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USAID/TANZANIA ADVANCING YOUTH QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENT REPORT

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USAID/TANZANIA ADVANCING YOUTH QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENT REPORT

USAID/TANZANIA DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT MAY 2021

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Prepared by: Jacob Laden, Data for Development Evaluation Advisor and Assessment Team Lead, NORC at the University of Chicago
Dr. Frank Phillip Mwango, Youth Livelihood and Education Subject Matter Expert, STTA, Data for Development
Bahati Tenga, M&E Specialist and Activity Manager, Data for Development
Rose Aiko, Survey Specialist, Data for Development

Supported by: Bariki Chambulikasi, USAID Tanzania, Advancing Youth Activity, DAI Global

Submitted by: David Hughes, Chief of Party
ME&A, Inc.
4350 East-West Highway, Suite 210
Bethesda, MD 20814
Tel: 301-652-4334
Email: dhughes@engl.com

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
APS	Annual Program Statement
AQ	Assessment Question
AT	Assessment Team
AY	Advancing Youth
AYAC	Advancing Youth Advisory Committee
BDS	Business Development Services
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CM	Community Mobilizer
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CV	Curriculum Vitae
D4D	Data for Development
DC	District Council
DP	Development Partner
EG	Economic Growth
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FP	Family Planning
FTF	Feed the Future
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILFS	Integrated Labor Force Survey
ILO	International Labor Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IR	Intermediate Result
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGA	Local Government Authority
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MNM	Mboga na Matunda
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OOSY	Out of School Youth
PORALG	President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government
PY	Program Year
PYD	Positive Youth Development
Q	Quarter
QOL	Quality of Life
RHS	Reproductive Health Services
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization

Acronym	Definition
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TMDA	Tanzania Medicine and Medical Devices Authority
TOT	Trainers of Trainers/Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Venture Capital
YSLA	Youth Saving and Lending Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development Tanzania (USAID/Tanzania) commissioned the Data for Development project to conduct a Quality of Life (QOL) Survey and Assessment in close collaboration with Feed the Future (FTF) Advancing Youth Activity (AY) staff. The assessment serves as a mid-course review of the AY activity for ongoing implementation and also will inform design under the 2020–2025 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).

Implemented in Iringa, Mbeya, and Zanzibar, the FTF AY activity provides entrepreneurship training, technical skills building, leadership development, healthy lifestyle cultivation, and employment opportunities to youth. The activity aims to increase income opportunities and QOL for at least 25,000 young people over the life of the activity. AY is implemented by prime contractor DAI Global LLC in collaboration with consortium partners Pathfinder International and DEVWORKS (formerly SNV). As a flagship youth focused activity, AY collaborates with other USAID implementing partners (IPs) in the economic growth portfolio, namely Mboga na Matunda (MNM) and NAFKA (primarily for agriculture technical training and access to markets) USAID Boresha Harbari and Lishe Endelevu (in the governance space). AY works with a variety of civil society organizations (CSOs) who work as sub-grantees in areas such as skills development, governance, health, and workforce development in each of the three activity sites/regions.

METHODOLOGY

This assessment used a mix of quantitative and qualitative data to triangulate between sources. Findings were derived from primary data (surveys and interviews), as well as secondary data originating from a literature review and a review of activity performance data since the start of the AY activity. Over 30 key informant interviews (KIIs) and an AY QOL youth beneficiary survey were fielded in Quarter 1 (Q1) and Q2 of Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. Further details are in the methods section of the report.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

AY has made a significant contribution to youth QOL, particularly for youth participants who did not complete secondary school, are self-employed, or are underemployed in its provision of livelihood training and access to finance, youth leadership and empowerment, and health behavior change communication.

Change in personal or household assets: An overwhelming majority (72 percent) of AY participants have acquired new assets since the start of the activity. Changes in assets have been more pronounced for Mainland participants (Iringa 77 percent, Mbeya 80 percent) than Zanzibar where slightly more than half (51 percent) experienced a change. Along with programmatic differences, gender-based social and cultural norms may have played a significant role in the overall differences in livelihood and assets.

Significant gender differences in acquisition of assets persist with female participants acquiring fewer assets, or lower value land and fewer household assets such as vehicles, means of communication, and houses than male participants. According to survey respondents, 80 percent of male versus 67 percent of female participants acquired new assets since participating in the program. These differences were more pronounced in Zanzibar than in the Mainland. The most likely reasons for this are related to the cultural context including: norms for social separation of men and women, inheritance, and predominantly male decision-making regarding household assets. This is further explained in the body of the report.

Land and farm asset ownership improved: Before the activity 19 percent of AY youth participants had access to land owned by themselves. Since starting AY, 27 percent of respondents have acquired a land asset. This has been more commonplace in the Mainland and was more common among a larger proportion of men than women.

Addressing healthy lifestyles through emphasis on youth futures helped to incentivize higher participation in health awareness which helped improve youth access to health services. Integrating health and leadership training and support with livelihood activities helped to address the psychosocial effects of poverty under the banner of promoting young peoples' futures. This was particularly helpful in promoting sexual reproductive health (SRH) among participants who were often more interested in participating in livelihood activities, but nonetheless improved their health awareness in integrated activities.

Training and support from youth groups including financial support from Youth Saving and Lending Associations (YSLAs) have contributed to the most significant changes in QOL and youth impact/success stories. Small loans made a significant change in the trajectory of a starting or existing business which contributed to both youth and family livelihoods as well as QOL.

Addressing healthy lifestyles through emphasis on youth futures helped to incentivize higher participation in health awareness which helped improve youth access to health services.

Addressing youth mindsets and self-esteem through empowerment and leadership training alongside livelihood skills training helped improve youth livelihoods and participation in leadership roles.

Youth access to finance remains an issue despite significant contributions through YSLAs. Government of Tanzania (GOT) programs and private banks are not equipped to fill the gap on capital and business inputs that youth need. Prohibitive loan criteria, lack of trust of youth, and high interest rates make it difficult to obtain capital from traditional lending institutions.

Access to markets and value of agricultural products is a challenge for youth. Often high production is needed if produce is to cover the costs for harvesting, storage, and transportation to the marketplace. Marketing strategies and information on potential clients/buyers are needed to be able to get fair market prices that can lead to success stories within rural livelihoods.

The gender assessment conducted at the inception of the AY activity, played a major role in tackling gender barriers for youth. This informed AY's selection of a predominantly female participant base; latter design adaptations to the activity, such as childcare provisions for young mothers, enabled female participation in training and empowerment activities.

There are ongoing structural and cultural constraints particularly for addressing inequalities for young women, which remain to be addressed. Social pressure and perceptions in their communities influence young women's mindsets on acceptable roles in their households, work, and livelihoods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations/Suggestions for Ongoing Implementation

- **Create deeper linkages between AY's components and other IPs and development partners (DPs)** to improve the comprehensive approach to engaging with youth. Respondents emphasized the importance of this collaboration in livelihood activities, but further collaboration with the health and leadership components could help strengthen these activities.
- **Create more opportunities for knowledge sharing across implementers.** Building a forum for knowledge sharing and coordination between IPs and sub-grantees would help to capture ideas across implementers but also represent participants' perspectives. This could improve implementation during the second half of the activity.

- **Expand coverage** and fully roll out implementation in existing sites particularly in Zanzibar (including Pemba regions where partnerships and activities are still said to be at a nascent stage). Some existing Mainland regions, such as Iringa, need further District-level coverage.
- **Provide more resources and events for youth that help to expand market access and networks** in their sectors. AY should emphasize access to markets for youth to sell products they produce or distribute. Networking events and other fora for meeting potential business partners and clients should be explored. Information resources about markets, employment opportunities, and networking events would also be useful to youth; this could be accomplished through information and communication technology (ICT) solutions such as SMS messaging and other modalities. Component I may already be taking into account some of these strategies for expanding market access in the implementation of the current FY 2021 work plan.
- **Increase efforts to support YSLAs, youth clubs, and associations** to enhance the sustainability of the activity.
- **Expand the leadership component to more youth.** Leadership training could be expanded to all AY participants through integration with other component areas. Integration of further leadership training (Intermediate Result 2 [IR2]) in other component areas (IR1 and 3) has been underway since Program Year 2 (PY 2), and should continue to expand to the broader youth participant population by PY5. **Given the ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, additional safety precautions are needed** to enable participation in face-to-face training and engagement from the activity. Risks are currently being mitigated by AY, but may require further efforts to provide online and other safe options for learning and technical training. AY should build on and use some of the e-learning curriculum developed earlier in the activity to provide more virtual options for learning technical skills. They should also continue to provide safety precautions for in-person training, building on existing efforts to provide masks, sanitation (i.e., hand washing stations), and social distancing measures (e.g., spacing of seating) during these meetings.

Recommendations and Suggestions for Future Program Design and Strategy

- **Expand coverage to other CDCS regions.** Expand future programs to other Mainland regions and further expand into Pemba in Zanzibar; youth activities should include the 11 focus regions in the 2020–2025 CDCS, considering the expanded emphasis on youth in the current strategy. Scale up the program across sectors under the current AY activity. This could be done in accordance with the market survey conducted under the AY activity and, if possible, a follow-up assessment on specific activities per each target region in the CDCS.
- **Strengthen the design focus on market access and finance** to provide better capitalization and access for goods and services, one of the most common suggestions across AY implementers and youth community mobilizers (CMs).
- **Improve access to financing through alternative modalities for micro lending** using ICT solutions and existing savings and loan groups. Engage with youth-friendly commercial banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs) in program design. Encourage creative solutions to youth financing, for example, within value chain financing. Young people supported by the AY activity continue to experience difficulty in accessing loans from financial institutions/commercial banks. USAID design should explore alternatives to banks for future partnerships in programming that offers liquidity for young entrepreneurs. Venture capital (VC) or other innovation hubs/funds which can support new businesses in their early stages may also be useful. Support linkages with youth-friendly microcredit organizations, other donors, and investors that buy down risk. AY has begun to work with a small private lender called “Step Up” to provide this kind of solution.
- **Build a stronger relationship with the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) and other vocational training institutions to improve youth technical skills** and

entry into the skilled labor force. Support the strengthening of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems and GOT efforts to link the TVET industry with meaningful and professionally managed internship, mentorship, and apprenticeship programs.

- **Further engage the private sector** through partnerships to help link youth to opportunities in their sectors. Future design should consider formal partnerships with the private sector to support youth entry into the workforce and entrepreneurship. These relationships could help to bridge young entrepreneurs' access to markets or employment in these industries.
- **Gender-focused intervention** should build on AY's majority female participant base and facilitate participation with the help of childcare and other resources for young mothers. Future programming should include gender-targeted activities such as support, awareness and resources for issues such as gender-based violence (GBV), workplace equality, land and inheritance rights, and other issues faced by women in the country. Sustaining efforts under the current activity, future programming should also focus on Economic Empowerment interventions for the majority of women in the agriculture sector residing in rural areas.
- **Place more emphasis on disability.** In the ongoing AY activities, very few (2 percent) young people with disabilities were reached. Future USAID programming should work more closely with young people with disabilities through CSOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who specialize in empowering people living with disabilities.
- **Engage local partners in the design.** Plan and design future youth programs in a consultative approach with local partners and implementers as well as GOT stakeholders. This should also align with national youth- and sector-focused strategies.
- **Use ongoing assessments and needs assessments** to help to inform implementation and future design.
- **While collaboration with fellow USAID IPs in the agricultural sector is strong under the current program, focus on context appropriate agricultural value chains and crops in future program design and further collaborate with national and regional agricultural technical institutes** to improve youth skills in production and marketing in the agriculture sector.
- **Lessen the opportunity cost for youth participation.** This includes covering things like transportation to enable youth participation in training and other activities.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

I.1 BACKGROUND

In October 2020, the United States Agency for International Development in Tanzania (USAID/Tanzania) commissioned the Data for Development project to conduct a Quality of Life (QOL) survey and assessment in close collaboration with the Feed the Future (FTF) Advancing Youth (AY) activity. The assessment would serve as a mid-course review of the AY activity and would also inform design and implementation for the newly released 2020–2025 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The target for the assessment and survey were youth beneficiaries of the AY activity aged between 15 and 35 years. Youth present unique opportunities for Tanzania’s development aspirations as the country seeks to transform to a semi-industrialized middle-income country. Information and communication technology (ICT) is transforming the way Tanzanian youth live, learn, work, engage with government services, and interact with each other. For this reason, the new CDCS is focused on youth development as a targeted and cross-cutting development objective in alignment with USAID’s Global Positive Youth Development (PYD) approach to increase the likelihood that interventions will lead to effective youth outcomes.

Tanzanian youth have the potential to play a key role in the economic development of their country, but for the 800,000 young people who enter the Tanzanian workforce each year, employment remains a challenge. This increase into the labor market does not match the available formal employment opportunities. Many employers experience challenges in getting youth with the appropriate technical and soft skills needed for their workforce.¹ The informal sector continues to represent the greatest proportion of employment—about 80 percent of jobs created between 2006–2014. However, in the informal sector, most youth face limited access to business capital, have limited leadership skills, and lack business experience, premises, and information related to markets to take advantage of available opportunities.

The FTF AY activity connects youth to entrepreneurship training, capacity building in technical skills, leadership development, healthy lifestyle cultivation, and employment opportunities in an effort to contribute to bridging the gap. The activity aims to increase income opportunities for at least 25,000 young people through rigorous, professional training and matching youth to formal and informal jobs, including in agriculture in which nearly 67 percent of the workforce in Tanzania is engaged.

Implemented in Iringa, Mbeya, and Zanzibar, the FTF AY activity collaborates with local government, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), and young people themselves to change youth perceptions by developing professional and leadership skills among young people aged 15-35,² while promoting healthy lifestyles. AY connects youth to opportunities across its three objectives:

1. Increasing entrepreneurship and workforce readiness skills among youth
2. Strengthening leadership and positive youth development
3. Enhancing life skills for healthy living and planning³

I.2 PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT

After nearly three years of carrying out interventions, FTF AY, USAID and the AY activity have requested this assessment to document and learn which approaches have created the greatest impact on youth livelihood, leadership, and life skills (in alignment with the three activity component areas). This mixed-methods study gathered data on youth to determine whether AY beneficiaries have started

¹ The 2014 Tanzania Integrated Labor Force Survey (ILFS), conducted in partnership with the International Labor Organization (ILO).

² The national definition of youth is ages 15-35 years old; the United Nations (UN) and World Health Organization (WHO) definition is age 15-24 years of age.

³ USAID/Tanzania, Feed the Future Advancing Youth Fact Sheet, https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/2020-05-20_Advancing_Youth_Fact_Sheet_0.pdf

exhibiting QOL improvements in their lives, beyond the output and outcome indicators prescribed in the activity contract, and which approaches had greatest benefits/impacts to the beneficiaries.

2.0 TECHNICAL APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

The assessment includes four primary assessment questions (AQs) which are addressed throughout the report as a guiding framework for the methodology, instrumentation, and results of this assessment:

1. What is the status of QOL for youth participants in the AY activity at this time? Which QOL improvement indicators are youth under AY exhibiting after three years?
2. How do AY interventions contribute to QOL improvements?
3. What socioeconomic factors remain a challenge for improving QOL for participants?
4. Which intervention approaches have had the most impact on youth's lives and why?

2.2 USERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The primary audience and key stakeholders for the assessment include:

- USAID Tanzania
- The President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG)
- Implementing Partners (IPs): Prime Contractor DAI and consortium partner Pathfinder International, as well as other collaborating FTF IPs, NAFKA and Mboga na Matunda (MNM).
- Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Iringa and Mbeya as well as in Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar
- Other Youth Practitioners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and Development Partners (DPs)

2.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

This youth assessment was intentionally designed to rely on a mix of quantitative and qualitative data in order to triangulate between sources. The data from which the analysis and findings are derived consist of a mix of primary data from surveys and interviews and secondary data originating from a literature review, over 30 key informant interviews (KIIs), and a large-scale youth beneficiary survey fielded by a subcontracted survey firm.

Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to provide answers to the AQs in the effort to understand the QOL status and outcomes for AY youth. To comply with the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) safety precautions for social distancing during the time of the assessment, this mixed-methods approach included:

1. A computer-assisted phone call survey with a statistically significant sample of AY participants in Zanzibar and Iringa and Mbeya in Mainland Tanzania.
2. Remotely conducted KIIs with youth community mobilizers (CMs), international DPs, and national and international NGOs who are involved in the implementation of youth programs, youth entrepreneurs partnering with/supported by AY, representatives from the private sector, and national and regional government officials involved in supporting implementation of the programs in the activity locations in both Mainland and Zanzibar.
3. A supplementary review of literature and AY activity documents, drawing on and building upon the youth assessment document review without duplicating efforts.

Table 1: Approaches and Methods

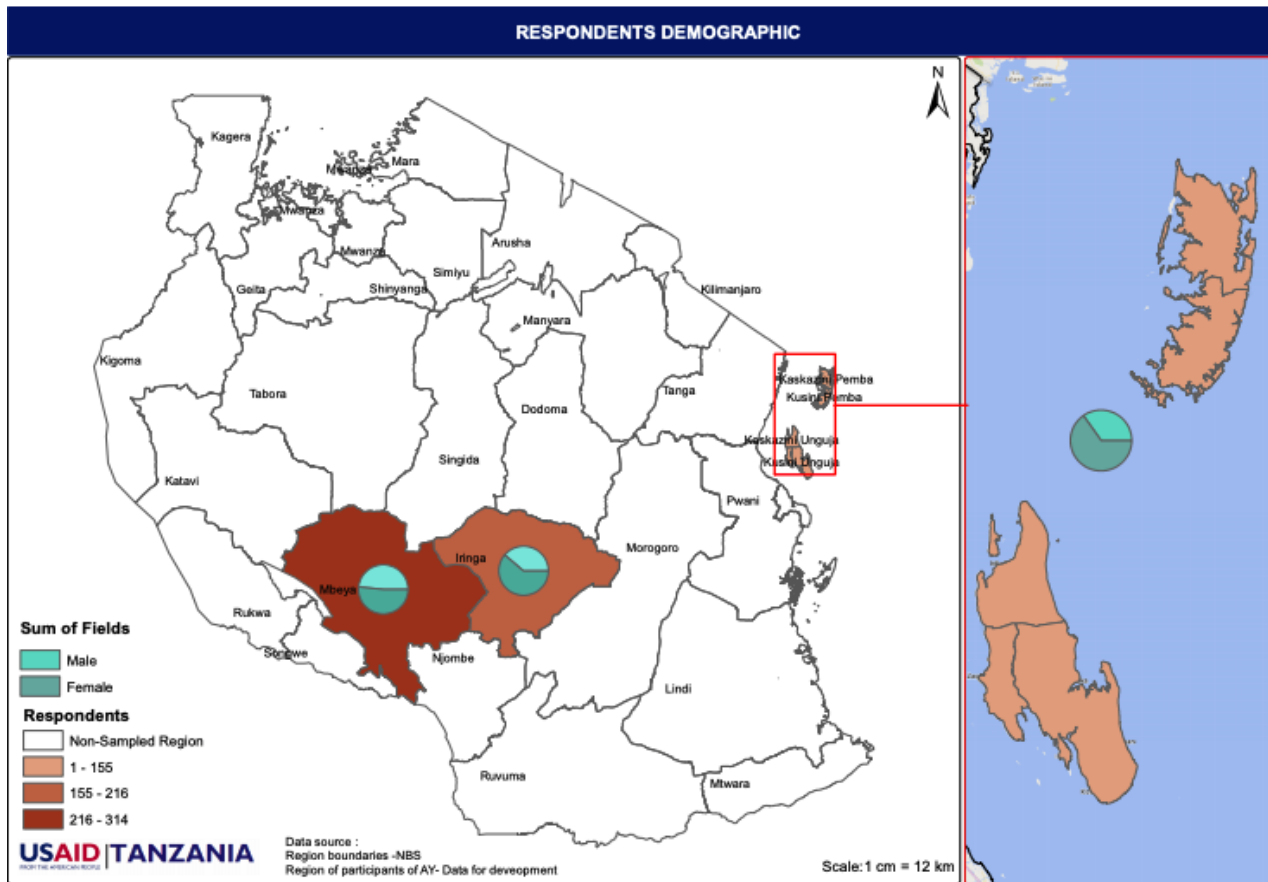
Assessment Questions	Method(s)/Sources:	Data Analysis Methods
1. What is the status of QOL for youth participants in the AY activity at this time? Which QOL improvement indicators are youth under AY exhibiting after three years?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Systematic document review ● QOL Youth Phone Survey (AY participants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thematic coding and analysis of findings from doc review ● Analysis of survey data: descriptive statistics and cross-tabulation/disaggregation by age group, geographic region, and sex
2. How do AY interventions contribute to the observed QOL improvements? 3. What socioeconomic factors remain a challenge for improving participants QOL? 4. Which intervention approaches do youth think have had the most impact in their lives and why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KII analysis with IPs, DPs, and local organizations ● QOL Youth Phone Survey (AY participants) ● Performance data from the Implementing Partners Reporting Systems (IPRS) and AY ● Systematic document review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KII analysis with IPs, DPs, and local organizations analyzed using a coding frame and tally sheet to capture recurring themes and examples and key excerpts ● Document review of AY activity annual and quarterly reports ● Analysis of QOL Youth Survey data; analysis of rated response on QOL factors; responses from youth about extent of AY's contribution to life changes ● Timeseries analysis of available performance data

The Survey of AY participants was conducted to understand youth socioeconomic status, and the changes they have seen in 1) livelihood, 2) health, and 3) leadership and civic engagement over the duration of the activity. The survey was primarily quantitative to measure youth livelihood status and reported changes in terms of socioeconomic factors and changes in lifestyle. The survey data collection was conducted by predominantly youth enumerators from IPSOS Tanzania, a subcontracted survey firm. The assessment team (AT) targeted a sample of 726 youth to achieve a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error per each of the four activity regions/locations: Iringa and Mbeya in Mainland Tanzania and Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar.⁴ Participation was determined using a stratified sampling approach by region given the 1,927 activity beneficiaries with available contact information. This sampling design was used to ensure statistical significance when disaggregating by region/location and other demographics; it also ensured better representation of the relatively lower participant populations in Zanzibar. While the 95 percent confidence level was not reached, due to challenges in contact details, a total of 685 respondents were reached through the survey achieving over 90 percent confidence level and 5 percent margin of error overall and in each of the sampled regions. A breakdown of the specific response rate per region/location is detailed in Table 2 below.

⁴ Zanzibar was sampled as one site due to its smaller participant population.

Table 2: AY QOL Survey Sample and Respondents Reached

AY Beneficiaries Per Survey Location	% of Total AY Youth Beneficiary Population	Target for Stratified Sample (95% confidence level & 5% error margin per site/region)	Respondents Reached in Survey (reached above a 90% confidence and 5% margin of error per site)	Response Rate (%)
Iringa	735	253	216	85
Mbeya	921	272	314	115 ⁵
Pemba	138	102	72	71
Unguja	133	98	83	85
Totals	1,927	725	685	ML = 101 ZN = 78



As shown in Table 3, respondents randomly stratified by region were predominantly female. This was more pronounced in Iringa and Zanzibar. The majority of surveyed participants (68 percent) were between 25 and 35 years old with 28 percent under the age of 24.⁶

⁵ Two factors contributed to the over 100 percent response rate in Mainland, particularly in Mbeya: 1) incorporation of pilot survey respondents to offset gaps in regions where the target could not be met, and 2) use of back up lists in the replacement protocol which required replacing respondents that could not be reached within the same region. A few enumerators replaced respondents in Iringa where the response was lower than in Mbeya.

⁶ There are another 4 percent who are currently above age 35. The reason is that at the time of recruitment they were under age 35 (see details in Table 3).

Table 3: Respondent Demographics

Respondent Location	% Male	% Female	# of Respondents
Iringa	38.89	61.11	216
Mbeya	48.41	51.59	314
Zanzibar*	34.84	65.16	155
Total	42.34	57.66	685
Age	%Male	%Female	Total
Below 18 years	0.3	1.8	1.2
18-24 years	21.4	31.1	27.0
25-34 years	73.1	63.5	67.6
35 years and above ⁷	5.2	3.5	4.2

*Includes both Pemba and Unguja Islands

2.4 KII DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Semi-structured KIIs were conducted to provide a qualitative context and data for findings and conclusions. The AT conducted a total of 31 interviews across respondent groups and target regions. KIIs were conducted with AY CMs/young entrepreneurs who provided supplementary youth perspectives on issues on livelihoods, health, and leadership by youth engaged in the activity. Other KII protocols targeted Tanzanian organizations, private sector and Government of Tanzania (GOT) officials, DPs in the youth space, and the AY prime, consortium partners, and sub-grantees who manage the activity nationally and in the regions (see Table 4).

Table 4: Respondents to the KIIs

Type of Stakeholders	National	Regions Under the AY Implementation			Total
		Zanzibar	Iringa	Mbeya	
USAID Staff	1				1
AY Staff (Prime, Consortium)	4				4
AY Partners IPs	2				2
GOT (National)	4				4
GOT (Regional/District)		2	2	2	6
IP Sub-grantee, NGO, CSO		2	3	2	7
Youth CM		2	2	2	6
Private Sector	1	-	-	-	1
Total Interviews	12	6	7	6	31

To ensure consistency and KII data quality, KIIs were recorded with the consent of participants to ensure nothing important was missed during the note-taking process. Detailed notes taken during the interviews were then verified and cross-checked against the transcribed version of the recordings.

The AT analyzed, coded, and triangulated KIIs with other data sources under this assessment. Analysis was conducted using a coding frame organized by AQ to capture recurring themes, examples, and key excerpts. The AT then synthesized these in analytic memos by AQ with the help of supporting literature.

⁷ Those above 35 years of age were under 35 at the time of their participation in the AY activity. All sampled survey participants were identified by the AY activity as beneficiaries.

2.5 ASSESSMENT LIMITATIONS

Some of the key limitations of this study are outlined below.

COVID-19 Restrictions: Due to restrictions imposed by COVID-19, the AT was not able to conduct any in-person focus group discussions (FGDs) or KIs. All KIs and surveys were administered remotely via Zoom or phone. In some instances, respondents (e.g., private sector partners) were reluctant to participate virtually. Also, some interviews were interrupted by internet or phone connectivity issues given the low bandwidth environment.

A reduction in the sample target was required due to a high number of unreachable contacts. Some participants were unreachable due to a lack of mobile phone and/or network access; many women (particularly in Zanzibar) provided family members' phone numbers due to not having their own. This resulted in a reduced confidence level and may present some amount of non-response bias. The AT compensated for this limitation by conducting additional KIs with youth CMs to receive additional perspectives from those groups. Despite these issues and the additional labor intensiveness of the survey process, the AT preserved statistical significance across survey questions. Additional efforts to shore up the contact list and an extended data collection timeline allowed the AT to surpass a 90 percent confidence level and 5 percent margin of error in each region.

Unavailability and Low Motivation from Private Sector Stakeholders: The AT made several attempts to reach out to identified private sector stakeholders including those who work in agricultural value chains, hotels, and banks and who previously worked with AY beneficiaries, but received no responses. The team discovered that AY beneficiaries usually have direct engagement with technical officers within the company, while the contacts provided are management personnel who are less aware of the AY engagement. In other cases, the responsible people were too busy or were unable to confirm the appointments with the AT. The team tried to compensate by selecting some AY sub-grantees and youth entrepreneurs who employ others and/or purchase AY beneficiaries' products to cover the gap, although it was not possible to cover all important sectors.

3.0 FINDINGS AQI: STATUS OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR YOUTH PARTICIPANTS IN THE ADVANCING YOUTH ACTIVITY

3.1 YOUTH DEMOGRAPHICS

The AY activity provides young people aged 15 to 35 with employment opportunities and leadership skills and promotes health life skills. According to National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2013), Tanzania's youth population constitutes approximately 35 percent of the total population. With an ever-growing proportion of children and youth, pressure is building on the national labor force. The national unemployment rates among youth aged 15-24 and aged 25-35 are 13.7 and 9.8 percent, respectively. The number of new entrants to the labor market is estimated at between 650,000 and 750,000 annually. This figure exceeds positions available in the formal employment sector and employers indicate there is a skills gap between what the youth entering the market possess and the employers' requirements. Approximately 80 percent of jobs created between 2006–2014 were in the informal sector. However, youth in this sector face limited access to business capital, have limited leadership skills, and lack business experience, premises, and information related to markets.

3.2 STATUS OF YOUTH LIVELIHOODS

3.2.1 Change in Livelihoods – Views from Interview Respondents

KIs with AY staff, sub-grantees, GOT staff, and CMs in the three regions/areas report that the livelihoods of youth participating in AY interventions have improved. KIs with AY staff reveal most youth reached by AY through entrepreneurship education and referrals to Business Development Services (BDS) have started/improved their business activities. The AT also noted that AY increased youth access to economic opportunities such as access to markets, land, and loans from LGAs and the private sector. Being able to self-employ has allowed youth to raise personal and family income. Some youth have leveraged the profits from their business activities to purchase assets like motorcycles and livestock.

A CM from Iringa explained that *“...my life has improved a lot since I joined with the AY activity and became a member of Youth Saving and Lending (YSLA) group. I have been able to own a plot that I bought last month. I also have four pigs and one cow. Also, through the earned income from [AY], I have been able to help my family, I have rented and I am independent.”*

A CM from Zanzibar reported that they have seen changes in their income from their business selling household goods. This has enabled them to buy appliances and furniture for their home and business.

“I was able to open a grocery shop at home after obtaining entrepreneurship training from AY and I borrowed money from our YSLA group...to buy a fridge, shelves and tables for my business. Through selling domestic products in my shop, I managed to generate some income for my family. Now I know how to plan, make budget and search for the market for my products. (CM, Zanzibar)

The key informants reported that some AY youth participants have built homes and are now able to pay school fees for their children. Others highlight the difference in their nutrition and ability to obtain three meals a day, which was not the case before the activity. The following account from one of the AY staff, notes the improvement in livelihood of AY participants:

“I have example of a young person we interviewed who said, ‘I was part of the YSL group.’ ‘I was given entrepreneurship training, start-up capital and I was exposed to markets; therefore, I have been able to add value to my commodities by improving farming practices. And the outcome of that I have used the profit to pay school fees, to increase capital for starting another business, to afford medical care, to afford education fees for my children or to have more meals in the household than I had previously.”
(AY Staff, National)

KIIs with CMs and sub-grantee staff revealed changes in youth self-efficacy. Some AY youth are able to help their parents to renovate/build a house, increase farmland size, and help their siblings with school fees. Some youth moved out of their parents homes to establish their own family households. Likewise, KIIs with key informants from the GOT in all zones of implementation confirmed that AY interventions have transformed youth mind sets in terms of understanding business costs and profits. The findings show that youth participants are able to select and establish profitable economic activities in agriculture and non-agriculture activities. This was cemented by a GOT key informant in Iringa who pointed out that some youth from Ndutwa ward of Iringa DC who, at the beginning of the activity had nothing, but are now cultivating potatoes and have access to buyers in the market. The GOT official observed, “They are well exposed and they have good plans and goals for their lives. Now if one visits them at their places, he will find that they have built standard houses that even some government officers may have not built such houses. These youths were able to do so because of the training and the capacity building they got from AY activity.”

The AT also reviewed various documents related to the AY activity, which generally reflect that youth livelihood has been positively impacted by the activity. For example, the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Quarter 3 (Q3) report shares examples of youth impacts from AY in terms of personal and family development and overall QOL. This contrasts with the picture AY depicts on the status of youth before the activity, where most youth could not envision employment goals and could not afford to provide basic needs for their families. The observed achievements were said to be a result of improvement in the quality of the products produced by youth, which in turn attract markets and increase sales and, ultimately, youth income. Further, the reports indicated that through the AY activity, youth are now accessing loans through YSLAs and use the acquired funds to create new businesses and improve their existing enterprises, construct houses, and pay school fees for their children. AY reporting also indicates increased borrowing for various business purposes such as farming activities and off-farm microenterprises. AY’s contributions to these changes and performance trends are discussed later in the AQ2 section.⁸

3.2.2 Findings on Change in Youth Livelihoods – AY Youth QOL Survey

This section presents the findings of the assessment’s QOL Survey on the status of youth livelihoods three years after the AY activity intervention began in FY 2018 in Iringa, Mbeya, and Zanzibar.

Employment Status of AY Participants: According to the QOL Survey of AY participants conducted in Q2 of FY 2021, 85 percent are self-employed (by their own or a family business). A little over 10 percent are unemployed or are employed part time which is a relatively lower unemployment or underemployment than the national average.

Table 5: AY QOL Survey Respondents Employment Status

Employment Status	% Male	% Female	% Total
Unemployed/looking for job	4.5	6.1	5.4
Employed (full time)	5.5	3.0	4.1
Employed (part time)	7.2	3.3	5.0
Self-employed (own business or family business)	82.1	86.8	84.8

⁸ It should be noted that AY did not have baseline study, the observed facts were centered on youth statuses’ before and after assessments over AY’s documents and reports.

Employment Status	% Male	% Female	% Total
Other (please specify) ⁹	0.7	0.8	0.7

The percent of self-employed is relatively higher in Mainland regions (86-90 percent) than in Zanzibar (72 percent) which has a relatively higher percent of youth employed in full-time positions (roughly 10 percent).

Table 6: Percent of Survey Respondents by Employment Status, Region, and Gender

Employment Status	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	3.6	6.1	5.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	7.4	9.9	9.0
Employed (full time)	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.9	0.6	2.2	14.8	6.9	9.7
Employed (part time)	7.1	3.8	5.1	5.3	1.2	3.2	13.0	5.9	8.4
Self-employed (own or family business)	85.7	86.4	86.1	86.8	93.8	90.4	63.0	76.2	71.6
Other (please specify)	1.2	0.8	0.9	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	1.0	1.3

Capital for own or family business: The QOL Survey asked the participants who were self-employed entrepreneurs “How big is your/your family business based on the initial/start-up capital value in Tanzanian Shillings?”; over 97 percent had less than TZS 1 million (roughly US\$431) of starting capital for their own or family business. Females were slightly less capitalized with less than 1 percent of female entrepreneurs having more than TZS 1 million. Only slight regional variation of 2 percent of entrepreneurs in Iringa and 4 percent in Mbeya and Zanzibar had more than TZS 1 million.

Sectors where participants work or do business include a large number in various types of agribusinesses with the highest proportion in value added activities like food processing and milling. The majority of youth in Mainland regions engage in agricultural livelihood activities. This was particularly pronounced in Iringa while, in Mbeya, there is a roughly even split between agricultural and non-agricultural activities. In Zanzibar, most youth are engaged in non-agricultural activities. See Table 7 below for details.

Table 7: Percent of AY QOL Survey Participants by Industry/Sector

Sector/Industry	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture – maize production	11.9	13.6	13.0	5.3	4.9	5.1	-	-	-
Agriculture – rice production	4.8	3.0	3.7	7.9	6.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	1.9
Horticulture	20.2	6.1	11.6	7.2	7.4	7.3	-	5.0	3.2
Agriculture – livestock keeping including poultry	13.1	12.9	13.0	11.2	4.3	7.6	5.6	-	1.9
Agribusiness (including value-added activities)	13.1	26.5	21.3	16.4	24.1	20.4	11.1	2.0	5.2
Non-agricultural business	16.7	14.4	15.3	24.3	27.2	25.8	24.1	35.6	31.6
Other ¹⁰	16.7	17.4	17.1	25.0	21.6	23.2	50.0	46.5	47.7

⁹ Other employment category includes several who identified as students undertaking their studies.

¹⁰ Among responses provided in “other” are industries such as Fisheries and Water Processing, breweries, NGO work, and Military. Others are public servant at the LGA level, engaged in civic activities, and working as community volunteers.

Sector/Industry	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not applicable (participant is unemployed)	3.6	6.1	5.1	2.6	3.7	3.2	5.6	9.9	8.4

Level of satisfaction with employment opportunities: According to the QOL Survey, 64 percent of respondents are satisfied with the work opportunities available to them. One in three, 33 percent, are either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with available work opportunities.

Participant education status: A significant proportion, 29 percent, have completed Standard VII (with a slightly higher percentage of females than males). The majority of AY participants (roughly 55 percent) have completed up to Form IV education with slightly more than 1 percent completing Form VI. There is relative gender parity for those completing Form VI. However a slightly higher proportion of male participants in the Mainland and female participants in Zanzibar appear to complete post-secondary, advanced diploma, or degree education.

Table 8: Education Status – Percent of Participants by Region and Gender

Education Level	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	39.3	47.7	44.4	25.7	30.2	28.0	16.7	6.9	10.3
Secondary O Level	46.4	41.7	43.5	57.9	53.1	55.4	57.4	73.3	67.7
Secondary A Level	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	-	0.6
Post-Secondary Certificate	3.6	1.5	2.3	3.3	4.9	4.1	5.6	2.0	3.2
Diploma	4.8	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.6	8.9	7.7
Advanced Diploma	1.2	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	-	0.6
Degree	2.4	0.8	1.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	7.4	5.9	6.5
Master's Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6
Post Graduate Diploma	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3	-	-	-
Other	1.2	-	0.5	2.6	1.9	2.2	3.7	2.0	2.6

Ability to afford school fees: According to the QOL Survey 77 percent of participants can afford school fees, although this ability is a barrier for nearly 35 percent in Zanzibar.

Table 9: Agreement for “I have the ability to pay school fees”

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	4.8	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	13.0	8.9	10.3
Disagree	14.3	15.3	14.9	16.4	11.7	14.0	22.2	27.7	25.8
Neither disagree nor agree	-	2.3	1.4	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	2.0	1.9
Agree	57.1	61.8	60.0	59.9	59.3	59.6	42.6	47.5	45.8
Strongly agree	23.8	17.6	20.0	19.7	24.1	22.0	20.4	13.9	16.1

There was slightly lower satisfaction with money available for children's¹¹ school fees among QOL Survey respondents (with 37 percent who were dissatisfied).

¹¹ Question is general and thus may refer to either respondent's own children or a child family member.

Table 10: Youth Rated Satisfaction with Money Available for School Fees by Gender (all locations)

Rating	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	6.6	7.6	7.2
Dissatisfied	27.9	31.2	29.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	3.1	1.8	2.3
Satisfied	49.0	47.5	48.1
Very satisfied	11.4	9.9	10.5

Status of income: An overwhelming majority of youth participants in the QOL Survey feel they can generate enough income¹² (with 89 percent who agree or highly agree). However, the percentage is lower in Zanzibar.

Table 11: Agreement on Ability to Generate Enough Income

Rating	Iringa	Mbeya	Zanzibar	All Locations
Strongly disagree	0.9	0.6	5.8	1.9
Disagree	6.5	3.8	15.5	7.3
Neither disagree nor agree	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.5
Agree	58.6	55.4	61.3	57.7
Strongly agree	33.0	38.2	16.1	31.6

This is in light of a significant increase in income experienced by the majority of participants since starting the activity, which will be discussed in the following section. Another 71 percent are satisfied or very satisfied with their income-generating activities (IGAs).

Ability to pursue opportunities: A high proportion of youth participants (92 percent) feel they have similar opportunities to others their age. This sentiment is an indication of a sense of optimism and fairness surrounding livelihood and QOL opportunities.

Change in livelihoods since the activity: According to AY QOL Survey participants, 56 percent participated in AY for a year or less. However, a large proportion have already seen a variety of changes in their livelihoods since starting the activity. This section summarizes some of the overall changes in QOL experienced by AY participants. Other detailed changes and AY's contributions to these and other programmatic outcomes are discussed under AQ2.

Change in personal or household assets: According to the Youth QOL Survey, an overwhelming majority (72 percent) of AY participants have acquired new assets since the start of the activity. Change in Assets has been more pronounced for Mainland participants (Iringa, 77 percent; Mbeya, 80 percent) than in Zanzibar where slightly more than half (51 percent) have experienced this change.

Table 12: Percent of Respondents that Acquired New Assets

AY Focus Region/Site	Male	Female	Total
Iringa	89.3	68.9	76.9
Mbeya	84.2	75.9	79.9
Zanzibar	53.7	49.5	51.0
All respondents	80.0	66.8	72.4

Change in Status of Specific Assets: Overall, the AY activity had a positive effect on a variety of specific assets as described below, albeit with varied results.

Land and farm asset ownership: Before the activity 19 percent of AY youth participants had access

¹² "Enough income" is personally defined by each respondent on what they feel is needed to live.

to land owned by themselves. This varied regionally from 24.5 percent in Iringa to 21 percent in Mbeya to 7 percent in Zanzibar, with much lower percentages of women owning land in Mbeya (15 percent) and Zanzibar (7 percent). Since starting AY, 27 percent of respondents have acquired a land asset. This has been more commonplace in the Mainland (34 percent in Iringa and 31 percent in Mbeya), and was more common among a larger proportion of men than women. In Zanzibar, 15 percent of men and only 4 percent of women have acquired land assets since starting the activity. Showing a similar trend, 23 percent acquired a farm in the Mainland, with more male owners. In Zanzibar, very few inherited a farm—just 4 percent of men and 2 percent of women.

In terms of average acreage, respondents in Iringa and Zanzibar acquired larger plots than those in Mbeya. Young men acquired significantly more acreage than women in Zanzibar but had equal or less acreage than women in Mainland (see Table 13).

Table 13: Average Acres of Land/Farm Acquired by Respondents by Gender

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	0.95	1.2	1.08
Mbeya	0.7	0.7	0.69
Zanzibar	1.4	0.4	1.03
All locations	0.81	0.96	0.87
Number of respondents (N)	101	73	174

Land assets were at highest average value in Zanzibar and Mbeya. Although respondents reportedly had more land in Iringa than Mbeya, the value of those assets is worth one-third of the value of land owned in Mbeya region. There were also distinct gender differences in land asset value; the value of land owned by men was more than double that of women overall, with more significant differences in Mbeya and Zanzibar.

Table 14: Average Value of Land/Farm Acquired by Respondents by Gender (TZS)

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	689,737	571,389	632,162
Mbeya	2,674,068	1,168,919	2,093,958
Zanzibar	2,750,000	537,500	2,012,500
All Locations	1,961,714	856,753	1,494,231
Number of respondents (N)	105	77	182

Use of land assets: Seventeen (17) percent of respondents use land for maize production (31 percent in Iringa, 15 percent in Mbeya, and 1 percent in Zanzibar). Another 8 percent overall use land for rice production, including 12 percent of Mbeya participants. Overall, 13 percent use their land for horticulture production of fruits and vegetables, 5 percent for livestock and poultry, and 3 percent for other agricultural food processing and value-added activities. Just 2 percent of respondents used land assets for non-agricultural business.

House or real-estate: Overall, 23.5 percent of participants built a house or houses, with significant regional and gender variations. In Iringa, 45 percent of men and 23 percent of women had built or acquired a house. In Mbeya, 32 percent of men and 15 percent of women in acquired homes; and in Zanzibar, 20 percent of men and less than 8 percent of women acquired homes.

Transportation/vehicles: Overall, 1 percent of participants purchased a motorcycle since joining the AY activity. This varies by region and gender (Iringa, 32 percent of men, 10 percent of women; Mbeya, 16 percent of men, 2 percent of women; Zanzibar, 75 percent of men, 2 percent of women). With regards to other forms of transportation, 24.5 percent bought a bicycle. Again, this varies by region and gender (Iringa, 34.5 percent of men, 15 percent of women; Mbeya, 44 percent of men, 22 percent of

women; Zanzibar, 24 percent of men, 3 percent of women).

Despite the increase in these assets, there is still a lower satisfaction overall in youth's access to transportation (with 60 percent satisfied and 38 percent dissatisfied). This dissatisfaction is more pronounced in Zanzibar.

Other property: Participants/respondents also bought other property or assets. Of those who purchased these assets, 26 percent bought TVs, 36 percent bought radios, 44 percent bought a phone, 39 percent bought furniture, and 41 percent bought kitchen appliances. Seven percent bought business assets like sewing machines.

Satisfaction with Assets Acquired: While changes in assets have been evident and a majority (68 percent) of participants are satisfied with the assets they have acquired, about one-third of participants would like to achieve more. Similarly, among entrepreneurs/the self-employed, 68 percent are satisfied with their businesses and 66 percent are satisfied with the control they have over their money, while just 12 percent were highly satisfied overall.

Table 15: Satisfaction with Assets Acquired or Gained

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	7.1	2.3	4.2	7.9	6.8	7.3	5.6	10.9	9.0
Dissatisfied	23.8	16.0	19.1	21.1	14.8	17.8	29.6	31.7	31.0
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	1.5	1.9	3.9	3.1	3.5	7.4	2.0	3.9
Satisfied	46.4	58.8	54.0	50.0	60.5	55.4	44.4	40.6	41.9
Very satisfied	17.9	21.4	20.0	17.1	14.8	15.9	13.0	11.9	12.3
Don't know/ Unable to rate	2.4	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.3

Satisfaction with Money: While a high proportion of participants reported satisfaction with ability to manage money (81 percent of participants), there was lower satisfaction with the amount of money they had (46 percent). This was one of the few areas where a slight majority of respondents were dissatisfied overall (50 percent). Satisfaction with money was lower in Zanzibar than in the Mainland. Satisfaction with monthly earnings was very similar overall and by location (see Table 16).

Table 16: Satisfaction with the Amount of Money You Have

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	14.3	9.2	11.2	15.1	10.5	12.7	18.5	11.9	14.2
Dissatisfied	41.7	30.5	34.9	37.5	34.6	36.0	44.4	44.6	44.5
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	6.0	1.5	3.3	2.6	5.6	4.1	7.4	2.0	3.9
Satisfied	33.3	48.9	42.8	36.8	40.7	38.9	22.2	31.7	28.4
Very satisfied	4.8	9.9	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.3	7.4	8.9	8.4
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6

3.3 YOUTH HEALTH AND LIFE SKILLS

Interviewed key informants shared accounts of positive change in youth participants' health and life skills in all three zones of AY activity implementation. AY staff, GOT officials, sub-grantees, and CMs indicated that youth are now more aware of their health and health risks. Youth are also taking advantage of services available to them at health facilities for testing and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). CM key informants in Iringa pointed out that most

youth attended AY life skills education, can handle social pressure, and avoid participating in high risk behaviors such as unprotected sex. They noted that more youth are vocal in discussing issues of concern, e.g., youth-friendly health services at all levels, compared to before the AY activity when they were more reluctant to voice concerns. Key informants from the GOT observed that more youth are attending health facilities than before to get reproductive health services (RHS) such as condoms for preventing pregnancies, HIV, and STIs. In addition, they stated that health skills education has played a key role in the reduction of early pregnancy cases among female youth because of the positive responses on the use of a range of family planning (FP) methods. One GOT key informant, a regional staff from Mbeya, explained that: *“I have seen a positive response as the youth respond by coming to get consultation services on their health particularly family planning where they come and attain the service without fear compared to the previous time when they were not free once a parent was present.”*

It was also reported that youth’s knowledge on FP issues allows them to secure their reproductive rights to decide for themselves whether, when, and how many children they want to have.

Sub-grantees in Zanzibar expressed that the incidence of gender-based violence (GBV) has decreased after the community acquired knowledge and awareness of its consequences. They added that youth participants of the AY activity have become role models in their community by encouraging other youth health seeking behavior among their peers which increases youth access to health services. One of the sub-grantee AY key informants shared that participants have also seen improvements in their relationships with partners, *“I have started seeing changes to the youth, for example, we have helped the young mothers to have dialogue in their families with their partners...and it has improved a lot their marriage relationships.”*

2.3.1 QOL Survey Results on Access to Health Services and Nutrition

According to survey participants, 78 percent have the ability to afford medical care (with little difference by gender). However, there was some significant variation by region since only 59 percent in Zanzibar indicate they can afford medical care compared to 84 percent in Mainland regions (see Table 17).

Table 17: Ability to Afford Medical Care

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	4.8	3.8	4.2	2.6	4.9	3.8	16.7	5.0	9.0
Disagree	11.9	9.2	10.2	9.9	7.4	8.6	29.6	31.7	31.0
Neither disagree nor agree	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	-	2.0	1.3
Agree	52.4	64.1	59.5	65.8	63.0	64.3	42.6	55.4	51.0
Strongly agree	29.8	20.6	24.2	19.1	22.2	20.7	11.1	5.9	7.7

A majority, 67 percent, are satisfied with the health services they receive but satisfaction varies between 70 percent in the Mainland versus 60 percent in Zanzibar.

Table 18: Satisfaction with Health Services Received

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	8.3	6.9	7.4	8.6	3.1	5.7	11.1	8.9	9.7
Dissatisfied	20.2	19.1	19.5	23.0	27.2	25.2	27.8	26.7	27.1
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	5.6	2.0	3.2
Satisfied	56.0	55.7	55.8	53.3	54.9	54.1	46.3	49.5	48.4
Very satisfied	13.1	16.8	15.3	13.8	13.6	13.7	9.3	12.9	11.6
Don't know/ Unable to rate	-	0.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food and nutrition: The majority of respondents were satisfied with their food and nutrition (72 percent), although this did vary somewhat by location and gender. Satisfaction with nutrition is highest in Mbeya and lowest in Zanzibar. Surprisingly, female respondents are slightly more satisfied than male respondents about food and nutrition across locations. In Zanzibar, 50 percent of men were dissatisfied (compared to 31 percent of women).

Table 19: Participant Satisfaction with Nutrition by Location and Gender

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.4	3.1	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.7	16.7	5.0	9.0
Dissatisfied	15.5	18.3	17.2	15.1	17.9	16.6	33.3	26.7	29.0
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	3.6	2.3	2.8	4.6	2.5	3.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
Satisfied	58.3	63.4	61.4	50.0	56.2	53.2	31.5	53.5	45.8
Very satisfied	19.0	13.0	15.3	23.0	19.1	21.0	16.7	12.9	14.2

3.4 YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Participation in leadership and civic engagement is considered an important aspect in improving QOL among youth. In the QOL assessment, Klls revealed an improvement in youth participation in leadership and civic engagement. The leadership component engages Advancing Youth Advisory Committee (AYAC) members in trainings of trainers (TOTs) for leadership and civic engagement. Some members are CMs while others are other community members. The findings from Klls with youth CMs and others revealed an increase in youth self-confidence and a desire to participate in decision-making bodies in LGAs. More youth are now able to voice their opinion in dialogue with adults and decision-makers on issues which impact their lives. The Klls with AY staff noted that younger people attend community meetings organized in their villages and they have opportunity to speak out about their concerns, such as the need for land and access to business start-up capital. Key informants also confirmed that the morale of young youth in civic engagement has significantly improved in almost all zones/regions of activity implementation. For example, in one village of Rungwe District Council (DC) in Mbeya, youth were reported to be involved in the planning process and construction of a bridge and road rehabilitation leading to the village health facility. This explanation was cemented by one AY staff who noted:

“It was interesting to see young people trained in leadership have more confidence when they engage with adults in the room. In the past young people had this perception that they are not trusted, they are seen as being greedy which is true that’s what most adults felt and thought about them. But they also didn’t see where they had room to navigate and so the curriculum really looks at navigational leadership is what I like to say.”

Key informants from the GOT and sub-grantees noted some AY activity youth participants have been elected and are actively engaged in Village and Ward Development Committees which are important decision-making bodies. It was further reported during the 2020 General Election, more than 15 AY participants campaigned for leadership positions in Pemba District of Zanzibar and some of them were elected. In November 2019 and August 2020, ahead of the 2020 general election, Tanzania held local government elections for street or village chair positions, and political party nominations for parliamentary and council positions, respectively. Eighty-six (86) AY leadership-trained youth in Mbeya and Iringa, contested for various positions in the local government election. Of these 86, 36 youth (23 females, 13 males) won various positions. Likewise, Klls in Kyela district in the Mainland shared a similar account from Mwamba Ward, where some youth participants were elected as village chairpersons and others became Ward Development Committee members. The increase in youth participation in

leadership was further explained by one key informant from the GOT in Iringa:

“In the past, youth were not participating in the Village Government meetings and not even speaking about their issues of concern to the Village Government, but now they are aware of its importance and there in forefront. For example, in the Kihorogota ward in the village of Isimani, out of the 11 Village Government members elected in 2020 General election, three of them are the youth participants of AY activity and one being the chairperson of the neighborhood...”

Furthermore, the key informants from Zanzibar explained that youth in the AY activity are taking more responsibility for their actions and initiatives without waiting for a push from their parents. It was also noted that most trained CMs have now become trainers of trainers (TOTs) for educating other youth in their communities who are not direct participants of AY activity in how to take advantage of opportunities.

Survey results on the status of youth leadership reveal that an overwhelming majority feel they are capable of becoming a leader (94 percent agree or strongly agree overall). There is some variation by location as a lower percentage in Zanzibar than the Mainland highly agree. This is, in large part, due to a lower percentage of female participants in Zanzibar who strongly agree with the statement.

Table 20: Agreement Scale for “I am capable of becoming a leader,” by Gender and Location

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	2.4	1.5	1.9	-	-	-	1.9	1.0	1.3
Disagree	7.1	5.3	6.0	2.0	0.6	1.3	5.6	7.9	7.1
Neither disagree nor agree	-	0.8	0.5	-	1.2	0.6	1.9	3.0	2.6
Agree	44.0	54.2	50.2	48.7	59.3	54.1	46.3	60.4	55.5
Strongly agree	46.4	38.2	41.4	49.3	38.9	43.9	44.4	27.7	33.5

Participation in community development activities: Ninety-four (94) percent of AY’s surveyed participants have participated in civic engagement through community development activities since starting the activity. Civic engagement was slightly less reported in Zanzibar than in the two Mainland regions. Overall, agreement was fairly consistent for gender, although strong agreement is more common among men.

Table 21: Participation in Community Development Activities by Region

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	1.2	1.5	1.4	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	2.0	1.9
Disagree	-	3.1	1.9	2.6	4.3	3.5	11.1	10.9	11.0
Neither disagree nor agree	-	-	-	0.7	1.9	1.3	-	-	-
Agree	46.4	63.4	56.7	42.1	52.5	47.5	50.0	64.4	59.4
Strongly agree	52.4	32.1	40.0	54.6	40.7	47.5	37.0	22.8	27.7

Almost 40 percent of survey respondents report that they hold some kind of leadership position among their peers or community. This was reported among a higher percent of males (47 percent) than females (34 percent). However, over one-third of females also report having taken up leadership roles. On average, participants have held the leadership position for slightly less than two years (< 22 months).

Table 22: Percent of Respondents Holding Leadership Positions by Gender

Location	Male	Female	Total
Iringa	47.6	35.6	40.3
Mbeya	48.7	34.6	41.4
Zanzibar	40.7	31.7	34.8
All Respondents	46.9	34.2	39.6

3.5 GENDER EQUITY AND PSYCHOSOCIAL QUALITY OF LIFE

Key informants across activity sites observed AY implementation to be gender sensitive in the sense that both male and female youth were involved in the activity. For the female youth, AY seems to have greater impact; key informants from both the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar explained that social and gender norms have changed as result of health life skills capacity building training among youth that discourages harmful practices towards women, such as GBV including female genital mutilation (FGM). This observation was illustrated during the KII with GOT staff from Zanzibar who also confirmed that female youth are more motivated to pursue leadership positions. Other testimony from a sub-grantee in Mbeya said: “We have some young ladies’ groups that are under AY activity who now work in vegetables and fruits. When you talk to them today, they are highly motivated and capable of arguing or discussing some issues, that was not possible before. So I see the capacity building training on them is doing well.”

On the other hand, KIIs with AY staff also revealed that in civic engagement male and female youth are engaging together as partners:

“When we started, we realized that if we want to be successful to avoid dropouts for young women, we had to come up with a different approach where we make sure that the parents and spouses are aware of what we were doing and support their women because some of the young women were not even allowed to step out of their homes and do any economic activity because their parents or spouses did not know about the intention of the activity.”

Of those selected for the AY activity, almost 60 percent are women and 40 percent are men beyond the USAID requirement for gender parity (50/50), so young women are given priority during selection.

3.5.1 Psychosocial and Other QOL Status

According to the status of QOL Survey participants, a majority (95 percent) agree that they are able to make decisions about their lives. However, a distinct majority of men (51 percent) versus a minority of women (39 percent) strongly agree with the statement. This gender imbalance occurred in all regions but was most pronounced in Zanzibar.

Table 23: Agreement with “I am able to make decisions about my life” by Region and Gender

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3	3.7	2.0	2.6
Disagree	-	2.3	1.4	2.0	0.6	1.3	3.7	8.9	7.1
Neither disagree nor agree	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3
Agree	54.8	60.3	58.1	40.1	51.2	45.9	48.1	60.4	56.1
Strongly agree	45.2	36.6	40.0	56.6	47.5	51.9	42.6	27.7	32.9

Safety and security were reportedly high among participants with some variation by gender and location. There was stronger agreement about feeling safe among men and women in Iringa and Mbeya than Zanzibar.

Table 24: Percent Agreement on “I feel safe in my neighborhood”

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	0.8	0.5	3.3	1.9	2.5	-	1.0	0.6
Disagree	10.7	4.6	7.0	7.2	3.1	5.1	5.6	-	1.9
Neither disagree nor agree	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.9	-	0.6
Agree	50.0	61.1	56.7	50.7	53.1	51.9	38.9	67.3	57.4
Strongly agree	38.1	32.8	34.9	36.2	40.7	38.5	53.7	31.7	39.4

Youth participants also exhibit high hopes for the future: Ninety-five (95) percent of youth participants look forward to the future with some variation between Zanzibar (87 percent) and the Mainland (97 percent in both Iringa and Mbeya).

Youth participants generally have a high self-esteem with an overwhelming majority (98 percent) who agree that they feel good about themselves. Another 95 percent felt that they were important to others (albeit with slightly stronger agreement among men). A high proportion among men and women (96.5 percent) feel that others treat them with respect (43 percent of men and 40 percent of women who strongly agree); another 90 percent are satisfied with how they are treated/respected by society/community. A slightly lower majority, 81 percent, are satisfied with how they are perceived by their neighbors and relatives. Furthermore, 94 percent are satisfied with what others learn from them, indicating that they feel they have something to give to their peers and others in their communities.

3.5.2 Summary: A Range of QOL Changes Since the AY Activity

Among QOL changes experienced since the activity, the overwhelming majority of participants (more than 90 percent) reported improvement in self-esteem as well as improved agency to make life choices and an ability to negotiate better outcomes for themselves.

Other QOL changes: A majority of participants also see improvement since the AY activity in gender equity (although this was higher among young men than women), income, participation in community development activities and decision-making bodies, and ability to afford medical care and school fees. A slightly smaller majority feel they have become a leader since their participation in AY with roughly 40 percent who say they hold leadership positions (lower among participants in Zanzibar and among women). The majority are satisfied or very satisfied with these changes (see Table 25).

AY’s contributions and its component activities to QOL outcomes and its performance will be further discussed in the coming section.

Table 25: Participant QOL Changes Experienced Since Starting the AY Activity

Changes Experienced	All Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
a. I have built my self esteem	96.6	97.5	97.1
b. I can negotiate better outcomes for myself	94.1	96.7	95.6
c. Gender equity	92.8	86.6	89.2
d. More income	87.6	82.5	84.7
e. I have become a leader	66.2	59.5	62.3
f. I have participated in community development activities	86.2	82.3	83.9
g. I actively participate in decision-making bodies/committees in my community	79.7	72.2	75.3
h. I feel more respected	92.1	92.4	92.3
i. I can now afford school fees	73.8	72.2	72.8
j. I can now afford medical care	79.0	82.0	80.7
k. I am empowered to make decisions about my life	91.7	93.2	92.6

Changes Experienced	All Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
l. I have started a new business	57.2	57.7	57.5
m. I make better life choices about my life	95.5	95.7	95.6
n. Other (please list/mention) ¹³	10.0	5.3	7.3

¹³ Other includes: financial management, risk seeking loans, flexibility and business diversification, and time management.

4.0 FINDINGS AQ2: CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE AY ACTIVITY TO QOL OUTCOMES

The following section discusses the contributions of the AY activity to QOL outcomes in greater detail. It explores each component’s activities, interventions, and approaches, the performance of AY according to its monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) performance indicators, and its contribution to youth QOL and the strategic outcomes outlined in the activity MEL framework.

4.1 SUMMARY OF INTERVENTION/SERVICES RECEIVED BY AY PARTICIPANTS

Through AY, almost all participants have received some training, technical support, or market exposure. To a somewhat lesser extent, a majority have received business development support. About one-third have been referred to health services or to another business for potential partnership. One in five have received start-up or expansion capital for their businesses.

Table 26: Summary of AY Interventions Received by QOL Survey Participants

AY Intervention	All Participants		
	% Male	% Female	% Total
Training	95.2	93.9	94.5
Technical assistance	72.4	69.4	70.7
BDS	62.8	66.1	64.7
Start-up capital	20.3	24.1	22.5
Expansion capital	17.6	19.0	18.4
Market exposure	67.9	67.1	67.4
Business to business	32.4	35.7	34.3
Referral to health services	30.0	31.4	30.8
Other support ¹⁴	5.9	5.8	5.8

For over 86 percent of youth the only support they receive is from AY. Thus, it is safe to say that the AY has contributed to some, if not several, of the QOL changes discussed above. How specific interventions and support have contributed to life outcomes is discussed for each of the three component areas in livelihoods, healthy lifestyles, and leadership and civic and engagement in the sections below.

4.2 AY CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGE IN YOUTH LIVELIHOODS (COMPONENT I)

Component I of the AY activity aims to enhance young people’s employability, entrepreneurship, and workforce readiness skills in the pursuit of improved livelihoods. AY is designed to address the current situation of unemployment or underemployment of the growing youth population in the country. According to a Data for Development 2020 Youth Assessment Survey of AY and GOT youth participants, the overwhelming majority of youth are self-employed or underemployed. Surveyed female youth face higher levels of unemployment (16 percent) compared to young males (10 percent). This underscores the need for youth livelihood and entrepreneurship activities.

AY provides entrepreneurship and livelihood training as well as mentoring and coaching support (Component I) to youth 15-35 years old. AY uses an approach it calls the push-pull method; efforts on

¹⁴ Includes personal protective gear like masks and T-shirts that identify them as CMs.

“pushing” youth with competitive skills that enable them to meet the needs of the market, “matching” them to access to finance, internships, and apprenticeships, and eventually, “pulling” them into the workforce as entrepreneurs or creating conditions for youth to acquire formal and informal jobs. This provides entrepreneurial skills development, enterprise creation and improvement, and youth participation in financial group services.¹⁵

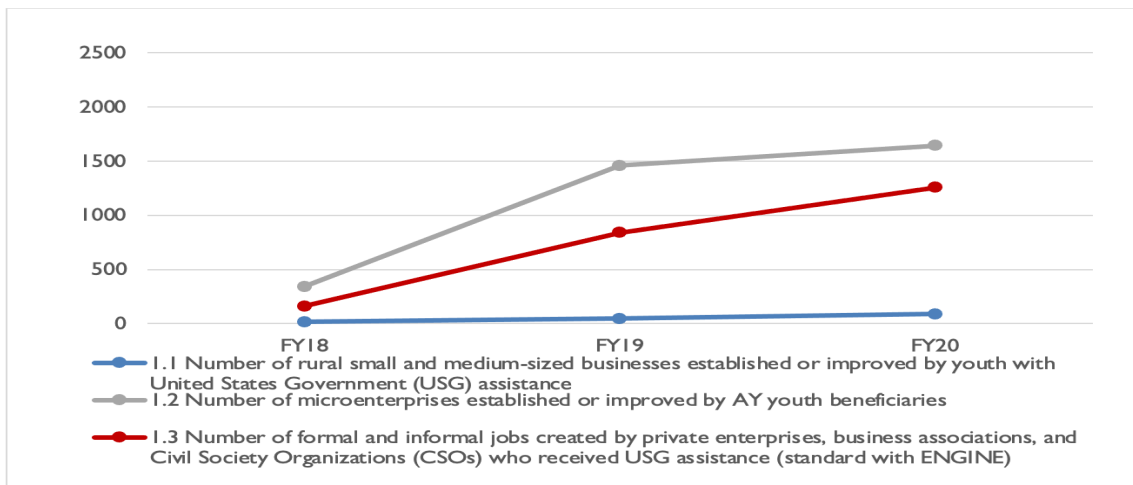
Under the livelihood component, a total of 4,187 youth have been trained in entrepreneurship and readiness skills from the start of the AY activity in FY 2018 to the end of FY 2020. Despite the complexities of conducting training during the COVID-19 pandemic, participation in Component I training more than doubled in FY 2020.¹⁶ According to the QOL Survey, 86 percent of youth participants received livelihood intervention including training, coaching, and other support. AY has created 149 YSLAs that, collectively, have saved about \$365,200.¹⁷ By the end of FY 2020, AY beneficiaries had established or improved 3,442 microbusinesses and 149 small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs).¹⁸ In total, the AY activity has contributed to the creation of 2,255 jobs with progressively increasing numbers year over year (from 161 in FY 2018 to 839 in FY 2019 to 1,255 jobs in FY 2020). See Figure I for details on annual trends.

Text Box 1: Activities done by AY to improve Youth Livelihoods

- Build on entrepreneurship within value chain
- Refer youth to BDS
- Increase youth access to economic opportunity like loans, land through LGAs & private sector
- Provide life and technical skills
- Link youth with market through trade fair exhibition
- Provide experience exchanges through study tours within zones of project implementation

Source: KIIs with AY staff, sub-grantees, CMs & GOT officials 2020-2021

Figure I: AY Progress on Economic Growth and Livelihood Indicators



AY contributions to the extent of change in economic growth and livelihoods are evidenced by the growing proportion of participants who report increased income, salary, or entrepreneurial revenues. Since the activity’s inception there has been a particular focus on livelihood intervention; the proportion of youth participants in programs designed to increase economic and livelihood resources

¹⁵ FTF Advancing Youth FY 2020 Annual Report.

¹⁶ Performance trend analysis using data from Advancing Youth/Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS).

¹⁷ FTF AY program description, <https://www.dai.com/our-work/projects/tanzania-youth-economic-empowerment-activity>.

¹⁸ Performance trend analysis using data from Advancing Youth/FTFMS.

stayed relatively balanced at 75-82 percent between FY 2018 and FY 2020. While AY was always designed to address the economic needs of young women (making up a majority of beneficiaries), the proportion of young women enrolled in that programming has increased from 57 percent in FY 2018 to 66 percent in FY 2020. The emphasis on female participants is appropriate given the need to address pervasive gender disparities in Tanzania.

Some targets remain unmet despite significant gains in FY 2020. While AY performance has, by all accounts, improved across indicators under this component compared to the previous year’s performance, some performance indicator targets were not reached at the end of FY 2020. This includes: *1.0 Number of youth trained (86 percent of target)*, *1.2 Microenterprises established or improved (82 percent of target)*, and *1.6 Microenterprise borrowers supported (88 percent of target)*. These unmet targets were due in large part to complications from COVID-19 restrictions which slowed the borrowing and lending pace and created barriers to providing in-person training.¹⁹ Considering the potential effects the pandemic could have had, AY fared well in meeting performance targets in FY 2020. Despite the onset of COVID-19, the livelihood component continued with its activity implementation while taking into consideration necessary prevention protocols to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

Contributions to youth work and livelihood skills: According to the demand of Tanzanian employers, there is an ongoing need for skilled workers particularly in higher skilled labor categories. A majority of employers surveyed in 2020 rated the skills and aptitudes of 18-24 year old youth they hired and managed between “adequate” and “good.” However, individual skills such as writing skills, realistic expectations about work, breadth of educational training, and project management and leadership skills were rated as areas where 18-24 year olds were weakest. Across age groups, employers did not rate any individual skill or aptitude as “good” or above average.²⁰

AY’s contribution to improving livelihood and job skills has been, in large part, through its training and mentoring interventions to help develop youth’s skills and help them to pursue opportunities for entrepreneurial and employment opportunities. This includes partnerships with private and public sector employers who have provided participants with internship or apprenticeship opportunities post training. By the end of FY 2020, these efforts contributed to 4,187 youth with improved skills following completion of workforce development programs (EG6-2). After a slightly lower number of participants trained in 2019 from the previous year, in 2020 AY managed to more than double the number of youth beneficiaries with improved skills (2,227 in FY 2020 compared to 930 in FY 2019).²¹

The overwhelming majority of AY QOL Survey participants received training in entrepreneurship and business skills with other complimentary training in record keeping, goal setting and time management, or marketing of products and services.

Table 27: Summary of Training Received by AY Participants by Type and Gender (all participants)

AY Training Received	Male	Female	Total
*a. Social awareness and behavior change	85.9	82.0	83.6
b. Business and family relationships	67.6	71.9	70.1
*c. Goal setting and time management	80.3	79.7	80.0
d. VSLA	75.9	72.2	73.7
e. Entrepreneurship and business skills	90.7	88.6	89.5
f. Product packaging and formalization	54.8	55.4	55.2

¹⁹ Explanation provided from FTF Advancing Youth FY 2020 Annual Report.

²⁰ 2020 Youth Assessment, Employers Survey.

²¹ Longitudinal Analysis of AYs Quarterly and Annual Performance Data, FY 2018-FY 2020.

AY Training Received	Male	Female	Total
g. Financial education/Financial management skills	63.8	62.5	63.1
h. Business communication	69.3	70.1	69.8
*i. Groups and leadership	80.7	82.5	81.8
j. Record keeping in business	86.2	84.6	85.3
k. Marketing of products and services	71.7	73.9	73.0
l. Other training (open ended)*	8.3	6.8	7.4

Source: QOL Survey.

*Also coincides with other component areas.

AY contributions to technical skills: According to the AY QOL Survey, 75 percent of participants have seen at least some change in their technical skills since the training. The increase in technical skills was improved more for 80 percent of young men, compared to 70 percent of women, and more among participants in Mainland regions (77 percent) compared to Zanzibar (67 percent).

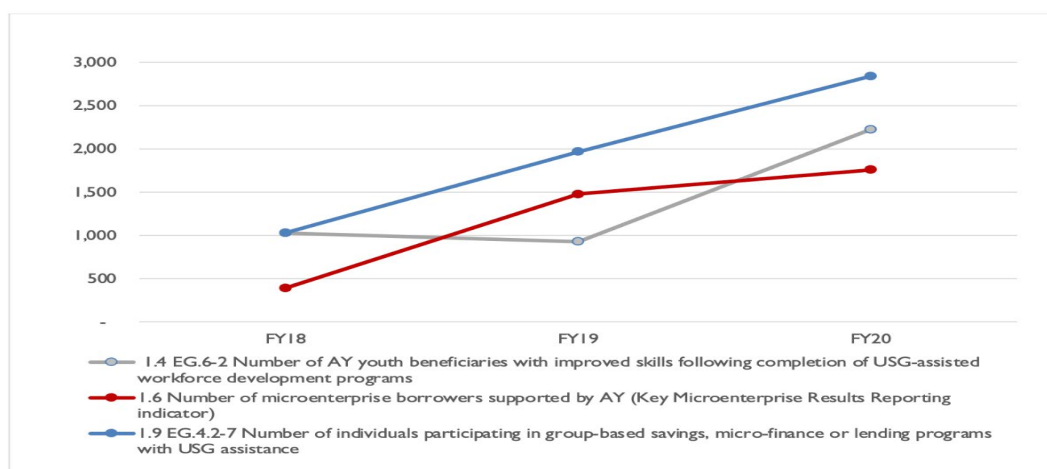
Change in financial skills showed a similar extent of improvement (ranging from 68-78 percent with some to high improvement). A higher percentage of young men report high improvement in financial skills than young women (31 percent compared to 24 percent). Among those who recall having specific financial training, 74 percent report some to high improvement in financial skills.

Training is market driven and geared toward work opportunities in the real world. Several follow-up interventions from mentoring to job placements help to transfer skills to practice on the job and in their businesses.

Impact of training interventions: Training and the package of interventions in follow up for supporting entrepreneurship and job placements have made a real impact on youth livelihoods. By 2020, 55 percent of AY youth beneficiaries reported increased income as payment, salary, or entrepreneurial revenue. The contributions of these other livelihood interventions are mentioned below.

AY contributions to youth access to finance: Access to finance is a major concern for both male and female youth. Those surveyed in 2020 saw access to financial services as a stepping stone towards self-reliance and successful business; a majority of youth (86 percent of males, 88 percent of females) reported they would be able to borrow if the situation required, but often at unfavorable terms. National sources of credit such as the Savings and Credits Cooperative Society can be as high as 10 percent interest (with lower interest rates available for rural micro loans). To address this issue under the AY activity, a significant number of participants had been enrolled in 2,843 YSLAs by the end of FY 2020). The number of youth participating in YSLAs has improved consistently year over year (from 1,030 enrolled in FY 2018 to 2,843 in FY 2020). Furthermore, the number receiving microenterprise loans has increased with greatest increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019, increasing with slightly less momentum in FY 2020 (see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Performance Indicators IRI – Contribution to Economic and Livelihood Changes



AY’s training interventions combined with those which offer access to finance have made a significant contribution to the change in assets seen before and after starting participation in AY. An overwhelming majority (72 percent) of AY participants have acquired new household assets since the start of the activity. Changes in assets have been more pronounced for Mainland participants (Iringa 77 percent, Mbeya 80 percent) than in Zanzibar where slightly more than half (51 percent) experienced a change.

A holistic approach to youth livelihood development and empowerment: Subcontractors in Component I emphasized the importance of going beyond the entrepreneurship training to emphasize mentoring and providing work opportunities such as apprenticeships to produce significant effects on business/work and livelihoods. According to sub-grantees in Zanzibar, a large part of their efforts for achieving livelihood outcomes was in the follow-up phase post training.

“...we went in and we did the training but, in our minds, we wanted to introduce apprenticeships, we wanted to really go heavy on coaching and mentoring and we really wanted to make sure that young people understood the notion of collaboration. Because there [are] so many of them who are going through it and we knew the power of collaboration and working in small teams, what that would mean for them. We wanted to introduce an aspect of leadership in terms of how they engaged. So, it was very much a wraparound approach.” (AY Subcontractor)

Training and skills building are just the beginning of the AY intervention; a significant portion of the intervention is spent in follow up through mentoring, empowerment groups, and other supportive activities. Training and improving participants’ skills did not a guarantee they would pursue and achieve employment or entrepreneurial goals. Private partnerships were required to help youth gain employment opportunities and ensure entrepreneurs’ agricultural or other goods produced could reach markets. This requires building relationships with clients and partners. Also it requires a significant amount of assistance with compliance to register a licensed business to overcome systemic barriers to entry including supporting things, e.g., *“registering a business, getting a bar code if you are doing food processing or if you are producing in manufacturing, making sure you get the [Tanzania Bureau of Standards] TBS certification, putting you in a room with buyers and saying these are the types of commodities buyers are looking for.” (AY Sub-grantee)*

Subcontractors discussed that livelihood success also depended on **addressing youth’s mindsets and cultural norms** which often limited participants’ vision for their futures. The empowerment intervention and soft skills training were in some ways more critical for youth’s entrepreneurial pursuits than the skills-based training in business and livelihood skills.

“...all in all, I would say where the livelihood was coming in was changing that mindset of ‘I am alone and helpless’ into ‘if I join forces with like-minded young people who are in a similar situation as mine we could go somewhere.’ And I think that notion of ‘the reason why I am not doing anything is because I don’t have capital’ we had to break the back of that as well because we were very clear that there are skills and mindset that were far more toxic than the assumption that once you give someone cash then they will be able to open up a business and be successful.”(AY Sub-grantee, Zanzibar)

To address this need, participants in Zanzibar received a mix of psychosocial and entrepreneurial support in an effort to improve their livelihoods and futures. Interestingly, their participation in leadership activities was also a great contributor to improved life outcomes. It takes leadership and a willingness to take risks to start a business. Interventions also helped participants build social skills for networking and building business partnerships. This can be seen in the number of success stories among youth CMs who also played a leadership role in mentoring and supporting other participants and youth in their communities.

Opening doors to market opportunities: AY’s ability to improve a young entrepreneur’s success in the activity depended on targeting market opportunities in advance of training and follow up to guide participants according to the relative demand for their products and/or services.

“[They need to] have a target of who they are producing for, what they are producing and having this very specific way of thinking about why they are actually going into a business rather than ‘I produced, I’m looking for a market’. [Instead]...you have your efforts prescribed around meeting what the market needs. There [are] not a lot of players who are used to working that way so our initial proposals that came out were just about training young people and assuming mistakenly that once you train them, they can go out to the world and acquire a business, or then acquire a job which we all know is not true, which is why AY is designed. You have to do the hand holding, you have to make sure you have the touch point interventions to hold their hand from the time you train them to the time they can say I found this opportunity, and this opportunity can turn into income, whether it’s a job or a business...” (AY Sub-grantee)

Another important consideration for the success of improving youth livelihoods has been **building partnerships with other NGOs and Economic Growth (EG) IPs**. This has helped provide more targeted training and market opportunities, particularly in the agricultural value chains. This has been particularly effective in the case of support for farmers and distributors in cereals and horticulture. AY has also played a role in partnering with private sector buyers and food processors.

In partnership with NAFKA and MNM, the AY activity provides exposure to markets for the youth beneficiaries by supporting them to participate in exhibitions like Saba Saba and Nane Nane as well as other regional business events. In this partnership, AY went further to connect youth with external opportunities outside the country, including in the United States and South Africa. They learned new technology and gained new skills in food processing, packaging, and branding from those who are more advanced in the industry and made connections to increase market options. In the agriculture sector, AY’s partnerships with other USAID agriculture programs have played a big role in opening access to market opportunities. These programs work together to improve produce, processing, and branding to open up new markets for youth in the agriculture sector.

As an AY activity staff member explains,

“...we partner with Nafaka and Mboga na Matunda because they also have producers, but what distinguishes AY is, they have small manufactures so they could be potential for packages that have a longer shelf life as well. So, that’s how we have done in the past and that’s something we have not done necessarily with Dodoma buyers, we have done it for Iringa and some Dar es Salaam buyers and Zanzibar buyers. But now there is an opportunity to partner with private sector in Dodoma to come and buy produce from young people in Mbeya.”

The importance of economic empowerment groups was highlighted as a means to start and grow youth businesses and livelihoods; it also served as a gateway to other support and services. These support groups provide economic empowerment which impacts livelihood activities but also allows them to reach youth with health awareness and leadership skills. While most youth are compelled to participate in these groups for economic opportunities, they receive important leadership, health, and life skills through the group. CMs interviewed explained that AY helped them access markets. The AY activity provided life skills and entrepreneurship education by AY staff that enabled the youth to create economic groups and start growing vegetables and pursue sources of employment. In Zanzibar, youth who obtained training were then connected to various trade exhibitions in Pemba and Unguja that increased their opportunities for selling their business commodities.

Value-added activities and certification: Youth have at times been guided by AY or its IP partnerships to engage in value-added activities that meet the demand of high volume clients such as hotels, markets, and restaurants with processed or preserved foods. Young people are supported to ensure products quality and its certification process by connecting them with the TBS, Tanzania Medicine and Medical Device Authority (TMDA), and bar code provider GSI, which authorizes them to sell their products in hotels and supermarkets. By supporting youth to have quality and standard products, the AY activity also expands youth's market opportunity to the tourism sector. Building partnerships or buyers helps youth to improve their market access and clientele. Understanding these clients' needs for specific products also helps to shed light on value-added opportunities for producers.

For example, one AY activity staff in Iringa noted,

"...we have a lot of tomatoes so young people process chili and tomato sauce...Since we are connecting young people to other organizations, certifications are very important since we want the products to be high quality and to a standard. We connect youth to TBS, TFDA, GSI for bar code and certification you can sell your products in big supermarkets. Now products are available in supermarkets, they are being connected to managers of hotels so they can provide and do business directly with young people."

Partnerships with non-USAID DPs: In other cases AY has developed partnerships with outside DPs/donor programs. This includes programs like "Seed Stars," a Swiss entity that hosts an innovation platform and award program for new entrepreneurs. As one AY staff describes,

"...they have one of the best growth strategy workshops that I have ever seen. It's really good at helping a business think through how they can grow in very concrete terms. But they also have access to investors and so part of what they are doing is going around the country to do ICT competitions to see if there is anyone innovating around agribusiness value chain and focusing really on that last mile solution; so things like access to finance or distribution or marketing..."

AY's impact on improved livelihoods: Evidence shows that Component I activities have contributed to improved livelihoods and QOL. AY interventions provide youth with skills, mentoring support, and capital to start business ventures or gain employment, which have helped them to improve their living status. AY staff and CMs shared several examples of how the training and access to capital helped to improve livelihoods for them and their families.

One Mainland CM shared the story of an AY participant, *"...Through the training he was able to open a restaurant, increase capital and pay his employees. Also another youth was given capital to buy rice and opened a small shop and another one who was facilitated in poultry business."*

Another CM in Zanzibar tells their own experience *"AY has given me entrepreneurship skills and they have also connected me with other stakeholders. This is to see me go further from where I am right now so that if I ever move on then I can have connections with other stakeholders."*

Other cases and impact stories are shared under the findings for AQ4.

4.3 AY CONTRIBUTION TO YOUTH LEADERSHIP, CIVIC, AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

Tanzanian youth are eager to be more involved in their communities to engage in issues that impact youth and other community members; they are also interested in being involved in decision-making, and political processes. Youth mostly participate in volunteering, political activities, local government activities, and voting and elections. However, they have few opportunities to participate in community dialogue, display leadership, and be meaningfully included in decision-making.²² Also, gender barriers persist in engagement in leadership and decision-making; women face greater challenges in participating in community decisions and civic activities.

AY contribution to improved civic engagement and leadership: To address issues in civic participation, AY provides support in the form of leadership training, and by fostering participation with their local LGAs and youth committees.

“The leadership component [Intermediate Result 2] (IR2) focuses on equipping youth with leadership and community engagement skills to encourage them to be active agents of change in their communities. The goal of this component is to increase youth’s self-efficacy and ensure they can use skills gained from the AY leadership training to drive social-economic change in their communities. With skills such as negotiation, communication, advocacy, decision-making and critical thinking, AY leadership trained youth are becoming role models to their peers and in their communities. The leadership component, in partnership with the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and private sector organizations, achieves this by connecting the leadership trained youth with community leaders and decision-makers through youth-adult dialogues. The dialogues provide a platform where youth and adults can jointly discuss and develop solutions on issues and challenges affecting their communities. AY encourages participants to become members of decision-making bodies, to become involved in community decision-making processes and community development activities. This engagement is supported by leadership training which provides youth with practical experience in decision-making, enables them to influence key development decisions and fosters the development of soft skills through experiential learning. By being part of decision-making bodies and processes, youth voices are engaged in critical decisions that impact their wellbeing.”²³

Performance of the Leadership and Civic Engagement Component: As of the end of 2020, 1,826 youth have been trained under IR2 in leadership and community engagement. A total of 1,088 youth were trained in FY 2020, more than double the 435 trained the previous year in FY 2019. This was a timely increase in effort considering the anticipated participation in a national election year.

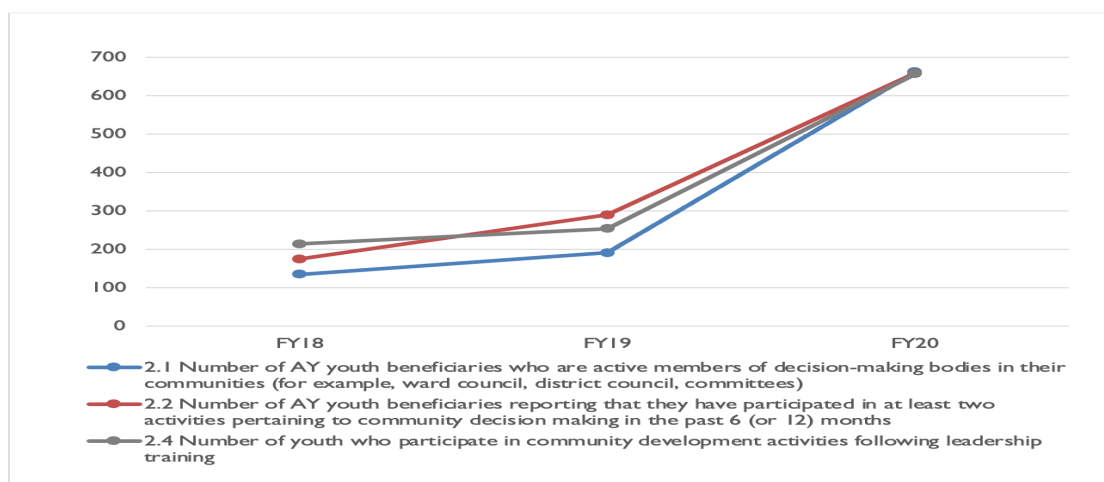
Training and empowerment activities are designed to increase youth’s confidence in participating in their communities and LGAs. As can be seen in Figure 3 below, overall performance across the leadership and civic engagement outcomes post training more than doubled in 2020 after slow increases in FY 2018 and FY 2019. This may be due to a natural lag period required for early participants to begin engagement in their communities. Nonetheless, there has been an increasing number of youth participating in decision-making bodies since the start of the AY activity. In 2020, 661 youth (a majority, 61 percent of those trained) were active members of decision-making bodies in their communities (e.g., ward council, DC, committees). This includes youth committees for participating in decisions in LGAs. In addition, 658 youth participated in community development activities.²⁴ This includes (446 females, 212 males) who reported to have participated in two or more decision-making processes following the leadership skills training and stated that they were active in the implementation of the agreements made during the meetings (see Figure 3).

²² Survey of Tanzanian Youth, 2020, USAID Data for Development.

²³ FTF Advancing Youth Annual Report.

²⁴ FTF Advancing Youth FY 2020 Annual Report.

Figure 3: IR2 – Leadership and Civic Engagement Outcomes



Contributions of interventions according CMs/AYAC members and others: Youth CM activity staff and others interviewed in this assessment felt that AY training and engagement support contributed to their leadership and civic participation. Some also shared that they were able to play an active role in decision-making processes in their communities and through committees in their LGAs. In some cases, training gave youth the confidence to participate in their communities through community engagement and volunteerism to support those in need.

Leadership training with a focus on AYAC members/CMs has enabled them to lead other youth to play an active role in organizing development activities and charitable work in their communities. This has a multiplier effect on volunteer activities conducted in communities. A Mainland CM/AYAC member shares examples of construction, agricultural, and horticultural work they did in their community and schools:

“There [were] big changes because when I got this position. I did not know the meaning of leadership. There are also development activities [in] my village like farming and I didn’t participate in any village meetings but also when I was in the group, I did not think of being a leader. After getting leadership training I participated in development training and also participated in social meetings to help the community. For example, there is a school for disabilities which we supported. Also Lugwe Primary School where we participated in constructed a school building. In Makandana ward we helped in cleaning and planting trees, and in Ibigi ward we cleaned and planted avocado trees.”

Leadership training which focused on awareness raising, problem solving, and conflict resolution made a significant contribution to youth leadership and helps them navigate the structural or interpersonal challenges they encounter in their communities. The curriculum for this training was developed with CM participation to ensure relevance to local contexts and the issues youth face in their communities.

As one AY staff member explained (quoting youth leadership),

“...we brought 12 practitioners who happen to be young people from the civil society space, some of them came originally from YALI (Young African Leadership Initiative, [United States Government] USG) and some of them had been in the USAID visitors exchange program...[They said that] ‘most of what we face as young people is, we are not able to manage conflicts, so we need a curriculum that helps us mediate and manage conflicts. We need to learn a little bit about conflict not just at the personal level but at the household level, the community level because that’s often where we fail to engage. When a conflict arises or when we feel that we don’t have the tools to engage when there is a conflict of

resources and we lose out, so make sure that there is something around conflict mediation. Make sure that there is something around the way we approach and think about challenges, so put something around growth mindset and mindset changes so that young people can have a perception of aspiration that you can learn things and that you don't discount yourself as being a leader because you don't know how to be a leader.”

Conducting training with the support of AY Advisory Committees ensures that follow-up support can be provided locally for participants. Leadership training is conducted by both grantees and the AYAC members. This is done via a TOT model, e.g., in FY 2020, AYAC members who are leadership TOTs supported the grantee training as co-facilitators. These AYAC TOTs were initially trained on leadership in FY 2018 and were selected, in part, because of their high level of activism and commitment to become leadership TOTs during the Q1 of FY 2019. There are currently 24 AYAC TOTs across the three regions (eight per region). Grantees directly trained 896 youth with the support of AYAC TOTs, while AYAC members collectively trained 192 youth with the support of AY staff.²⁵

Youth participation in committees is essential to young people's ability to participate in decision-making that affects their livelihoods and futures. Respondents stated that AY helped to build youth's confidence in engaging with their communities and LGAs. Being present in these spaces makes youth more aware of GOT, donor, and private sector opportunities that are available to them and others in their community.

“...and so, one of the questions that I kept asking was what if you went to this committee and that was the way for you to get that or a way for you to get loans or a way for you to understand what opportunities they were in the community. Because the resources that are in this community are divided and influenced by the people in the decision room. What if you went and understood what really went on? So, we really needed to think about a curriculum that elevates the sense of efficacy and also elevates the sense of esteem to engage. And accounts for sort of a step wise way of engaging. First, just participating by being present then perhaps in the future participate by asking questions as a framing that helps you learn more but also helps you to gain confidence. And then thirdly, once you feel you know and have a good grip of what is going on then you can participate by providing an opinion and then mobilizing people within the room before you enter the decision room. So, that your opinion can persuade others to buy into what you are saying.”(AY Activity Staff)

Participation in these committees sometimes has increased access to LGAs and community decisions which have an impact on youth. For example, some youth, through engagement in their LGAs, have gained access to land and government empowerment funds for inputs into their agricultural activities.

Youth empowerment funds: AY's leadership component and engagement in LGAs may have contributed to youth receiving GOT funding through empowerment funds. For instance, in FY 2020, the Kyela District office in Mbeya region, through the community development department disbursed a total of TZS 44,000,000 (US\$18,900) to nine youth groups as interest-free loans. Additionally, as part of the LGA commitment to ensure accountability and appropriate management of the loans, LGA officials in both Zanzibar and the Mainland organized financial management training to support youth businesses. To date, a total of TZS 119,000,000 (US\$51,128) of youth empowerment funds has been allocated as a result of AY efforts.²⁶

AY's contribution to change in youth leadership skills: According to youth responding to the QOL Survey, a majority of youth (88 percent) have seen improvement in their ability to lead others as a result of the activity. High improvement in leadership ability has been somewhat more pronounced in male participants than among females (57 percent males, 47 percent females). Among those who recall

²⁵ FTF Advancing Youth FY20 Annual Report.

²⁶ FTF Advancing Youth FY 2020 Annual Report.

having specific leadership training, 88 percent reported some to high improvement in skills/abilities.

Table 28: Change in Skills/Ability to Lead Others, by Gender (all respondents)

Rating	% Male	% Female	% Total
No change	0.3	4.6	2.8
Very little improvement	8.3	10.7	9.6
Some improvement	34.1	38.1	36.4
High improvement	57.2	46.7	51.2

Furthermore, AY has contributed to youth ability to solve problems with 86 percent of participants reporting some to high improvement (with higher improvement among 47 percent of men, 42 percent of women). Among those who recall having specific leadership training, 87 percent reported some to high improvement in problem-solving skills/abilities. There were some regional differences in change in ability to solve problems. For example, high improvement in problem solving was lowest in Zanzibar (28 percent) with a significantly higher proportion who reported high improved ability in Iringa and Mbeya in the Mainland (55 percent and 52 percent, respectively).

There is also a high percentage of youth overall who see improvement in their skills/ability to negotiate better terms for themselves (87 percent); in this area, high improvement was similarly reported by a slightly higher proportion of men than women (50 percent of men, 42 percent of women). The gender difference among those reporting high improvement was most apparent in Iringa, where 59 percent of men and 43 percent of women reported high improvement in negotiation.

4.4 HEALTH AND LIFE SKILLS

As discussed, youth and all age groups under age 35 are among those at highest risk populations for HIV and STIs. Youth and their families stand to face the greatest economic and social burden from an unplanned or teen pregnancy which is a common cause for school dropouts, particularly among young women/girls who are not permitted to stay enrolled post pregnancy.

Despite these issues, youth surveyed in 2020 had a high satisfaction with health services. Overall, two-thirds of surveyed youth who responded to this question reported to be satisfied with services provided by health facilities (41.5 percent satisfied and 25.6 percent very satisfied). Six out of ten surveyed youth reported satisfaction with access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Four out of ten surveyed youth reported positive community attitude toward youth-friendly SRH services (14 percent reported excellent, 28.5 percent good, 38 percent average, 9.9 percent poor, and 4.1 percent very poor).²⁷

Among youth surveyed in 2020, “better health” was not a top ranked goal or barrier; however, this is perhaps not as much an indication of decreased need, but a finding that highlights the tendency for health concerns to be overlooked or deprioritized by youth. These attitudes, combined with social barriers such as stigma toward young from adult health service providers, can contribute to lower uptake for health services and health promoting behaviors. While existing policies aim to create an enabling environment for youth and adolescents, they do not always recognize their special needs. Few health staff are professionally trained in the delivery of SRH information and services, including counseling and psychosocial services, in a non-judgmental and stigma-free manner geared towards youth. This underscores the importance of promoting health awareness and adolescent and youth-friendly services.

Through Component 3, AY promotes health and life skills for youth under the age of 30 in an effort to address risk behaviors for communicable disease and the need for awareness on health services to

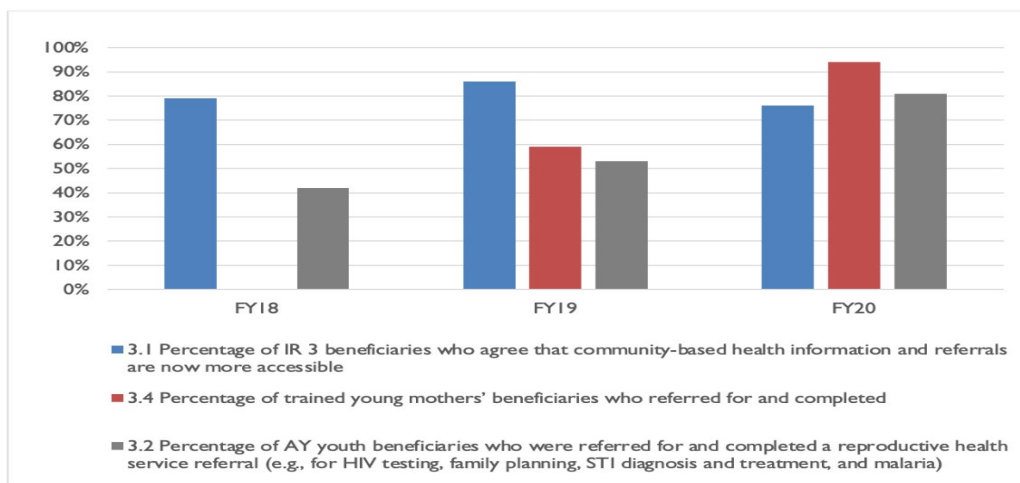
²⁷ 2020 Youth Landscape Assessment Survey, Data for Development.

youth. Significant focus under the component has been on awareness and referral-based programming for SRH. AY has deployed CMs and grantees to engage youth and promote positive healthy behaviors in the Mainland and Zanzibar. The AY activity helps youth obtain basic skills to communicate, solve conflicts, make decisions, manage relationships, and protect their health and future. Additionally, AY has promoted awareness and access to services on SRH including access to contraceptives services, HIV/AIDs, and STIs.²⁸

Performance Trends-Health and Life Skills: By 2020, nearly 20,000 youth had been trained under IR3: Health and Life Skills (19,625 as of FY 2020). Annual trends show a significant uptick from 1,393 youth trained in FY 2018 to 8,622 in FY 2019 which increased to 9,610 in FY 2020. According to the AY QOL Survey, 93 percent of participants had received health life skills training with little variation across regions/sites or gender.

The trainings’ contribution to health awareness has led to health promoting behaviors and follow-up actions such as referrals to facilities in the effort to improve youth access to services. This is evidenced in the percent of youth beneficiaries who were referred and completed a reproductive health, HIV test, FP, STI, or malaria referral (which reached over 80 percent by FY 2020). This also includes an increase in completed referrals among trained young mothers. Despite this improvement, there has been little change in the proportion of beneficiaries who agree that community-based health information and referrals are now more accessible, perhaps an indication that youth-friendly services are a remaining need at facilities (see Figure 4 below).

Figure 4: IR3 – Health and Life Skills



Contribution of the AY approach to health and life skills: accounts from interviewees: Healthy life skills are an important asset in protecting youth investments made in the livelihood and leadership components. The following are some of the accounts across interviews with CMs and implementers on the specific ways AY’s approach has contributed to this effort through activity design and approach to implementation.

Health education – messaging on futures in promotion of health: Spreading awareness on FP and SRH has been supported by messaging the benefits of services and safe behaviors as a means to healthy and more prosperous futures. Discussing with youth the risks of communicable or sexually transmitted diseases would seem sufficient, but framing these risks alongside the impact on economic and career advantages has allowed messaging of empowerment activities to help youth build self-esteem

²⁸ AY Annual Report FY 2020.

and agency to make healthy life decisions. An AT activity staff explains the approach,

“...we wanted to change the way people think about issues like family planning and sexual reproductive health. One, because everybody regurgitates the same information in the same way about family planning and sexual reproductive health. And some of my thinking was what does this really mean for you as a young person? How can that be applicable and relevant to you not because we have told you so but how can you really think about it in a larger picture of your own life and how can we make you think about future planning. So, we kind of rebranded family planning to future planning, and there is a curriculum...in Kenya that really focuses on this future planning way of thinking about family planning and sexual reproductive health. So, the way we thought about it is, is a young person preoccupied with sexual reproductive health as the medical and clinical public health way of thinking? And the answer is no...”

According to CMs and activity staff, healthy life skills education to young people has led some couples to seek FP and other services together as wife and husband, which was not the case before the activity. AY staff state that there is testimony from young women who participated who say that *“they are thankful for having the FP services and because of that they feel free to engage in economic activities, she is healthy, motivated and have no worries of being pregnant and have to stop for nine months or slow down their production.”*

According to the assessment’s AY QOL Survey, a majority of youth saw improvements in health life skills across regions (89 percent), with slightly higher improvement in skills for the Mainland (89-90 percent) than Zanzibar (80 percent). Among those who recall having specific health training, over 90 percent reported some to high improvement in health skills/awareness.

Table 29: Change in Healthy Life Skills

Rating	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	-	3.1	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	4.0	3.2
Little improvement	4.8	8.4	7.0	9.9	11.1	10.5	3.7	14.9	11.0
Some improvement	31.0	30.5	30.7	22.4	28.4	25.5	46.3	32.7	37.4
High improvement	64.3	58.0	60.5	67.1	59.9	63.4	48.1	48.5	48.4

Integrating health skills on nutrition with the focus on SRH: The AY approach to health and lifestyle change is a mix between SRH awareness and a nutritional curriculum continued from a predecessor project blending the attributes of both interventions to improve maternal and child health outcomes. The curriculum includes prenatal and postnatal nutrition for mothers and children to improve health outcomes during and after pregnancy. It also addresses nutrition in the effort to address the underlying issues which lead to the high rates of stunting among children, 34 percent in the Mainland and 24 percent in Zanzibar.²⁹ These efforts play a role in addressing the problem of child and maternal mortality in Tanzania which is a priority under the national strategy. IP staff and CMs feel that this approach has contributed to tangible child and maternal health outcomes.

“...the healthy life skills was very interesting to even design the curriculum because it had a mix of nutrition training and we borrowed from Mwanzo Bora’s nutrition package which is now called Lishe Endelevu. And at the time Mwanzo Bora had an emphasis on the first 1000 days of a child’s life which we thought would be interesting because prior to Lishe Endelevu which has focus a bit on adolescent mothers, we already started noticing. It’s quite obvious in fact, there [are] a lot of young mothers...so there was a need to make sure of the nutrition, information, awareness, and behavior that we were trying to instigate.” (AY Activity Staff)

²⁹ SID, The State of East Africa, <https://www.sidint.net/sites/www.sidint.net/files/docs/scenarios2040.pdf>

Among QOL Survey respondents, changes in SRH were said to have some or high improvement among 82 percent of respondents (with slightly higher improvement reported by male respondents). Among those who recall having SRH related training, nearly 80 percent reported some to high improvement in SRH skills/awareness.

AY also has been able to provide gender-specific support through clubs designed specifically for young women. Through young women's clubs, youth are encouraging each other to check their health status and seek timely health services when needed. Within the groups, youth access health insurance for themselves and their family; thus they can afford to get health services in a timely manner, and can also acquire sense of responsibility to their families. This enables implementers to address gender-sensitive health and socio-cultural issues. As a sub-grantee in Iringa describes,

"...we also created clubs that encouraged [youth] to willingly check their health status so that they can also encourage other people to do the same and for those who were found with problems after checking they were given medical attention...we also spoke with people of the National Health Insurance Fund to reduce the costs of health services which enables everyone to have an insurance card so in short the activity has really helped us to impart the sense of responsibility to youth to support their families."

AY approach to pairing gender and SRH topics with leadership and empowerment training helps the activity to address some of the psychosocial aspects of encouraging health promoting behaviors, particularly for young women. Through the tailor-made leadership training for young women, they learn how to support their children's health in social aspects as well as in nutrition for children. Activity staff and sub-grantees have seen a significant change in the health of the children as well as the mothers. They also describe a multiplier as AY youth share the knowledge and skills they learn with their fellow female community members who are not part of the activity and, in some cases, create businesses by selling the nutritious products that they make.

Supporting awareness and referrals for HIV in the Mainland helped the activity target youth in some of the most affected regions. The health and lifestyle components' focus on HIV awareness has been especially important in places like Mbeya and Iringa where HIV prevalence is highest. AY goes beyond a FP narrative to a future planning narrative to empower young women in SRH, including HIV screening, testing, and prevention.

AY activity staff highlight the importance of these activities particularly in the Mainland;

"...the two regions, Iringa and Mbeya, where there is really a high rate of HIV infections. Iringa is one of the top five regions of the highest rates of HIV infection, there is also a lot of gender-based violence in both regions. Iringa in particular has a lot of GBV related to traditional practices [FGM, etc.]...So, it's relevant in engaging young people to feel safer in their communities but to also break the barriers of these difficult topics that they would otherwise not be able to engage in."

Overall, more than 90 percent of QOL Survey participants saw some to high improvement in awareness about how to avoid contracting communicable disease (including HIV and other communicable diseases). Among those who recall having awareness training for how to avoid communicable disease (such as HIV, Malaria, or COVID-19), nearly 92 percent reported some to high improvement in awareness, skills, or abilities.

Targeting key populations for health risks: Health and life skills development has been one of the entry points for the youth from key populations and vulnerable groups who often face discrimination from their communities and live on the margins of society. This includes youth in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community or at-risk populations, such as sex workers and their partners, who experience an elevated risk of STIs and contraction of HIV. AY provides self-awareness and health life skills to improve knowledge and access to SRH. It also promotes voluntary testing of HIV/AIDS which includes services to key populations and their partners for testing. Given the economic drivers for key population such as sex workers, integration with economic and livelihood components

helps to address their needs and provides healthy alternatives for income generation. This includes entrepreneurship training and participation in YLSAs to support healthy livelihood activities in the informal or formal sector. Post training support is customized based on the business opportunities that participants choose to pursue. With this kind of integration, young at-risk women and men are able to change their life choices.

As a sub-grantee staff in Iringa describes,

“YSLAs’ greatest responsibility is to identify the opportunities in the areas that they live. If they want to farm on a garden, then we help them to know the favorable productive farming methods and the searching for markets. And also, how to arrange and organize their products to look neat. In this I mean to have...good packaging. Some women wanted to establish a barber shop, we teach them on how to achieve the various skills required to be a good barber...Now we have 3-4 women who run barber shops and get a good income...”

Targeting out of school youth (OOSY) through CMs allows AY to reach those youth with the highest SRH risk and need for prevention intervention. This is important because the formal systems for service delivery often lose touch with OOSY when they leave school which can leave them susceptible to abuse or at risk for unhealthy behaviors such as unprotected sex or drug abuse. Connecting these youth with a positive peer role model who can refer them to health services is key. CMs serve as a peer network who can encourage OOSY to return to school and/or make a significant difference in connecting them with health services through direct or indirect referrals through community health workers, etc.

“So, if you want to retain young women in school you need to have this intervention early on but you also want to get young men of the equivalent age who are in school to also think about this issue in a manner that protects both young men and young women. By the time they are in the community and you have to get them through a CM it means they are out of school and also perhaps means that they have already compromised their sexual reproductive health. So, the framing of future planning with the government was really to also help them to be more accommodative in the issues in terms of what could be discussed because otherwise they would push back on this as culturally inappropriate. Although Iringa and Mbeya already have high burdens of HIV infections, they are pushing just as hard and their much more open to interventions helping them to frame future planning so they can start thinking about what it actually costs them as a local government authority, if they have 500 more babies born in the next year because they didn’t push family planning services.” (AY Staff)

Overall and Crosscutting Performance Trends Across Components: The activity has shown upward trends in overall reach and training and under each of its component areas including livelihood, health, and leadership skills. This includes crosscutting support to youth at risk of violence. In addition to improved FY 2020 training numbers, overall referrals in business, health, and education to improve access to public services and other USAID and development programs also increased (see Figures 5 and 6).³⁰

³⁰ Note that the length of training varies, with IR3 qualifications for a trained youth being less stringent than IR1 and IR2 which require four to five days compared to four hours for IR3. The cost of training for IR3 is therefore much lower and it is designed as a tool for referring youth to health services. IR3 was also designed to funnel youth to other components.

Figure 5: Participants Trained Under IRs 1, 2, and 3

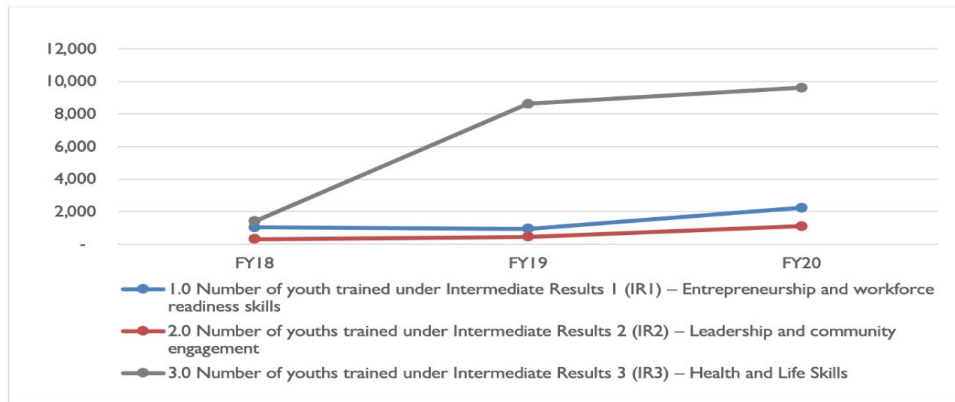
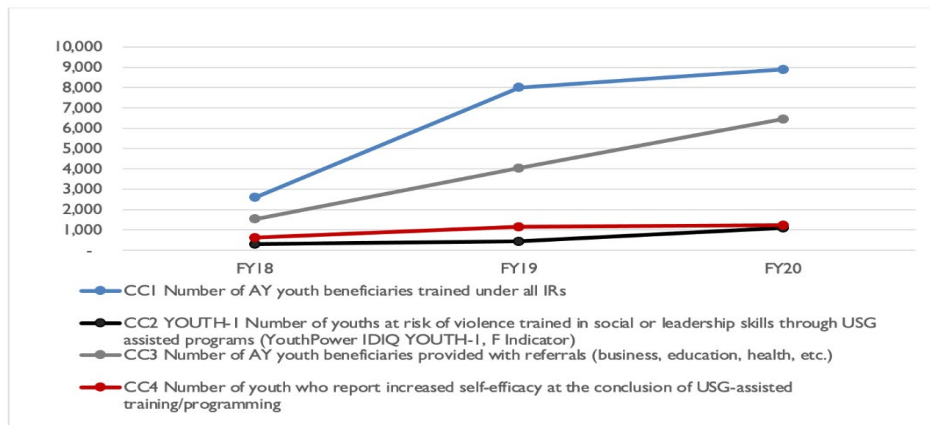


Figure 6: Cross-Cutting Outcome Indicators



Participant satisfaction and expectations: As previously noted, there is high satisfaction with QOL changes experienced since the activity began. Overall, 28 percent of AY QOL Survey participants said the activity fully met or exceeded their expectations, with 67 percent who said the activity met some of their expectations, and just 5 percent who said the activity did not meet expectations.

5.0 FINDINGS AQ4: WHAT AY INTERVENTIONS HAVE THE MOST IMPACT ON YOUTH?

In addition to the previously discussed AY contributions to outcomes across livelihood, leadership and community engagement, and healthy lifestyles, there are a variety of nuanced AY approaches which have made a difference in supporting the training and mentoring taking place across components. Some of these are stories of significant change or impact from AY's video series while others are derived from accounts from interviews. These "impact stories" discuss the contributing factors which have made the biggest difference in the lives of the youth in the three target regions.

Youth with the greatest change in life outcomes often attribute their success to training for development of technical skills, entrepreneurial capacity development, mentoring and coaching, and a variety of support activities. Following training, the importance of start-up capital and YSLAs cannot be understated, particularly for self-employed youth or young entrepreneurs. The third youth priority is the importance of facilitating access to markets, networks, and client relationships. Youth also place importance on providing skills that match the demands of the job market for those pursuing employment and discuss the importance of job placements and apprenticeships in opening work opportunities.

5.1 CITED SUCCESS/IMPACT CASES AND AY CONTRIBUTIONS BY REGION

5.1.1 Success/Impact Cases in Iringa

Case 1: Seizing Opportunities for New Entrepreneurship in Response to Community Needs (Male)

Background: Awareness of community needs helped one participant to find an innovative market niche. Seeing a need to address the shortage of electricity in his village, the participant found a clean energy solution that also supported other profitable entrepreneurial activities.

Story: "...there was a young man [name of participant] who recognized that in his village they were no other people who had solar items. So, to get people to charge their phones, to watch football matches, to watch television shows. He used the profit from poultry keeping and started a solar business. People would charge phones there and watch football matches for which he would charge a fee." (KII, AY Staff)

Contributions from AY: Livelihood training and follow-up support.

Case 2: Health Supply Activities Leads to New Assets (Male)

Background: Following training and the financial support from participating in a YSLA, a participant was able to use existing business as a springboard into new opportunities in health supply.

Story: "A young person [name of participant] was trained around leadership and entrepreneurship particularly on youth, saving and lending groups. With access to finance at a low interest rate, he started a pharmacy with his wife. He started a hardware store, he was providing legal services, he was farming, he was building a lodge. He was using the lessons to diversify your sources of income. He applied himself and bought a motorcycle. It was amazing that one training helped him recognize opportunities within his community." (KII, AY Staff)

Contributions from AY: Training in Entrepreneurship and Leadership. Participation in YSLA.

Case 3: Value-Added Agriculture and Food Processing Activities in Increasing Assets (Female)

Background: A young female participant in the agriculture sector learned value addition through processing and packaging food produced to make her products more profitable. This has led to the expansion of her business and employment for others.

Story: “A youth called [name of participant] built a three-bedroom house that she didn’t have before. She went into sunflower farming, she was part of the youth saving and lending group, she was a community mobilizer but she was also trained on agribusiness. So, one of the other things that I noticed that was a pattern because you cannot give just one thing. And I don’t mean that to say you cannot give livelihood skills without leadership skills or life skills, that is true but even within these components you must have multiple points of training and interaction for young people to really truly be able to capture an opportunity... she had the youth saving and lending association training and she was a community mobilizer but then she also got [Small Industries Development Organization] SIDO training, where she now learnt to package honey and started learning how to do food processing...young people who went into food processing obviously increased the value of the commodity by about three times which is sort of like the index value for when you sell raw material commodity versus when you process it. And that was really one of the key areas of impact in terms of what AY did well. The food processing part really helped them turn a quick profit, and helped them from transform from a subsistence farmer to thinking commercially. Because they had to buy products beyond just the ones they could produce and started buying from other young people and using that to now produce the products overtime.” (KII, AY Staff)

Contribution from AY: Entrepreneurship, apiary, and food processing technical training. YSLA participation.

5.1.2 Success/Impact Cases in Mbeya

Case 4: Agricultural Processing in Cereals in Mbeya

Background: In Mbeya, GOT has provided land and agricultural inputs. A subsistence farmer who participated in the activity improved profits by engaging in food processing activities in cereals.

Story: “...you would have examples of someone like [name] who came from selling to the miller then picking their rice there after milling, to being a buyer from the miller and supplying larger markets like Dar es Salaam. They started with an order of 2 tons per week and now they supply 15 tons per week. There was a sense of hunger for enterprise.” (KII, GOT staff, Mbeya)

Contribution from AY: Entrepreneurship and market opportunities training.

Case 5: Expanding Businesses Through Savings and Lending Groups

Background: A female participant was able to develop shops in more locations using capital accessed through AY savings and lending groups.

Story: [A female participant] “...started out with a little shop and now she has three in different locations. And a lot of that has to do with youth saving and lending group. So, it seems like you could grow the businesses but as soon as you started transferring the benefits of that business to acquire long lasting physical assets for yourself it became a little bit trickier. But also, when the business grew you would find that young women in Mbeya had more to contend with in terms of what happens in their community and how they are perceived. And so, for that reason that’s interesting to look at and also to examine how a future program can really look at these issues when it comes male engagement which AY has done. So, we have done a lot of male engagement dialogues in the community level, we have identified male gender champions that can be a model for collaboration and partnership between young men and young women.” (KII, AY Staff)

Contribution of AY: Participation in YSLA to provide expansion capital and a support network to encourage women entrepreneurs to take risks for new livelihood activities that they might not have without the AY activity.

Case 6: Increasing Personal Income and Leadership Capability

Background: A 28 year old male increased his personal income and held a leadership position at the ward level through AY support.

Story: [Male participant] “...used to undertake farming activities without adhering to the best farming practices. After attending FTF AY training, he cultivated sugar cane crop by adhering to the recommended good farming practices, increasing his income from TZS 600,000-800,000 per year to TZS 3,000,000 per year from sugar cane. This has enabled him to start building his own house at the village. Further, leadership training from AY enabled him to be elected as Ward Party Secretary (Katibu Kata).” (AY Impact Story, Translated from Video)

Case 7: Diversification of Income Sources Through Savings and Lending Group

Background: A male aged 29 years was able to diversify his income sources from running a shop to additional farming activities while participating in YSLA.

Story: [Male participant] “...who is a member of a Savings and Lending Association borrowed TZS 200,000 from the group and used the money to expand his shop business. After finishing loan repayment he applied for the second loan of TZS 600,000 which he managed to repay. This allowed him to apply for another loan of TZS 1,000,000 that is expected to be invested in a cocoa cultivation project.” (AY Impact Story, Translated from Video)

Contribution from AY: YSLA membership.

Case 8: Improvement of Health Quality of Youth Through Family Planning Education

Background: A female aged 24 years was able to take care of her two children after getting FP education from the FTF AY activity.

Story: [Female participant] “...did not have any training on family planning issues as a youth female. She remembers conceiving while still nursing a...baby of three months. But since she joined AY activity, she sees her life has changed a lot. She has learnt a lot of things on family planning that enable her to take care of her two children to the extent that now they are in good health. She remembered, before being in [AY], she was solely depending on her family for everything. She is now self-reliant by engaging herself in farming activity and selling groundnuts to raise income.” (AY Impact Story, Translated from Video)

Contribution of AY: Health life skills education.

5.1.3 Impact/Success Stories Zanzibar

Case 9: Improving Agricultural Production to Meet Market Demand

Background: A female participant improved her agricultural production to meet market demands and met higher standards for buyers such as schools and other institutions in her community.

Story: “So, we have examples like [name of participant] who was able to get 15 acres in Unguja, and she used that land to produce orange flesh potatoes, so we linked her to Mboga na Matunda (MNM) where she learned good agricultural practices. And through the training with MNM she got good quality seeds and she just went for it. Now, she is an employer of 15 other young people, and she supplies orange flesh potatoes to nine schools. She processes surplus production. She is on her way to getting bar coded, she has registered her business already, she has bought a mini truck to be able to supply to these nine schools and she has more schools demanding her produce. So, she is well on her way to moving from a small to a medium-sized enterprise.” (KII, AY Staff)

Contribution of AY: Agricultural technical training; YSLA; links to other specialist IPs (MNM).

Case 10: From Employee to Employer in the Fishing and Fisheries Sector

Background: A participant in the fishing sector describes their aspiration to start their own business and to own their own boat for conducting these activities. By obtaining a loan with AY support, the participant was able to purchase the necessary asset and began the path to starting his own business.

“I was doing a fish business by hiring other people’s boats and fishing. My dream was to own my own boat to do this business, but it was very hard to get enough money at once. So, when they came to mobilize us for the YSLA group, my wife and I decided to join the group. In my absence, my wife represents me. That’s where I started saving (buying shares) so that I can take loans to improve my business. With my shares, I took a loan of TZS 700,000 (US\$300), and on top to my private savings, was able to buy a boat worth TZS 1,300,000 (US\$560). The boat is lacking a motor, so for now I’m working to repay the loan; then I can focus on buying the motor to make this boat complete and running” (Male participant, Pemba)

Contributions from AY: Livelihood, empowerment and entrepreneurship training; Microcredit.

Other Non-Agricultural Activities and Formal Sector, Often Related to the Tourism Industry

Other comments on success stories of impact in Zanzibar came from non-agricultural products which link to the tourism sector or non-agricultural activities “There were also examples of young women who were marketing cosmetics in Pemba and Unguja...There were also a number of graduates interested in being employed in the formal sector.” (AY Staff)

Case 11: Improved Business Operations, Expansion and Success of the Business With the Help of Leadership Training

Background: A woman in Unguja was able to expand her sewing and textiles business after receiving two AY trainings—the entrepreneurship and leadership skills trainings.

Story: [female participant] “...I have had a lucky streak, because I acquired two trainings, the first was for entrepreneurship skills and later for leadership skills. Before undergoing the trainings, I was managing my business without a proper approach. After going through leadership training, now I can lead and manage my business well, also my bookkeeping skills have improved a lot, and this has made my business to succeed immensely.” (AY Impact Story, Translated from Video)

Contribution from AY: Entrepreneurship and leadership training.

Case 12: Increased Personal Income and Assets From Selling in a Small Shanty to Becoming the Owner of a Shop

Background: A male participant in Pemba, aged 27, was able to expand his business after acquiring several trainings from the activity. The skills he learned enabled him to introduce 21 different products under his brand, shift his business from a small shanty to a shop, buy land from the income earned, and begin construction of his house.

Story: [Male Participant] “...After getting in touch with FTF AY activity, I changed a lot. The training has enabled me to create a wide range of variety of products. I realized the Training is important for me to advance. Currently, I have 21 products under my brand. Before I was operating from a small shanty, but now I own [a] shop. I worked hard in my business and bought...land, and in three months, the construction is ready in its fifth course. My target is to one day own a manufacturing plant. I do not have a better reference of project other than FTF AY activity.” (AY Impact Story, Translated from Video)

Contribution from AY: Entrepreneurship Training.

Case 13: Increased Income and Assets – From Start Up to Having Employees and Youth Apprentices, Raising Income Fivefold

Background: A female, aged 26, from Unguja started a cloth decoration business, specifically decorating bedsheets and pillows. She started with one sewing machine, expanding by buying two additional machines and taking on youth apprentices. Through her business, she succeeded in raising her monthly income fivefold.

Story: [Female Participant] “...My main job is cloth decoration, as the demand is high in our community. I am the member of Youth Saving and Lending Association established by AY activity, together with my fellow group members, I received training with the aim to improve skills. After joining the group, I was able to secure a loan. I borrowed TZS 250,000 (US\$110) and bought a sewing machine, and now I have three sewing machines and I have some apprentices that I am currently training. The activity has raised my standard of living, at first my income was TZS 120,000 (US\$52) per month, but now I trade about five rolls of cloth per month for up to TZS 600,000 (US\$260).” (AY Impact Story, Translated from Video)

Contribution from AY: Entrepreneurship Training, YSLA.

Case 14: Improved Living Conditions After Participating in a Savings and Lending Group

Background: A woman in Unguja, aged 28, constructed a house from the money she borrowed from YSLA, improving living conditions for herself and her child.

Story: [Female Participant] “...I am in YSLA, both contributing and obtaining loans. I first borrowed TZS 300,000 (US\$130) and bought cement. I then borrowed TZS 200,000 (US\$90) and hired builders to construct the house. The second loan of TZS 200,000 (US\$90) was used for additional bricks, and just recently I borrowed TZS 300,000 (US\$130) and here I am, now me and my child are living in the decent house. I have achieved all this success through FTF Tanzania AY activity with the support of USAID.” (AY Impact Story, Video)

Contribution of AY: Health life skills and entrepreneurship skills training, YSLA and mentorship.

5.2 MOST IMPORTANT AY INTERVENTIONS CONTRIBUTING TO CHANGES IN YOUTH QOL

Youth CMs and others interviewed were asked about their views on the most important AY contributions for significant changes in their QOL. The following are some of the intervention areas they felt were most important.

Training and capacity building have helped to develop skills across components, but also have served to build confidence in their pursuits across sectors. As one youth CM in Iringa stated, “The major thing FTF AY has done is to elevate us from one level to the next by building capacity because without capacity building, even if you give someone capital of 10 million and they don’t have knowledge, they won’t know how to effectively utilize it so I thank AY for building capacity for the youth.”

According to AY staff in the Mainland, training on livelihood skills is accompanied by technical skills training and mentorship for life skills and entrepreneurship that helps to give youth complete set of skills for their development. A sub-grantee from the agriculture sector described, “...[An] aspect that I really like in the activity is training; a lot of youth have been trained in a lot of aspects in the value chain from how to start the business, how to implement, how find a market, how to brand your business and how to interact with your customers. A lot of youth have received several trainings which were really useful and have helped youth...business.”

Technical skills and knowledge about markets: CMs and sub-grantee staff in the Mainland shared several examples of the importance of their technical training in contributing to their livelihood outcomes, this was particularly prevalent in the agricultural sector where most participants work.

Training on good agronomic practices and assurance of markets for their produce have had the most impact. Youth are now able to produce quality products that attract high prices and help to increase group and personal income.

5.2.1 Entrepreneurial Capacity Development and Skills Building

According to CMs, the GOT, and AY staff, entrepreneurial skills development interventions for youth had the most impact on the lives of the young people as it increased their willingness to take risks in starting economic activities. Most youth reached by the activity now operate their own IGAs in groups.

As a sub-grantee in the Mainland states in response to the question of most important components, *“The entrepreneurial knowledge and skills are doing very well because the participating youth have high spirit of income generation, diversification of activities to ensure increases in income, and a spirit to try new activities.”*

A Regional GOT authority in Iringa emphasized the importance of AY’s contribution to entrepreneurship, with particular focus on the agricultural sector which is the primary economic driver for the region.

“I can say entrepreneurship has helped youth to form groups that focus on economic activities, production, entrepreneurship, stocks, agriculture, livestock keeping, and other small businesses. These interventions have moved people from dependency to greater independence having moved to home they have rented and some are even thinking of starting their own homes because they earn an income.”

Entrepreneurship training: According to a Mainland CM in the agriculture sector, entrepreneurship training was the most important contribution to their livelihood:

“What was more important is entrepreneurship skills training, it has really helped youths because they are taught something that they can see, it is different from politics, for example if you put youth in groups and start training them about politics, they will ask how are they going to benefit or what income can they generate out of it.”

Mentorship/coaching: The most important intervention for young entrepreneurs in the Component I activities was the mentoring and coaching, providing individualized support as well as support for particular business sectors. According to a sub-grantee in Zanzibar, some mentors were activity trainers and others were private sector contacts who agreed to partner with AY. This connected youth to employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.

“We had the [subcontractor organization name] mentors because that is one of the things that we do, so we deployed and some of the trainers were mentors as well, so we had them. But we also had business mentors, so we linked them to bankers, and some factories, depending on what the interest was at the time. So, it wasn’t just a person that you had all the time, we varied it. So, we had group mentors from Launchpad, individual mentors from Launchpad and business mentors as well from local businesses in Zanzibar.” (AY Sub-grantee, Zanzibar)

Mentoring and coaching which complimented and reinforced entrepreneurial skills were important to participant’s entrepreneurial or career progress. AY also used diagnostic tools to track participants’ progress which was monitored and used for follow-up visits with participants post training. As an AY sub-grantee from Zanzibar states,

“I think the training was essential and so were the placements, coaching and mentoring but what was [a] unique approach was [that] we do have a diagnostic tool that we use on young people. It’s a very basic way of getting the true potential for a young person in a dialogue. In many ways it is almost like a conversation that within it there are questions that they answer that give you a profile of what potential they have. So that was our starting point of the training, we started very early on in the process identifying what could really work with these young people. So, it was more than going with a tick box approach and saying what would you like to [do]? Would you like to do agribusiness, would you like the

energy sector or would you like to do logistics, which from their standing point they could have finished off either ticking all the boxes or not ticking any box because to be honest it was not in their minds...we used that day-to-day data to inform us on our planning in making sure that we are very forensic in the way that we target them. And I think we then managed to pinpoint the top three areas that would resonate with young people without forcing it into them just based on the diagnostics.”

Role play and scenario-based training helped to bring entrepreneurship and livelihood training into real life context for introducing material to employers or potential customers.

“...we had a lot of role play and scenario-based training...[to] think about the whole problem-solving angle and the critical thinking angle which was completely lacking in [youth]. And we got them to engage in these dialogues and role plays and scenarios to a point where they could start to see that they had potential. So, by the time we did the placements which...was a nightmare because most employers were not keen on taking them, but eventually that started to work. We had to get a lot of confidence...in [the youth] to be able put them in front of people they know...they are really uncomfortable with that. That was really tough...some of them were going to a different locality and they had not even left their own locality, so it was quite a big task.” (AY Sub-grantee, Zanzibar)

Market-driven approach to entrepreneurial capacity building: The entrepreneurial capacity development was based on the available opportunities and a market-driven approach based on what has been most effective in improving QOL of AY beneficiaries. As one IP described, “We don't just implement from the blue we have the right interventions and value chains in each region and they differ, for example in Zanzibar young people are doing spices, in Iringa and Mbeya horticulture, so through the labor assessment we did we got the right value chains.”

Youth-centered design and a demand-driven approach to capacity building have contributed to the success of young entrepreneurs. According to sub-grantee staff in Iringa, youth involvement and a demand-driven approach, such as introducing the activity to youth and allowing them to tailor how they can implement it, are key to the AY's success. Having them identify opportunities and interpret the strategy that can involve other peers has been vital in informing the entrepreneurial training, mentoring, and follow-up support. Youth participation has made this activity objective succeed, and provides sustainability as these youth who are already seen as a role models in the villages.

Work placements and internships: Subcontractors in the Component I space emphasized the importance of mentoring and providing work opportunities, such as apprenticeships, in producing significant effects on business/work and livelihoods.

“...we went in and we did the training but, in our minds, we wanted to introduce apprenticeships, we wanted to really go heavy on coaching and mentoring and we really wanted to make sure that young people understood the notion of collaboration. Because so many of them are going through it and we knew the power of collaboration and working in small teams, what that would mean for them. We wanted to introduce an aspect of leadership in terms of how they engaged...it was very much a wraparound approach.” (AY Subcontractor, Zanzibar)

Apprenticeships and work opportunities were some of the most impactful opportunities which in some cases extended beyond the original duration of the assignment and became enduring work opportunities for youth.

“Yes...with the apprenticeships, this was something we were trying out because we felt that some of the young people that we had were so brilliant and they were very...employable but perhaps they didn't have the business acumen to necessarily go ahead to open up and manage a microenterprise or SME. This was a challenge actually; we were hopeful that we would pick this up and push it harder if we had been successful. We wrote to many organizations to get them to accept some young people...we carefully selected them because we felt if [the youth] went in not only will they learn as they earn but they would probably have a chance of being retained and employed. And that was the same for

internships...there was success in this, so we did have a number of them who were kept on beyond the agreed six weeks' timeframe.” (Sub-grantee, Zanzibar)

Start-Up Kits/Tool Kits: Providing start-up kits has been very helpful to young entrepreneurs, especially after skills development, with an addendum of continuous coaching and mentoring. This has been particularly important for young entrepreneurs pursuing opportunities in food processing and manufacturing.

“Another is the provision of startup kits this has been very helpful, this is a very important thing to learn from AY for the other projects for those who are doing youth employment projects. For example, one partner is SIDO. They have trained young people with food processing who are eager to learn and start their business. Their only need is for a small machine. This Provision of startup kits has been very helpful in accelerating the establishment and improvement of young people’s business. In Iringa we are going to provide machines worth 10 million. Training young people, coaching and mentoring them and giving the machine is key.” (AY Activity Staff)

5.2.2 Savings and Lending Groups/Economic Empowerment

Youth economic/savings groups: Establishment of youth economic groups has attracted more youth and allows AY to offer life and leadership skills to the group. Economic savings and lending groups provide youth with access to finance which is especially in short supply from formal banks and lending institutions; accessing credit for young people is difficult as they have little credit history and cannot meet most of the loan criteria. AY helps alleviate this need for start-up capital through YSLAs. According to the QOL Survey, 84 percent of AY participants were members of a YSLA. By region, participation was as high as 92 percent in Mbeya, 78 percent in Iringa, and 72 percent in Zanzibar.³¹

According to AY staff, *“Through YSLA we are running almost 1 billion Tanzanian shillings we did not inject any money, what we provided was just [a] token for administration and management in the beginning; but now young people through their savings and business are able to collect; even when the USAID visits that is the first thing they want to see, they are happy this has transformed their lives.”*

Mainland GOT authorities also emphasized the importance of start-up capital for youth as well as the importance of training youth (many of whom are taking a loan for the first time) to responsibly use and repay the loans. *“...providing startup capital to youth. That was really important because most of youth do not have access to capital and I think the challenge was how do you make sure that youth understand this is not free money but it is something that you can use to make profit out of it.”*

5.2.3 Leadership/Civic Skills

Leadership training has built the self-confidence to the young people and now they are more willing to participate in the decision-making space than before the activity started. Training has helped to improve youth participation in their LGAs. According to AY staff, *“There are more young people groomed by AY who are now in development committees at village and ward level than at any time previously.”*

Training in leadership skills has helped youth to build their communication and interpersonal skills which has been vital to their participation in committees and LGAs. According to regional government authorities in Mbeya, this training has enabled them to participate in LGAs and helps them in obtaining leadership positions in their communities. *“Training on leadership has shown greater impact to the youth by imparting confidence to the youth in public speaking and vying for different leadership position.”*

Founding youth groups: Thirty-eight (38) percent of youth participants in the QOL Survey have gone on to start their own youth groups and are members of multiple youth groups.

³¹ Includes other youth groups, including those founded by youth for other purposes in their communities which do not provide access to capital.

Participation in community level decision-making: CMs have also witnessed changes in youth's participation in decision-making in their local communities. According to a youth CM in Iringa, *"I have witnessed with the youth who were trained on leadership are now involved in the village leadership and they air their views in village and public meetings and their voices are heard during such forums."*

Leadership as an enabler for other economic gains and QOL: It is worth noting that multiple success cases which have emerged from AY's inquiry and video series include youth CMs who play a leadership role in community development, mentoring, and civic participation activities. Leadership opens doors to livelihood and work opportunities, both of which require leadership skills. It also plays a role in supporting participants in economic support groups and YSLAs and serves a role in improving QOL for participants, other youth, and their broader community.

5.2.4 Health and Life Skills

Health interventions complemented livelihood and entrepreneurship support as both work hand in hand in ensuring improvements for the future of the youth. The intervention on healthy and life skills education had an important impact on the life of young people. Life skills education was delivered alongside other activities with economic groups.

As one CM in Zanzibar explains, *"I personally think the component of health followed...entrepreneurship because these two things go hand in hand. You cannot use one without the other, our major rule is that we cannot start a group without educating them about entrepreneurship because these things move together and even when people want to start a group we go and inform them about health."*

Mainland CMs discussed the vital role of sanitation during and after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. *"Another help we got from [the] FTF AY activity during the Corona period is they supported the groups protecting themselves with sanitizers, hand washing soap and buckets."*

5.2.5 Other Themes on AY Contributions Across Impact/Success Stories

The use of CMs is a key factor for effectiveness and sustainability. Through the TOT course and daily engagement to the activity by working closely with sub-grantees, CMs identify, train, and mentor other youth in their communities. They cascade the training in their community and manage YSLAs to expand activity coverage and increase enrollment of activity beneficiaries. Some of the youth CMs in Mbeya, Iringa, and Zanzibar have registered their companies and now they are working with AY like sub-grantees. One example is Star Organization established by CMs in Mbeya.

Importance of combining leadership and life skills with entrepreneurship training in promoting improved livelihoods: One common theme is the importance of leadership training alongside the economic and livelihood training. Many success cases are among the CMs who play a leadership role in their economic groups and communities.

Value-added activities improve on and off farm incomes. Packaging and processing improves profitability and rural livelihoods.

Knowledge of markets can lead to new opportunities for entrepreneurs. Successful cases often evolved from youth producing one product to finding another that filled a unique need in the market. This ability to adapt and pursue emerging opportunities has helped these exemplary youth to grow and support their families and communities.

In addition, understanding standards demanded by buyers and having the means for distribution to meet them helped to open opportunities for new markets, e.g., providing consistent supply of products to institutions such as schools.

Gender Imbalance in Success Cases: While the above success cases are by no means comprehensive, AY staff did note that across their broader collection of cases *"you could see that young men had more success compared to young women, although we did have some young women who did extremely*

well.” While economic success was helpful to young women, it led to fewer improvements in ownership of assets. This may speak to the social and cultural constraints young women face in their communities that make it difficult for women to make decisions on purchasing of household assets.

Regional differences may have, in some cases, made these gender imbalances among success stories more pronounced. As an AY staff member states, “...Mbeya’s impact stories were stronger from young men than young women while in Iringa young women have more room to navigate opportunities in the community, perhaps because there is more land.”

In Zanzibar there are more cases of success in non-agricultural areas which link to the tourism sector, whereas in the Mainland success cases were primarily in food and agriculture. “There were also more examples of young women who were doing things like cosmetics or sewing in Pemba and Unguja compared to Iringa and Mbeya, and I guess that’s also because they knew that there was a market within the tourism sector. In comparison, we had more graduates in Unguja than in other regions and they were more interested in being employed in the formal sector than in the informal sector.” (AY Staff)

5.3 PROGRAMATIC ISSUES OR CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Key informants interviewed for the assessment mentioned the following programmatic issues for ongoing implementation. This section highlights some of the immediate implementation or ongoing sustainability challenges surfaced in the assessment while the following section for AQ3 discusses ongoing context challenges for youth. Both sections inform suggestions made at the end of this assessment report in the recommendations section.

5.3.1 Implementation Issues

A higher emphasis on the Mainland and Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) than Zanzibar: During the first year and a half of implementation the AY activity was based in Iringa, which may have placed greater attention and focus on the Mainland. Overall most participants reached have been on the Mainland. Rebalancing this Mainland geographic emphasis (Iringa in particular) is an ongoing issue to be addressed in the second half of the activity.

Recognizing the importance of GOT buy-in and partnerships is an important factor for the AY activity’s ongoing success. This was a success factor in Mbeya region for the agricultural sector:

“What was surprising in Mbeya was also the amount of investment that the government had put in land and loans. There was a sense of not just here is a program that is coming to work with young people, there was a real sense of engagement from the government. And the reason I say that is whereas Iringa allowed implementation of the program, Mbeya provided land. In Iringa land was provided later. I think Mbeya had this recognition that young people would not otherwise access land because most land is occupied. And they also gave loans to YSLA that were part of AY...” (GOT Stakeholder)

Some target sites took longer than others for implementation: In Zanzibar, Pemba took longer to find partners and sub-grantees contracts were discontinued. There is not currently a sub-grantee implementing there. As a result there have been fewer interventions to date than other activity sites. According to AY sub-grantee in Zanzibar, “...we had a challenge as AY in terms of getting partners to work in Pemba in the beginning...Pemba’s interventions came a little bit later but the youth saving and lending model was an entry point before the larger grantee training. Because they were motivated, the young people in Pemba got very little, but they did a lot with it.”

Targeting a younger, predominantly female participant population allowed AY to address gender disparities. AY’s intent was to have a predominantly female participant base; however, some unforeseen adaptations were needed to enable participation, particularly for young mothers. Although women were higher in overall number among AY participants, they would often have trouble participating due to lack of childcare causing a higher rate of absenteeism. AY adapted the activity to this

constraint and encouraged sub-grantees to provide childcare in order to enable participation of women with children.

“...we said give us 60 percent female young female and 40 percent young male, and also give us 15 to 25 year olds, these two-age group cohort because we slice our data into 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 30, 31 to 35. So, give us the two younger cohort groups because we want to invest in younger youth, since from our youth and gender assessment, younger youth have less access and have a greater need for opportunity. So, that’s the reason we had a 60/40 divide, the other thing that we noticed is we had a lot of young women in our system and these young women were also young mothers...often times the reason they didn’t show up to training [when] we dug a bit deeper and said why haven’t you come for the third day...[was] I have nobody to leave my child with. I need a childcare and I could not come to the training with the child...So, one of the things that I am very proud of that AY are doing is now really designing and ensuring that, if you are a young woman with a child you can bring the child to the training. We will pay for a babysitter who can take care of the child while you are in training. We have a child friendly corner and we will make sure that we pay for that babysitter’s expenses just the same way that we pay for your participation...” (AY Staff)

Participant motivation for participation sometimes required effort on the part of AY and sub-grantees. This is also due to some of the opportunity costs associated with traveling and taking time away from livelihood activities they depend on during their day-to-day routine. (see more on participant motivation under the AQ3 findings).

Providing access to finance for young entrepreneurs has been a challenge due to institutional requirements and constraints as well as issues with partnerships. While the AY activity attempted to provide microfinance through the Step Up program, it was unable to adequately implement this component. As an AY staff member states,

“We also experimented with a guarantee called Step Up [a small microfinance institution]...they were able to offset their operation cost through the grant we gave them and use some of the grant to lend to young people. Because we needed a way to inject financing in these small youth saving and lending groups when our intervention attempts with Amana failed. And I am just being very frank because it really has failed. So, that’s still the pinpoint because if you are able to give young people financing at an affordable rate, there could be more that they can do. There is obviously so much growth that they have done over the past 3 years, but it would be accelerated immensely [if microfinance efforts were expanded].”

A need to schedule training according to CMs and entrepreneurs schedules: A Zanzibar CM highlighted a scheduling need with regards to trainings: *“The other challenge is that when AY gives training they would not inform the CM well in advance so this interfered with our schedules from Monday to Friday, from morning to evening. For a person with a business it can easily collapse.”*

Structural issues and “red tape” often slowed partnerships and collaboration with the private and public sectors in Zanzibar. According to a sub-grantee in Zanzibar, an example of this was the difficulty in setting up mentoring arrangements for youth in the private sector:

“...the organizational culture was really mind-boggling at times. When we tried to get mentorship from one prominent bank, they requested for us to script letters for them to offer these apprenticeships or mentoring and there was lethargy again. It was not because they were not receptive to the Launchpad or the AY agenda, it was just how they worked. Something that should be done in one hour, took up to a month to be completed. And when you are in a time limited program this is quite frustrating. And I think that begs the question of what needs to be done in that region at a wider level in terms of leadership and the whole composition and structures of how you lead various sectors.”

A need for greater knowledge sharing among activity implementers: While compliance and regular reporting on outputs from sub-grantees was conducted as expected, some sub-grantees felt that

there was a lack of learning, knowledge sharing, and dialogue between the prime and their fellow sub-grantees. At times this created miscommunication and misunderstandings about expectations for implementation. Greater opportunity for pause and reflection sessions and observation about implementation may have allowed for greater learning and course correction for sub-grantees and AY consortium partners to optimize implementation.³²

“I think where it would have come to its own would have been not so much having these sort of meet point or end points but having it as a continuous [dialogue] where we are constantly bringing in ideas as we moved along instead of report writing which is [a] paper-based exercise. And in those visits, I think what would have been more powerful is an opportunity for us to speak as the implementers and share best practices amongst ourselves. Now, the only time you would probably manage in that modality would have been if this was a 3- or 5-year plan where everyone is implementing for 5 years and therefore you don't need to meet every other week. But because it was a short timeline, we needed to...collaborate more and share more experience. I would have loved to see us going in and delivering to other groups and likewise them coming in and saying 'we were very successful with this particular module, let's see if we can do some cross training,' that sort of thing because we come from the same point. So, there is a lot of work to be done in that area and to get that implementer voice to be in there even in shaping the [Annual Program Statement] (APS) and I did say that a large section of the APS would be best to come from the implementers. We should have collaboration between...all implementers, funders and everyone else in between to come together and say this is how it should look...because we are on the ground, we are directly being with the youth and here is what we think is missing. Let's extend the timeline or let's shorten or let's remove that and let's go with this, I did not see that type of thing enough.” (AY Sub-grantee)

Discontinued subcontractors/sub-grantees were not able to fully handover their activities for ongoing implementation. Some of the cohorts in Zanzibar experienced a lack of follow up following the end of those contracts. Some sub-grantee respondents felt that these activities were dropped prematurely before their results could fully be revealed. In some cases, the approaches and tools and material developed were not utilized by the AY activity, which could indicate waste of time and resources. There is little indication that these participants were reintegrated in other learning or entrepreneurship activities. Outdated contact information and lost whereabouts may also indicate lost contact and follow up with these participants in these instances.

Incomplete implementation of the digital training and e-learning: AY sub-grantees identified challenges related to the lack of infrastructure to manage taking on a digital component of the AY activity. This was a particular issue when the e-learning/training component was handed over from a sub-grantee which was handling this function. According to sub-grantees, more could have been done to carry this training forward so that it can be more widely utilized by participants. This may have required ongoing human resources which were not available after the secession of the subcontract.

³² A "pause and reflect" session with grantees was planned in PY3, but canceled due to COVID19. A virtual session is being planned for Q1 of PY5.

Lack of presence in country for some donors/partners: Donors like Global Fund do not have offices in Tanzania and, at the end of the activity, they will have only tested a limited number of people (for HIV) because they do not have a broad reach. Yet they have resources and a good approach to training which could be implemented more effectively if they had a more presence on the ground in the country.

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted marketing of agricultural crops, particularly crops for export, which posed a challenge for youth. The pandemic also disrupted participation in face-to-face training and engagement from the AY activity. AY is mitigating this by providing personal protection and sanitation at their trainings, but further efforts to provide online and other safe options for learning and technical training may be required. The activity could build on e-learning curricula developed earlier in the activity to provide more virtual options for gaining technical skills. They may also continue to provide safety precautions for continuing in-person training, building on existing efforts to provide masks, sanitation (i.e., hand washing stations), and social distancing measures (e.g., spacing of seating) during meetings.

5.3.2 Sustainability

Key informants interviewed mentioned the following issues for ongoing sustainability at the end of the activity.

Collaboration across stakeholders fosters hope for sustainability. AY staff state that collaboration with different stakeholders—e.g., GOT officials, young people, and the community in the process of bringing changes to the young people—ensures the activity’s sustainability. However, these partnerships are more established in Mainland sites than in Zanzibar.

Increasing government ownership will be important to enable handover by the end of the AY activity. AY staff noted, “There is a need for the activity to invest more in the area that will foster sustainability...by further involving GOT in the activity. After the end of the activity, youth beneficiaries can easily be monitored by youth officers and other GOT officials.”

Insufficient succession planning for phasing out support to some sub-grantees may impact sustainability of efforts, and the mentoring and other follow-up activities they conducted. Despite lack of funds, some sub-grantees who no longer work with AY have plans to carry forward with their activities. However, they face funding challenges in carrying these efforts forward on their own.

“...it’s a difficult one because one of the things we wanted to do was to go into the second year and almost take some of the success stories to the new youth that we are going to recruit and see how sustainable this was going to be...I would have been really keen to find out where are they now through that mentoring and be able to engage whether what we did there was long lasting or whether it was something that was just momentarily successful. It is hard to know but one thing for sure is for those young people that we touched in the time that we worked with them we could see that opening of mind agenda particularly of making them think beyond whatever skill set they had as a prerequisite, was where the change was. So, we had young people who went into industries that they never thought of before, we had some who went into poultry farming and we actually planted that idea on them.” (AY Sub-grantee)

6.0 FINDINGS AQ3: ONGOING SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES FOR AY PARTICIPANTS

AQ3: SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT REMAIN A CHALLENGE IN IMPROVING QOL FOR THE AY PARTICIPANTS

Although AY has made significant progress in its zones of influence, social and structural challenges for youth remain barriers for youth in the activity regions and in the country at large.

6.1 GENDER AND CULTURAL BARRIERS

AY stakeholders noted that there are still remaining challenges related to gender that hindered the implementation of their objectives.

Ownership of the fixed assets: Young women who participated in the AY activity were noted to be unable to purchase fixed assets to the same extent as their male counterparts. As discussed in the AQ1 survey results on assets, disparities in assets are prevalent across geographic regions but are particularly evident in Zanzibar and Mbeya where men are seeing greater gains in acquisition of land, property, and other assets than female participants from the same regions. In Mbeya, the results in more frequent impact stories among male youth. Similarly, in regions like Mbeya, women have been able to start businesses which have been elevated to the SME level, but this elevation has resulted in less change in terms of the QOL because men still control decisions about household assets. According to AY staff, the reason could be that land is a constraint and women are unable to access land in Mbeya as easily as they can in Iringa. It is also mentioned that women in Iringa have less to contend with in terms of male partners and male heads of households who, for the most part, allow them to benefit from their efforts, which is not the case in Mbeya.

Mobility constraints are another gender and social norm challenge that impacted young women supported by the AY activity. Women in Tanzania manage household activities and care for members of the family. The mother has the sole responsibility to care for the children from the infant stage onward, resulting in time and mobility constraints not experienced by their male partners.

“...there is literature around the radius of where young women go versus the radius of where the young men go. Young women are sort of contained to a 5km radius versus young men who have a 25km radius. So, it impacts the way they encounter opportunities but also the way that they encounter markets.” (AY Staff)

AY QOL Survey shows that male youth are more mobile. This increased male mobility means that they are exposed to available business opportunities in other regions of Tanzania. Additionally, male youth tend to have more access to technology than women.

Figures 7 and 8 below show that there was overall high mobility of youth participants in the activity. However, when observing gender in the newly represented regions/locations, it is clear that male

Text Box 2: Socio-Economic Challenges in Improvement of Youth Quality of Life

- Access to economic resources, e.g., finance, land, etc.
- Limited youth mobility
- Community perception on youth
- Youth mindset on self-employment
- Stigma and lack of awareness about health issues
- Health-friendly services for youth
- Business referral services for mentorship
- Access to market
- Infrastructure challenges

Source: KIIs with AY staff, sub-grantees, CMs, and GOT officials 2020-2021

participants are significantly more represented than females.

Figure 7: Location of Beneficiaries (Residence) at Start of AY Program, by Gender

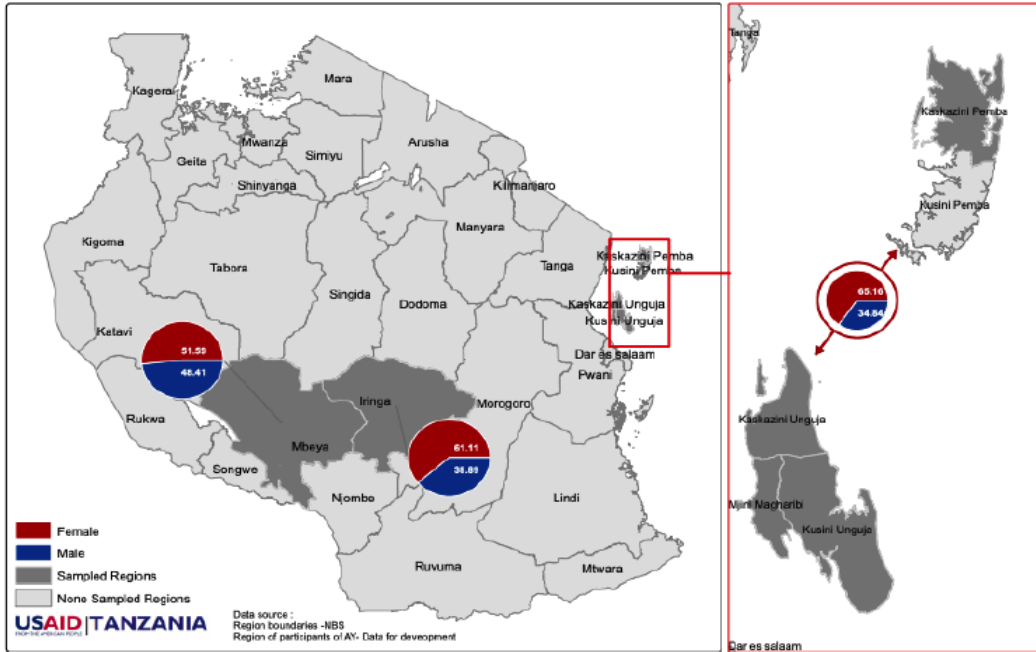
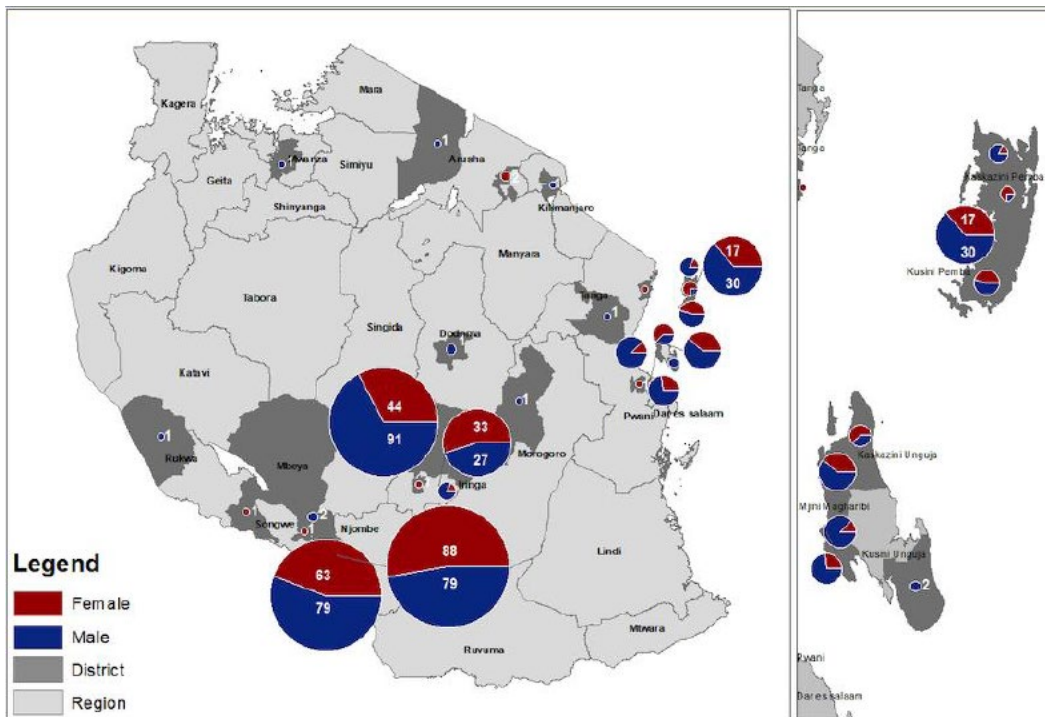


Figure 8: Location of Beneficiaries (Residence) at Present, by Gender



Lack of voice: Young women are not always able to communicate as freely as young men due to adverse social norms and lower ownership of phones. This has been evidenced during the implementation of the AY activity as well as during the QOL assessment data collection, when the AT found mobile numbers provided for female participants were owned by a male family member or

individual. Due to lack of resources and social perceptions on household purchases, young women are often unable to own a phone, or register a number under their own identity. Also, as noted above, while some female AY participants were able to purchase phones and other communication assets as a result of their participation in the activity, there is still a significant gap in access to means of communication.

Family and childcare obligations: IPs also mentioned that although women participated in the AY activity in higher numbers, they would often have trouble participating due to lack of childcare. One of the AY implementers said that *“every time we went to the field...looking for 100 young people, we would only get male young people. Women would also tend to drop out because of the absence of childcare.”* As previously mentioned, AY has adapted the activity and encourages sub-grantees to provide childcare to enable greater female participation.

Access to finance is more limited for women. There is clear effort being shown by male youth to gain access to financing. It was observed that they try to obtain start-up funds through mobile money services. They actively look for opportunities, even outside their communities. Unfortunately, due to the aforementioned challenges with cultural norms and access to technology, young women are still lagging behind their male peers in this area.

Gender barriers persist in engagement in leadership and decision-making in Tanzania. The Data for Development 2020 Youth Survey results suggest that women face greater hurdles in participating in civic activities and that men get both more support and a higher priority from the system and community than women (24 percent of males vs. 18 percent of females participated in civic activities). Another finding was that women have less self-confidence than men (18.3 percent of males and 15.4 percent of females).

Gender and cultural norms make it critical to integrate more awareness of gender in the process of implementation and require more facilitation of cross-gender collaboration in the AT activity, including the youth savings and lending/microenterprise groups. This is rooted in the participating communities where men and women working together is not commonplace. This has been more observed in Zanzibar, where it is quite uncomfortable for the young people to engage in mixed-gender collaboration and working groups; this was emphasized by one of the AY sub grantees, *“...during the training we would ask participants to break into five groups it was almost inevitably the case that they would go into their gender groups and we were very keen on making sure that they worked across the gender. And that was interesting because it is something so innocuous and you could almost ignore that and feel probably that’s just the way it is.”*

The sub-grantee worked on breaking this habit of working in separate genders, as it was important for youth to understand what it is like to work in uncomfortable contexts. Slowly youth participants started to acclimate to these mixed-gender groups. AY implementers across sites need to encourage a good balance of group members during the creation of YSLAs and other activities to address this ongoing issue.

6.2 OTHER SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BARRIERS TO YOUTH LIVELIHOODS

Community Perceptions and Youth Mindsets: In Zanzibar, the public perception that some jobs are meant for a certain groups of people demoralize many youth who do not fit the criteria for these jobs which might have helped improve their QOL. For instance, many youths like to volunteer, but many community members believe that only foreigners are volunteers. In most cases, foreign volunteers have been respected more than the local volunteers.

On the same note, there are community perceptions that some jobs are meant just for men and others are specific for women. This is another social barrier that impedes the efforts to improve QOL of youth and is still a major challenge to AY beneficiaries in Zanzibar in comparison to Iringa and Mbeya in the Mainland. Additionally, in Zanzibar, it seems as if university student aspirations are to look for employment opportunities, but not to think of self-employment, which is perceived to be for those who are not educated.

A government official in Zanzibar noted that for many years the country did not consider agriculture as employment. “...we insist on youth to be employed, study and be employed in white collar jobs and for those who are not educated then they should be involved in agriculture, so most graduates focus on being employed instead of doing agriculture.”

The same notion provides challenges to AY volunteers. The CMs reported challenges sensitizing university graduates to consider collaboration with them in entrepreneurial activities as they considered them to be “youth from the street,” and thus not qualified.

Mindsets and cultural norms which have been rooted in living in poverty are observed to limit youth’s expectations of themselves and vision for their futures. While female youth are impacted by community perceptions and expectations on gender roles, male youth are perceived by respondents to often lack motivation and procrastinate on taking action steps toward goals. Many male youth believe not having capital is the key factor for their failure to become self-employed or do business. Often, their level of confidence, skills, and motivation are as much a barrier as lack of capital. This has been observed in all regions, but especially in Zanzibar, where sub-grantees raised it as a remaining challenge to ongoing activity implementation.

“... for the young men the mindset was...everything and it’s really sad to say, but it was almost...a mentality of handouts. It was...like you come in, you hand out, and then you hand out again, and then you keep doing that. There wasn’t the independence where young people would stand on their own, that was evident from the start. For the young women, it was a very different mindset from the men and some of the aspects were probably you could say maybe religious but very much cultural to me that, it wasn’t right for a woman or it wasn’t expected of a woman to go in and set up a microenterprise, and it was more around ‘you need to be home, etc.’ So, we did have a few dropouts who were real keen on being part of this but for one reason or another they were not allowed to do that...we were aware of these factors, but we had to make sure that we were committed to the 60:40 ratio where it was going to be more females than males which we achieved, and we knew therefore the approach in terms of how you interact and deliver the training had to take those factors on board...” (Sub-grantee, Zanzibar)

Access to finance: There have been efforts from the LGAs and DPs to increase young people’s access to funds for their economic activities; however, there still many barriers. Many youth experience difficulties when trying to get loans from LGAs and sometimes the amount received is not matched with the applicant’s requirements. According a GOT official in the Mainland, the LGA funds of 4 percent allocation for youth differs from one council to another, depending on revenue collected and, in most cases, is insufficient to support youth. This was also evidenced by an AY implementor who noted that, “...we introduced loans in groups then linked them to the LGA fund, however the councils differ. You cannot compare Mbeya and Iringa, so it is a challenge if the district don’t collect enough.”

Youth’s access to credit and finance has been an ongoing challenge. According to AY implementers, USAID has a credit guarantee scheme with Amana Bank. One reasons the credit guarantee scheme was created was to unlock access to finance for young people. However, the challenge remained at Amana Bank locations, as it has a presence in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, but does not have locations in Mbeya and Iringa where most of the FTF AY activity is implemented.

Secondly, there is still the perception of young people not being trustworthy despite proven records of how they saved, lent, borrowed, and returned in a timely fashion. The lack of trust in youth makes it very difficult for young people to do business and is a barrier preventing youth businesses from expanding and improving so youth can attain an improved QOL.

Moreover, most youth do not understand how these financial institutions work. Even for those youth who know, loans available by banks are often not designed for rural populations and rural youth face difficulties in reaching the requirements for obtaining loans. Market interest rates do not match YSLA rates resulting in most young entrepreneurs not borrowing from the bank. Youth worry that if they do

take out a loan, they are set up to fail.

As one AY IP reported

“...it’s suicide to recommend a youth saving and lending group that lends typically at 5 percent to 10 percent in a 90-day period to go and borrow at a much higher compound interest rate from a bank that’s lending at 18 percent to 22 percent or 50 percent depending on where they go. So, if the bank comes in it has to be a group that has substantial investments and profit margin in their business to be able to make that margin work otherwise it will be difficult for them to do so...when you are trying to grow these businesses, they are really no guarantees yet. [The businesses] have to be in a space where they are scaling or they are expanding for them to be in a position to engage with the bank but when they are starting, the bank is not the right place.”

The above challenges put more pressure on YLSA and LGA funds to provide financing; they are often the only funding mechanisms that can support youth who are trying to grow their businesses. Businesses need to be scaled up to be in a position to engage with a bank to meet the criteria for a loan, a hurdle when businesses are starting out with very little capital or credit history.

There is a remaining challenge in access to capital for youth who wish to expand their businesses. According to a GOT official in Zanzibar, AY beneficiaries in Pemba, who are working in livestock keeping and horticulture face challenges when they want to process their products/produce. The tools needed to support proper dairy farming and preservation are not available.

Access to adequate capital for youth to be able to make a meaningful production and support the value chain has been a challenge, especially in the activity’s wards which are in more remote areas, with limited access to markets. Considering the lack of funds in remote areas, it is difficult for profit to be realized as youth start their agri-businesses on a very small scale and often with few places to sell their produce. In these areas, high production is needed for the produce to yield a profit after the costs of harvesting, storage, and transportation to the marketplace. The funds provided by LGAs are often not sufficient to help increase youth’s productivity and ability to get fair market prices outside their community.

AY youth are not prioritized when it comes to getting loans from the GOT. These institutions believe AY is supporting youth completely and that they do not need further financial assistance. According to a CM in Zanzibar, the GOT announced some financial opportunities for youth but, in most cases, preference is given to those who are not AY beneficiaries, on the assumption that AY participants sufficiently financially supported by the activity, which is not necessarily the case.

6.3 BUSINESS ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

As per the Ministry of Agriculture’s strategy for youth 2016-2021, LGAs are required to ensure that Village Councils allocate land to youth for agricultural purposes, and that they oversee the support services related to rural roads, markets, and entrepreneurship training for youth. However, access to productive land for youth remains a challenge in all areas where the AY activity was implemented according to sub-grantees, AY staff, and CMs. Even after the AY support in advocating for the allocation, issues needing further intervention included the lack of availability of land in some areas, challenges in terms of where village land for youth is located, and whether the designated land will be suitable for productive agriculture.

An LGA official in Iringa noted that *“... the first challenge is...some of the village governments not setting aside areas for youth. But there are also some villages that don’t have enough areas like the village of Lulanzi and Ifunda in Iringa region where the area is fully occupied...”*

Youth in those areas still have the option of leasing land directly from the owners for their agribusiness—which is yet another cost they have to incur with limited capital funds. As a result, their production ends up being small scale.

Access to markets for agricultural produce is an area AY has attempted to address, but it could be pushed further and more strategically. This could happen by promoting local market exposure, based on local demand. Also, strengthening youth exposure to regional trade such as in the Iringa Feed Dodoma strategy, and cross border trade within Mbeya. Additionally, there could be more investment in youth who graduate from SMEs to larger-scale businesses.

In areas where youth need additional skills to improve their quality of work, the challenge has been the bureaucratic procedures for youth to access available services provided by the GOT. One of the sub-grantees in Zanzibar said, “...sometimes youth require small technology, like in Zanzibar they have started SIDO these small technologies that the youth can easily utilize but they can't access...”

Other infrastructure challenges such as poor roads for transportation of agriculture produce, lack of reliable electricity for processing produce, and lack of a strong business premise for youth entrepreneurs have all continued to affect youth business activities.

Adequate support to youth in the agricultural sector has been mentioned as very important for the creation of an enabling environment for youth. This also includes having consistent support from agriculture experts who do not just show up once.

According to a CM in Zanzibar, this is still a challenge when it comes to being supported in farming activities. “...Youth will make the effort to acquire land and AY connects us with agriculture experts, who will come once and do not show up again. Some of them would want us to pay for the transport fare and time for them to have more visits.”

As with other areas, the **COVID-19 pandemic** has disrupted marketing of agricultural crops. The ongoing pandemic also led to a disruption to participation in face-to-face training.

6.4 BARRIERS TO BEHAVIOR CHANGE AND ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Stigma and lack of awareness about health issues: Young women face a number of challenges including exploitation, GBV, and risk of contracting diseases such as HIV, even more so in Iringa and Mbeya where HIV prevalence is the highest in the country. The need to engage in transactional sex increases the risk of HIV, GBV, and having many children for which economic support is sometimes lacking. Social stigma and lack of awareness about health issues are still reported as ongoing challenges; in some areas, members of the community still have negative perceptions of youth, particularly adolescents who seek health services in SRH or FP.

Access to youth-friendly health services: Youth access to health services was noted as a challenge in improving the QOL of AY beneficiaries. The shortage of service providers with skills in youth-friendly service delivery has been reported to be a contributing factor for youth to not access health services. According to GOT officials, the available health centers in Rungwe have a serious shortage of service providers with expertise in handling youth health-related matters. Young people are freer and more comfortable to be serviced by health providers of a similar age. In addition, proximity to health facilities and transportation costs have also been reported to limit youth accessing health services. Furthermore, structural barriers to health service availability, including hours of operation/time, have denied opportunities for school children who would like to access health services, such as SRH services, after school or working hours. Reflecting the challenge related to youth mindsets, CMs explained that youth they refer to services often want free health services. They have a perception that if they are referred to a hospital by a CM, the activity will cover their bills.

Access to training and technical services: The AY activity has been connecting youth to other stakeholders who can provide them with skills not provided by AY. However, it has often been difficult for the youth to receive agricultural technical support through linkages to other partners and extension services.

Training schedules are not appropriate for the youth participants. According to the CMs in Zanzibar, the AY training sessions usually run from morning to evening for five days. This schedule interferes with youth's everyday livelihood and business activities. In some cases, youth were forced to close their business activities for five days; others had to discontinue with the training for fear that they would lose their customers.

Transportation is another issue, especially to areas without much infrastructure (e.g., roads). This is an impediment to the efforts of CMs to proceed with follow-up activities after training support—and to effectively cascade the training to other youth in their areas of implementation. On the same note, in some rural areas, transport is not available all the time and the fare is high, so youth find it difficult to travel from their homes to attend trainings. One of the CMs in Zanzibar gave an example of the Makandana ward, which requires youth to travel a long distance to attend the training in the ward center. This caused youth to limit their participation in the training.

6.5 CHALLENGES TO LEADERSHIP AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Efforts to include more young people in decision-making bodies at the LGA level have been met with challenges from leaders with negative perceptions of youth vying for leadership roles. While leadership and civic engagement have improved at the local level, the AY activity has struggled in promoting engagement of youth at the regional and national levels.

“The other area we are struggling with is elevating the leadership component from the local government, village, ward to national level engagement. Some of that is also getting partners that have worked at national level and instead focusing on the local government, but also because national level engagement is harder and takes longer to get results. So, if you are looking at your contract and you are trying to decide what you want to invest in that can help you answer to your indicators. You look for what can give you wins but in terms of long-term impact we need to have more national level engagement because that’s where the meaningful policies are made...” (AY Staff)

There is a need to divide the indicators, those for local government, which can be achieved through the activity implementation period, and others with the long-term gain for the national level that require a longer-term engagement.

“[AY] cannot necessarily have quick wins at national level the same way you can at the local level. So, we kind of leaned on the local government level because that’s where we can navigate with ease, it’s accessible, you can push for by-laws to be made and you can push for guidelines at local government. There is a lot more room to get results but there are only results that are already prescribed at the national level and you need to be at the national level to really offset some of the systemic barriers.” (AY Staff)

Lack of political and civic spaces for youth participation: Youth surveyed in 2020³³ confirmed lack of youth-friendly fora as an issue, but also experienced distrust by their elders (49 percent). Other barriers to participation included corruption and lack of transparency in politics (25 percent) accompanied by lack of self-confidence (11 percent) that would better-position youth for leadership positions.

Lack of involvement of youth participation in their local government is also a product of motivation. Young people tend not to see the need for participating in community activities as they believe it does not concern them. In addition, the youth's expectations, and the tendency to look for the short-cut and/or quick wins, often are a motivational challenge for them to continue to engage in civic activities. In Mbeya and Iringa regions, other donor-funded projects have set a precedent about incentivizing participation in training and empowerment activities, which has brought some youth to expect that they

³³ 2020 Youth Landscape Assessment Survey, Data for Development.

will receive money or other incentives during the intervention.³⁴

“...When you are working with young people, they have very high expectations and some of them expect that we are going to dish out money when you call them for training or meetings. What comes first in their mind is cash, some of them want quick wins, they are not ready to sit and learn, they just want to be successful which is not possible since it is a gradual pace.” (CSO Staff)

Because of the social and structural challenges to youth engagement in leadership, political, and civic engagement, further expansion of these efforts under AY may be needed in the second half of the activity.

³⁴ This was reported in three KIIs, with sub-grantees in Iringa, with CSOs also working in Iringa and Mbeya, and with AY Staff.

7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

AY has made a significant contribution to youth QOL, particularly for the youth participants who did not complete secondary school, are self-employed, or are underemployed in its provision of livelihood training and access to finance, youth leadership and empowerment, and health behavior change communication.

Change in personal or household assets: An overwhelming majority (72 percent) of AY participants have acquired new assets since the start of the activity. Changes in assets have been more pronounced for Mainland participants (Iringa 77 percent, Mbeya 80 percent) than in Zanzibar where slightly more than half (51 percent) experienced a change. Along with programmatic differences, gender-based social and cultural norms may have played a significant role in the overall differences in livelihood and assets.

Significant gender differences in acquisition of assets persist with female participants acquiring fewer assets, or lower value land and fewer household assets such as vehicles, means of communication, and houses than male participants. According to survey respondents, 80 percent of male participants versus 67 percent of female participants acquired new assets since participating in the program. These differences were more pronounced in Zanzibar than in the Mainland. The most likely reasons for this are related to cultural context including: norms for social separation of men and women, inheritance, and predominantly male decision-making regarding household assets.

Land and farm asset ownership improved: Before the activity, 19 percent of AY youth participants had access to land owned by themselves. Since starting AY, 27 percent of respondents have acquired a land asset. This has been more commonplace in the Mainland and was more common among a larger proportion of men than women.

Addressing healthy lifestyles through emphasis on youth futures helped to incentivize higher participation in health awareness which helped improve youth access to health services. Integrating health and leadership training and support with livelihood activities has helped to address the psychosocial effects of poverty under the banner of promoting young peoples' futures. This was particularly helpful in promoting SRH among participants who were often more interested in participating in livelihood activities, but nonetheless improved their health awareness in integrated activities.

Training and support from youth groups including financial support from YSLAs have contributed to the most significant changes in QOL and youth impact/success stories. Small loans can make a significant change in the trajectory of a starting or existing business which can contribute to both youth and family livelihoods as well as to QOL.

Addressing healthy lifestyles through emphasis on youth futures helped to incentivize higher participation in health awareness which helped improve youth access to health services.

Addressing youth mindsets and self-esteem through empowerment and leadership training alongside livelihood skills training helped improve youth livelihoods and participation in leadership roles.

Youth access to finance remains an issue despite significant contributions through YSLAs. GOT programs and private banks are not equipped to fill the gap on capital and business inputs youth need. Prohibitive loan criteria, lack of trust of youth, and high interest rates make it difficult to obtain capital from traditional lending institutions.

Access to markets and the value of agricultural products are a challenge for youth. Often high production is needed if produce is to cover the costs for harvesting, storage, and transportation to the

marketplace. Marketing strategies and information on potential clients/buyers are needed to be able to get fair market prices that can lead to success stories within rural livelihoods.

The gender assessment conducted at the inception of the AY activity, played a major role in tackling gender barriers for youth. This informed AY's selection of a predominantly female participant base; latter design adaptations to the activity, such as childcare provisions for young mothers, enabled female participation in training and empowerment activities.

There are ongoing structural and cultural constraints particularly for addressing inequalities for young women, which remain to be addressed. Social pressure and perceptions in their communities influence young women's mindsets on acceptable roles in their households, work, and livelihoods.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section summarizes opportunities and recommendations for implementation and future program design. Several recommendations draw on suggestions by assessment respondents while others come from the assessment findings. Finally, some of the strategic recommendations made in the Data for Development 2020 Youth Assessment done to inform the ongoing 2020–2025 CDCS are reiterated.

8.1 RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS FOR ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION

- **Create deeper linkages between the AY activity’s components and other IPs and DPs** to improve the comprehensive approach to engaging with youth. Respondents emphasized the importance of this collaboration in livelihood activities, but further collaboration with the health and leadership components could help strengthen these activities.
- **Create more opportunities for knowledge sharing across implementers.** Building a forum for knowledge sharing and coordination between IPs and sub-grantees would help to capture ideas across implementers but also represent participants’ perspectives. This could improve implementation of the second half of the activity.
- **Expand coverage and fully roll out implementation in existing sites particularly in Zanzibar** (including Pemba regions where partnerships and activities are still said to be at a nascent stage). Some existing Mainland regions such as Iringa need further District-level coverage.
- **Provide more resources and events for youth that help to expand market access and networks in their sectors.** AY should emphasize access to markets for youth to sell products they produce or distribute. Networking events and other fora for meeting potential business partners and clients should be explored. Information resources about markets, employment opportunities, and networking events would also be useful to youth; this could be accomplished through ICT solutions such as SMS messaging and other modalities. Component I may be already taking into account some of these strategies for expanding market access in the implementation of the current FY 2021 work plan.
- **Increase efforts to support YSLAs, youth clubs, and associations** to enhance the sustainability of the activity.
- **Expand the leadership component to more youth.** Leadership training could be expanded to all AY participants through integration with other component areas. Integration of further leadership training (IR2) in other component areas (IR1 and IR3) has been underway since Program Year 2 (PY2), and should continue to expand to the broader youth participant population by PY5.
- **Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, additional safety precautions are needed to enable participation** in face-to-face training and engagement from the activity. Risks are currently being mitigated by AY, but may require further efforts to provide online and other safe options for learning and technical training. AY should build on and use some of the e-learning curriculum developed earlier in the activity to provide more virtual options for learning technical skills. They should also continue to provide safety precautions for in-person training, building on existing efforts to provide masks, sanitation (*i.e.*, hand washing stations), and social distancing measures (*e.g.*, spacing of seating) during these meetings.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAM DESIGN AND STRATEGY

- **Expand coverage to other CDCS regions.** Expand to other Mainland regions and further expand into Pemba in Zanzibar. Youth activities should include the 11 focus regions in the 2020–2025 CDCS considering the expanded emphasis on youth in the current strategy. The program should be scaled up across sectors under the current AY activity. This could be done in accordance with the market survey conducted under the AY activity and if possible a follow-up assessment on specific activities per each of the target regions in the CDCS.
- **Strengthen the design focus on market access and finance** to provide better capitalization and access for goods and services, one of the most common suggestions across AY implementers and youth CMs.
- **Improve access to financing through alternative modalities for micro lending** using ICT solutions and existing savings and loan groups. Engage with youth-friendly commercial banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs) in program design. Encourage creative solutions to youth financing, for example, within value chain financing. Young people supported by the AY activity continue to experience difficulty in accessing loans from financial institutions/commercial banks. USAID design should explore alternatives to banks for future partnerships in programming that offers liquidity for young entrepreneurs. Venture capital (VC) or other innovation hubs/funds which can support new businesses in their early stages may also be useful. Support linkages with youth-friendly microcredit organizations, other donors, and investors that buy down risk. AY has begun to work with a small private lender called Step Up to provide this kind of solution.
- **Build a stronger relationship with the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) and other vocational training institutions** to improve youth technical skills and entry into the skilled labor force. Support the strengthening of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems and GOT efforts to link the TVET industry with meaningful and professionally managed internship, mentorship, and apprenticeship programs.
- **Further engage the private sector through partnerships** to help link youth to opportunities in their sectors. Future design should consider formal partnerships with the private sector to support youth entry into the workforce and entrepreneurship. These relationships could improve entrepreneurs' access to markets or employment.
- **Gender-focused intervention should build on AY's majority female participant base and facilitate participation** with the help of childcare and other resources for young mothers. Future programming should include gender-targeted activities such as support, awareness and resources for issues such as GBV, workplace equality, land and inheritance rights, and other issues faced by women in the country. Sustaining efforts under the current activity, future programming should also focus on Economic Empowerment intervention for the majority of women in the agriculture sector residing in rural areas.
- **Place more emphasis on disability.** In the ongoing AY activities, very few (2 percent) young people with disabilities were reached. Future USAID programming should work more closely with young people with disabilities through CSOs and NGOs that specialize in empowering people living with disabilities.
- **Engage local partners in the design.** Plan and design future youth programs in a consultative approach with local partners and implementers as well as GOT stakeholders. This should also align with national youth- and sector-focused strategies.
- **Use ongoing assessments and needs assessments to help to inform implementation and future design.**

- **Collaborate with national and regional agricultural technical institutes.** While collaboration with fellow USAID IPs in the agricultural sector is strong under the current activity, future program design should also focus on context-appropriate agricultural value chains and crops and should further collaborate with national and regional agricultural technical institutes to improve youth skills in production and marketing in the agriculture sector.
- **Lessen the opportunity cost for youth participation.** This includes covering things like transportation to enable youth participation in training and other activities.

8.3 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ONGOING USAID STRATEGY FROM THE DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT 2020 YOUTH ASSESSMENT

8.3.1 Livelihoods

- Continue to invest in building youth entrepreneurial mindset and business and soft skills in a safe and supportive way. Given Tanzanian youth's vulnerabilities, the most successful entrepreneurial programs go beyond IGAs, and focus on youth self-esteem, problem-solving, and agency to encourage young people to take risks and pursue their dreams.
- Tanzanian youth are interested in modern agribusiness. Engage young farmers in climate-smart agriculture, livestock, and fishing.
- Foster female acquisition of market-driven skills, e.g., in light manufacturing (agro-processing, textiles, and garments) which will enhance young women's labor market participation.
- Engage successful youth-led businesses and youth business owners to serve as positive role models and mentors.
- Build youth pre-employment competencies (including curriculum vitae [CV] writing, interviewing, or negotiating) to increase their job-search success and a potential to advance their careers.
- Support programs assisting youth with legal resources for labor disputes or exploitation.
- Continue advocating for improvements in youth business-enabling environments and policy and regulatory changes with GOT. Coordinate these efforts with other donors.

8.3.2 Youth Engagement and Civic Participation

- Facilitate relationship-building between youth and adults through community dialogue. Engage youth and adults in public information campaigns via social media that feature both local concerns and issues of national importance.
- Continue to invest in building the capacity of GOT committees to engage youth meaningfully in political dialogue, decision-making, and budgeting processes.
- Continue to invest in building youth leadership, advocacy skills, and social entrepreneurship, and equip young people with skills to demand citizen-driven service provision, oversight, and accountability. Support emerging youth networks and organizations focused on governance, accountability, and youth access to public information.
- Engage young people in all aspects of program design, implementation, and evaluation. The appreciative inquiry model is a good approach to consider.
- Support emerging female leaders and showcase them as positive role models. Support gender equality in participation in community-based civic activities. Be intentional about reaching out to girls and young women and provide mentoring and coaching.

8.3.3 Education

- Integrate technology, practical hands-on training, soft skills, and social-emotional learning throughout education.
- Support the de-stigmatization of young mothers and provide options for them to complete their education and obtain skills.
- Support the improvement of education quality at all levels, including strengthening the capacity of teachers, professors, and TVET instructors, their capacity in applied learning and supporting the development of standards/curricula that meet market needs.
- Support the mainstreaming of soft-skills curricula in schools (including SRH knowledge) for very young adolescents (ages 10-14) to maximize development outcomes.

8.3.4 Health

- Increase/expand access to youth-friendly health services and information, including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.
- Reward or recognize the country's best youth-friendly health facilities.
- Support GOT efforts to emphasize youth-friendly orientation and expected results by introducing results-based financing.
- Engage youth and communities on youth health issues—teen pregnancy, female genital mutilation and cutting, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), early marriage, school hygiene, and substance abuse.
- Take advantage of social networks to reach as many youth as possible within the shortest period of time for awareness raising and behavior change campaigns. Partner with media that effectively target different youth cohorts.
- Increase youth awareness of current health insurance schemes, including Community Health Insurance Funds and National Health Insurance Fund.
- Collaborate with other donors and platforms to advocate on adolescents and youth health issues.

8.3.5 Safety and Security

- Invest in awareness-raising campaigns on issues of SGBV, workplace safety, street safety, school safety, and online safety.
- Train youth, particularly young women, in skills for safely navigating online spaces.
- Provide support to youth victims of SGBV and create youth-friendly linkages among the youth, community, and police gender desk to increase accountability and reporting of instances of violence. Provide support to organizations that work with girls, young women, boys, and young men in need.
- Support organizations that provide legal aid to youth victims of SGBV and sexual harassment.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: ASSESSMENT PLAN AND WORK PLAN

ASSESSMENT PLAN AND WORK PLAN

**USAID TANZANIA FEED THE FUTURE ADVANCING
YOUTH QUALITY OF LIFE STUDY**

USAID/Tanzania Data for Development Project

Submission Date: November 11, 2020

Contract Number: AID-OAA-I-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005

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COR Name: Michael McBroom

Alt COR: Nathan Tenney

Prepared by: Jacob Laden, Data for Development Evaluation Advisor, NORC at the University of Chicago
Bahati Tenga, Assessment Specialist, Data for Development
Rose Aiko, Survey Specialist, Data for Development

Submitted by: David Hughes, Chief of Party
ME&A (Mendez England & Associates)
4300 Montgomery Ave. Suite 103
Bethesda, MD 20814
Tel: 301-652-4334
Email: dhughes@engl.com

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tanzanian youth have the potential to play a key role in the economic development of their country, but for the 800,000 young people who enter the Tanzanian workforce each year, employment remains a challenge. The Feed the Future Tanzania Advancing Youth activity connects youth to entrepreneurship training, technical skills building, leadership development, healthy lifestyle cultivation, and employment opportunities in an effort to contribute to bridging the gap. The activity aims to increase income opportunities for 21,500 young people through rigorous, professional training and matching youth to formal and informal jobs, including in Agriculture in which nearly 67% of the workforce in Tanzania is engaged.

Implemented in the Iringa, Mbeya, and Zanzibar regions, the Feed the Future Tanzania Advancing Youth activity collaborates with local government, the private sector, civil society organizations and young people themselves to change youth perceptions by developing professional and leadership skills among young people aged 15-35,³⁵ while promoting healthy lifestyles. The project connects youth to opportunities across its three objectives:

1. Increasing entrepreneurship and workforce readiness skills among youth
2. Strengthening leadership and positive youth development
3. Enhancing life skills for healthy living and planning³⁶

2.0 PURPOSE

After nearly three years of carrying out interventions, Feed the Future Tanzania Advancing Youth (AY) plans to document and learn which approaches have created the greatest impact on youth livelihood, leadership and life skills. AY plans for the quality of life survey to be conducted between November 2020 and January 2021 to support this process. This is a mixed-methods study that will gather data on youth to determine whether AY beneficiaries have started exhibiting Quality of Life improvements in their lives, beyond the output and outcome indicators prescribed in our activity contract, and which of the approaches have had greatest benefits/impacts to the beneficiaries.

3.0 ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

The Advancing Youth Quality of Life (QoL) Survey attempts to answer the following overarching questions:

1. What is the status of quality of life for youth participants in the Advancing Youth Activity at this time? Which quality of life improvement indicators are youth under AY exhibiting after three years?
2. How do AY interventions contribute to the observed quality of life improvements?
3. What socio economic factors remain a challenge for improving quality of life for participants?
4. Which intervention approaches do youth think have had the most impact in their lives and why?

³⁵ The national definition of youth is ages 15-35 years old; the United Nations (UN) and World Health Organization (WHO) definition is age 15-24 years of age.

³⁶ USAID/Tanzania, Feed the Future Advancing Youth Fact Sheet, https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/2020-05-20_Advancing_Youth_Fact_Sheet_0.pdf

4.0 USERS AND AUDIENCES OF THE ASSESSMENT

- USAID Tanzania
- PORALG
- Implementing Partners (IPs)
- Local Government Authorities (LGAs)
- Other Youth Practitioners, NGOs and Development Partners

5.0 KEY STAKEHOLDERS

AY youth participants, AY youth community mobilizers, AY prime (DAI), Consortium Partners (Pathfinder International, SNV, Khangarue Media) and sub-grantees, PORALG, Regional Administrative Secretariats and Local Government Authorities Officers in the activity regions, Other National Organizations collaborating with IPs in the project, USAID, Private sector and other Development Partners.

6.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to provide answers to the assessment questions in the effort to understand the QoL status and outcomes for AY youth. To comply with the COVID-19 safety precautions for social distancing during the time of the assessment, this mixed-methods approach includes:

1. Computer assisted phone call surveys with Advancing Youth participants.
2. Remotely conducted key informant interviews (KIIs) with youth community mobilizers, International Development Partners (DPs) and National and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who are involved in the implementation of youth programs, national and regional government authorities officials involved in supporting implementation of the programs in the activity locations in both Mainland and Zanzibar.
3. A supplementary review of literature, and AY activity documents, drawing on and building upon the youth assessment document review without duplicating efforts.

Table I: Approaches and Methods

Assessment Questions for Which Answers Are Being Sought	Method(s)/Sources:	Data Analysis Methods
I. What is the status of quality of life for youth participants in the Advancing Youth Activity at this time? Which quality of life improvement indicators are youth under AY exhibiting after three years?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic document review • QoL Youth Phone Survey (Advancing Youth participants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic coding and analysis of findings from doc review • Analysis of survey data: descriptive statistics and crosstabulation/ disaggregation by age groups, geographic region and sex

Assessment Questions for Which Answers Are Being Sought	Method(s)/Sources:	Data Analysis Methods
2. How do AY interventions contribute to the observed quality of life improvements? 3. What socio economic factors remain a challenge for improving quality of life for participants? 4. Which intervention approaches do youth think have had the most impact in their lives and why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KII analysis with IPs, DPs and local organizations • QoL Youth Phone Survey (Advancing Youth participants) • Performance data from IPRS and AY • Systematic document review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KII analysis with IPs, DPs and local organizations will be analysed using a coding frame and tally sheet to capture recurring themes and examples and key excerpts. • Doc review of AY activity annual and quarterly reports • Analysis of QOL Youth Survey data. Analysis of rated response on QOL factors. Responses from youth about extent of AY's contribution to life changes. • Timeseries analysis of available performance data

6.1 AY Youth Quality of Life (QOL) Survey

A survey of Advancing Youth Participants will be conducted to understand youth socio economic status, and the changes they've seen in livelihood, health and other outcomes over the period of the activity. The survey will be primarily quantitative to measure youth livelihood status and reported changes in terms of socio-economic factors and changes in lifestyle. The survey data collection will be conducted by predominantly youth enumerators from a subcontracted firm which is yet to be determined. The assessment team estimates that 726 youth will be surveyed to achieve a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error per each of the four activity regions/locations (Iringa and Mbeya in Mainland Tanzania and Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar). This is determined using a stratified sampling approach by region given the 1,927 activity beneficiaries with available contact information. A breakdown of the specific sample selection per region/location is detailed below. This sampling design will better ensure statistical significance when disaggregating by region/location and other demographics; it also ensures better representation of the relatively lower participant populations in Zanzibar. See details of the stratified sample proportionate to population size at 95% confidence in Table 2.

Table 2: Sample for the AY QoL Survey

AY QoL Survey Population and Sample			
Participant Population by Geographic Location		% of Population	Stratified Sample at 95% Confidence Per Region
Iringa	735	38.1%	253
Mbeya	921	47.8%	272
Pemba	138	7.2%	102
Unguja	133	6.9%	99
Totals	1,927 total population		726 total sample

6.2 Key Informant Interviews

Two types of semi-structured interviews will be conducted under this assessment to provide qualitative context and data for findings, and conclusions. One set of interviews will be with Advancing Youth community mobilizers which will provide supplementary youth perspectives on issues by youth engaged by the activity. A second protocol will target Tanzanian organizations including GOT officials involved in supporting the AY activities in the activity regions, development partners, the AY implementing partners/consortium partners and sub-grantees (see Table 3). A core set of questions to be asked to all

groups of KIIs stakeholders is included in annex 2. Other unique questions will be asked on case by case basis for particular organizations and their involvement. Interviews will be analyzed using a tally sheet and triangulated with other data sources under this assessment. Grounded coding will be conducted using a coding frame and tally sheet in a shared matrix doc to capture recurring themes and examples and key excerpts.

Table 3: Estimated KIIs Per Region

Interviewees	National Dar es Salaam/ Dodoma	ML-Iringa	ML-Mbeya	Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba)	Total
USAID IPs AY sub-grantee staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID Staff – (AoR, EG Staff) Feed the Future Advancing Youth DAI and consortium members (Pathfinder International, SNV, Khangarue Media) 					6
AY Sub-grantees (random selected from Cluster by each activity category and region)					6
Private sector					6
GOT Officials at PORALG, (AY Steering Committee) AYAC - Regional and District Level	1-3	2	2	2	9
Development Partners collaborating with AY at HQ Level—AYAC at National Level					5
AY-Youth community mobilizers		2	2	2	6
Totals					38

6.3 Document Review

Because the focus of the assessment is on the AY activity’s contributions to quality of life outcomes for youth, the Assessment Team will review AY activity documents, AY secondary data and other relevant sources reviewed during the Youth Assessment for overall context.

6.4 Qualitative Analysis Framework

Qualitative analysis for the KIIs and document review will be structured around the format shown in table 5. With reference to the assessment questions, the assessment team will be systematically coding and tallying recurring references along five themes and sub-coding on 4 sector based sub-themes. Each finding will be tagged with themes aligned with one of the 3 study questions. Once extracted by question, these findings will be triangulated with other quantitative data from the survey and used for developing findings and conclusions in the report narrative.

Table 4 : Qualitative Analysis Matrix

Assessment Question	Document/ Source References	Overarching Themes: (1) Current status of youth (2) Positive changes since the activity (3) Constraints/ barriers, (4) Enablers (5) Recommendation	Sub-themes (sector based if applicable): -Youth Livelihoods/ Employment -Access to Health -Civic Participation Other sector...	Analytic Narrative: (highlight salient issues form the emergent themes to ask KIIs, which KII is relevant to ask, what would be of interest for USAID to intervene in)	Excerpts/ Quotes w/ pg #
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6.5 Quantitative Analysis

Quantitative analysis will involve production of descriptive statistics to report on status of Quality of Life Improvement indicators collected through the survey of the AY participants. To the extent feasible, efforts will be made to decompose the analysis by type of programs the youth received and by location in order to highlight the components that show more significant results compared to others, and the differences in achievements by location.

6.6 Consent and Protection of Human Subjects

The Assessment Team plans to fully comply with all human protection requirements for this assessment. NORC’s organizational procedures require that all data collection projects are submitted to NORC’s own IRB. NORC’s IRB has extensive experience performing ethical reviews of domestic and international studies involving youth. In addition, it is imperative that all local human subject’s protection requirements are fulfilled prior to any data collection in the field. The Assessment Team therefore plans to submit all data collection instruments and other necessary documentation for national approval by COSTECH.

Informed consent is an integral part of the IRB review. The Assessment Team will devise consent scripts and procedures that fit the various data collection modes proposed for this study—namely surveys, and KIIs. These consent scripts will be written in clear and understandable language and outline the funding and purpose of the study, the data collection parameters (duration, voluntary nature, process), any potential risks and benefits of participation, the confidentiality of the data provided, and the points of contact to reach for questions. We pay particular attention to the fact that some participants may be illiterate, allowing for a verbal consent process. Verbal consent will be obtained for all phone and video KIIs and surveys.

Data Security: In terms of data confidentiality and security, the use of encrypted computer storage will be mandated to store notes, recordings, and survey primary data. Furthermore, all primary data transfers between sites and team members will take place via Data for Development’s internal sharepoint folders and/or secure file transfer protocol (SFTP). Once transferred, the data will be stored on secure servers.

7.0 USAID MISSION AND ADVANCING YOUTH IP INPUTS

- The Assessment Team will need DAI Advancing Youth and/or USAID technical office support to develop an accurate list with contact information (name, title, institutional affiliation, telephone number, email, geographic region/district and gender) for the AY youth participants targeted for

the survey, youth community mobilizers, as well as national and regional organization contacts listed above.

- Inputs into the list of documentation for the desk review is requested by the team. This includes activity documents such as annual and quarterly reports and activity data used for regular quarterly reporting of AY outputs and outcomes.
- AY staff will be encouraged to collaborate and to meet with the team in the design and scoping phase and updated on key deliverables. AY and Mission staff participation is encouraged by the assessment team on a case-by-case basis bearing in mind that any conflict of interest in participation in data collection activities should be avoided.

8.0 TIMELINE AND DELIVERABLES

The study will be completed in a period of about 14 weeks from September 2020 to January 2021. This timeframe includes a period of about 6 weeks for sourcing of the necessary Ethical Clearances to proceed with the research from Government authorities.

Table 5: Estimated Assessment Timelines and Milestones

Deliverable/Month	Sept 2020	Oct 2020				Nov 2020				Dec 2020		Jan 2021	Feb
Weeks	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	Wk 2-4	
Scope of Work (SOW), Approved assessment workplan/design and survey and KII tools													
IRB clearance (COSTECH , Zanzibar and NORC)													
KIIs with Internal stakeholders													
Data collection for survey and last of the KIIs													
Data analysis and report writing										Qual	Quant	Quant	
Draft Report													
Mission and AY review													
Final Report submission													

9.0 PROPOSED STAFFING

Data for Development has selected an experienced team to conduct the assessment including several who supported the sector wide youth assessment.

This includes the core Assessment Team:

- **Jacob Laden**, Data for Development’s Senior Advisor and Evaluation and Assessments Component Team Lead (TL) who will be the Team Leader for the assessment. Jacob has worked with education and youth programs since 2004 and has experience with assessing USAID and Department of State programs. He will lead the study design, work planning, team management, instrument development and analysis and report writing process for the assessment.

- **Sarka Sengezener** who lead the recent USAID Tanzania youth assessment will serve as an STTA, Subject Matter Expert and Advisor on youth issues and youth programming. Sarka has over 20 years of development experience. She has performed research in consulting role in past years and in her previous roles led youth and economic empowerment programs at Plan International USA for programs funded by USAID, Global Fund and World Bank (still to be confirmed).
- **TBD**, Subject matter expert for support on data collection analysis and report writing (likely one of the STTAs from the Youth Assessment who has knowledge of the previous study and literature to serve the purpose of this assignment).
- **Bahati Tenga** will lead Data for Development activity management for the assessment, will provide full time coordination, technical support in assessment, document review, data collection and analysis.
- **Rose Aiko**, Survey Specialist will lead the quantitative data collection and analysis, will be programming and managing the survey, leading survey data quality assurance and managing the online software for the tablets.

Supporting Staff

- **Jessica Drew** from ME&A HQ will provide support for back-end data quality assurance and data visualization.
- **Ephraim Danford**, D4D GIS specialist will support the team in activity and youth mapping using GIS tools.
- **David Hughes**, D4D Chief of Party, will alongside Jacob Laden (Evaluation Advisor) provide management support and review of intermediate and final deliverables.

On the Advancing Youth (AY) side, the assessment team will include;

- **Bariki Chambulikasi**, AY's MEL Manager as Study Supervisor for the field and data collection team. He will be the AY's point of contact and provide leadership to the field team during the assignment. He will ensure that all requested documents and data from AY zones and field teams are available on time.
- AY MEL Specialists, **Herry Lugala (Zanzibar)**, **Adela Alfred (Iringa)** and **Julius Mlacha (Mbeya)** will support field data collection activities.
- COP **Stephen Terravecchia** and DCOP **Ngasuma Kanyeka** will provide management support and review of intermediate and final deliverables.³⁷

The team will be supported by other Data for Development staff on logistics and data collection efforts as needed. In addition, NORC and ME&A HQ Offices will provide review, operational and technical support and editing and branding on final deliverables.

The data collection team will include subcontracted staff from a survey firm composed to enable a youth driven approach to data collection. The team that will be engaged to support data collection will include 18-20 locally hired or sub-contracted staff, the majority of which will be 35 years old and younger. These survey data collectors will handle all data collection from youth respondents (phone surveys and some KIIs). Subcontracted translation and transcription support will also be needed for the KIIs and will be predominantly youth led.

³⁷ Advancing Youth Staff will be invited to help to ground truth the design and instruments, will be asked to provide all performance data and documentation needed, and may coordinate and facilitate links with the stakeholders and AY participants etc. If DAI staff participate in KIIs, they are just observers do not ask questions. They will be asked to recuse themselves from any activities which would present a conflict of interest.

This expanded team composition will allow for an expedited three-week data collection period even with the additional phone surveys and remote KIs. Table 6 below presents the estimated level of effort (LOE) for the Assessment Team members.

Table 6: Estimated LOE per Team Member

Task	D4D Team Lead, Jacob Laden	STTA- Expat Youth Expert/ Advisor Sarka Sengezener	STTA Subject Matter Expert Dr. Frank Mwangole	D4D Activity Manger Evaluation Specialist, Bahati Tenga	D4D Survey Specialist, Rose Aiko	Jessica Drew, Data Quality Assurance and Visualization	Subcontracted Data Collection Firm
Work planning (assessment design remote or in-country)	3 days	1 days		2-3 days	2-3 days		Survey Preparation, Training and Contacts verification 18 enumerators for 4 days =72 days LOE
Instrument Development	2-4 days	1 days		1-2 days	1-2 days		Instrument Translation 6 days
Desk review	4 days	2 days	7-10 days	7-10 days	7-10 days		
Data collection	5 days	0 days	15 days	15 days	15 days	8	Survey data collection 12 days X 18 enumerators = 216 days of LOE for phone survey. 10days of LOE for KIIs (Total 226 days)
Data analysis and analytic memos	10 days	2 days	7 days	7 days	7 days	8	Transcription and Translation/ Cleaning and Coding of survey ended question. 64days
Draft report and debrief to USAID	10 days	2 days	2 days	2 days	2 days		
Final report after USAID comments	2-4 days	2 days	1 day	1 day	1 day		
Totals Core Team : 176 days Sub/survey firm: 368	35 days	10 days	35 days	40 days	40 days	16	Estimated 368 days

ANNEX 2: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Consent Form

Introduction

Hello and thank you for agreeing to speak with me/us today. My name is _____ (moderator name) and my colleague here is _____ (note taker/co-interviewer name). We work for the Data for Development, a USAID funded project that seeks to improve the quality and use of data in decision making in Tanzania. USAID has asked us to conduct a Quality of Life Study on the Feed the Future Advancing Youth Activity which is being implemented in Mbeya, Iringa (Tanzania Mainland) and in Zanzibar to document and learn which approaches have created the greatest impact on youth livelihood, leadership and life skills. The study focuses on young people ages 15-35.

You were suggested as a key person to inform this study and we would appreciate getting your perspective/views. During this interview, we would like to talk to you about how you and/or your organization has been involved in the Advancing Youth Program, your views about the changes the youth AY beneficiaries are experiencing, their goals and aspirations, as well as opportunities for and youth participation in civic activities and local government. Learn from your experience on the best approach that have created the impacts challenge to improving quality of life outcomes for youth, and your views about how youth interventions can be made more effective.

The information you provide in this interview will be used to produce a report for Advancing Youth Program partners demonstrating how the program has performed in its aspiration to improve opportunities for youth in Tanzania. The report will also provide recommendations for improvements/adaptations can be made on the program in its remaining lifecycle.

Confidentiality: Any information or examples we gather from you during this interview will not be attributed to you personally. Your privacy will be protected; we will not include your name or any information in our reports that would make it possible to identify you without your prior consent. We also ask that what we discuss today remains here with us.

Right to Ask Questions and Report Concerns: You have the right to ask questions about this study and to have those questions answered by us before, during or after the interview. If you have any concerns you also have the right to raise them and receive response from us. Do you have questions for me at this time?

If you have any further questions about the study or have any concerns at a later stage feel free to send them to Data for Development Chief of Party David Hughes via e-mail to: dhughes@engl.com, or to reach out to David via phone number 0769 367 589. Or reach out to the Activity Manager Bahati Tenga through btenga@engl.com or by phone number 0715 463 131.

Right to Refuse or Withdraw: The decision to participate in this study is entirely yours. You may refuse to take part in this interview, and you are free to decline to respond to any of our questions or stop the interview at any time. You will not be penalized if you choose to not answer or withdraw from this discussion.

The interview will take approximately one hour.

Consent

Do you agree to participate in this interview today? Yes No

With your consent, we would also like to record this interview so that we can analyze it accurately along with those of other interviewees.

May I start the recorder? Yes No

(Instruction to Interviewer: If Yes, also provide verbal consent on the recording once turned on).

[IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS “YES”, BEGIN INTERVIEW. TURN RECORDER ON ONLY IF CONSENT TO RECORD IS GRANTED. IF CONSENT IS GIVEN TO INTERVIEW BUT NOT GIVEN TO RECORD, JUST USE NOTES WITHOUT RECORDING.]

Interview Guide for USAID Staff, AY Prime; Consortium Members and USAID IPs Program Partners

Respondent Information

USAID Bureau/Department: _____ Name of Participants: _____

Designation/Role: _____ Date of Interview: _____ Names of Interviewers: _____

Interview Questions

1. Can you give us the brief overview of the AY Program, and how it contributes to the improvement of the development of youth in the country?
2. Tell us about your organizations involvement in USAID Advancing Youth Activities and the component areas you're involved in.
3. How would you describe the quality of life of youth in the country, and what if any change have you seen in youth livelihoods among youth who participated in the AY program? Please share examples across sectors. a. Agriculture, b. Manufacturing and skilled trades, c. Tourism, food and hospitality d. Other industries
4. How, if at all, has the AY Program contributed to these changes (Please share the examples)
5. Describe any significant change you've seen in health and life skills (e.g. health behaviors) among youth who participated in the program? Please share examples.
6. What socio economic factors or challenges do you face as an implementer in improving quality of life for young people in Tanzania?
7. How do you see the state of youth participation in civic activities and local government overall? Do you see greater engagement among those who participated in the program?
8. How could the increased engagement of youth in civic activities attributed to improvement of youth lives in the AY Implementing area? (Please explain more with example)
9. Which AY interventions/approaches do youth think have been most effective in improving the quality of life of youth and why? *Probe approaches used base on the area of organization involvement in the program; Including: 1.increasing entrepreneurship and workforce skills development and Trainings, YSLA (saving and lending associations), 2. Mentoring and linkages to networks, 3. leadership and positive youth development, 4. live skills for health. In addition, Probe on AY effectiveness of partnerships and working groups engaged with to support program implementation.*
10. What suggestions if any do you have for ongoing implementation of the AY program?
11. What suggestions do you have for future USAID Tanzania design of youth programs in the new CDCS?
12. Any further information you think we should be aware of for this study?

Interview Guide for AY Sub-grantee

Respondent Information

Date (dd/mm/yyyy):	
Interviewer's name:	Number of participants:
Designations ³⁸ of the participants (Enter each participant's designation separated by a comma):	
Start time (24 h clock, hh:mm):	End time (24 h clock, hh:mm):

Interview Questions

1. Tell us about your organization/Institution involvement in USAID Advancing Youth Activities and the component areas you're involved in.
2. What other youth focused activities is your organization involved with (*Prob more on the activities similar to the one under advancing youth involvement, to determine how they support each other, and if possible, to clearly articulate contribution on AY in it*)
3. How would you describe the quality of life of youth in the country, and what if any change have you seen in youth livelihoods among youth who participated in the AY program? Please share examples across sectors.
 - a. Agriculture; b. Manufacturing and skilled trades; c. Tourism, food and hospitality; d. Other industries
4. How, if at all, has the AY Program contributed to these changes (Please share the examples)
5. Describe any significant change you've seen in health and life skills (e.g. health behaviors) among youth who participated in the program? Please share examples.
6. What socio economic factors or challenges do you face as an implementer in improving quality of life for young people in Tanzania?
7. How do you see the state of youth participation in civic activities and local government overall? Do you see greater engagement among those who participated in the program?
8. How could the increased engagement of youth in civic activities attributed to improvement of youth lives in the AY Implementing area? (Please explain more with example)
9. How do you work with other CSOs, NGOs if at all to deliver service you need for AY program? (Probe the coordination mechanisms used, good practices, and challenges on implementation)
10. Which AY interventions/approaches do youth think have been most effective in improving the quality of life of youth and why? *Probe approaches used base on the area of organization involvement in the program; Including: 1. increasing entrepreneurship and workforce skills development and Trainings, YSLA (saving and lending associations), 2. Mentoring and linkages to networks, 3. leadership and positive youth development, 4. live skills for health. In addition, Probe on AY effectiveness of partnerships and working groups engaged with to support program implementation.*
11. What suggestions if any do you have for ongoing implementation of the AY program?
12. What suggestions do you have for future USAID Tanzania design of youth programs?
13. Any further information you think we should be aware of for this study?

³⁸ This is the role or job title of each individual participating. Do not document participant names in this table.

READ: That question completes our interview today. Thank you very much for sharing your thoughts with me. The information you have provided has been very helpful.

Interview Guide for AY Community Mobilizers

Respondent Information

Designation/Role: _____ Date of Interview: _____ Names of Interviewers: _____

Start time (24 h clock: hh:mm) _____ End time (24 h clock: hh:mm) _____

Interview Questions

1. Tell us about your involvement in USAID Advancing Youth Activities and the activities you're involved in.
2. Is there any support you have received from AY Activities (Probe: *Training, TA and Linkages*)
3. What have been the most important AY interventions? Speak to any of the specific areas that apply: (*Training and vocational skills Including Life skills, Business skills and leadership skills; Marketing linkage; Financial Inclusion; Apprenticeship; Mentorship and Coaching; Work placement and business development; Governance and employment; Other*)
4. What have been the most significant life changes you've experienced in the past 3 years? (open)
Probe: (*Livelihood changes; Health behaviours; Leadership capacities*)
5. How if at all has AY contributed to life changes you've experienced?
6. What specific AY intervention do you think had most impact in your life? (short open answer) :
(*Probe on the support provided and activities engaged within the program, and on AY effectiveness of partnerships and working groups engaged with to support program implementation.*)
7. What if any change in assets have you experienced?
 - a. How much influence do you think AY has over your recent assets gained? (if applicable)
8. Tell me about any community support you have provided to others since participating in AY.
(*Probe about their roles including engage youth through healthy life skills education and linkages to relevant services available in their community; referral mechanisms issues/challenges and feedback on referral completion rate??*)
9. What can you tell others about AY interventions?
10. Would you recommend the AY program to others?
11. What if any improvements would you suggest be made to current AY interventions?
12. What other interventions would you like to see provided by AY?
13. Any further information you think we should be aware of for this study?

READ: That question completes our interview today. Thank you very much for sharing your thoughts with me. The information you have provided has been very helpful.

Interview Guide for Private Sector Stakeholders

Respondent Information

Date of Interview: _____ Number of Participants: _____ Designations of the participants (Enter each participant's designation separated by a comma _____)

Start time (24 h clock: hh:mm) _____ End time (24 h clock: hh:mm) _____

Interview Questions

1. Tell us about your involvement in USAID Advancing Youth Activities and the component areas you're involved in.
2. How would you describe the quality of life of youth in the country, and what if any change have you seen in youth livelihoods among those you have interacted with through the AY program? Please share examples across your area of interventions:
 - a. Agriculture; b. Manufacturing and skilled trades; c. Tourism, food and hospitality; d. Other industries
3. How, if at all, has your involvement to the AY Program contributed to these changes (Please share the examples)
4. What challenges if any, do you face as a private sector player to effectively engage young adult in the business in the cause of improving their quality of life in Tanzania? *(Probe on what has been the best practices in terms of their contributions and what are the constraints)*
5. What other opportunities are there for young entrepreneurs in your community to improve their quality of life in the country *(Probe what are the opportunities around, ask if any related to post COVID-19)?*
6. What other socio-cultural and economic challenges that young entrepreneurs within your business industry face in their efforts to navigate to the business community? *(Prob the challenges, and how the program has succeeded in tackling those challenges and whether there is more can be done)*
7. Which AY interventions/approaches do youth think have been most effective in improving the quality of life of youth and why? *Probe approaches used base on the area of organization involvement in the program; Including: 1. increasing entrepreneurship and workforce skills development and Trainings, YSLA (saving and lending associations), 2. Mentoring and linkages to networks, 3. leadership and positive youth development, 4. live skills for health.*

In addition, Probe on AY effectiveness of partnerships and working groups engaged with to support program implementation.

8. What suggestions if any do you have for ongoing implementation of the AY program?
9. What suggestions do you have for future USAID Tanzania design of youth programs?
10. Any further information you think we should be aware of for this study?

READ: That question completes our interview today. Thank you very much for sharing your thoughts with me. The information you have provided has been very helpful.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT: AY BENEFICIARY SURVEY TOOL

Target Respondents: AY Participants from 15years – 35 Years³⁹

Part 1: Enumerator and Interviewee enumeration Details

[Enumerator: please enter this information prior to starting the survey

NOTE: Only use the buttons provided in the survey to navigate backward and forward. Do not use the back and forward buttons on the browser

If a respondent does not remember an answer in a question requiring numeric value enter 9990

If respondent does not know an answer or a numeric value enter – 9995

If a respondent refused to provide an answer for a question requiring a numeric value enter - 9999]

1. Enumerator ID *[Please enter the ID assigned to you]*
2. Please select the activity location where the interview is being conducted
 - a. Mainland
 - b. Zanzibar
3. Please enter respondent's ID number *[use the ID in the list provided to you]*

Part 2: Respondent Personal Data *[Enumerator: please enter as provided in the list assigned to you]*

4. Respondent's name *[Enumerator: please enter the respondent's full name as provided to you in the list]*
Name: _____
5. Respondent's Gender
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
6. Respondent's age group *[Enumerator: please select the correct age group for the respondent based on information provided to you]*
 - a. 18 or more *[read information text and consent form for consenting adults]*
 - b. Under 18 *[Ask question 7]*
7. Is the respondent living with a parent or guardian?
 - a. Yes *[read information text and consent form for parent/guardian]*
 - b. No *[read information text and consent form for consenting adults]*

Part 3: Introduction Text and Consent Forms

3A: Information Text and Consent Form for Consenting Young Adults 18+ [To be read when the respondent is a Consenting Adults 18+

Introduction

Hello, and thank you for agreeing to speak with me today. My name is _____ and I work for Data for Development, a USAID funded project that seeks to improve the quality and use of data in decision making in Tanzania.

USAID has asked us to conduct a Quality of Life Study on the Feed the Future Advancing Youth Activity, which is being implemented in Mbeya, Iringa (Tanzania Mainland) and in Zanzibar to document and learn which approaches have created the greatest impact on youth livelihood, leadership and life skills. The study focuses on young people ages 15-35.

³⁹ Note: Participants who started in the program at 35 will now be above this age. This information will therefore be collected again to reconfirm their current age.

The information that we gather through this survey will be used to produce a report for Advancing Youth Program partners demonstrating how the program has performed in its aspiration to improve opportunities for youth in Tanzania. The report will also provide recommendations for improvements/adaptations that can be made to the program in its remaining lifecycle to improve its effectiveness.

We are speaking with youth like you who are participating in the program. During this interview, we would like to talk to you about your participation/involvement in the Advancing Youth Program, the changes you are experiencing in your life due to your participation in the program, your goals and aspirations, opportunities for participation in civic activities and local government, challenge to improving quality of life outcomes for youth, and your views about how the program could be made more effective. We would like to speak with you for about 60 minutes.

Confidentiality: All data that we collect from you through the survey will be kept strictly confidential and only the assessment team will review and analyse the information provided. The survey data will be kept on a secure server. Your privacy will be protected; we will not include any information in our report that would make it possible to identify you. Only aggregated data will be reported.

Right to Ask Questions and Report Concerns: You have the right to ask questions about your involvement in this study, and to report protection or other concerns that you may have about it and to have those questions answered by us.

If you have any questions about the study or any concerns to report later, please contact David Hughes, Chief of Party by email at dhughes@engl.com or via phone number 0769 367 589.

If you have protection or other concerns, please contact Bahati Tenga, the Activity Manager at btenga@engl.com or via phone number 0715 463 131.

Right to Refuse or Withdraw: The decision to participate in this study is entirely yours. You may refuse to take part in this interview, and you are free to decline to respond to any of our questions or stop the interview at any time. You will not be penalized if you choose to not answer or withdraw from this interview.

3B: Information Text and Consent Form for parent/guardian and minors <18 years [To be read when the respondent is underage] respondents]

3B1: Parent's/Guardian's Information Text and Consent Form

Introduction:

Hello and thank you for agreeing to speak with me today. My name is _____ and I work for Data for Development, a USAID funded project that seeks to improve the quality and use of data in decision making in Tanzania.

USAID has asked us to conduct a Quality of Life Study on the Feed the Future Advancing Youth Activity which is being implemented in Mbeya, Iringa (Tanzania Mainland) and in Zanzibar to document and learn which approaches have created the greatest impact on youth livelihood, leadership and life skills. The study focuses on young people ages 15-35.

The information that we gather through this survey will be used to produce a report for Advancing Youth Program partners demonstrating how the program has performed in its aspiration to improve opportunities for youth in Tanzania. The report will also provide recommendations for improvements/adaptations can be made on the program in its remaining lifecycle.

To gain a broader understanding of the experience and expectations of youth between 15-17 that are participating in this program, we require parental/guardian consent. During this interview, we would like to talk to your child [name of participant] about their participation in the Advancing Youth Program, the changes they are experiencing, youth goals and aspirations, opportunities for and youth participation in

civic activities and local government, challenges to improving quality of life outcomes for youth, and their views about how the program could be made more effective.

Data collection will be conducted by trained staff who will ensure and safeguard the youth's welfare, ensuring no harm to them. Only youth whose parent or caregivers have agreed that they could participate will be included in the study. Youth will also be requested for their assent following their caregivers' consent.

Each survey will last for about 60 minutes and will be conducted at a time that is convenient to the youth and in an environment where s/he feels comfortable speaking on the phone.

Confidentiality: All data that we will gather through the survey will be kept strictly confidential and only the assessment team will review and analyse the information provided. The survey data will be kept on a secure server. The youth's privacy will be protected; we will not include any information in any report that would make it possible to identify him or her or you. Only aggregated data will be reported.

Right to Ask Questions and Report Concerns: While we are obligated to keep the youth's contribution confidential, you have the right to ask questions about her or his involvement in this study, to report protection or other concerns that you have about it and to have those questions answered by us. Do you have any questions or concerns?

If you have any questions about the study or any concerns to report later, please contact David Hughes, Chief of Party by email at dhughes@engl.com or via phone number 0769 367 589.

If you have protection or other concerns, please contact Bahati Tenga, the Activity Manager at btenga@engl.com or via phone number 0715 463 131.

Parent's/Guardian's Consent *[Enumerator: Please capture the verbal consent on recorder as well if granted]*

8. Do you consent to _____ participating in this survey? *[Enumerator: please read the name of the respondent. If "No" follow the protocol for closing the survey]*
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. What is your relationship with _____? *[Enumerator: please read the name of the target respondent]*
 - a. Parents (Father/Mother)
 - b. Stepfather/stepmother
 - c. Faith leader
 - d. Community leader
 - e. Other guardian (please specify)
10. What is the parent's/guardian's gender?
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
11. May I speak with _____ now if s/he is available? *[Enumerator: read respondent's name aloud]*
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

3B2: Information Text and Consent Form for Minors (Under age 18)

Introduction

Hello and thank you for agreeing to speak with me today. My name is _____. I work for Data for Development, a USAID funded project that seeks to improve the quality and use of data in decision making in Tanzania.

USAID has asked us to conduct a Quality of Life Study on the Feed the Future Advancing Youth Activity, which is being implemented in Mbeya, Iringa (Tanzania Mainland) and in Zanzibar to document and learn which approaches have created the greatest impact on youth livelihood, leadership and life skills. The study focuses on young people ages 15-35.

The information that we gather through this survey will be used to produce a report for Advancing Youth Program partners demonstrating how the program has performed in its aspiration to improve opportunities for youth in Tanzania. The report will also provide recommendations for improvements/adaptations can be made on the program in its remaining lifecycle.

We are speaking with youth like you who are participating in the program. During this interview, we would like to talk to you about how you have been involved in the Advancing Youth Program, the changes you are experiencing, your goals and aspirations, opportunities for and youth participation in civic activities and local government. We would also like to talk to you about challenge to improving quality of life outcomes for youth like you, and your views about how the program could be made more effective.

Your parent/caregiver has agreed to let you speak with us. However, we must ask for your permission as well.

You will not be penalized if you choose to not answer or withdraw from this discussion. We would like to speak with you for about 60 minutes.

Confidentiality: All data that the team will collect from you through the survey will be kept strictly confidential and only the assessment team will review and analyze the information provided. The survey data will be kept on a secure server. Your privacy will be protected; we will not include any information in our report that would make it possible to identify you. Only aggregated data will be reported.

Right to Ask Questions and Report Concerns: You have the right to ask questions about your involvement in this study, and to report protection or other concerns that you may have about it and to have those questions answered by us.

If you have any questions about the study or any concerns to report later, please contact David Hughes, Chief of Party by email at dhughes@engl.com or via phone number 0769 367 589.

If you have protection or other concerns, please contact Bahati Tenga, the Activity Manager at btenga@engl.com or via phone number 0715 463 131.

Right to Refuse or Withdraw: The decision to participate in this study is entirely yours. You may refuse to take part in this interview, and you are free to decline to respond to any of our questions or stop the interview at any time. You will not be penalized if you choose to not answer or withdraw from this discussion.

Respondent's Consent Form [for both minors and consenting adults]

12. Do you agree to participate in this interview? [Enumerator: If "No", follow the protocol for ending the survey]
- a. Yes
 - b. No

13. With your consent, we would also like to record this interview. May I start the recorder? *[Enumerator: If “Yes”, also capture verbal consent on the recording once turned on]*
- Yes
 - No

Part 4: Survey Questions (Starts at Question 13 in Electronic Survey)

14. Please tell us about the location where you currently live:

14.1 What is the name of the region? Text box: _____

14.2 What is the name of the district? Text box: _____

14.3 What is the name of the ward? Text box: _____

15. How old are you? *[Enumerator: Enter numeric response only]*

Text box: _____

16. What is the highest level of education you have attained?

- Primary
- Secondary O' Level
- Secondary A' Level
- Post-Secondary Certificate
- Diploma
- Advanced Diploma
- Degree
- Post Graduate Diploma
- Master
- PhD/Doctorate
- Other (please specify)

17. What is your marital status?

- Never Married/Single
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed

18. How long has AY cumulatively been engaged with you? *(In months)* *[Enumerator: Enter numeric response only]*

Text box: _____

19. Which among the following AY intervention components areas have you participated in? *[Enumerator: tick all that apply based on the answer from the respondent]*

- Health Life Skills
- Livelihood
- Leadership

20. What is your current employment status? *[Enumerator: If “Unemployed/looking for job”, skip to Q22; If self-employed (own or family business) ask Q21]*

- Unemployed/looking for job
- Self-employed (own business or family business) *[Also ask Q21]*
- Employed (part time)
- Employed (full time)
- Other (please specify)

21. In which Industry are you employed/self-employed?
- Agriculture – maize production
 - Agriculture – rice production
 - Horticulture
 - Agriculture - Livestock keeping including poultry
 - Agribusiness (Including value added activities such as processing, milling, etc.)
 - Non-agricultural business
 - Other (please specify)
22. How big is your/your family business based on the initial/start-up capital value in Tanzanian Shillings?
[Enumerator: Do not read answer choices to the respondent. Ask the respondent to give you an estimated capital value and then complete by filling the response that matches his/her answer]
- Below 1 Million Shillings
 - 1 Million and 4.999 Million Shillings
 - 5 Million to 9.999 Million Shillings
 - 10 Million to 19.999 Million Shillings
 - 20 Million to 49.999 Million Shillings
 - 50 Million to 200 Million Shillings
23. What is your current monthly income in Tanzanian Shillings, and what was it before you started participating in AY?
- Current Income in TZS _____
 - Income before Starting Participation in AY in TZS _____
24. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? *[Enumerator: read to respondent and select all that apply based on response received. DO NOT READ "Not Applicable". If "a" is among the responses, ask question 24]*
- Training
 - Technical assistance/advice
 - Business development services
 - Start-up capital
 - Expansion capital
 - Market exposure
 - Business to business
 - Referral to health services
 - Not Applicable ((Have not received any support from AY since I joined)
 - Other (please specify)
25. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? *[Enumerator: read to the respondent and tick all that apply based on his answer]*
- Self awareness and behavior change
 - Business and family relationships
 - Goal setting and time management
 - Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA)
 - Entrepreneurship and business skills
 - Product packaging and formalization
 - Financial education/Financial management skills
 - Business communication
 - Groups and leadership
 - Record keeping in business
 - Marketing of products and services
 - Other training (please specify)

26. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? For each statement about change that I will read to you, please answer by saying “Yes” or “No” [Enumerator: Please read each statement to the respondent]

- a. Built my self esteem.
- b. I can negotiate better outcomes for myself
- c. Gender equity
- d. More income
- e. I have become a leader
- f. I have participated in community development activities
- g. I actively participate in decision making bodies/committees in my community
- h. I feel more respected
- i. I can now afford school fees
- j. I can now afford medical care
- k. I am empowered to make decisions about my life
- l. I have started a new business
- m. I make better life choices about my life
- n. Other (please list/mention)

27. Now I will read for you the changes you selected in the previous question. Please tell us how you feel about each one by using one of the following phrases: “Very dissatisfied”, “Dissatisfied” “Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied”, “Satisfied”, or “Very satisfied”. You have said that _____ [Enumerator: Read the respondent his/her answers from the previous question] how do you feel about that change?

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. Built my self esteem					
b. I can negotiate better outcomes for myself					
c. Gender equity					
d. More income					
e. I have become a leader					
f. I have participated in community development activities					
g. I actively participate in decision making bodies/committees in my community					
h. I feel more respected					
i. I can now afford school fees					
j. I can now afford medical care					
k. I am empowered to make decisions about my life					
l. I have started a new business					
m. I make better life choices about my life					
n. Other (please list/mention)					

28. Do you currently hold any leadership position in a decision-making body/ committee in your community (e.g. in your village/mtaa, ward, or district)? [Enumerator: If "No" skip to Q30]
- Yes
 - No

29. What position do you hold?

Text box: _____

30. How long have you held this position (in months)?

Text box: _____

31. Have you received support from another program apart from AY at any time during the last 3 years? [If "No" Skip to Q33]

- Yes
- No

32. If you have received support from other programs, please name the program(s)? [Enumerator: Three text boxes have been provided]

- Program 1 name _____
- Program 2 name _____
- Program 3 name _____

33. What kind of support did you receive from the program(s)? Please select all that apply

- Training
- Technical assistance/advice
- Business development services
- Start-up capital
- Expansion capital
- Market exposure
- Business to business
- Referral to health services
- Other support (please specify)

The following questions asks about items/assets you have acquired since starting your participation in the AY program/Last 3 years

34. Did you have access to land, or did you own land before you started participating in the AY program?

- Yes, owned by self
- Yes, accessed from others
- Yes, part owned by self, and part accessed from others
- No [Skip to Q36]

35. How many acres is the land you had access to? [Enumerator: Enter a numeric value only. Note: refer to acre - 70X70 square meters dimension].

- Owned by self _____
- Accessed from others _____

36. If only accessed land, who owned that land? [Enumerator: Provide answer in text box]

Answer: _____

37. Have you acquired/gained any new assets since the start of your participation in AY? [If No, skip to Question Q42]

- Yes
- No

38. Have you acquired any of the following assets in the period since the start of your participation in AY? Please select all that apply.
- Land
 - Farm(s)
 - Built a house/built houses
 - Motorcycle(s)
 - Bicycle(s)
 - Other domestic property [ask question 40]
39. How many acres is the land/farm you have acquired the period you have been participating in AY? [Enumerator: Ask if acquired “land” or “farm” in the previous question. Please enter numeric value only]
- Land (acres) _____
 - Farm(s) (acres) _____
40. What is the value of these assets in Tanzanian Shillings [Enumerator: ask based on responses from Q37 EXCEPT for “f. other domestic property”]?
- Land _____
 - Farm(s) _____
 - Built a house/built houses _____
 - Motorcycle(s) _____
 - Bicycle(s)
41. Please tell us which other property you have acquired apart from the above list [Enumerator: Ask if respondent selected “f. other domestic property” as one of his responses to Q38]
- Television Set
 - Radio
 - Telephone/mobile phone
 - Furniture (e.g. tables, chairs, sofas etc.)
 - Kitchen appliances
 - Sewing machine
 - Other (please specify)
42. What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings? [Enumerator: Ask based on responses to Q41. Please enter value in actual Tanzanian Shillings]
- Television Set: _____
 - Radio: _____
 - Telephone/mobile phone: _____
 - Furniture (e.g. tables, chairs, sofas etc.): _____
 - Kitchen appliances: _____
 - Other (please specify): _____
43. If you currently have access to land, how are you using that land?
- Agriculture – Maize production
 - Agriculture - Rice production
 - Horticulture
 - Agriculture - Livestock keeping including poultry
 - Agribusiness (Including value added activities such as processing, milling, etc.)
 - Non-agricultural business
 - Not applicable (currently have no access to land)
 - Other (please specify)
44. Are you a member of any youth group or Youth Savings and Loan Association? [If “No” skip to Q55]
- Yes
 - No

45. How many youth groups or Youth Savings and Loan Associations are you a member of? [Enumerator: Ask if “Yes in Q43]

Text box (numeric response only): _____

46. Please tell us the names of the groups you are a member of: [Enumerator: Up to 5 text boxes are provided. If respondent is a member of more than 5 groups, ask to list the most important 5 to which s/he is active member]

- a. Name of group 1: _____
- b. Name of group 2: _____
- c. Name of group 3: _____
- d. Name of group 4: _____
- e. Name of group 5: _____

47. What is the total number of members in each of the groups you are a member of? [Enumerator: ask based on response to the previous question about groups. Enter numeric value only]

- a. Number of members in group 1: _____
- b. Number of members in group 2: _____
- c. Number of members in group 3: _____
- d. Number of members in group 4: _____
- e. Number of members in group 5: _____

48. What are the main activities of the group(s)? [Enumerator: ask based on responses to the previous question]

- a. Group 1 main activity: _____
- b. Group 2 main activity: _____
- c. Group 3 main activity: _____
- d. Group 4 main activity: _____
- e. Group 5 main activity: _____

49. Are any of these groups started by you?

- a. Yes
- b. No

50. Has any of the group(s) (your group) received any loan(s) in the last 3 years? [Enumerator: ask based on group names provided by the respondent in the previous question]

Group Name	Yes	No
Group 1		
Group 2		
Group 3		
Group 4		
Group 5		

51. What is the source of the loan(s)? [Enumerator: ask based on “Yes” responses to Q49]

Group Name	Source of the Loan
Group 1	
Group 2	
Group 3	
Group 4	
Group 5	

52. How much is the loan received by the group in Tanzanian Shillings? [Enumerator: ask based on “Yes” responses to Q49]

Group Name	Amount of Loan in TZS (actual)
Group 1	
Group 2	
Group 3	
Group 4	
Group 5	

53. What is the reason the group did not/could not access a loan? [Enumerator: Ask based on “No” response to the question about group access to loans Q49]

Group Name	Reason for not accessing a loan
Group 1	
Group 2	
Group 3	
Group 4	
Group 5	

54. Has the group(s) received any other service(s) in the last 3 years (e.g. license, certificate of registration(s))?

	Yes	No
Group 1		
Group 2		
Group 3		
Group 4		
Group 5		

55. What is the source of the services the groups have received? [Enumerator ask based on responses to Q53 – only for groups that “have received other services”]

Group Name	Source of the Service [Organization or Institution providing the service]
Group 1	
Group 2	
Group 3	
Group 4	
Group 5	

56. Have you yourself accessed a loan during the time you have been enrolled in AY? [Enumerator: if “No” Skip to Q58]

- a. Yes
- b. No

57. What was the source of your loan?

1. Bank
2. Microfinance Institution

3. Local government fund for empowerment of youth, women and the people with disability
 4. Family member/Friend
 5. Other source (Please specify)
58. What did you use the loan for / what was your purpose in taking the loan?
- a. To start a business
 - b. Working capital for my business
 - c. Expansion capital for my business
 - d. Loan refinancing
 - e. Other (Please specify)
59. If you did not borrow/ take a loan, what was the reason? [Ask if "No" in Q55]
- a. Did not need a loan
 - b. Did not apply for a loan
 - c. Did not meet conditions/criteria to access the loan when I applied
 - d. Other (Please specify)
60. Did you train other youth/people the skills you have gained from AY? (select all that apply)
- a. Trained other youth
 - b. Trained other people (other than youth) [Ask Q64]
 - c. No, I did not train anyone [Skip to Q68]
61. How many people did you train? [Enumerator: Enter numeric value only. Ask based on responses in Q60 to those who selected "a" and/or "b"]
- a. Youth #: _____
 - b. Other people (other than youth) #: _____
62. What types of skills/topics did you cover in the training(s) with youth?
- a. Self awareness and behavior change
 - b. Business and family relationships
 - c. Goal setting and time management
 - d. Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA)
 - e. Entrepreneurship and business skills
 - f. Product packaging and formalization
 - g. Financial education/Financial management skills
 - h. Business communication
 - i. Groups and leadership
 - j. Record keeping in business
 - k. Marketing of products and services
 - l. Other training (please specify)
63. List dates of training for each respective topic you trained other youth [Enumerator: for each topic, please enter the date in the following format: MM/DD/YYYY. Note that the dates should fall between August 2017 and September 2020]
- a. Topic 1 training date: _____
 - b. Topic 2 training date: _____
 - c. Topic 3 training date: _____
 - d. Topic 4 training date: _____

64. Where (in which Geographic location) did you conduct the youth trainings? [Enumerator: Ask based on responses to Q61. Please tick the location based on the respondent's answer]

	District	Ward	Village
a. Topic 1:			
b. Topic 2:			
c. Topic 3:			
d. Topic 4:			

65. Which other people (other than youth) did you provide training to? [Enumerator: Up to 3 text boxes are provided to fill answers. Ask if respondent said "trained other people" – answered 59(b)]

- a. Other people description 1: _____
- b. Other people description 2: _____
- c. Other people description 3: _____

66. What skills/ topics did you cover in the training(s) for these other people?

- a. Self awareness and behavior change
- b. Business and family relationships
- c. Goal setting and time management
- d. Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA)
- e. Entrepreneurship and business skills
- f. Product packaging and formalization
- g. Financial education/Financial management skills
- h. Business communication
- i. Groups and leadership
- j. Record keeping in business
- k. Marketing of products and services
- l. Other training (please specify)

67. List dates of training for each respective topic you trained the other people [Enumerator: Ask based on responses to Q65. For each topic, please enter the date in the following format: MM/DD/YYYY]

- a. Training date for topic 1 (other group): _____
- b. Training date for topic 2 (other group): _____
- c. Training date for topic 3 (other group): _____
- d. Training date for topic 4 (other group): _____

68. Where (in which Geographic location) did you conduct the trainings for these other people? [Enumerator: Ask based on responses to Q65. Please tick the location based on the respondent's answer]

	District	Ward	Village
a. Other people skill/topic 1			
b. Other people skill/topic 3			
c. Other people skill/topic 3			
d. Other people skill/topic 4			

69. Have you provided any other support to others apart from training, using the skills you have gained during the period of your engagement with AY (e.g. built a house, to relative(s), etc.)?

- a. Yes
- b. No [Skip to Q74]

70. Please tell us the kinds of other support you have provided. [Enumerator: Up to 5 text boxes are provided only fill up to the number mentioned by the respondent]

- 1. Description of support 1: _____

2. Description of support 2: _____
3. Description of support 3: _____
4. Description of support 4: _____
5. Description of support 5: _____

71. Please give more explanations about the listed support you have provided: Why did you provide?
[Enumerator: read each item to the respondent based on response to previous question and type the response given to you for the item]

1. Listed support 1: _____
2. Listed support 2: _____
3. Listed support 3: _____
4. Listed support 4: _____
5. Listed support 5: _____

72. Please give more explanations about the listed support you have provided: what are the benefits?
[Enumerator: read each item to the respondent and type the response given to you for the item]

1. Listed support 1: _____
2. Listed support 2: _____
3. Listed support 3: _____
4. Listed support 4: _____
5. Listed support 5: _____

73. Please give more explanations about the listed support you have provided: who benefitted?
[Enumerator: read each item to the respondent and type the answer given to you for the item]

1. Listed support 1: _____
2. Listed support 2: _____
3. Listed support 3: _____
4. Listed support 4: _____
5. Listed support 5: _____

74. Please give more explanations about the listed support you have provided: when did they benefit?
[Enumerator: read each item to the respondent and type the response given to you for the item]

1. Listed support 1: _____
2. Listed support 2: _____
3. Listed support 3: _____
4. Listed support 4: _____
5. Listed support 5: _____

For the following questions, we would like to ask you to rate your level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the listed social, economic and financial factors/aspects of your life, which I will read to you. Please tell us if you are "Very dissatisfied", "Dissatisfied", "Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied", "Satisfied", "Very Satisfied".

75. How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? [Enumerator read each statement audibly. DO NOT READ "Don't Know" and "Not Applicable"]

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Don't know/ Unable to rate	Not applicable
a. Your ability to take care of family responsibilities?							
b. Control over your life?							
c. Your home or place where you live?							
d. Your job (something that covers your living expenses)?							
e. Your current income generating activities?							
f. The work opportunities available to you?							
g. Assets you have acquired/gained?							
h. Your business?							

76. How satisfied are you with the following financial aspects of your life? [Enumerator read each statement audibly. DO NOT READ "Don't Know" and "Not Applicable"]

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Don't know/ Unable to rate	Not applicable
a. The level of control you have over your money?							
b. Your ability to manage money you have recently earned?							
c. The amount of money you have?							
d. The amount of money you earn each month?							

For the following questions, we would like to ask you to rate the extent to which you are satisfied or dissatisfied with some aspects concerning your personal independence, which I will read to you. Please tell us if you are "Very dissatisfied", "Dissatisfied", "Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied", "Satisfied", "Very Satisfied".

77. How satisfied are you with the following aspects relating to your personal independence? [Enumerator read each statement audibly. DO NOT READ "Don't Know" and "Not Applicable"]

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Don't know/ Unable to rate	Not applicable
a. Skills you have gained from your participation in Advancing Youth?							
b. Achievement of personal goals? (for the past 2 years)							
c. Your life in general?							
d. Family size you have?							
e. Money for children's fees/ children's education expenses at school?							

For the following questions, we would like to ask you to rate the extent to which you are satisfied or dissatisfied with some aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle, which I will read to you. Please tell us if you are "Very dissatisfied", "Dissatisfied", "Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied", "Satisfied", "Very Satisfied".

78. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? [Enumerator read each statement audibly. DO NOT READ "Don't Know" and "Not Applicable"]

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Don't know/ Unable to rate	Not applicable
a. Food and nutritious products you eat?							
b. The health services you access/use?							
c. The clothing you wear?							
d. The way you spend your time?							
e. Your access to transport?							
f. How you are perceived by neighbors/relatives?							

	<i>Very dissatisfied</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Very satisfied</i>	<i>Don't know/ Unable to rate</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
g. How you are treated/respected by society/community?							
h. What and how others learn from you?							

For the following questions, we would like to request you to rate the extent of change you've had in the following skills and abilities due to your participation in AY. For each of the statements I will read to you, please respond using one of the following statements as it reflects your experience: "No change", "Very little change", "Some improvement", "High improvement"

79. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth:

	<i>No change</i>	<i>Very little improvement</i>	<i>Some improvement</i>	<i>High improvement</i>
a. Your technical skills				
b. Your financial skills				
c. Healthy life skills				
d. Sexual and reproductive health				
e. Awareness of how to avoid contracting communicable disease (HIV Aids, Malaria, COVID-19 etc.)				
f. Your ability to lead others?				
g. Your ability to solve problems				
h. Your ability to negotiate for better terms for yourself				

The following questions asks about changes you have experienced since you started participating in AY. We request you to rate changes by saying whether you agree or disagree to each of the statement I will read to you. Please respond using one of the following phrases: "Strongly disagree", "Disagree", "Neither disagree nor agree", "Agree", or "Strongly agree".

80. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements as they concern you since your participation in Advancing Youth?

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither disagree nor agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>
a. I can generate enough income					
b. I am capable of becoming a leader					
c. I have participated in community development activities					
d. I have the ability to afford school fees					
e. I have the ability to afford medical care					

For the following questions, we ask you to rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about your everyday psychosocial quality of life. For each statement I will read to you, please respond with one of the following phrases: "Strongly disagree", "Disagree", "Neither disagree nor agree", "Agree", or "Strongly agree".

81. These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them:

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither disagree nor agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>
a. I am able to make decisions about my life					
b. I feel good about myself					
c. I feel I am important to others					
d. I feel I have the same opportunities as others my age					
e. People treat me with respect					
f. I look forward to the future					
g. I feel safe in my neighborhood					

Final Respondent's Comments:

82. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Did not meet my expectations at all" and 5 is "Significantly exceeded my expectations". How would you rate the extent to which the AY program has met your expectations in the period you have been a participant?
1. Did not meet my expectations at all
 2. Met some of my expectations
 3. Fully met my expectations
 4. Exceeded my expectations
 5. Significantly exceeded my expectations
83. What is the reason for this response? [Enumerator: Ask based on respondent's answer to the previous question]
Text box: _____
84. What has been the most significant changes you've seen in your life since starting the AY activity?
Text box: _____
85. At the end, if you could tell us in one sentence how your life has changed since interaction with AY, what would you say?
Text box: _____
86. Are there any comments you wish to make about how the Advancing Youth program could be further improved or about this Survey? [Enumerator: If respondent has no comment, type "No further comments" the text box]
Text box additional comments about how to improve AY: _____
Text box comments about this survey: _____

Part 5: Administrative Pages [To be completed by the enumerator]

Record about the Interview

87. Interview commencement date and time [Enumerator: record the details below as appropriate]
- a. Same day (immediately) after parental consent was granted
 - b. Same day (self-consent)
 - c. Scheduled for a different time (same day)
 - d. Scheduled for a different day
88. Reason for parent's/guardian's refusal to proceed with the interview [Enumerator: If the parent/guardian refuses, please answer this question before you close the survey]
Text box: _____
89. Reason for respondent's refusal to participate in the interview [Enumerator: If respondent refuses, please fill this page before you end the survey]
Text box: _____
90. Date of completion of the Interview
Date: _____
91. Mobile phone number used to reach the respondent [Enumerator: this could be the parent's/guardian's or the respondent's phone. Please enter the data correctly]
Phone Number: _____
- End Page text [Custom Thank you – Enumerator to read to respondent after completion of survey]

Thank you for your participation in this interview. We really appreciate your contribution in the study!

ANNEX 3: CONFLICT OF INTEREST FORMS

DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Jacob Laden
Title	Evaluation Advisor
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago (Data for Development)
Assessment Position	Team Leader
Evaluation Award Number <i>(contract or another instrument)</i>	AID-OAA-I-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Assessed <i>(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)</i>	USAID/FTF AY Quality of Life Assessment
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 2. <i>Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.</i> 3. <i>Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.</i> 4. <i>Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 5. <i>Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 6. <i>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</i> 	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	JTL
Date	September 7, 2020

DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Bahati Tenga
Title	Evaluation Specialist
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago (Data for Development)
Assessment Position	Activity Manager and Core Team Member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or another instrument)	AID-OAA-I-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Assessed (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	USAID/ FTF AY Quality of Life Assessment
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	


I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	<i>Billah</i>
Date	September 10 th , 2020

DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Dr. Frank Phillipo Mwangole
Title	Senior Lecturer
Organization	University of Iringa (Uol)
Assessment Position	Subject Matter Expert Youth Livelihood and Education
Evaluation Award Number <i>(contract or another instrument)</i>	AID-OAA-I-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Assessed <i>(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)</i>	FTF AY Quality of Life Study
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	-Nil-
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 2. <i>Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.</i> 3. <i>Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.</i> 4. <i>Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 5. <i>Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 6. <i>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</i> 	I have no any potential conflict of interest with the item 1 to 6 presented in left hand side column


I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	24/11/2020

DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Rose Aiko
Title	Survey Specialist
Organization	NORC at the University of Chicago (Data for Development)
Assessment Position	Survey Supervisor – Team Member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or another instrument)	AID-OAA-I-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005
USAID Project(s) Assessed (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	USAID/ FTF AY Quality of Life Assessment
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 2. <i>Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.</i> 3. <i>Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.</i> 4. <i>Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 5. <i>Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i> 6. <i>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</i> 	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	October 25, 2020

ANNEX 4: SURVEY TABLES/RESULTS⁴⁰

AI: ASSESSMENT QUESTION I TABLES

AIA: ASSESSMENT QUESTION I.1 TABLES

Table AIA.1: Gender of Respondents (% of respondents)

AY Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	38.89	61.11	100.00
Mbeya	48.41	51.59	100.00
Zanzibar*	34.84	65.16	100.00
All Locations	42.34	57.66	100.00

Survey question: Q5. Respondent's Gender

Table AIA.2: Respondents' Age Profile (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Age Group/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 18 years	-	-	-	0.7	1.9	1.3	-	4.0	2.6	0.3	1.8	1.2
18-24 Years	20.2	26.5	24.1	19.7	32.1	26.1	27.8	35.6	32.9	21.4	31.1	27.0
25-34 Years	73.8	68.2	70.4	75.7	64.2	69.7	64.8	56.4	59.4	73.1	63.5	67.6
35 and above	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.9	1.9	2.9	7.4	4.0	5.2	5.2	3.5	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q15. How old are you?

Table AIA.3: Respondents' Education Level

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Education Level/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	39.3	47.7	44.4	25.7	30.2	28	16.7	6.9	10.3	27.9	30.1	29.2
Secondary O' Level	46.4	41.7	43.5	57.9	53.1	55.4	57.4	73.3	67.7	54.5	54.4	54.5
Secondary A' Level	1.2	1.5	1.4	2	1.2	1.6	1.9	-	0.6	1.7	1	1.3
Post-secondary Certificate	3.6	1.5	2.3	3.3	4.9	4.1	5.6	2	3.2	3.8	3	3.4
Diploma	4.8	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.6	8.9	7.7	4.1	5.3	4.8
Advanced Diploma	1.2	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	-	0.6	1	1	1

⁴⁰ Analyses for Zanzibar are inclusive of Pemba and Unguja Islands.

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Education Level/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Degree	2.4	0.8	1.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	7.4	5.9	6.5	4.1	3.5	3.8
Master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	0.3	0.1
Post Graduate Diploma	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.1
Other (please specify)*	1.2	-	0.5	2.6	1.9	2.2	3.7	2	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Other (please specify) – include Never attended school (2); did not finish primary school (1); did not finish secondary school (6); and currently in college but not completed (3)

Survey question: Q16. What is the highest level of education you have attained?

Table A1A.4: Respondents' Marital Status (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Marital Status/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never married/single	28.6	37.1	33.8	33.6	50	42	53.7	43.6	47.1	35.9	44.1	40.6
Married	67.9	59.8	63	64.5	39.5	51.6	42.6	54.5	50.3	61.4	50.1	54.9
Separated	2.4	3	2.8	2	6.2	4.1	3.7	1	1.9	2.4	3.8	3.2
Divorced	1.2	-	0.5	-	1.9	1	-	1	0.6	0.3	1	0.7
Widowed	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.3	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q17. What's your marital status?

Table A1A.5: Respondents' Employment Status (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Employment Status/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed/looking for job	3.6	6.1	5.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	7.4	9.9	9	4.5	6.1	5.4
Employed (full time)	2.4	3	2.8	3.9	0.6	2.2	14.8	6.9	9.7	5.5	3	4.1
Employed (part time)	7.1	3.8	5.1	5.3	1.2	3.2	13	5.9	8.4	7.2	3.3	5
Self-employed (own business or family business)	85.7	86.4	86.1	86.8	93.8	90.4	63	76.2	71.6	82.1	86.8	84.8
Other (please specify)	1.2	0.8	0.9	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	1	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q20. What is your current employment status?

Table AIA.6: Respondents' Employment Industry (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Industry/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture – maize production	11.9	13.6	13	5.3	4.9	5.1	-	-	-	6.2	6.6	6.4
Agriculture – rice production	4.8	3	3.7	7.9	6.8	7.3	3.7	1	1.9	6.2	4.1	5
Horticulture	20.2	6.1	11.6	7.2	7.4	7.3	-	5	3.2	9.7	6.3	7.7
Agriculture – livestock keeping including poultry	13.1	12.9	13	11.2	4.3	7.6	5.6	-	1.9	10.7	6.1	8
Agribusiness (Including value added activities such as processing, milling, etc.)	13.1	26.5	21.3	16.4	24.1	20.4	11.1	2	5.2	14.5	19.2	17.2
Non-agricultural business	16.7	14.4	15.3	24.3	27.2	25.8	24.1	35.6	31.6	22.1	25.1	23.8
Other (please specify)*	16.7	17.4	17.1	25	21.6	23.2	50	46.5	47.7	27.2	26.6	26.9
Not applicable (participant is unemployed)	3.6	6.1	5.1	2.6	3.7	3.2	5.6	9.9	8.4	3.4	6.1	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Most are in other agricultural activities.

Survey question: Q21. [If not unemployed/looking for job] In which Industry are you employed/self-employed?

Table AIA.7: Starting Capital Value in Tanzanian Shillings – Participants in Own or Family Business Only (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Value/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 Million Shillings	95.8	100.0	98.4	93.2	98.7	96.1	91.2	98.7	96.4	93.7	99.1	96.9
1 Million and 4.999 Million Shillings	4.2	0.0	1.6	6.8	1.3	3.9	8.8	1.3	3.6	6.3	0.9	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q22. [If you are self-employed in own or family business] How big is your/your family business based on the initial/start-up capital value in Tanzanian Shillings?

Table AIA.8: Participants' Holding Leadership Positions

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	47.6	35.6	40.3	49.3	35.8	42.4	40.7	32.7	35.5	47.2	34.9	40.1
No	52.4	64.4	59.7	50.7	64.2	57.6	59.3	67.3	64.5	52.8	65.1	59.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q28. Do you currently hold any leadership position in a decision-making body/ committee in your community (e.g., in your village/mtaa, ward, or district)?

Table AIA.9: Average Duration the Participants, Have Been Holding Their Leadership Positions (in months)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Duration/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-6 Months	23.1	34.0	29.1	22.7	33.3	27.3	13.6	34.4	25.9	21.3	33.8	27.6
7-12 Months	23.1	17.0	19.8	29.3	19.3	25.0	31.8	25.0	27.8	27.9	19.9	23.9
13-24 Months	20.5	25.5	23.3	18.7	22.8	20.5	13.6	15.6	14.8	18.4	22.1	20.2
25-36 Months	20.5	12.8	16.3	17.3	14.0	15.9	31.8	9.4	18.5	20.6	12.5	16.5
More than 36 Months	12.8	10.6	11.6	12.0	10.5	11.4	9.1	15.6	13.0	11.8	11.8	11.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q30. [If "Yes" in Q28] How long have you held this position (in months)?

Table AIA.10: Membership in Youth Groups or Youth Savings and Loan Associations (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	72.6	81.8	78.2	94.1	90.7	92.4	66.7	77.2	73.5	82.8	84.3	83.6
No	27.4	18.2	21.8	5.9	9.3	7.6	33.3	22.8	26.5	17.2	15.7	16.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q44. Are you a member of any youth group or Youth Savings and Loan Association?

Table AIA.11: Number of Youth Groups of Which the Youth is a Member (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Number of Groups/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not a member of any Youth Group	27.4	18.2	21.8	5.9	9.3	7.6	33.3	22.8	26.5	17.2	15.7	16.4
1 Youth Group	54.8	51.5	52.8	53.9	43.2	48.4	44.4	61.4	55.5	52.4	50.6	51.4
2 Youth Groups	16.7	25	21.8	30.3	35.2	32.8	16.7	12.9	14.2	23.8	26.1	25.1
3 Youth Groups	1.2	4.5	3.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	1.9	1	1.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
4 Youth Groups	-	-	-	0.7	3.1	1.9	3.7	2	2.6	1	1.8	1.5
More than 4 Youth Groups	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q45. [If "Yes" in Q44] How many youth groups or Youth Savings and Loan Associations are you a member of?

Table AIA.12: Whether Members of Youth Groups Are Founders of the in Which Groups They Are Members (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	39.3	28.7	32.5	46.9	42.2	44.5	36.1	25.6	28.9	43.3	33.9	37.9
No	60.7	71.3	67.5	53.1	57.8	55.5	63.9	74.4	71.1	56.7	66.1	62.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

N= 573 (Members of Youth Groups)

Survey question: Q49. [If “Yes” in Q44] Are any of these groups started by you?

Table AIA.13: Access to Land Before Joining AY: Owned by Self (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	26.2	23.5	24.5	28.3	14.8	21.3	13.0	4.0	7.1	24.8	14.9	19.1
No	73.8	76.5	75.5	71.7	85.2	78.7	87.0	96.0	92.9	75.2	85.1	80.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q34a. Did you have access to land before you started participating in the AY program? Yes, owned by self.

Table AIA.14: Access to Land Before Joining AY: Accessed From Other (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	29.8	18.2	22.7	8.6	19.1	14.0	27.8	12.9	18.1	18.3	17.2	17.7
No	70.2	81.8	77.3	91.4	80.9	86.0	72.2	87.1	81.9	81.7	82.8	82.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q34b. Did you have access to land before you started participating in the AY program? Yes, from others.

Table AIA.15: Average Size of Land Accessed by Respondents Before Joining AY: Owned by Self (number of acres)

AY Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	1.8	1.26	1.5
Mbeya	2.4	0.5	1.51
Zanzibar	0.77	0.23	0.51
All Locations	1.96	0.79	1.38

Survey Question: Q35a. [If “Yes” in Q34a] How many acres is the land you had access to? Owned by self.

Table AIA.16: Average Size of Land Accessed by Respondents Before Joining AY: Accessed From Others (number of acres)

AY Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	2	1.1	1.53
Mbeya	0.83	1.08	0.95
Zanzibar	1.8	1.2	1.5528
All locations	1.4	1.1	1.27

Survey Question: Q35b. [If “Yes” in Q34b] How many acres is the land you had access to? Accessed from others.

AIB: ASSESSMENT QUESTION 1.2 TABLES

Table AIB.1: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Personal Self Esteem (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	96.4	96.2	96.3	96.7	98.1	97.5	96.3	98.0	97.4	96.6	97.5	97.1
No	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.3	1.9	2.5	3.7	2.0	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26a. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? Built my self esteem.

Table AIB.2: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Ability to Negotiate Better Outcomes for Oneself (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	95.2	97.0	96.3	96.1	96.9	96.5	87.0	96.0	92.9	94.1	96.7	95.6
No	4.8	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.5	13.0	4.0	7.1	5.9	3.3	4.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26b. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I can negotiate better outcomes for myself.

Table AIB.3: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Gender Equity (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	91.7	89.4	90.3	93.4	85.8	89.5	92.6	84.2	87.1	92.8	86.6	89.2
No	8.3	10.6	9.7	6.6	14.2	10.5	7.4	15.8	12.9	7.2	13.4	10.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26c. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? Gender Equity

Table AIB.4: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: More Income (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	91.7	84.8	87.5	89.5	84.0	86.6	75.9	77.2	76.8	87.6	82.5	84.7
No	8.3	15.2	12.5	10.5	16.0	13.4	24.1	22.8	23.2	12.4	17.5	15.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26d. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? More income

Table AIB.5: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Average Monthly Income (TZS) Before and After Participation in AY by Location and Gender⁴¹

	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Average income before joining AY	96,324	48,200	66,570	84,499	49,619	66,571	125,889	44,156	69,522
Average current income	264,437	148,670	192,860	257,763	130,408	192,304	435,139	106,963	285,646
Change in average income	168,113	100,470	126,290	173,264	80,789	125,733	309,250	62,806	216,125
Number of observations*	71	115	186	139	147	286	36	80	116

Survey question: Q23: What is your current monthly income in Tanzanian Shillings, and what was it before you started participating in AY?

Table AIB.6: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Has Become a Leader (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	64.3	62.9	63.4	67.8	62.3	65.0	64.8	50.5	55.5	66.2	59.5	62.3
No	35.7	37.1	36.6	32.2	37.7	35.0	35.2	49.5	44.5	33.8	40.5	37.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26e. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I have become a leader.

⁴¹ Incomes are self-reported and while the surveyors have high confidence in the current income levels, there is most likely recall bias in the average income before joining AY, given that survey respondents were asked to recall their monthly incomes up to three years ago. However, without a baseline, this was the best option. We are confident in the trend of increased income and income disparities between male and females, as confirmed with the trends and assets. Thus we request focusing on the trends not the hard numbers.

Table AIB.7: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Participates in Community Development Activities (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	92.9	84.8	88.0	88.8	87.0	87.9	68.5	71.3	70.3	86.2	82.3	83.9
No	7.1	15.2	12.0	11.2	13.0	12.1	31.5	28.7	29.7	13.8	17.7	16.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26f. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I have participated in community development activities.

Table AIB.8: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Actively Participates in Decision-Making Bodies in the Community (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	83.3	77.3	79.6	83.6	79.0	81.2	63.0	54.5	57.4	79.7	72.2	75.3
No	16.7	22.7	20.4	16.4	21.0	18.8	37.0	45.5	42.6	20.3	27.8	24.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26g. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I actively participate in decision making bodies/committees in my community.

Table AIB.9: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Feels More Respected (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	95.2	96.2	95.8	90.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.1	90.3	92.1	92.4	92.3
No	4.8	3.8	4.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.9	9.7	7.9	7.6	7.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26h. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I feel more respected.

Table AIB.10: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Can Now Afford School Fees (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	77.4	79.5	78.7	74.3	76.5	75.5	66.7	55.4	59.4	73.8	72.2	72.8
No	22.6	20.5	21.3	25.7	23.5	24.5	33.3	44.6	40.6	26.2	27.8	27.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26i. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I can now afford school fees.

Table AIB.11: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Can Now Afford Medical Care (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	81.0	90.2	86.6	86.2	87.0	86.6	55.6	63.4	60.6	79.0	82.0	80.7
No	19.0	9.8	13.4	13.8	13.0	13.4	44.4	36.6	39.4	21.0	18.0	19.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26j. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I can now afford Medical care.

Table AIB.12: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Feels empowered to make decisions about one's life (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	95.2	93.2	94.0	94.1	96.3	95.2	79.6	88.1	85.2	91.7	93.2	92.6
No	4.8	6.8	6.0	5.9	3.7	4.8	20.4	11.9	14.8	8.3	6.8	7.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26k. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I am empowered to make decisions about my life.

Table AIB.13: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Have Started a Business (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	54.8	58.3	56.9	61.8	61.1	61.5	48.1	51.5	50.3	57.2	57.7	57.5
No	45.2	41.7	43.1	38.2	38.9	38.5	51.9	48.5	49.7	42.8	42.3	42.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26l. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I have started a new business.

Table AIB.14: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Makes Better Life Choices (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	94.0	96.2	95.4	98.0	97.5	97.8	90.7	92.1	91.6	95.5	95.7	95.6
No	6.0	3.8	4.6	2.0	2.5	2.2	9.3	7.9	8.4	4.5	4.3	4.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q26m. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? I make better life choices about my life.

Table AIB.15: Change Experienced by Participant Since Joining AY: Other Change (please specify) (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	15.5	3.8	8.3	8.6	9.3	8.9	5.6	1.0	2.6	10.0	5.3	7.3
No	84.5	96.2	91.7	91.4	90.7	91.1	94.4	99.0	97.4	90.0	94.7	92.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: % of respondents with an entry for other change

Survey question: Q26n. Have you experienced any of the following changes, that I will read to you, individually, or at household level since the start of your participation in the AY program? Other change (please specify)

Table AIB.16: Satisfaction With Change Experienced: Personal Self Esteem (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.2	-	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9
Dissatisfied	-	2.4	1.4	3.4	1.9	2.6	-	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.6
Satisfied	53.1	52.8	52.9	37.4	48.4	43.1	59.6	53.5	55.6	46.1	51.2	49.0
Very satisfied	45.7	43.3	44.2	57.8	47.8	52.6	38.5	44.4	42.4	50.7	45.5	47.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27a [If "Yes" in Q26(a)] How do you feel about this change? Built my self esteem.

Table AIB.17: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Can Negotiate for Better Outcomes for Oneself (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.3	1.6	1.4	-	0.6	0.3	4.3	3.1	3.5	1.1	1.6	1.4
Dissatisfied	-	2.3	1.4	0.7	-	0.3	-	4.1	2.8	0.4	1.8	1.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	-	-	0.7	1.9	1.3	2.1	-	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Satisfied	61.3	53.9	56.7	43.2	51.0	47.2	48.9	53.6	52.1	49.5	52.6	51.3
Very satisfied	37.5	42.2	40.4	55.5	46.5	50.8	44.7	39.2	41.0	48.4	43.2	45.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27b. [If "Yes" in Q26(b)] How do you feel about this change? I can negotiate better outcomes for myself.

Table AIB.18: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Gender Equity (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dissatisfied	3.9	5.1	4.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	10.0	3.5	5.9	4.1	3.5	3.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.1	2.0	-	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Satisfied	57.1	55.1	55.9	50.7	69.1	59.8	66.0	72.9	70.4	55.4	65.2	60.9
Very satisfied	39.0	38.1	38.5	44.4	28.1	36.3	22.0	23.5	23.0	38.7	30.4	34.0
Missing	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27c. [If “Yes” in Q26c] How do you feel about this change? Gender Equity

Table AIB.19: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: More Income (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	4.5	2.6	5.9	3.7	4.8	2.4	7.7	5.9	3.5	4.9	4.3
Dissatisfied	9.1	8.0	8.5	8.1	5.9	7.0	24.4	11.5	16.0	11.0	8.0	9.3
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	2.7	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.4	1.2	2.8	2.1
Satisfied	62.3	55.4	58.2	49.3	52.2	50.7	48.8	50.0	49.6	53.1	52.8	52.9
Very satisfied	27.3	29.5	28.6	35.3	33.1	34.2	19.5	26.9	24.4	30.3	30.4	30.3
Missing	1.3	-	0.5	-	2.9	1.5	2.4	-	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27d. [If “Yes” in Q26d.] How do you feel about this change? More Income

Table AIB.20: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Has Become a Leader (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	1.2	0.7	-	2.0	1.0	-	2.0	1.2	-	1.7	0.9
Dissatisfied	5.6	1.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	3.5
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.5	-	2.0	1.2	-	0.9	0.5
Satisfied	55.6	55.4	55.5	38.8	49.5	44.1	34.3	41.2	38.4	42.7	49.8	46.6
Very satisfied	38.9	41.0	40.1	56.3	44.6	50.5	57.1	49.0	52.3	51.6	44.3	47.5
Missing	-	1.2	0.7	1.9	-	1.0	2.9	-	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27e. [If “Yes” in Q26e.] How do you feel about this change? I have become a leader.

Table AIB.21: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Participates in Community Development Activities (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	-	-	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.7	-	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.0
Dissatisfied	7.7	1.8	4.2	2.2	2.8	2.5	10.8	6.9	8.3	5.2	3.4	4.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7
Satisfied	52.6	57.1	55.3	43.7	49.6	46.7	56.8	56.9	56.9	48.4	53.8	51.5
Very satisfied	39.7	40.2	40.0	51.1	45.4	48.2	29.7	34.7	33.0	44.4	41.2	42.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27f. [If “Yes” in Q26f.] How do you feel about this change? I have participated in community development activities.

Table AIB.22: Satisfaction With Change Experienced: Participates in Decision-Making Bodies in the Community (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.4	3.9	2.9	-	3.1	1.6	5.9	5.5	5.6	1.3	3.9	2.7
Dissatisfied	2.9	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.3	3.5	8.8	7.3	7.9	4.8	4.2	4.5
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.9	-	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.4
Satisfied	54.3	57.8	56.4	52.0	52.3	52.2	55.9	56.4	56.2	53.2	55.1	54.3
Very satisfied	40.0	32.4	35.5	40.9	41.4	41.2	26.5	30.9	29.2	38.5	36.1	37.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27g. [If “Yes” in Q26g.] How do you feel about this change? I actively participate in decision-making bodies/committees in my community.

Table AIB.23: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Feels More Respected (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.9
Dissatisfied	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.6
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	1.6	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.4	4.1	-	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3
Satisfied	47.5	55.1	52.2	43.5	44.2	43.9	38.8	45.1	42.9	43.8	48.2	46.4
Very satisfied	50.0	40.9	44.4	52.9	51.0	51.9	53.1	52.7	52.9	52.1	47.9	49.7
Missing	1.3	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27h. [If “Yes” in Q26h.] How do you feel about this change? I feel more respected.

Table AIB.24: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Can Now Afford School Fees (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	-	3.6	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.0
Dissatisfied	4.6	3.8	4.1	6.2	3.2	4.6	8.3	10.7	9.8	6.1	4.9	5.4
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	1.9	1.2	0.9	4.0	2.5	5.6	-	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.0
Satisfied	66.2	59.0	61.8	52.2	52.4	52.3	61.1	62.5	62.0	57.9	56.8	57.3
Very satisfied	29.2	32.4	31.2	38.9	38.7	38.8	22.2	21.4	21.7	33.2	33.0	33.1
Missing	-	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.8	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27i. [If “Yes” in Q26i.] How do you feel about this change? I can now afford school fees.

Table AIB.25: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Can Now Afford Medical Care (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.5	4.2	3.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	10.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
Dissatisfied	1.5	1.7	1.6	5.3	4.3	4.8	10.0	6.3	7.4	4.8	3.7	4.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	2.5	1.6	0.8	2.8	1.8	6.7	3.1	4.3	1.3	2.8	2.2
Satisfied	58.8	65.5	63.1	54.2	56.0	55.1	60.0	59.4	59.6	56.3	60.2	58.6
Very satisfied	36.8	26.1	29.9	37.4	35.5	36.4	13.3	26.6	22.3	34.1	30.2	31.8
Missing	1.5	-	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27j. [If “Yes” in Q26j.] How do you feel about this change? I can now afford medical care.

Table AIB.26: Satisfaction With Change Experienced: Feels Empowered to Make Decisions About One’s Life (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.8	-	0.3	0.2
Dissatisfied	-	1.6	1.0	1.4	3.2	2.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	1.5	3.0	2.4
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	0.8	0.5	1.4	-	0.7	-	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Satisfied	55.0	56.9	56.2	35.0	43.6	39.5	34.9	59.6	51.5	41.0	51.9	47.3
Very satisfied	45.0	40.7	42.4	62.2	52.6	57.2	60.5	33.7	42.4	56.8	44.0	49.4
Missing	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27k. [If “Yes” in Q26k.] How do you feel about this change? I am empowered to make decisions about my life.

Table AIB.27: Satisfaction With Change Experienced: Has Started a New Business (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.2	-	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	-	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
Dissatisfied	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	5.1	5.7	-	7.7	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	1.3	0.8	2.1	4.0	3.1	-	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.0
Satisfied	56.5	51.9	53.7	40.4	34.3	37.3	61.5	59.6	60.3	48.2	46.1	47.0
Very satisfied	34.8	40.3	38.2	50.0	53.5	51.8	38.5	28.8	32.1	44.0	43.4	43.7
Missing	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27l. [If "Yes" in Q26l.] How do you feel about this change? I have started a new business.

Table AIB.28: Satisfaction With Change Experienced: Makes Better Life Choices (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.3	2.4	1.9	-	0.6	0.3	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.1
Dissatisfied	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.0	0.6	1.3	-	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.9
Satisfied	59.5	55.1	56.8	36.9	50.6	44.0	46.9	53.8	51.4	45.1	52.9	49.6
Very satisfied	36.7	36.2	36.4	59.7	46.2	52.8	49.0	40.9	43.7	51.3	41.5	45.6
Missing	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27m [If "Yes" in Q26m.] How do you feel about this change? I make better life choices about my life.

Table AIB.29: Satisfaction with Change Experienced: Other Change Experienced (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dissatisfied	7.7	-	5.6	-	6.7	3.6	-	-	-	3.4	4.8	4.0
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	-	-	7.7	-	3.6	-	-	-	3.4	-	2.0
Satisfied	30.8	60.0	38.9	38.5	26.7	32.1	66.7	100.0	75.0	37.9	38.1	38.0
Very satisfied	61.5	40.0	55.6	53.8	66.7	60.7	33.3	-	25.0	55.2	57.1	56.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q27m [If "Yes" in Q26m.] How do you feel about this change? Other change

Table AIB.30: Participant Has Acquired New Assets Since Joining AY (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Yes	68.9	89.3	76.9	75.9	83.6	79.6	49.5	53.7	51.0	66.8	79.7	72.3
No	31.1	10.7	23.1	24.1	16.4	20.4	50.5	46.3	49.0	33.2	20.3	27.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q37. Have you acquired/gained any new assets since the start of your participation in AY?

Table AIB.31: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Land (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Yes	45.2	27.3	34.3	38.8	22.8	30.6	14.8	4.0	7.7	36.2	19.5	26.6
No	44.0	41.7	42.6	44.7	53.1	49.0	38.9	45.5	43.2	43.4	47.3	45.7
Not applicable	10.7	31.1	23.1	16.4	24.1	20.4	46.3	50.5	49.0	20.3	33.2	27.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q38a. [If "Yes" in Q37] Have you acquired any of the following assets in the period since the start of your participation in AY? Land

Table AIB.32: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Farm(s) (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Yes	39.3	25.0	30.6	34.9	22.8	28.7	3.7	2.0	2.6	30.3	18.2	23.4
No	50.0	43.9	46.3	48.7	53.1	51.0	50.0	47.5	48.4	49.3	48.6	48.9
Not applicable	10.7	31.1	23.1	16.4	24.1	20.4	46.3	50.5	49.0	20.3	33.2	27.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q38b. [If "Yes" in Q37] Have you acquired any of the following assets in the period since the start of your participation in AY? Acquired farm(s)

Table AIB.33: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Built a House/Built Houses (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Yes	45.2	22.7	31.5	32.2	15.4	23.6	20.4	7.9	12.3	33.8	15.9	23.5
No	44.0	46.2	45.4	51.3	60.5	56.1	33.3	41.6	38.7	45.9	50.9	48.8
Not applicable	10.7	31.1	23.1	16.4	24.1	20.4	46.3	50.5	49.0	20.3	33.2	27.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q38c. [If "Yes" in Q37] Have you acquired any of the following assets in the period since the start of your participation in AY? Built a house/built houses.

Table AIB.34: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Motorcycle (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	32.1	10.6	19.0	16.4	1.9	8.9	7.4	2.0	3.9	19.3	4.8	10.9
No	57.1	58.3	57.9	67.1	74.1	70.7	46.3	47.5	47.1	60.3	62.0	61.3
Not applicable	10.7	31.1	23.1	16.4	24.1	20.4	46.3	50.5	49.0	20.3	33.2	27.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q38d. [If “Yes” in Q37] Have you acquired any of the following assets in the period since the start of your participation in AY? Motorcycle

Table AIB.35: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Bicycle(s) (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	34.5	15.2	22.7	44.1	22.2	32.8	24.1	3.0	10.3	37.6	14.9	24.5
No	54.8	53.8	54.2	39.5	53.7	46.8	29.6	46.5	40.6	42.1	51.9	47.7
Not applicable	10.7	31.1	23.1	16.4	24.1	20.4	46.3	50.5	49.0	20.3	33.2	27.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q38e. [If “Yes” in Q37] Have you acquired any of the following assets in the period since the start of your participation in AY? Bicycle

Table AIB.36: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Other Domestic Property (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	81	60.6	68.5	72.4	66	69.1	46.3	44.6	45.2	70	58.7	63.5
No	8.3	8.3	8.3	11.2	9.9	10.5	7.4	5	5.8	9.7	8.1	8.8
Not applicable	10.7	31.1	23.1	16.4	24.1	20.4	46.3	50.5	49	20.3	33.2	27.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: q38f. [If “Yes” in Q37] Have you acquired any of the following assets in the period since the start of your participation in AY? Other domestic property.

Table AIB.37: New Assets Acquired – Average Size of Land Acquired (in acres)

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	0.95	1.2	1.08
Mbeya	0.7	0.7	0.69
Zanzibar	1.4	0.4	1.03
All Locations	0.81	0.96	0.87

Survey Question: Q39a. [If “Yes” in Q38a]. How many acres is the land/farm you have acquired in the period you have been participating in AY? Land

Table AIB.38: New Assets Acquired – Average Size of Farm Acquired (in acres)

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	1.5	1.8	1.6
Mbeya	1.4	1.7	1.5
Zanzibar	2.5	1.0	1.8
All Locations	1.42	1.74	1.56

Survey Question: Q39b. [If “Yes” in Q38b] How many acres is the land/farm you have acquired in the period you have been participating in AY? Farms(s)

Table AIB.39: New Assets Acquired – Average Value of Acquired Assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Land

AY Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	689,737	571,389	632,162
Mbeya	2,292,712	1,168,919	1,859,583
Zanzibar	2,750,000	537,500	2,012,500
All Locations	1,747,429	856,753	1,370,604

Survey question: Q40a. [If “Yes” in Q38a] What is the value of these assets in Tanzanian Shillings? Land

Table AIB.40: New assets Acquired - average value of acquired assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Farm(s)

AY Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	724,091	412,121	568,106
Mbeya	2,105,094	1,117,568	1,699,111
Zanzibar	5,000,000	135,000	2,567,500
All Locations	1,653,011	766,944	1,254,281

Survey question: Q40b. [If “Yes” in Q38b] What is the value of these assets in Tanzanian Shillings? Farm(s)

Table AIB.41: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Other Domestic Property – Television Set (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	34.5	21.2	26.4	36.2	25.9	30.9	25.9	9.9	15.5	33.8	20.3	26.0
No	46.4	39.4	42.1	36.2	40.1	38.2	20.4	34.7	29.7	36.2	38.5	37.5
Not applicable	19.0	39.4	31.5	27.6	34.0	30.9	53.7	55.4	54.8	30.0	41.3	36.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q41a. [If “Yes” in Q38f] Please tell us which other property you have acquired apart from the above list? Television set

Table AIB.42: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Other Domestic Property – Radio (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	56.0	34.8	43.1	49.3	34.0	41.4	22.2	10.9	14.8	46.2	28.4	35.9
No	25.0	25.8	25.5	23.0	32.1	27.7	24.1	33.7	30.3	23.8	30.4	27.6
Not applicable	19.0	39.4	31.5	27.6	34.0	30.9	53.7	55.4	54.8	30.0	41.3	36.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q41b. [If “Yes” in Q38f] Please tell us which other property you have acquired apart from the above list? Radio

Table AIB.43: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Other Domestic Property – Telephone/Phone (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	64.3	38.6	48.6	55.3	45.7	50.3	35.2	17.8	23.9	54.1	36.2	43.8
No	16.7	22.0	19.9	17.1	20.4	18.8	11.1	26.7	21.3	15.9	22.5	19.7
Not applicable	19.0	39.4	31.5	27.6	34.0	30.9	53.7	55.4	54.8	30.0	41.3	36.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q41c. [If “Yes” in Q38f] Please tell us which other property you have acquired apart from the above list? Telephone/Mobile Phone

Table AIB.44: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Other Domestic Property – Furniture (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	60.7	38.6	47.2	52.0	39.5	45.5	16.7	12.9	14.2	47.9	32.4	39.0
No	20.2	22.0	21.3	20.4	26.5	23.6	29.6	31.7	31.0	22.1	26.3	24.5
Not applicable	19.0	39.4	31.5	27.6	34.0	30.9	53.7	55.4	54.8	30.0	41.3	36.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q41d. [If “Yes” in Q38f] Please tell us which other property you have acquired apart from the above list? Furniture

Table AIB.45: New Assets Acquired since Joining AY: Other Domestic Property – Kitchen Appliances (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All respondents		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	54.8	44.7	48.6	42.1	51.2	46.8	14.8	22.8	20.0	40.7	41.8	41.3
No	26.2	15.9	19.9	30.3	14.8	22.3	31.5	21.8	25.2	29.3	17.0	22.2
Not applicable	19.0	39.4	31.5	27.6	34.0	30.9	53.7	55.4	54.8	30.0	41.3	36.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Question: Q41e. [If “Yes” in Q38f] Please tell us which other property you have acquired apart from the above list? Kitchen Appliances

Table AIB.46: New Assets Acquired Since Joining AY: Other Domestic Property – Sewing Machine (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	6.0	6.8	6.5	4.6	8.0	6.4	3.7	12.9	9.7	4.8	8.9	7.2
No	75.0	53.8	62.0	67.8	58.0	62.7	42.6	31.7	35.5	65.2	49.9	56.4
Not applicable	19.0	39.4	31.5	27.6	34.0	30.9	53.7	55.4	54.8	30.0	41.3	36.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Question: Q41f. [If “Yes” in Q38f] Please tell us which other property you have acquired apart from the above list? Sewing Machine

Table AIB.47: Average Value of Respondent’s Acquired Assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Television Set

AY Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	484,828	256,071	372,456
Mbeya	268,909	291,476	278,680
Zanzibar	279,286	196,000	244,583

Survey Question: Q.42(a) [If “Yes” in Q41(a)] What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings? Television Set

Table AIB.48: Average Value of Respondent’s Acquired Assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Radio

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	120,532	93,130	106,978
Mbeya	103,360	130,545	114,862
Zanzibar	57,417	75,273	65,957

Survey Question: Q.42(b) [If “Yes” in Q41(b)] What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings? Radio

Table AIB.49: Average Value of Respondent’s Acquired Assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Telephone/Mobile Phone

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	108,370	79,118	94,162
Mbeya	132,357	133,662	132,968
Zanzibar	276,842	159,722	219,865

Survey Question: Q 42c [If Yes in q41c] What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings? Telephone/mobile phone

Table AIB:50 Average Value of Respondent’s Acquired Assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Furniture (e.g., tables, chairs, sofas, etc.)

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	546,294	292,961	419,627
Mbeya	327,013	367,281	345,035
Zanzibar	915,000	888,846	899,545

Survey Question: Q 42d. [If Yes in q41d.] What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings?

Table AIB.51: Average Value of Respondent's Acquired Assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Kitchen Appliances

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	280,174	100,465	179,952
Mbeya	133,843	123,807	128,177
Zanzibar	870,000	170,587	351,080

Survey Question: Q42e. [If Yes in q41e.] What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings? Kitchen Appliances

Table AIB.52: Average Value of Respondent's Acquired Assets in Tanzanian Shillings: Sewing Machines

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	277,000	234,444	249,643
Mbeya	304,286	253,846	271,500
Zanzibar	200,000	253,846	246,667

Survey Question: Q42f. [If Yes in q41f.] What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings? Sewing Machine

Table AIB.53: Average Value of Respondent's Assets in Tanzanian Shillings Acquired- Other Assets

Location	Male	Female	All Respondents
Iringa	508,913	254,120	376,208
Mbeya	901,264	291,744	614,790
Zanzibar	1,398,900	942,318	1,085,000

Survey Question: Q42g. [If "Yes" in q41g.] What is the value of these other assets that you have acquired in Tanzanian Shillings? Other assets

Table AIB.54: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspects of Life: Ability to Take Care of Family Responsibilities (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.4	4.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	5.6	6.9	6.5	3.8	5.1	4.5
Dissatisfied	11.9	8.4	9.8	10.5	11.1	10.8	29.6	27.7	28.4	14.5	14.5	14.5
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	0.8	0.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.7	2	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9
Satisfied	56	58.8	57.7	55.9	59.3	57.6	40.7	50.5	47.1	53.1	56.9	55.3
Very satisfied	29.8	27.5	28.4	27	22.8	24.8	20.4	12.9	15.5	26.6	21.8	23.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q75(a). How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? Your ability to take care of family responsibilities?

Table AIB.55: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspect of Life: Control Over One's Life (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	4.3	2.9	5.6	5	5.2	2.4	3.8	3.2
Dissatisfied	6	13	10.2	11.2	8	9.6	20.4	19.8	20	11.4	12.7	12.1
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	-	1	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.2
Satisfied	59.5	60.3	60	53.3	61.7	57.6	50	57.4	54.8	54.5	60.2	57.7
Very satisfied	32.1	22.1	26	32.9	24.7	28.7	24.1	16.8	19.4	31	21.8	25.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question Q75(b) How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? Your control over your life?

Table AIB.56: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspect of Life: Home or Place of Living (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.4	3.8	3.3	5.3	6.8	6.1	7.4	1	3.2	4.8	4.3	4.5
Dissatisfied	22.6	13.7	17.2	17.8	19.1	18.5	16.7	12.9	14.2	19	15.7	17.1
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	0.8	0.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	-	2	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8
Satisfied	56	60.3	58.6	47.4	50.6	49	50	59.4	56.1	50.3	56.1	53.7
Very satisfied	19	21.4	20.5	26.3	21	23.6	25.9	23.8	24.5	24.1	21.8	22.8
Don't know/Unable to rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q75c: How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? Your home or place where you live?

Table AIB.57: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspect of Life: Job (Something That Covers Their Living Expenses)? (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.6	6.8	5.7	7.4	7.9	7.7	5.2	5.8	5.6
Dissatisfied	19	19.8	19.5	23.7	16	19.7	25.9	19.8	21.9	22.8	18.3	20.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	3.8	3.3	3.3	4.9	4.1	9.3	1	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.8
Satisfied	56	56.5	56.3	48.7	51.2	50	48.1	51.5	50.3	50.7	53	52
Very satisfied	17.9	16	16.7	19.7	21	20.4	9.3	19.8	16.1	17.2	19	18.3
Don't know/Unable to rate	-	0.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q75d. How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? Your job (something that covers your living expenses)?

Table AIB.58: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspect of Life – Participant's Current Income Generating Activities (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.8	3.7	8.9	7.1	4.8	5.8	5.4
Dissatisfied	23.8	16	19.1	21.1	16	18.5	35.2	18.8	24.5	24.5	16.8	20
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	-	0.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	4.1	3.6	3.8
Satisfied	53.6	58.8	56.7	52	57.4	54.8	48.1	51.5	50.3	51.7	56.3	54.4
Very satisfied	15.5	19.8	18.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	7.4	13.9	11.6	14.8	17.3	16.2
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q75e. How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? Your current income generating activities?

Table AIB.59: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspects of Life: Work Opportunities Available to the Participant (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.4	3.8	3.3	5.3	6.2	5.7	9.3	12.9	11.6	5.2	7.1	6.3
Dissatisfied	26.2	26.7	26.5	23.7	23.5	23.6	37	27.7	31	26.9	25.6	26.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	3.6	-	1.4	3.3	4.9	4.1	1.9	4	3.2	3.1	3	3.1
Satisfied	48.8	55.7	53	50	51.2	50.6	40.7	42.6	41.9	47.9	50.5	49.4
Very satisfied	19	13.7	15.8	17.8	14.2	15.9	11.1	12.9	12.3	16.9	13.7	15.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q75f. How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? The work opportunities available to you?

Table AIB.60: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspect of Life – Participant's Assets They Have Acquired/Gained? (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	7.1	2.3	4.2	7.9	6.8	7.3	5.6	10.9	9	7.2	6.3	6.7
Dissatisfied	23.8	16	19.1	21.1	14.8	17.8	29.6	31.7	31	23.4	19.5	21.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	1.5	1.9	3.9	3.1	3.5	7.4	2	3.9	4.1	2.3	3.1
Satisfied	46.4	58.8	54	50	60.5	55.4	44.4	40.6	41.9	47.9	54.8	51.9
Very satisfied	17.9	21.4	20	17.1	14.8	15.9	13	11.9	12.3	16.6	16.2	16.4
Don't know/unable to rate	2.4	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	0.5	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q75g. How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? Assets you have acquired/gained?

Table AIB.61: Satisfaction With Social Economic Aspects of Life: One's Business (meso, micro, or small business) (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	6	5.3	5.6	8.6	4.3	6.4	1.9	7.9	5.8	6.6	5.6	6
Dissatisfied	32.1	17.6	23.3	24.3	19.1	21.7	29.6	19.8	23.2	27.6	18.8	22.5
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	3.1	1.9	2	4.3	3.2	1.9	3	2.6	1.4	3.6	2.6
Satisfied	45.2	65.6	57.7	52	54.3	53.2	50	52.5	51.6	49.7	57.6	54.2
Very satisfied	15.5	8.4	11.2	13.2	17.9	15.6	13	14.9	14.2	13.8	14	13.9
Don't know/unable to rate	1.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.1
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	2	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q75h. How satisfied are you with the following social and economic aspects of your life? Your business? (meso, micro, or small business)

Table AIB.62: Satisfaction With Financial Aspects: Level of Control Over One's Money (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.4	4.6	3.7	5.3	8.0	6.7	9.3	8.9	9.0	5.2	7.1	6.3
Dissatisfied	27.4	21.4	23.7	16.4	22.8	19.7	29.6	32.7	31.6	22.1	24.9	23.7
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	1.2	4.6	3.3	2.6	4.9	3.8	5.6	3.0	3.9	2.8	4.3	3.7
Satisfied	57.1	55.0	55.8	57.9	54.9	56.4	42.6	43.6	43.2	54.8	52.0	53.2
Very satisfied	10.7	14.5	13.0	17.8	9.3	13.4	13.0	10.9	11.6	14.8	11.4	12.9
Don't know/Unable to rate	1.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q76a. How satisfied are you with the following financial aspects of your life? The level of control you have over your money?

Table AIB. 63: Satisfaction with Financial aspects: Ability to manage money earned recently (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.2	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.1
Dissatisfied	9.5	13.0	11.6	7.2	12.3	9.9	22.2	20.8	21.3	10.7	14.7	13.0
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	1.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	4.3	3.5	-	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.3	2.6
Satisfied	65.5	61.1	62.8	55.9	57.4	56.7	50.0	62.4	58.1	57.6	59.9	58.9
Very satisfied	22.6	19.8	20.9	30.9	22.2	26.4	22.2	10.9	14.8	26.9	18.5	22.1
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q76b. How satisfied are you with the following financial aspects of your life? Your ability to manage money you have recently earned?

Table AIB. 64: Satisfaction With Financial Aspects: Amount of Money Held (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	14.3	9.2	11.2	15.1	10.5	12.7	18.5	11.9	14.2	15.5	10.4	12.6
Dissatisfied	41.7	30.5	34.9	37.5	34.6	36.0	44.4	44.6	44.5	40.0	35.8	37.6
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	6.0	1.5	3.3	2.6	5.6	4.1	7.4	2.0	3.9	4.5	3.3	3.8
Satisfied	33.3	48.9	42.8	36.8	40.7	38.9	22.2	31.7	28.4	33.1	41.1	37.7
Very satisfied	4.8	9.9	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.3	7.4	8.9	8.4	6.9	9.1	8.2
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q76c. How satisfied are you with the following financial aspects of your life? The amount of money you have?

Table AIB. 65: Satisfaction With Financial Aspects: Amount of Money Earned Each Month (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	9.5	11.5	10.7	16.4	11.1	13.7	22.2	13.9	16.8	15.5	11.9	13.5
Dissatisfied	40.5	33.6	36.3	38.8	35.2	36.9	44.4	43.6	43.9	40.3	36.8	38.3
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	6.0	0.8	2.8	2.0	5.6	3.8	7.4	2.0	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.5
Satisfied	35.7	45.8	41.9	34.2	40.1	37.3	18.5	34.7	29.0	31.7	40.6	36.8
Very satisfied	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.0	8.3	7.4	5.0	5.8	8.3	7.4	7.7
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: q76d. How satisfied are you with the following financial aspects of your life? The amount of money you earn each month?

Table AIB. 66: Satisfaction With Personal Independence Aspects: Skills Gained From Participation in AY (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.6
Dissatisfied	7.1	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.8	6.1	18.5	6.9	11.0	8.3	6.3	7.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	3.8	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.9	5.6	1.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.2
Satisfied	59.5	61.1	60.5	57.2	59.3	58.3	44.4	66.3	58.7	55.5	61.7	59.1
Very satisfied	33.3	28.2	30.2	32.9	30.9	31.8	29.6	22.8	25.2	32.4	27.9	29.8
Don't know/unable to rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q77a. How satisfied are you with the following aspects relating to your personal independence? Skills you have gained from your participation in Advancing Youth?

Table AIB. 67: Satisfaction with Personal Independence Aspects: Achievement of Personal Goals (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	4.8	7.6	6.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	9.3	8.9	9.0	5.5	6.9	6.3
Dissatisfied	22.6	16.8	19.1	17.1	21.6	19.4	27.8	17.8	21.3	20.7	19.0	19.7
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	1.2	2.3	1.9	3.3	4.3	3.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.8
Satisfied	51.2	54.2	53.0	58.6	56.8	57.6	42.6	54.5	50.3	53.4	55.3	54.5
Very satisfied	20.2	19.1	19.5	16.4	12.3	14.3	18.5	15.8	16.8	17.9	15.5	16.5
Don't know/unable to rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q77b. How satisfied are you with the following aspects relating to your personal independence? Achievement of personal goals? (for the past 2 years)

Table AIB. 68: Satisfaction With Personal Independence Aspects: Life in General (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	3.6	4.6	4.2	8.6	7.4	8.0	9.3	5.9	7.1	7.2	6.1	6.6
Dissatisfied	28.6	18.3	22.3	20.4	18.5	19.4	33.3	19.8	24.5	25.2	18.8	21.5
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	4.8	1.5	2.8	3.3	4.3	3.8	5.6	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.7
Satisfied	47.6	61.8	56.3	51.3	56.2	53.8	37.0	51.5	46.5	47.6	56.9	52.9
Very satisfied	15.5	13.7	14.4	16.4	13.6	15.0	14.8	18.8	17.4	15.9	15.0	15.4
Total	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q77c. How satisfied are you with the following aspects relating to your personal independence? Your life in general?

Table AIB. 69: Satisfaction With Personal Independence Aspects: Family Size (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	3.1	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.9
Dissatisfied	9.5	10.7	10.2	13.2	12.3	12.7	16.7	14.9	15.5	12.8	12.4	12.6
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	3.6	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	-	0.6	2.4	0.8	1.5
Satisfied	59.5	64.1	62.3	59.2	67.3	63.4	44.4	58.4	53.5	56.6	64.0	60.8
Very satisfied	26.2	21.4	23.3	21.7	15.4	18.5	31.5	21.8	25.2	24.8	19.0	21.5
Don't know/Unable to rate	1.2	-	0.5	0.7	-	0.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q77d. How satisfied are you with the following aspects relating to your personal independence?: Family size you have?

Table AIB.70: Satisfaction With Personal Independence Aspects (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	6.0	5.3	5.6	6.6	8.0	7.3	7.4	9.9	9.0	6.6	7.6	7.2
Dissatisfied	19.0	32.1	27.0	28.9	25.9	27.4	38.9	38.6	38.7	27.9	31.2	29.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.6	5.6	2.0	3.2	3.1	1.8	2.3
Satisfied	57.1	47.3	51.2	50.7	53.1	51.9	31.5	38.6	36.1	49.0	47.5	48.1
Very satisfied	11.9	12.2	12.1	10.5	9.3	9.9	13.0	7.9	9.7	11.4	9.9	10.5
Don't know/unable to rate	1.2	-	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
Not applicable	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q77e. How satisfied are you with the following aspects relating to your personal independence? Money for children's fees/education expenses at school?

Table AIB. 71: Satisfaction With Aspects Concerning Living Conditions: Food and Nutritional Products Used (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	2.4	3.1	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.7	16.7	5.0	9.0	7.6	4.1	5.6
Dissatisfied	15.5	18.3	17.2	15.1	17.9	16.6	33.3	26.7	29.0	18.6	20.3	19.6
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	3.6	2.3	2.8	4.6	2.5	3.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	2.3	2.9
Satisfied	58.3	63.4	61.4	50.0	56.2	53.2	31.5	53.5	45.8	49.0	57.9	54.1
Very satisfied	19.0	13.0	15.3	23.0	19.1	21.0	16.7	12.9	14.2	20.7	15.5	17.7
Don't know/Unable to rate	1.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey questions: Q78a. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? Food and nutritious products you eat?

Table AIB.72: Satisfaction With Aspects Concerning Living Conditions: Health Services Accessed (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	8.3	6.9	7.4	8.6	3.1	5.7	11.1	8.9	9.7	9.0	5.8	7.2
Dissatisfied	20.2	19.1	19.5	23.0	27.2	25.2	27.8	26.7	27.1	23.1	24.4	23.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	5.6	2.0	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.8
Satisfied	56.0	55.7	55.8	53.3	54.9	54.1	46.3	49.5	48.4	52.8	53.8	53.4
Very satisfied	13.1	16.8	15.3	13.8	13.6	13.7	9.3	12.9	11.6	12.8	14.5	13.7
Don't know/Unable to rate	-	0.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Survey question: Q78b. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? The health services you access/use?

Table AIB. 73: Satisfaction with aspects concerning Living Conditions: Clothing (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	3.1	1.9	5.3	6.8	6.1	7.4	1.0	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Dissatisfied	10.7	8.4	9.3	17.8	9.9	13.7	18.5	14.9	16.1	15.9	10.7	12.9
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.7	-	1.3	2.8	2.3	2.5
Satisfied	67.9	69.5	68.8	49.3	59.9	54.8	53.7	70.3	64.5	55.5	65.7	61.4
Very satisfied	19.0	16.8	17.7	25.0	19.8	22.3	16.7	13.9	14.8	21.7	17.3	19.2
Total	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q78c. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? The clothing you wear?

Table AIB. 74: Satisfaction with aspects concerning Living Conditions: The way time is spent (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	-	1.5	0.9	3.9	2.5	3.2	1.9	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Dissatisfied	9.5	5.3	7.0	5.9	10.5	8.3	25.9	11.9	16.8	10.7	9.1	9.8
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	1.9	-	0.6	2.1	2.0	2.0
Satisfied	67.9	72.5	70.7	57.9	61.7	59.9	57.4	68.3	64.5	60.7	67.0	64.3
Very satisfied	21.4	18.3	19.5	29.6	22.2	25.8	13.0	16.8	15.5	24.1	19.5	21.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q78d. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? The way you spend your time?

Table AIB. 75: Satisfaction With Aspects Concerning Living Conditions: Access to Transport (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	7.1	9.2	8.4	10.5	13.0	11.8	16.7	13.9	14.8	10.7	11.9	11.4
Dissatisfied	20.2	21.4	20.9	27.6	25.3	26.4	40.7	28.7	32.9	27.9	24.9	26.2
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.3	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.2
Satisfied	59.5	55.0	56.7	47.4	49.4	48.4	29.6	47.5	41.3	47.6	50.8	49.4
Very satisfied	10.7	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	7.9	9.0	11.0	10.7	10.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q78e. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? Your access to transport?

Table AIB. 76: Satisfaction With Aspects Concerning Living Conditions: Neighbors'/Relatives' Perceptions (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.2	6.1	4.2	5.3	6.2	5.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	5.6	4.8
Dissatisfied	10.7	9.2	9.8	11.2	13.6	12.4	16.7	10.9	12.9	12.1	11.4	11.7

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.5	7.4	2.0	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.5
Satisfied	66.7	61.1	63.3	52.0	59.9	56.1	35.2	62.4	52.9	53.1	60.9	57.6
Very satisfied	20.2	21.4	20.9	29.6	17.3	23.2	37.0	20.8	26.5	28.3	19.5	23.2
Don't know/unable to rate	-	0.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q78f. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? How you are perceived by neighbors/relatives?

Table AIB. 77: Satisfaction With Aspects Concerning Living Conditions: Respect From Society/Community (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.2
Dissatisfied	2.4	6.1	4.7	4.6	6.2	5.4	5.6	7.9	7.1	4.1	6.6	5.6
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	1.5	0.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
Satisfied	70.2	64.9	67.0	50.7	65.4	58.3	51.9	59.4	56.8	56.6	63.7	60.7
Very satisfied	26.2	25.2	25.6	40.1	23.5	31.5	37.0	28.7	31.6	35.5	25.4	29.7
Don't know/unable to rate	-	0.8	0.5	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q78g. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? How you are treated/respected by society/community?

Table AIB. 78: Satisfaction With Aspects Concerning Living Conditions What and How People Learn From Self (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Very dissatisfied	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	-	0.6	-	4.0	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.3
Dissatisfied	6.0	0.8	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.2	13.0	3.0	6.5	5.2	2.0	3.4
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	-	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.6	-	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.6
Satisfied	52.4	68.7	62.3	53.3	60.5	57.0	55.6	65.3	61.9	53.4	64.5	59.8
Very satisfied	40.5	26.0	31.6	42.1	34.6	38.2	31.5	25.7	27.7	39.7	29.4	33.8
Don't know/unable to rate	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q78h. How satisfied are you with the following aspects concerning your living conditions and lifestyle? What and how others learn from you?

Table AIB.79: Life Aspect Since AY - I Can Generate Enough Income (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	2.4	-	0.9	-	1.2	0.6	3.7	6.9	5.8	1.4	2.3	1.9
Disagree	7.1	6.1	6.5	2.6	4.9	3.8	18.5	13.9	15.5	6.9	7.6	7.3
Neither disagree nor agree	-	1.5	0.9	2.6	1.2	1.9	3.7	-	1.3	2.1	1	1.5
Agree	52.4	62.6	58.6	53.3	57.4	55.4	59.3	62.4	61.3	54.1	60.4	57.7
Strongly agree	38.1	29.8	33	41.4	35.2	38.2	14.8	16.8	16.1	35.5	28.7	31.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q80(a): To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements as they concern you since your participation in Advancing Youth? I can generate enough income.

Table AIB.80: Life Aspect Since AY – I Have the Ability to Afford School Fees (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	4.8	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	13	8.9	10.3	5.9	5.1	5.4
Disagree	14.3	15.3	14.9	16.4	11.7	14	22.2	27.7	25.8	16.9	17	17
Neither disagree nor agree	-	2.3	1.4	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	2	1.9	0.3	1.5	1
Agree	57.1	61.8	60	59.9	59.3	59.6	42.6	47.5	45.8	55.9	57.1	56.6
Strongly agree	23.8	17.6	20	19.7	24.1	22	20.4	13.9	16.1	21	19.3	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q80b: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements as they concern you since your participation in Advancing Youth? I have the ability to afford school fees.

Table AIB:81: Life Aspect Since AY – I Have the Ability to Afford Medical Care (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	4.8	3.8	4.2	2.6	4.9	3.8	16.7	5	9	5.9	4.6	5.1
Disagree	11.9	9.2	10.2	9.9	7.4	8.6	29.6	31.7	31	14.1	14.2	14.2
Neither disagree nor agree	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	-	2	1.3	1.7	2.3	2
Agree	52.4	64.1	59.5	65.8	63	64.3	42.6	55.4	51	57.6	61.4	59.8
Strongly agree	29.8	20.6	24.2	19.1	22.2	20.7	11.1	5.9	7.7	20.7	17.5	18.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q80c. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements as they concern you since your participation in AY? I have the ability to afford medical care

Table AIB.82: Life Aspect Since AY – I Am Capable of Becoming a Leader (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	2.4	1.5	1.9	-	-	-	1.9	1	1.3	1	0.8	0.9
Disagree	7.1	5.3	6	2	0.6	1.3	5.6	7.9	7.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Neither disagree nor agree	-	0.8	0.5	-	1.2	0.6	1.9	3	2.6	0.3	1.5	1
Agree	44	54.2	50.2	48.7	59.3	54.1	46.3	60.4	55.5	46.9	57.9	53.2
Strongly agree	46.4	38.2	41.4	49.3	38.9	43.9	44.4	27.7	33.5	47.6	35.8	40.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q.80d: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements as they concern you since your participation in Advancing Youth? I am capable of becoming a leader.

Table AIB.83: Life Aspect Since AY – I Have Participated in Community Development Activities (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	1.2	1.5	1.4	-	0.6	0.3	1.9	2	1.9	0.7	1.3	1
Disagree	-	3.1	1.9	2.6	4.3	3.5	11.1	10.9	11	3.4	5.6	4.7
Neither disagree nor agree	-	-	-	0.7	1.9	1.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.8	0.6
Agree	46.4	63.4	56.7	42.1	52.5	47.5	50	64.4	59.4	44.8	59.1	53.1
Strongly agree	52.4	32.1	40	54.6	40.7	47.5	37	22.8	27.7	50.7	33.2	40.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q.80e: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements as they concern you since your participation in Advancing Youth? I have participated in community development activities

Table AIB.84: Psychosocial Quality of Life – I Am Able to Make Decisions About My Life (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3	3.7	2	2.6	1	0.5	0.7
Disagree	-	2.3	1.4	2	0.6	1.3	3.7	8.9	7.1	1.7	3.3	2.6
Neither disagree nor agree	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	1	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
Agree	54.8	60.3	58.1	40.1	51.2	45.9	48.1	60.4	56.1	45.9	56.6	52
Strongly agree	45.2	36.6	40	56.6	47.5	51.9	42.6	27.7	32.9	50.7	38.8	43.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q.81a: These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them: I am able to make decisions about my life.

Table AIB.85: Psychosocial Quality of Life – I Feel Good About Myself (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Disagree	-	1.5	0.9	0.7	-	0.3	-	4	2.6	0.3	1.5	1
Neither disagree nor agree	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.7	-	1.3	1	0.3	0.6
Agree	46.4	63.4	56.7	48	45.7	46.8	48.1	56.4	53.5	47.6	54.3	51.5
Strongly agree	53.6	35.1	42.3	50.7	53.1	51.9	48.1	39.6	42.6	51	43.7	46.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q81b: These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them: I feel good about myself.

Table AIB.86: Psychosocial Quality of Life - I feel I am important to others (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.6	1	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	0.7
Disagree	-	1.5	0.9	3.9	2.5	3.2	3.7	4	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.6
Neither disagree nor agree	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	-	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6
Agree	44	63.4	55.8	40.8	46.3	43.6	50	56.4	54.2	43.4	54.6	49.9
Strongly agree	56	32.8	41.9	53.3	50	51.6	46.3	38.6	41.3	52.8	41.4	46.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q81c: These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them: I feel I am important to others.

Table AIB.87: Psychosocial Quality of Life – I Feel I Have the Same Opportunities as Others My Age (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.3	-	3	1.9	0.3	2	1.3
Disagree	6	2.3	3.7	9.2	3.7	6.4	7.4	8.9	8.4	7.9	4.6	6
Neither disagree nor agree	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	1	1.9	1	1.3	0.7	1	0.9
Agree	54.8	62.6	59.5	48	48.1	48.1	46.3	57.4	53.5	49.7	55.3	52.9
Strongly agree	39.3	32.8	35.3	41.4	45.1	43.3	44.4	29.7	34.8	41.4	37.1	38.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q81d: These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them: I feel I have the same opportunities as others my age.

Table AIB.88: Psychosocial Quality of Life - People treat me with respect (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	0.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	0.8	0.4
Disagree	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.9	1.9	3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.3
Neither disagree nor agree	-	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	1	1.9	-	0.6	1	0.5	0.7
Agree	54.8	62.6	59.5	57.2	50.6	53.8	42.6	56.4	51.6	53.8	56.1	55.1
Strongly agree	44	34.4	38.1	38.8	45.7	42.4	53.7	38.6	43.9	43.1	40.1	41.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q81e: These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them: People treat me with respect.

Table AIB.89: Psychosocial Quality of Life – I Look Forward to the Future (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	-	-	1.3	0.6	1	1.9	1	1.3	1	0.5	0.7
Disagree	2.4	1.5	1.9	2	1.2	1.6	-	15.8	10.3	1.7	5.1	3.7
Neither disagree nor agree	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	1	3.7	-	1.3	1.7	0.5	1
Agree	53.6	61.1	58.1	50	50	50	53.7	58.4	56.8	51.7	55.8	54.1
Strongly agree	42.9	36.6	39.1	45.4	47.5	46.5	40.7	24.8	30.3	43.8	38.1	40.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q81f: These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them: I look forward to the future

Table AIB.90: Psychosocial Quality of Life – I Feel Safe in My Neighborhood (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Strongly disagree	-	0.8	0.5	3.3	1.9	2.5	-	1	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.5
Disagree	10.7	4.6	7	7.2	3.1	5.1	5.6	-	1.9	7.9	2.8	5
Neither disagree nor agree	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.9	-	0.6	2.1	0.8	1.3
Agree	50	61.1	56.7	50.7	53.1	51.9	38.9	67.3	57.4	48.3	59.4	54.7
Strongly agree	38.1	32.8	34.9	36.2	40.7	38.5	53.7	31.7	39.4	40	35.8	37.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q81g: These are some statements that you might make about yourself. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with them: I feel safe in my neighborhood.

A2: ASSESSMENT QUESTION 2 TABLES

Table A2.1: Duration the Participant Has Been Engaged With AY in Months (grouped, % of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 6 Months	21.4	20.5	20.8	23	22.2	22.6	40.7	34.7	36.8	25.9	24.8	25.3
7 - 12 Months	23.8	23.5	23.6	34.9	41.4	38.2	18.5	25.7	23.2	28.6	31.4	30.2
13 - 18 Months	7.1	2.3	4.2	5.9	2.5	4.1	5.6	9.9	8.4	6.2	4.3	5.1
19 - 24 Months	21.4	16.7	18.5	20.4	14.8	17.5	7.4	16.8	13.5	18.3	15.9	16.9
25 - 36 Months	19	26.5	23.6	13.2	11.7	12.4	22.2	8.9	13.5	16.6	15.9	16.2
37 - 43 Months	-	0.8	0.5	1.3	-	0.6	-	1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Duration is outside program timeframe	3.6	5.3	4.6	1.3	3.1	2.2	5.6	2	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.2
Can't remember	1.2	-	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	-	1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
Don't Know	2.4	3	2.8	-	1.2	0.6	-	-	-	0.7	1.5	1.2
Refused to answer	-	1.5	0.9	-	2.5	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q18. How long has AY cumulatively been engaged with you? (In months)

Table A2.2: IR I Components in Which Youth Is Engaged: Healthy Life Skills (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	97.6	93.2	94.9	91.4	90.7	91.1	85.2	97	92.9	92.1	93.2	92.7
No	2.4	6.8	5.1	8.6	9.3	8.9	14.8	3	7.1	7.9	6.8	7.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q19.1. Which among the following AY intervention components areas have you participated in? Health life skills

Table A2.3: IRI Components that youth is engaged in: Livelihood (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	91.7	89.4	90.3	87.5	87.7	87.6	74.1	77.2	76.1	86.2	85.6	85.8
No	8.3	10.6	9.7	12.5	12.3	12.4	25.9	22.8	23.9	13.8	14.4	14.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q19.2. Which among the following AY intervention components areas have you participated in? Livelihood

Table A2.4: IR I Components in Which Youth Is Engaged: Leadership (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	75	68.9	71.3	71.1	74.7	72.9	61.1	65.3	63.9	70.3	70.4	70.4
No	25	31.1	28.7	28.9	25.3	27.1	38.9	34.7	36.1	29.7	29.6	29.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q19.3. Which among the following AY intervention components areas have you participated in? Leadership

Table A2.5: Support Received by Participant From AY: Training (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	97.6	95.5	96.3	96.1	95.7	95.9	88.9	89.1	89	95.2	93.9	94.5
No	2.4	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	11.1	10.9	11	4.8	6.1	5.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training

Table A2.6: Support Received by Participant From AY: Technical Assistance/Advice (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	81	70.5	74.5	68.4	69.1	68.8	70.4	68.3	69	72.4	69.4	70.7
No	19	29.5	25.5	31.6	30.9	31.2	29.6	31.7	31	27.6	30.6	29.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24b. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Technical Assistance/Advice

Table A2.7: Support Received by Participant From AY: Business Development Services (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	73.8	68.9	70.8	64.5	71.6	68.2	40.7	53.5	49	62.8	66.1	64.7
No	26.2	31.1	29.2	35.5	28.4	31.8	59.3	46.5	51	37.2	33.9	35.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24c. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Business Development Services

Table A2.8: Support Received by Participant From AY: Start-up Capital (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	25	22.7	23.6	21.1	25.9	23.6	11.1	22.8	18.7	20.3	24.1	22.5
No	75	77.3	76.4	78.9	74.1	76.4	88.9	77.2	81.3	79.7	75.9	77.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24d. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation?: Start-up Capital

Table A2.9: Support Received by Participant From AY: Expansion Capital (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	21.4	20.5	20.8	18.4	19.8	19.1	9.3	15.8	13.5	17.6	19	18.4
No	78.6	79.5	79.2	81.6	80.2	80.9	90.7	84.2	86.5	82.4	81	81.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24e. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Expansion Capital

Table A2.10: Support received by participant from AY: Market Exposure (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	77.4	72.7	74.5	65.1	64.2	64.6	61.1	64.4	63.2	67.9	67.1	67.4
No	22.6	27.3	25.5	34.9	35.8	35.4	38.9	35.6	36.8	32.1	32.9	32.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24f. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Market Exposure

Table A2.11: Support Received by Participant From AY: Business to Business (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	42.9	38.6	40.3	28.9	35.2	32.2	25.9	32.7	30.3	32.4	35.7	34.3
No	57.1	61.4	59.7	71.1	64.8	67.8	74.1	67.3	69.7	67.6	64.3	65.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24g. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Business to Business

Table A2.12: Support received by participant from AY: Referral to Health Services (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	36.9	40.2	38.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	16.7	20.8	19.4	30	31.4	30.8
No	63.1	59.8	61.1	69.1	69.1	69.1	83.3	79.2	80.6	70	68.6	69.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24h. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Referral to Health Services

Table A2.13: Support Received by Participant From AY: Other (please specify) - (% of count of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	7.1	6.1	6.5	5.9	8	7	3.7	2	2.6	5.9	5.8	5.8
No	92.9	93.9	93.5	94.1	92	93	96.3	98	97.4	94.1	94.2	94.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24i. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Other (please specify)

Table A2.14: Received at Least One Kind of Support From AY - (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	98.8	97.7	98.1	98.7	100.0	99.4	94.4	97.0	96.1	97.9	98.5	98.2
No	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.6	5.6	3.0	3.9	2.1	1.5	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q24j. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation?

Table A2.15: Type of Training Received From AY: Social Awareness and Behavior Change (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	90.5	86.4	88	84.2	80.2	82.2	83.3	79.2	80.6	85.9	82	83.6
No	9.5	13.6	12	15.8	19.8	17.8	16.7	20.8	19.4	14.1	18	16.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25a. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Self awareness and behavior change

Table A2.16: Type of Training Received From AY: Business and Family Relationships (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	82.1	80.3	81	67.1	75.9	71.7	46.3	54.5	51.6	67.6	71.9	70.1
No	17.9	19.7	19	32.9	24.1	28.3	53.7	45.5	48.4	32.4	28.1	29.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25b. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Business and Family Relationships

Table A2.17: Type of Training Received From AY: Goal Setting and Time Management (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	86.9	88.6	88	82.2	83.3	82.8	64.8	62.4	63.2	80.3	79.7	80
No	13.1	11.4	12	17.8	16.7	17.2	35.2	37.6	36.8	19.7	20.3	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25c. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Goal Setting and Time Management

Table A2.18: Type of Training Received From AY: Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs) (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	88.1	82.6	84.7	80.9	78.4	79.6	42.6	48.5	46.5	75.9	72.2	73.7
No	11.9	17.4	15.3	19.1	21.6	20.4	57.4	51.5	53.5	24.1	27.8	26.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25d. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs)

Table A2.19: Type of Training Received From AY: Entrepreneurship and Business Skills (% of respondents)

AY Location Response/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	94	91.7	92.6	94.1	90.7	92.4	75.9	81.2	79.4	90.7	88.6	89.5
No	6	8.3	7.4	5.9	9.3	7.6	24.1	18.8	20.6	9.3	11.4	10.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25e. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Entrepreneurship and business skills

Table A2.20: Type of Training Received From AY: Product Packaging and Formalization (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	65.5	68.9	67.6	56.6	54.3	55.4	33.3	39.6	37.4	54.8	55.4	55.2
No	34.5	31.1	32.4	43.4	45.7	44.6	66.7	60.4	62.6	45.2	44.6	44.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25f. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Product packaging and formalization

Table A2.21: Type of Training Received From AY: Financial Education/Financial Management Skills (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	75	70.5	72.2	67.1	69.1	68.2	37	41.6	40	63.8	62.5	63.1
No	25	29.5	27.8	32.9	30.9	31.8	63	58.4	60	36.2	37.5	36.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25g. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Financial education/Financial management skills

Table A2.22: Type of Training Received From AY: Business Communication (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	81	81.1	81	68.4	70.4	69.4	53.7	55.4	54.8	69.3	70.1	69.8
No	19	18.9	19	31.6	29.6	30.6	46.3	44.6	45.2	30.7	29.9	30.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25h. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Business Communication

Table A2.23: Type of Training Received From AY: Groups and Leadership (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	84.5	87.1	86.1	84.9	87.7	86.3	63	68.3	66.5	80.7	82.5	81.8
No	15.5	12.9	13.9	15.1	12.3	13.7	37	31.7	33.5	19.3	17.5	18.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25i. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Groups and Leadership

Table A2.24: Type of Training Received From AY: Record Keeping in Business (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	91.7	90.2	90.7	86.2	88.9	87.6	77.8	70.3	72.9	86.2	84.6	85.3
No	8.3	9.8	9.3	13.8	11.1	12.4	22.2	29.7	27.1	13.8	15.4	14.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25j. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Record Keeping in Business

Table A2.25: Type of Training Received From AY: Marketing of Products and Services (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	81	83.3	82.4	70.4	74.1	72.3	61.1	61.4	61.3	71.7	73.9	73
No	19	16.7	17.6	29.6	25.9	27.7	38.9	38.6	38.7	28.3	26.1	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25k. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Marketing of Products and Services

Table A2.26: Type of Training Received From AY: Other (please specify) (% of count of other)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	10.7	6.8	8.3	7.9	10.5	9.2	5.6	1	2.6	8.3	6.8	7.4
No	89.3	93.2	91.7	92.1	89.5	90.8	94.4	99	97.4	91.7	93.2	92.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q25l. Which among the following training(s) have you attended? Other (Please specify)

Table A2.27: Participant Received Support From Other Programs During Engagement With AY (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Locations		
Response/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	9.5	11.4	10.6	16.4	15.4	15.9	22.2	7.9	12.9	15.5	12.2	13.6
No	90.5	88.6	89.4	83.6	84.6	84.1	77.8	92.1	87.1	84.5	87.8	86.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q31. Have you received support from another program apart from AY at any time during the last 3 years?

A3: ASSESSMENT QUESTION 3 TABLES

A3A: ASSESSMENT QUESTION 3.1 TABLES

Table A3A.1: AY Program Satisfaction - The Extent to Which AY program has met participant's expectation (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Did not meet my expectations at all	2.4	4.6	3.7	2	2.5	2.2	14.8	9.9	11.6	4.5	5.1	4.8
Met some of my expectations	81	61.1	68.8	62.5	66.7	64.6	61.1	72.3	68.4	67.6	66.2	66.8
Fully met my expectations	4.8	17.6	12.6	15.8	13	14.3	9.3	10.9	10.3	11.4	14	12.9
Exceeded my expectations	4.8	6.9	6	6.6	4.9	5.7	7.4	1	3.2	6.2	4.6	5.3
Significantly exceeded my expectations	7.1	9.9	8.8	13.2	13	13.1	7.4	5.9	6.5	10.3	10.2	10.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q82a. Survey question: On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "Did not meet my expectations at all" and 5 is "Significantly exceeded my expectations." How would you rate the extent to which the AY program has met your expectations in the period you have been a participant?

A3B: ASSESSMENT QUESTION 3.2 TABLES

Table A3B.1: Participants rating of the change they have experienced – Technical Skills (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	1.2	6.9	4.7	3.3	8.6	6.1	1.9	7.9	5.8	2.4	7.9	5.6
Very little improvement	13.1	21.4	18.1	13.8	19.1	16.6	25.9	27.7	27.1	15.9	22.1	19.4
Some improvement	56	40.5	46.5	46.1	40.7	43.3	51.9	43.6	46.5	50	41.4	45
High improvement	29.8	31.3	30.7	36.8	31.5	34.1	20.4	20.8	20.6	31.7	28.7	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q79a. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in AY: Your technical skills.

Table A3B.2: Participants Rating of the Change They Have Experienced – Financial Skills (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	2.4	4.6	3.7	2	3.1	2.5	13	9.9	11	4.1	5.3	4.8
Very little improvement	14.3	19.8	17.7	17.1	22.2	19.7	25.9	32.7	30.3	17.9	24.1	21.5
Some improvement	54.8	51.1	52.6	42.8	42	42.4	44.4	46.5	45.8	46.6	46.2	46.3
High improvement	28.6	24.4	26	38.2	32.7	35.4	16.7	10.9	12.9	31.4	24.4	27.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q79b. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in AY: Your financial skills.

Table A3B.3: Participants Rating of the Change They Have Experienced – Health Life Skills (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	-	3.1	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	4	3.2	0.7	2.3	1.6
Very little improvement	4.8	8.4	7	9.9	11.1	10.5	3.7	14.9	11	7.2	11.2	9.5
Some improvement	31	30.5	30.7	22.4	28.4	25.5	46.3	32.7	37.4	29.3	30.2	29.8
High improvement	64.3	58	60.5	67.1	59.9	63.4	48.1	48.5	48.4	62.8	56.3	59.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q79c. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in AY: Healthy life skills.

Table A3B.4: Participants rating of the change they have experienced – Sexual and reproductive health (% of respondents)

AY Location Rating/Gender	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	4.8	6.1	5.6	7.2	8	7.6	16.7	15.8	16.1	8.3	9.4	8.9
Very little improvement	6	8.4	7.4	4.6	8.6	6.7	7.4	10.9	9.7	5.5	9.1	7.6
Some improvement	17.9	23.7	21.4	28.9	25.3	27.1	24.1	24.8	24.5	24.8	24.6	24.7
High improvement	71.4	61.8	65.6	59.2	58	58.6	51.9	48.5	49.7	61.4	56.9	58.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey Question: Q.79d. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in AY: Sexual and reproductive health.

Table A3B.6: Participants Rating of the Change They Have Experienced – Awareness of How to Avoid Contracting Communicable Diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS, Malaria, COVID-19, etc.)? (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	-	3.1	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.5	1.9	8.9	6.5	2.1	4.8	3.7
Very little improvement	2.4	6.1	4.7	4.6	5.6	5.1	9.3	5.9	7.1	4.8	5.8	5.4
Some improvement	20.2	16	17.7	17.8	14.8	16.2	22.2	16.8	18.7	19.3	15.7	17.3
High improvement	77.4	74.8	75.8	74.3	75.9	75.2	66.7	68.3	67.7	73.8	73.6	73.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q79e. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in AY: Awareness of how to avoid contracting communicable disease (HIV/AIDS, Malaria, COVID-19, etc.).

Table A3B.7: Participants Rating of the Change They Have Experienced – Your Ability to Lead Others (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	-	3.1	1.9	0.7	3.7	2.2	-	7.9	5.2	0.3	4.6	2.8
Very little improvement	4.8	10.7	8.4	8.6	10.5	9.6	13	10.9	11.6	8.3	10.7	9.6
Some improvement	36.9	36.6	36.7	28.9	33.3	31.2	44.4	47.5	46.5	34.1	38.1	36.4
High improvement	58.3	49.6	53	61.8	52.5	57	42.6	33.7	36.8	57.2	46.7	51.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q79f. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in AY: Your ability to lead others.

Table A3B.8: Participants Rating of the Change They Have Experienced – Your Ability to Solve Problems (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	-	3.1	1.9	2	1.2	1.6	-	5	3.2	1	2.8	2
Very little improvement	7.1	10.7	9.3	11.2	13	12.1	13	15.8	14.8	10.3	12.9	11.8
Some improvement	44	41.2	42.3	32.2	35.8	34.1	55.6	52.5	53.5	40	41.9	41.1
High improvement	48.8	45	46.5	54.6	50	52.2	31.5	26.7	28.4	48.6	42.4	45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey questions: Q79g. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in AY: Your ability to solve problems.

Table A3B.9: Participants Rating of the Change They Have Experienced – Ability to negotiate for better terms (% of respondents)

AY Location	Iringa			Mbeya			Zanzibar			All Respondents		
Rating/Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No change	-	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	-	7.9	5.2	1.4	4.1	2.9
Very little improvement	6	9.2	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.3	14.8	19.8	18.1	8.6	11.7	10.4
Some improvement	34.5	44.3	40.5	34.9	38.9	36.9	61.1	46.5	51.6	39.7	42.6	41.4
High improvement	59.5	43.5	49.8	54.6	50	52.2	24.1	25.7	25.2	50.3	41.6	45.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Survey question: Q79h. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Your ability to negotiate for better terms for yourself.

A4: ASSESSMENT QUESTION 4 TABLES

Table A4.1: Change in Abilities and Skills: Technical Skills and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	50.0	50.0	100
	Received training	21.7	78.3	100
	Total	22.8	77.2	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	61.5	38.5	100
	Received training	20.9	79.1	100
	Total	22.6	77.4	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	23.5	76.5	100
	Received training	34.1	65.9	100
	Total	32.9	67.1	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	42.1	57.9	100
	Received training	24.0	76.0	100
	Total	25.0	75.0	100

Survey Question: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training.

Q79a. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Your technical skills.

Table A4.2: Change in Financial Skills and Abilities and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	50.0	50.0	100
	Received training	20.3	79.7	100
	All respondents	21.4	78.6	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	46.2	53.9	100
	Received training	21.3	78.7	100
	All respondents	22.3	77.7	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	17.7	82.4	100
	Received training	44.2	55.8	100
	All respondents	41.3	58.7	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	34.2	65.8	100
	Received training	25.9	74.2	100
	All respondents	26.3	73.7	100

Survey Question: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training
 Q79b. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Your financial skills.

Table A4. 3: Change in Healthy Life Skills and Abilities and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	50.0	50.0	100
	Received training	7.3	92.8	100
	Total	8.8	91.2	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	38.5	61.5	100
	Received training	10.0	90.0	100
	Total	11.2	88.9	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	23.5	76.5	100
	Received training	13.0	87.0	100
	Total	14.2	85.8	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	34.2	65.8	100
	Received training	9.8	90.3	100
	Total	11.1	88.9	100

Survey Question: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training
 Q79c. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Healthy life skills

Table A4. 4: Change in Sexual and Reproductive Health Skills and Abilities and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	62.5	37.5	100
	Received training	11.1	88.9	100
	Total	13.0	87.0	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	38.5	61.5	100
	Received training	13.3	86.7	100
	Total	14.3	85.7	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	29.4	70.6	100
	Received training	25.4	74.6	100
	Total	25.8	74.2	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	39.5	60.5	100
	Received training	15.2	84.8	100
	Total	16.5	83.5	100

Survey Question: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training.

Q79d. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Sexual and Reproductive health.

Table A4. 5: Change in Skills and Abilities: How to Avoid Contracting Communicable Disease and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	37.5	62.5	100
	Received training	5.3	94.7	100
	Total	6.5	93.5	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	23.1	76.9	100
	Received training	8.0	92.0	100
	Total	8.6	91.4	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	11.8	88.2	100
	Received training	13.8	86.2	100
	Total	13.6	86.5	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	21.1	79.0	100
	Received training	8.4	91.6	100
	Total	9.1	90.9	100

Survey Question: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training.

Q79e. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Awareness of how to avoid contracting communicable disease (HIV/AIDs, Malaria, COVID-19, etc.).

Table A4. 6: Change in Skills and Abilities: Ability to Lead Others and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	37.5	62.5	100
	Received training	9.18	90.82	100
	Total	10.23	89.77	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	23.08	76.92	100
	Received training	11.3	88.7	100
	Total	11.78	88.22	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	23.53	76.47	100
	Received training	15.94	84.06	100
	Total	16.77	83.23	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	26.32	73.68	100
	Received training	11.61	88.39	100
	Total	12.43	87.57	100

Survey Questions: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training
Q79f. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Your ability to lead others.

Table A4. 7: Change in Skills and Abilities: Ability to Solve Problems and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	25.0	75.0	100
	Received training	10.6	89.4	100
	Total	11.2	88.8	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	38.5	61.5	100
	Received training	12.6	87.4	100
	Total	13.7	86.3	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	5.9	94.1	100
	Received training	19.6	80.4	100
	Total	18.1	81.9	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	21.1	79.0	100
	Received training	13.5	86.5	100
	Total	13.9	86.1	100

Survey Questions: Q24a. Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training.
Q79g. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Your ability to solve problems?.

Table A4. 8: Change in Skills and Abilities: Ability to Negotiate for Better Terms and Participation in AY Training (cross tabs, % of respondents)

Region	Participation in Training	No Change/Very Little Improvement	Some/High Improvement	Total
Iringa	Did not receive training	37.5	62.5	100
	Received training	8.7	91.3	100
	Total	9.8	90.2	100
Mbeya	Did not receive training	23.1	76.9	100
	Received training	10.3	89.7	100
	Total	10.8	89.2	100
Zanzibar	Did not receive training	35.3	64.7	100
	Received training	21.7	78.3	100
	Total	23.2	76.8	100
All Locations	Did not receive training	31.6	68.4	100
	Received training	12.2	87.8	100
	Total	13.3	86.7	100

Survey Questions: Q24a Which of the following support have you received from AY since the start of your participation? Training.

Q79h. Please rate the extent of change you have had in the following areas skills since the start of your participation in Advancing Youth: Your ability to negotiate for better terms for yourself.

ANNEX 5: LIST OF INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Stakeholder Project Location per Region	Stakeholder Type	Organization/ Institution/Department/Agent	Gender(s) of the Interviewee(s)
Non GoT Stakeholders			
All regions	AY – Prime Contractor	DAI	F
All regions	AY – Prime Contractor	DAI	F
All regions	AY – Consortium Member	SNV/DevWorks	M
All regions	AY – Consortium Member	Pathfinder International	F
All regions	AY – Consortium Member	Khangarue Media (Local/Field Contact)	M, F
All regions	IP-Sub grantee	Seedspace International	M
Zanzibar	IP-Sub grantee	The LaunchPad	F,M
All regions	USAID Staff	USAID Tanzania	F
Iringa	IP-Sub grantee	KIWOHEDE	F
Iringa	IP-Sub grantee	Gibri Company	M
Zanzibar	IP-Sub grantee	PIRO	M
All Regions	USAID IP	Mboga na Matunda Activity – (Fintrac Inc./TAHA)	M;F
Iringa/Mbeya	USAID IP	NAFAKA Activity – (ACDI/VOCA)	M
Iringa/Mbeya	DP	Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	M
Iringa	IP-Sub grantee	Tone Irrigation	M
Mbeya	Private Sector	Entrepreneur	M
Iringa	AY-CMs	Community Mobilizers	M;F
Mbeya	AY-CMs	Community Mobilizers	M;F
Zanzibar	AY-CMs	Community Mobilizer	M
Zanzibar	AY-CMs	Community Mobilizer	M
GoT Stakeholders			
Zanzibar	GOT Official – National Level	PORALG Sector Coordination Department	M
Zanzibar	GOT Official – National Level	Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports	F
Zanzibar	GOT Official – National Level	Ministry of Agriculture	M
Zanzibar	GOT Official – LGA Level	Magharibi D District Office	F

Stakeholder Project Location per Region	Stakeholder Type	Organization/ Institution/Department/Agent	Gender(s) of the Interviewee(s)
Zanzibar	GOT Official – LGA Level	Chake Chake District Office	F
Mbeya	GOT Official – LGA Level	Kyela District Office	M
Mbeya	GOT Official – LGA Level	Rungwe District Office	F
Mbeya	GOT Official – LGA Level	Mbeya District Reproductive Health Services Coordination Office	F
Iringa	GOT Official – LGA Level	Iringa District Office	M
Iringa	GOT Official – LGA Level	Kilolo District Office	F
Dodoma/Mainland	GOT Official – National Level – Mainland	PORALG – Agriculture Department	F

U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523