriculture. Specifically, the study assessed youth's assessment of agriculture as income generating activity, determined the extent of youth's involvement in agriculture, examined factors influencing youth's involvement in agriculture and analyzed the association between institutions and youth's willingness to engage in agriculture. The following conclusions can be made:

Youths involved in agriculture have positive attitude towards agriculture; they see it as an activity which is doable and which can make economic sense to a person and the community at large as it is an important source of employment, food and income.

By the standards implied in the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture 2016-2021, youth who chose to engage in agriculture are involved in the same in satisfactory extents with factors constraining their involvement in large extent being overall lack of determination, negative perception among some youths towards agriculture, lack of capital, peer pressure and preference to other (non-farm) income generating activities.

In farming communities, like in the Uluguru Mountains, institutions, when considered in their entirety, are very likely to play an enhancing role as regards youth involvement in agriculture. This is because in farming communities people's culture and practices have developed around agriculture and therefore their beliefs, norms, traditional land tenure

system, religions and even some formal institutions are largely constructed around agriculture. Therefore, the institutions are unlikely to operate against agriculture in such areas.

5.2 Recommendations

The study recommends that Tanzanian Government does more in amending taxes related to the agricultural sector as well as in improving land policies so that these institutions, which the study found to act as constraints, work in favour of youths. Moreover, it is important for the government, in collaboration with NGOs, to create conducive market environment that would enable farmers benefit more from their engagement in agriculture. Other specific areas for development interventions to focus on include provision of soft loans and agricultural extension services, and enhancing access to agricultural inputs. Also, more efforts should be put on raising awareness among the youths for them to look at agriculture as a viable income generating activity.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for a study on role of institutions on youths’ involvement in agriculture

1.0 Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening!

My name is..... From Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, and I am part of a research team conducting a study in Morogoro region on role of institutions in enhancing youth involvement in agriculture. I would like to assure you that the information that you will reveal in this interview will be used solely for purposes of research, and that your identity as well as your answers will be treated with confidentiality. In answering my questions, please remember that there are no correct or wrong answers. We are just after your honest opinion.

Basic Information:

Name of Respondent: _____

District: _____

Ward: _____

Village: _____

Mobile Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

A. Socio-economic Profile of Respondents

No	Description/ Particulars	Required
1	Age (in Years)	
2	Sex of the household head (1) Male (2) Female	
3	Marital status (1.Single 2.Married 3.Widow/Widower 4.Divorced) of youth	
4	Education level (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Vocational training (4) University level	
5	Main economic occupation (1)Farmer (2)Pastoralism (3)Business (4) Employed (5) Other (specify).....	
6	Household size	

7. Income from crop production (2017)

Item	Quantity harvested(Unit)	Quantity sold	Price per unit(TZS)

8. Income from livestock production

Livestock	No of livestock owned (at the time of research)	No of livestock sold in 2017	Price per unit(TZS)
Chickens			
Pigs			
Goats			
Cattle			
Other (mention...)			

8. Other sources of income (2017)

Item	TZS per year

9. How many plots do you have?.....

Plot No.	1	2	3	4
a) In which area is it located?				
b) How far is it from the market?				
c) How big is it (acres)				
d) Ownership I. Owner (bought) II. Owner (Inherited from parents) III. Clan IV. Family V. Long rent (not less than one year) VI. Short rent (less than one year) VII. Other (specify).....				
e) Which plot do you consider most important for your agricultural activities? (Explain).....				
f) Which plot has access to irrigation?				
g) Which crops were planted in each plot in 2017?.....				

10. How many livestock do you keep?.....

Livestock owned in 2017	No. in 2017
Chickens	
Pigs	
Goats	
Sheep	
Cattle	
Others (Mention).....	

B: Extent of youth involvement in agriculture

11. Please indicate your response to the following statements according to the attached scale, that is, 1. Not involved, 2. Involved in small extent, 3. Involved in large extent

Statement	Not involved	Involved in small extent	Involved in large extent
i) Production of crops in own farm			
ii) Production of crops in rented farm			
iii) Production of own livestock			
iv) Production of livestock belonging to someone else			
v) Marketing own crops			
vi) Marketing crops that do not belong to you			
vii) Selling labour (casual labour)			
viii) Working in family farm			
ix) Acquiring credit for investment in agriculture			
x) Linked with agricultural extension services			
xi) Using agricultural inputs			

12. Since when did you start engaging in agricultural activities? (the year.....)

13. What are the reasons for your engagement in agriculture?

(explain).....

14. What is the purpose of production?

- a) Commercial
- b) Subsistence
- c) Both
- d) Other (Specify).....

15. With time, do you see the trend of involvement of youth in agriculture to be:

- a) Increasing
- b) Decreasing
- c) Not changing

Please explain your answer.....

C: Youth attitude towards agriculture

16. I would like to have your opinion regarding each of the following statements.

Statement	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Undecided (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
i) Agriculture is as profitable as other IGAs					
ii) It is possible for youth to earn good living through agriculture					

iii) Available incentives for youth participation in agriculture are attractive					
iv) Agriculture is an appropriate IGA for youth					
v) Agriculture is among the top three sectors which the youth would choose to engage in					
vi) Involvement in agriculture is the way to go for youth					

D: Factors influencing youth involvement in agriculture

17. What are the factors constraining youth involvement in agriculture?

.....

.....

18. What are the factors enhancing youth involvement in

agriculture?.....

.....

E: Association between institutions and youth willingness to engage in agriculture

19. Kindly indicate your position for each of the following statements according to the scale 1. Strongly disagree (SDA) 2. Disagree (DA) 3. Undecided 4. Agree (A) 5. Strongly agree (SA).

Statement	SDA (1)	DA (2)	Undecided (3)	A (4)	SA (5)
i) Traditional land tenure system enhances youth involvement in agriculture					
ii) Taxes on crops are administered in a way that motivates youth in agriculture					
iii) Agriculture produce markets are operating in favour of the youth involved in agriculture					
iv) The extension system triggers youth willingness to participate in agriculture					
v) Religion influences youth involvement in agriculture					
vi) Land policies and other agriculture related policies encourage youth involvement in agriculture					
vii) Credit system supports youth involvement in agriculture					
viii) The traditional beliefs in our area					

enhance youth involvement in agriculture					
ix) Working in the farm by youth is something commendable in the community					
x) A youth working in the farm is seen as a successful and progressive one					
xi) Some norms in our village encourage youth involvement in agriculture					

Appendix 2: Checklist

Checklist for village executive officers/extension officers

1. What is your position regarding youth involvement in agriculture in your area?
2. What are the efforts to enhance youth involvement in agriculture?
3. From where and how do youth get agriculture related information?
4. Do youth take part in meetings equally as other members of the community?
5. What should be done to enhance youth involvement in agriculture?

Checklist for religious leaders

1. What is your position regarding youth involvement in agriculture in your area?
2. What is the role of religion in youth involvement in agriculture?
3. What are the efforts of religion to enhance youth involvement in agriculture?
4. What should religion do to enhance youth involvement in agriculture?

Checklist for traditional leaders

1. What is your position regarding youth involvement in agriculture in your area?
2. How traditional land tenure system does operates in the area?
 - Traditionally
 - At present
 - Influence of formal laws
3. How does land tenure system operating in the area at present influence youths' willingness to engage in agriculture?
4. Are there traditional beliefs that influence (positively or negatively) youths' willingness to engage in agriculture in the area? Please explain.....
5. Are there norms that influence (positively or negatively) youths' willingness to engage in agriculture in the area? Please explain.....

6. What should be done to improve the role of land tenure system, traditional beliefs and norms in enhancing youth involvement in agriculture?

FGD Guide: Mixed participants

Objectives:

- a) *To determine the association of institutions with youths' involvement in agriculture*
 b) *To determine the extent of youths' involvement in agriculture*

1. List agriculture-related institutions in Mzumbe Ward

- Traditional
- Customs and practices
- traditional land tenure - related
- religious, committees, etc
- Extension system

2. Describe each institution

- How it operates
- How it constrains or enhance youths' involvement in agriculture

3. To what extent are youths in this area involved in agriculture?

4. What is the trend of youths' involvement in agriculture?

5. Please explain the way youths in this area participate in agriculture. Consider various stages of crop and livestock production

6. What is the community perception regarding youth involvement in agriculture?

7. What should be done to increase youths' involvement in agriculture?

FGD Guide: Youths who are involved in agriculture*Objectives:*

- a) *To determine youths' attitude towards agriculture*
- b) *To determine association between institutions and youths willingness to engage in agriculture*

1. List all institutions with relevance to agriculture in your area
2. How do you like agriculture? (explain why you are involved in agriculture)
3. What are some better alternatives? (better than agriculture for youths)
4. How does each institution influence youths willingness to engage in agriculture (enhancing and / or constraining effects)
5. How do you explain the extent of youth involvement in agriculture in your area?
6. What is the trend like? Comparing the past and present do you see youth involvement/interest in agriculture to be increasing or decreasing?
7. What should be done to improve youth involvement in agriculture?