

## YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE SUMMIT



**Facilitated by Alfred F. M. Tsikati and Musa A. Dube**



**Organized by Swaziland National Agricultural Union**

**Funded by Micro Finance Unit**

**Happy Valley Hotel, Ezulwini**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEO	- Chief Executive Officer
CYDP	- Children and Youth Development Programme
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	- International Fund for Agricultural Development
MITC	- Manzini Industrial Training Centre
MFU	- Micro Finance Unit
MoA	- Ministry of Agriculture
MoET	- Ministry of Education & Training
MoF	- Ministry of Finance
MOSCYA	- Ministry of Sports, Culture & Youth Affairs
NGOs	- Non-governmental organization
RDF	- Regional Development Fund
RFEDP	- Rural Finance and Enterprise Development Programme
SACAU	- Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	- Southern Africa Development Community
SEDCO	- Small Enterprise Development Company
SNAU	- Swaziland National Agricultural Union
SNYC	- Swaziland National Youth Council
SWAGAA	- Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse
SWOT	- Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
UNISWA	- University of Swaziland ,
YEF	- Youth Enterprise Fund

## **FOREWORD**

### **Acknowledgements**

The consultants would like to thank Micro Finance Unit for allowing them to facilitate the Summit and financing the summit. Appreciation also goes to the Swaziland National Agricultural Farmers Union for pursuing the vision that has led to the hosting of this youth summit in agriculture. The youth summit participants are gratefully acknowledged for putting aside everything and avail themselves for such a very important engagement. Hearty appreciation is also hailed to the Minister of Agriculture and his staff for the tireless effort to rally behind every staff that seeks to propel the youth to be fully involved in agriculture.

Many stakeholders assisted during preparation of the summit: these efforts are appreciated and greatly contributed to the quality of this report. Many thanks.

Finally, the facilitators would like to commend Mr. E. M. Manana for editing the report.

### **Funders and Organizers**

The Youth in Agriculture Summit was mainly sponsored by Micro Finance Unit (MFU). MFU is a semi-autonomous wing of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) implementing the Rural Finance and Enterprise Development Programme (RFEDP) which is supported by the Government of Swaziland and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). MFU responds to a critical need to develop on-farm and off-farm business opportunities for the rural poor through capacity building on technical and business skills along with the extension of mechanisms to increase access to rural financial services.

The main organizer of the Youth in Agriculture Summit was the Swaziland National Agricultural Union (SNAU). SNAU is a membership based organization founded in 2009 as an Umbrella body for all farmer organizations in Swaziland. The organization was founded following the expressed demand of farmers at the National Agricultural Summit in 2007. The major aim of SNAU is to represent and advocate for the national interests of farmers and their organizations through promoting an enabling environment and service provision in areas such production, finance, access to land, water, markets, research and technology. The mission of SNAU is to

promote the creation of an enabling environment for farming enterprises through advocacy initiatives and influencing national policies relating to agriculture, ensuring that farmers' needs are met and farmers are empowered to plan, implement and evaluate their farming.

### **Participants of the Summit**

The summit targeted a total of about sixty (60) youth, across the country from different stakeholders or organizations. The selection of participants took into consideration the diverse background of youth in the country (see Appendix A).

### **Reference**

Tsikati, A. F., Dube, M. A., Dube, H. and Dlamini, M. (2015). Youth participation in agriculture development. Swaziland, Mbabane: The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with Swaziland National Agricultural Union

## **CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Youth in Agriculture Summit was a result of a study commissioned by SNAU and the Ministry of Agriculture. These organizations noticed that the farming community in Swaziland is aging and there are very few entrants into agriculture. Thus in 2014 the Swaziland National Agricultural Union in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture commissioned the study aimed at identifying the reasons for youth non-participation in agriculture.

Findings of the study were presented during the Union's 2015 Annual Policy Conference and during the stakeholders' validation workshop on the 19<sup>th</sup> August 2015 at Bethel Court. The study revealed that about three quarters (72.9%) of youth are not participating in agriculture. Several reasons emerged for non-participation of youth in agriculture (Tsikati, Dube, Dlamini & Dube, 2014).

The prevailing image of agriculture sector was seen as posing a threat in household food security. Thus an urgent action had been taken as soon as possible before the problem compounded. One of the recommendations to address some of the concerns from youth was to organize a youth in agriculture summit. This recommendation was endorsed by the stakeholders and made a call for a youth summit as soon as possible. It was anticipated that the youth summit would provide a better platform for the youth to interrogate issues relating to their involvement in the agriculture sector. It was further expected that the summit would create a forum whereby the youth would make suggestions on how they can be recruited to farming, in a bid to stop the threatening situation in agriculture. Thus, through financial backing from that Micro Finance Unit, the Youth in Agriculture summit was held on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2015 at Happy Valley Hotel.

### **1.2 Goals and objectives of the Summit**

The goal of the Youth in Agriculture Summit was to challenge the youth to be more actively involved in the agricultural value chains. The objectives of the summit were to:

1. Identify and investigate challenges and policy gaps that are hindering the participation of youth in Agriculture



2. Identify niche areas for youth involvement in agriculture
3. Create a networking platform to share experiences
4. Empower youth to commercialized agriculture
5. Develop an Action Plan to address challenges which hinder the participation of the youth in agriculture.

### **1.3 Theme of the Summit**

The summit was named the Youth in Agriculture Summit. The theme of the Summit was: *‘Youth in Agribusiness, the Nation’s Hope for the Future.’*

### **1.4 Expected outcomes**

The Summit was expected to address the challenges identified in the study conducted to gauge youth participation in agriculture. Upon deliberation of the youth’s capabilities in this sector, an Action plan would be developed so that it could be used by stakeholders working with the youth.

## **CHAPTER 2 : SUMMIT PROGRAMME AND FACILITATION**

### **2.1 Programme**

The summit was organized to last for two days. Initially the Minister of Agriculture was expected to open officially the summit on the first day. However, due to national commitments the summit was opened on the second day. The first day was mainly on the discussing reasons hindering youth participation in agriculture. And the second day was on strategies youth participations in agriculture could be enhanced. Then finally, the second day was also aimed at concluding the summit (See Appendix B).

### **2.2 Facilitation**

The consultants were facilitators and presented on selected sessions of the summit. The summit was organized in plenary sessions and parallel sessions. The plenary sessions were sessions whereby all participants would come together while the parallel sessions had participants form groups to deliberate on a given topic and then make presentations to initiate deliberations. The facilitators summarized each presentation as it was deliberated. The consultants captured deliberations so that they could come up with a programme of action.

## CHAPTER 3: OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE SUMMIT

### 3.1 Remarks from the Minister of Agriculture

The Youth in Agriculture summit was officially opened by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture in Day 2 (05 November 2015). Initially, the Minister was expected to open the summit on day one but because of other national duties could not. In his opening remarks, the Minister noted that, "One of the critical drivers for any development is the inclusion of the youth." He then pointed to the fact that the youth have energy and when guided to align with the right vision can yield positive results. Thus, he felt that the theme of the Summit: Youth in Agribusiness, the Nation's Hope for Tomorrow was befitting.

The Minister stressed that in order to attain sustainable development of youth in agriculture there is a need to partner fully with the youth through programmes that will empower girls and boys at an early age. This will also help to look at agriculture as the crux of our subsistence and a pillar of the country's economy. The agriculture sector needs to establish Development Programmes that would assist in providing them as young people the access to opportunities in agriculture by focusing on building viable market economies. To further accelerate agricultural growth, the sector should address concerns of increased agricultural production or productivity through climate-smart agriculture and value addition.

The Honourable Minister urged the young farmers to be pro-active. For instance, farmers should employ water harvesting techniques in order to combat the effects of climate change such as drought. The Minister also highlighted that the issue of Land Policy which is being considered as it is affecting the whole country without any exception to the young people.

The Minister quoted Neil Eskelin who says *"Every farmer knows that you cannot sow and reap on the same day. There is a timetable for your harvest that requires both working and waiting. Patience is a small price to pay for what you will receive."* This quotation was meant to warn the youth not to expect quick returns as they venture into agribusiness but rather to

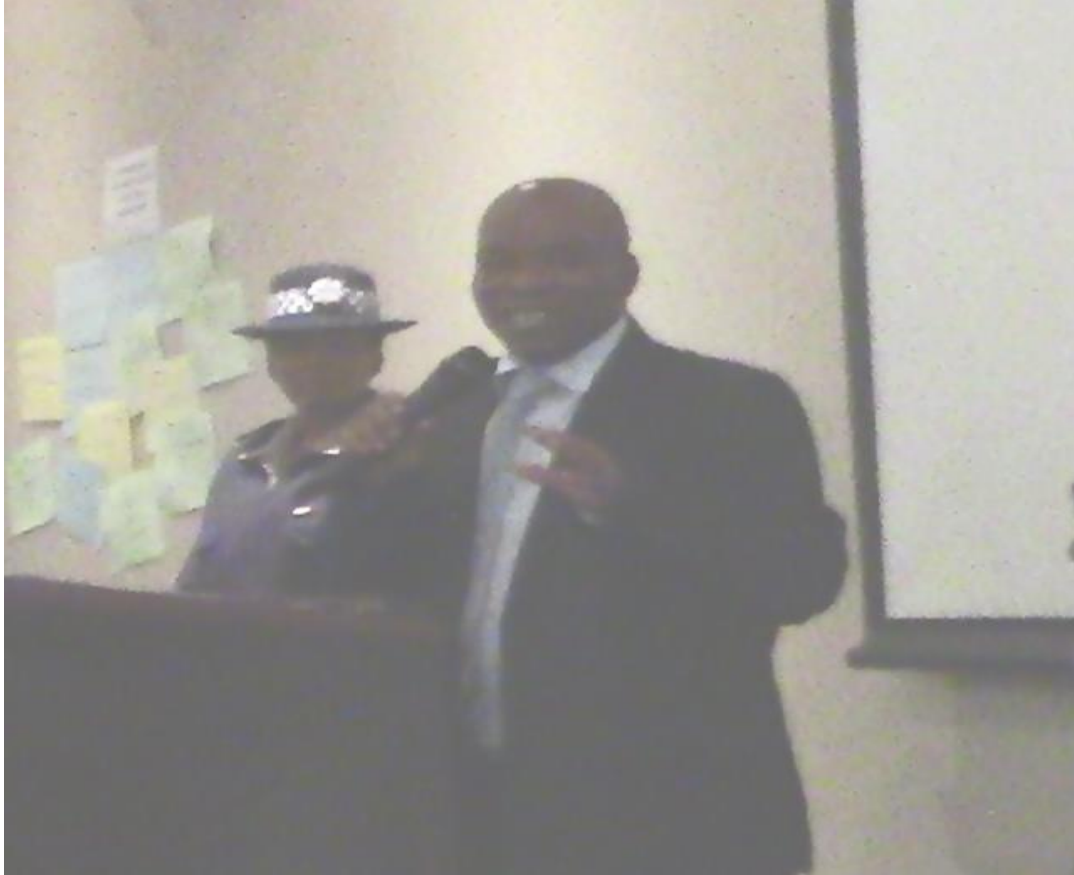


Figure 1: *Honourable Minister of Agriculture – Mr. Moses Vilakati making his remarks in opening the Youth in Agriculture Summit*

nurture their businesses. The Minister ended his speech by inviting Consultant(s) ó Professor M. A. Dube; SNAU ó President Mr. A. Lukhele and the Minister himself to a consultation meeting to forge ways in which issues of youth could be included in the Strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture.

### **3.2 Remarks from the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Youth Affairs**

The representative of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Culture Mr. Mkhosonkhe Dlamini (Acting CEO) commended the consultants for having done a wonderful work with regard to the study. He then assured the Ministry of Agriculture and SNAU that the National Youth Council is fully behind them to ensure that youth participation in agriculture is improved. He requested the youth to change the attitude of expecting government to do something for them. Instead the young people should ask themselves the question, “What they can do for the government instead of what the government can do for them?”



Figure 2: Acting CEO of SNYC ó Mr. Makhosonke Dlamini *making his remarks on behalf of the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Youth Affairs during the official opening of the Youth in Agriculture Summit*

### **3.3 Remarks from the SNAU President**

The SNAU President noted that as the theme of the Summit says “Youth in Agribusiness, The Nation’s Hope for Tomorrow”, his union finds it very urgent to put in its development agenda strategies and programmes that aim at improving the involvement of the youth in farming. The urgency emanates from the fact that the aging farming community is aging. Thus, he came up with a youth slogan, “*Sibasha Siyakhula*.” Furthermore, the president highlighted that the country is currently importing large quantities of agricultural produce and products from neighbouring countries. He was worried that the situation could be worsened if the youth is not empowered to develop the sector.



Figure 3: SNAU President ó Mr. Absalom Lukhele *making his remarks during the official opening of the Youth in Agriculture Summit*

The President revealed that in 2016, his union will be hosting the Annual Policy Conference of the Southern Confederation of Africa Agricultural Unions (SACAU) which is going to see numbers of stakeholders including farmers from the SADC region convening in Swaziland to deliberate on key issues that affect the advancement of the sector. This regional conference will be preceded by a regional youth in agriculture conference whereby young farmers will have a platform to share experiences and to explore possible solutions to challenges they face in the agriculture sector.

### **3.4 Remarks from the Director Micro Finance Unit**

Remarks were also made by Mr. Mandla Matsenjwa ó Monitoring and evaluation officer on behalf of the Director of Micro Finance Unit ó Mr. Myeni. The presenter commended the youth

for participating in the summit. He further pointed out that the goal of Micro Finance Unit is to improve access of communities to finance. The presenter then pledged organizational support to youth involvement and participation agriculture.

### **3.5 Introductions of participants**

The participants of the summit had an opportunity to introduce themselves. They were coming from all the four regions of the country and from different stakeholders in the agriculture sector as it can be noted from the list of summit participants. However, it was interesting to note that young people who were attending the summit were involved in a broad spectrum of agricultural enterprises. They were in vegetables; field crops; livestock; mushrooms; value chain, to name but a few.

### **3.6 Presentation of background and objectives of the summit**

The presentation of the background and objectives of the summit was done by the SNAU Manager and Development Officer ó Mr. Lwazi Mamba. His presentation reveals that the whole issue of youth involvement was raised by farmers. In 2013 SNAU then conducted consultations with its members and the observation was found to be true. A study was therefore commissioned in August 2014 in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture in the 17 Rural Development Areas. The findings of the study were validated by the stakeholders on August 19, 2015 at the Bethel Court Hotel. Thus, there was the Youth Summit which was a result of collaboration between SNAU, MFU and other stakeholders. Mr Mamba then presented the objectives of the summit as they have been presented under the sub-topic "Goals and Objectives of the Summit"

## CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATIONS AND DELIBERATIONS

### 4.1 Youth participation in agricultures

This session was conducted by Mr. A. Tsikati. The participants were put into four groups.

#### 4.1.1 Group Presentations

The groups were tasked to answer the following four questions:

1. What are the reasons for youth participation in agriculture?
2. What are the reasons for low youth participation in agriculture?
3. What are the policy gaps that are hindering the participation of youth in agriculture?
4. How can the participation of youth in agriculture be enhanced?

##### 4.1.1.1 Reasons for youth participation in agriculture

Several reasons for youth participation in agriculture emanated from the group discussions. The facilitators were compelled to solicit reasons for the youth to participate in agriculture as they determine continuity and sustainability in the agricultural sector. The following reasons for the participation of youth in agriculture emerged from the group discussions: farming being inheritance; an agro-based family background that is agro-based; considering farming as a life style; passion or love for farming; a source of income / financial security; for food security; to acquire agricultural skills; lack of job opportunities or job creation; to be your own boss and conserving the soil. It can be noted that some of the reasons for youth involvement in agriculture are not good. For instance, some are involved in agriculture because they are not employed. These are the young people who dump farming where there are employment opportunities such recruitment to the security force; admission to tertiary institutions etc. These submissions from the youth summit brought up more reasons for youth participation in agriculture as the study identified employment opportunity, food security, income generation and sourcing funds to pay school fees.

##### 4.1.1.2 Reasons for low youth participation in agriculture

The groups identified capital as the main challenge for youth to participate in agriculture. Funding of agriculture projects in Swaziland remains a concern as farmers are said to be not bankable. The situation is worse for young farmers as financial institutions require collateral which the youth cannot produce. The youth apply for funds and if they happen to get funding, it is slashed, thus become inadequate. **NB:** *“A job that is half done is a job that is not done.”*





Figure 4: *One of the groups deliberating on the reasons for the low youth participation in agriculture*

Another challenge is marketing. Marketing agencies or middle men are buying for the farmers at given prices which are very low, thus affecting progress of farmers. At times the payments are not instant but come very late.

Land ownership is another serious challenge. Young people do not own land and even if the land is there, the family priority on the use of land is determined by the parents. Land disputes among family members especially after the parents pass on halt youth agricultural engagements and initiatives. In the communities access to land for youth is a challenge and community disputes especially if the parents are involved compounds the whole land accessibility issue.

Traditional structures are not youth friendly. Community meetings, including those held at chiefdoms do not have youth agenda. Even if the youth is put in the agenda, there limited time and the youth issues are not given the deserved attention deserved.

There is generally a negative attitude towards farming among youth. Thus, farming is considered as a second option. Some of the sources of the negative attitude could be emanating from the fact that agriculture is risky. Climate change which is evident through droughts, hails and storms have left young people with doubts to join farming. Water is no longer a problem only in the Lowveld, but also in the Highveld due to drought. On the other hand, installing irrigation systems is quite expensive and unaffordable. The use of agriculture tools and garden to punish pupils by teachers is said to be the root cause for the negative attitude towards agriculture. Agriculture is also not attractive because of the meagre returns seen from the parents. Thus, commercialization of farming or treating agriculture as agri-business / entrepreneurship is necessary.

Young people lack knowledge and skills in agriculture. They are also interested in using the latest technology but they cannot afford. At schools agriculture is done only for academic purposes. There is no deliberate effort to transform lives for instance; the practical component of agriculture is not emphasized. The young people lack Career Guidance and Counselling. They lack infrastructure necessary in farming. A serious threat to socialization of the youth in agriculture is striking balance between involving young people in farming / agriculture and child labour.

#### **4.1.1.3 Policy gaps hindering the participation of youth in agriculture**

The deliberations of the summit indicated that government policies are operating in silos. The Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries such as the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Youth Affairs have their policies which are operated in isolation. The policy formulation lacks the contribution of youth. The participants of the summit felt that there is a need for the country to have a financial policy. This financial policy can ensure that the Ministry of Agriculture has enough budget allocation. Finally, the stalled Land policy hinders progress in farming including that of discouraging young people from participating in agriculture.

#### **4.1.1.4 Strategies to improve youth participation in agriculture**

Youth participation in agriculture can be encouraged by having space or time slots in the print and electronic media. There is a need for having youth agricultural shows, fairs and tours. There is a need to stage agricultural competitions regionally and nationally to identify and award

excelling young farmers. These young farmers can become models of young farmers in the country and these models of young farmers could stage campaigns in an effort to motivate young farmers.

There is a need to consider alternative means of funding youth in agriculture such as bank guarantees. Mentoring programmes harnessed for youth can make the financial institution to have faith in the youth and lend them the money. The participants of the summit also suggested that the summit should be ended by the election of a steering committee for the youth in Agriculture.

It was strongly recommended that agriculture should be introduced early in school system and that parents should involve their children early. However, they should not over-work because of the issues of child labour. The country needs to demonstrate that agriculture is a profession.

Young people are encouraged to work both as a group and individuals. There is a need to consider supporting individual young farmers because most of these group organizations normally rest on one person (chairperson). If anything (i.e. passing on) happens to that person the whole organization collapses. Disputes and age differences have been observed to be an issue within such group organizations.

#### **4.1.2 Presentation of findings from the youth study**

The consultant Mr. A. Tsikati presented the findings of the study. It is worth noting that most of the group submissions were reiterating the findings of the study. However, there were new issues that emerged from the group presentation. More reasons for youth participation in agriculture were raised. In the policy gap, the participants felt that a financial policy could be necessary to ensure proper budget allocation which can see young people benefit as well. In addition some of the findings were further clarified and emphasized by the group presentations.

#### **4.1.3 Presentation of recommendations from the youth study**

Again, the consultant Mr. A. Tsikati presented the recommendations of the study. In a nutshell, the recommendations of the Youth Study pointed at the following areas:

1. The MoA and Ministry of Sports, Culture & Youth Affairs should involve youth in every policy formulation to cater for their interest and each policy must have a clear policy statement and strategies on youth.
2. The MoA and SNAU must organize educational campaigns using successful young farmers (youth modelling)
3. The MoA and SNAU organize educational campaigns and agricultural competitions to improve youth participation in agriculture.
4. The MoA should intensify and expand the coverage of the Children & Youth Development Programme (CYDP)
5. Schools should encourage youth to enrol in agriculture and stop using agriculture (garden and tools) to punish pupils.
6. Farmers should introduce agricultural technology in farming which will reduce the hard work associated with agriculture
7. Farmers should socialize young people into agriculture (by reviving cultural practices such as *kusisela*) and involved the youth in sharing profits.
8. Farming must be commercialized to show that it is profitable.
9. Financial institutions should consider alternative means of securing loans by youth without demanding collateral from the youth such as Bank guarantees,
10. There is a need to create a more favourable environment in the local traditional and developmental structures.

#### **4.1.4 Deliberations on youth participation**

The deliberations after the presentations (consultant and group) raised some issues and reaffirmed the issues from the presentations. These issues were mainly: access to finance; access to land; marketing of produce; traditional structures that are not so friendly to the youth, negative attitude of the youth has towards agriculture, lack of agricultural knowledge and skills, poor youth socialization, and policies that do not consider the youth.

Thus several strategies were suggested. These strategies included among others: use of media houses for youth in agriculture; and staging agricultural shows, campaigns and competitions. Successful young people are expected to be used as models. Exploring alternative means of



*Figure 5: Young people making group submissions on the strategies to improve the participation of young people in agriculture during the Youth in Agriculture Summit*

funding youth projects such as bank guarantees. Traditional structures such as inner councils in the chieftdom should cater for the youth in their programmes and the CYDP programme which is in the communities and school should be expanded. The summit also had one voice regarding the changing of the negative attitude towards agriculture by commercializing agriculture among other things. Socialization of young people into farming was regarded as one of the means of engaging young people in agriculture but the major challenge was striking a balance between grooming the child to be a farmer and being used as child labour.

## 4.2 Youth cases in agriculture

There were two sessions for youth cases in agriculture. The first case was presented by Gcina Dlamini from the University of Swaziland and the second session was co-presented by Celiwe Sukati and Sinuses Gule under SNAU.

### 4.2.1 Smiling through investment

Smiling through investment is a student company in the University of Swaziland (UNISWA), Faculty of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences. The Faculty offers a course in Entrepreneurship. Smiling through investment is one of the University companies that are a result of the Entrepreneurship Course. The presenter in the summit highlighted that as a company they specialize in seed multiplication (currently bean seed) and green mealie production. The Smiling Through Investment occasionally hires young people to provide services such as harvesting, packing etc. The presenter ended his presentation by stating that agri-business is the way of life and a ticket to a food secure Africa by year 2025; the youth have a role to play in agribusiness and there is need for collaboration between youth support amongst all relevant stakeholders.



Figure 6: *Smiling Through Investment CEO – Gcina Dlamini making his presentation at the Youth in Agriculture Summit*



#### **4.2.2 National and Regional Perspective for youth in agriculture**

This is the session that was co-presented by Celiwe Sukati and Sinuses Gule. These two young people normally represent SNAU in conferences and workshops held outside the country. Celiwe Sukati presented her experience on a trip she had to Tzaneen SACAU workshop on 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> August 2015. The workshop was aimed at ending food insecurity in Africa. Young people were earmarked to defeat the biggest dragon in the continent through farming by formulating sustainable policies. She also reported on field trips she had in South Africa and Maloma on the growing and exportation of avocados. These farmers have their pack houses and have become biggest exporters of avocados. The presenter noted that key challenges for farmers in Africa were related to climate change; land; infrastructure (e.g. roads); and resources such as capital and machinery.

On the other hand Mr. Gule, a sole trader ó director of Goodwill Farm Fresh, produces vegetables; pre-pack and distribute them to local markets such as Shop Rite, Boxer, Pick -n Pay. This young farmer also owns two retailer shops at Msumpe and Motshane. This investment also collaborates with 35 other farmers to meet the market. It now owns a pack house at Mavulandlela Farmersø Association.

#### **4.2.3 Deliberations on the youth cases**

It was observed that young people are capable. However, participants noted that HIV/AIDS is a serious threat to the young farmers. It was also noted that tax imposed by Swaziland Revenue Authority is also a serious threat. The participants learnt that one should never despise small beginnings. The young farmers were advised to emulate these young people as some started small and learnt by collaborating with older farmers. It was noted that some of the young farmers were not concentrating on being producers but were also engaged in value addition. The summit was convinced that the country is endowed with young people having a great potential which needs to be unleashed through collaboration. Another lesson young people learnt from one of the presentations was that one does not need a farm to be a farmer but from a limited space can practice farming through backyard gardening, hydroponics and so on. The young farmers were challenged as some of the young farmer presenters were already employers. The summit was concerned about standards: for example, Smiling Through Investment producing bean seeds. It

was revealed that the Ministry of Agriculture monitors the standards of the bean seed produced by the company. Another very important lesson the young farmers learnt was the importance of liaising with SNAU and MoA as all the cases were a result of the input from these organizations.

### **4.3 Commercialization of farming**

#### **4.3.1 Presentation on commercialization of farming**

The study shows that one reason for the youth not participating in agriculture in Swaziland is its subsistence nature. Therefore, a presentation by the SNAU president Mr. A. Lukhele was aimed at engaging the youth in how farming in Swaziland could be commercialized. The presenter entitled the presentation, "Farming for profit". The presenter revealed that commercialization of farming begins by securing, protecting and preparing the land for farming. He stressed the importance of listening to the demands of the produce or commodity and try to meet by equipping yourself to meet the demand. A farmer is an everyday learner. Thus, a farmer should learn how to meet quality produce that is demanded in the market. The presenter made an example that meeting the demand would mean selecting the right variety; sorting and grading your produce and having the basis for the pricing of the produce. In order for a farmer to be successful he emphasized that young people should aim at vertical and horizontal expansion.

#### **4.3.2 Deliberations on the commercialization of farming**

It was noted that farming in Swaziland is practised at a subsistence scale, thus it is not lucrative. Farming is also perceived as a high risk initiative. Thus, some of the young people who were in the summit were in dilemma whether to continue with farming or not. This is because to get the returns from farming it takes a very long time. The young farmers encouraged one another to exercise patience. This is because with some enterprises it may take more five years in order to realize the harvest. It was observed that farming can be commercialized by assuring the production of high quality produce. They summit concurred that farming should be done in a climate smart way during the era of climate change.

### **4.4 Access to Finance for Small holder farmers**

#### **4.4.1 Presentation on Access to Finance for Small holder farmers**

The presentation was made by Phumzile Nhleko from Micro Finance Unit (MFU). Nhleko was clear that MFU does not finance farmers instead it empowers them through farmer workshops





*Figure 7: MFU Project Coordinator – Phumzile Nhleko making her presentation on Access to Finance for Small holder farmers at the Youth in Agriculture Summit*

and trainings. The presenter stressed that the poor performance of the agricultural sector emanates from: the lack of agricultural financing instruments; limited documentation, e.g. Business Plans, cash-flows, proof of market, etc., and lack of collateral. The presenter revealed that financing smallholder farmers in rural areas requires 4 P's and 1 F: well-prepared commercially-oriented farmers; good projects; good performing financial institutions; and favourable and conducive environment.

The presenter also noted that there are very good proposed policies and bills which can favour the farming industry when passed. These legal frameworks are Micro-Finance Policy (2015); Consumer Credit Bill (2013) and Citizen Economic (2011).

However, the presenter questioned the tendency of waiting for government to initiate things for the farmers including that of getting capital. The presenter concluded her presentation by stressing that the youth needs to be proactive; engaged in research and innovation; use entrepreneurial approach in farming: develop problem-solving skills and have financial literacy (e.g. learn to have savings which could be used as capital). She then appealed to stakeholders to consider youth in all its agricultural initiatives. Her closing statement was *“Do not wait for things to change or happen, make them happen!!”*

#### **4.4.2 Deliberations on Access to Finance for Small holder farmers**

A solution to this seasoned problem of capital for farmers including youth could be handled by self-funding. Self-funding can be a result of saving money. Young people were encouraged to move away from the tendency of depending on someone to do something for them. However, the summit appealed for financial institution support for these young farmers.

#### **4.5 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in agriculture**

##### **4.5.1 Presentation on ICT in agriculture**

The presenters of this session were Mxolisi Hlophe (Agribusiness Development) and Sicelo Ndlandla (Software Developer). The presenters demonstrated that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in agriculture has a great potential to develop agriculture. ICT can improve information sharing, communication and collaboration along agriculture value chains and thus lead to a more competitive agriculture sector. Specifically, the presenters pointed out that ICT enhances marketing of produce, capacitates farmers with farming knowledge and research, enhance dissemination of weather and disease information, promoting youth participation, enhances traceability of agricultural products and facilitates financial inclusion of agriculture sector e.g. use of mobile money, internet banking etc.

In Swaziland the service provision for ICT in Agriculture is the e-farm. E-farm provides IT services to the agriculture sector and envisions enhancing the development of agriculture value chains through the use of ICT. E-farm establishes mobile and web application to link farmers and market which facilitates information sharing such as the availability of goods and related prices.

In addition e-farm provides customized business software having the following products: Point of Sale; Inventory Management and Accounting software; ICT platforms for information dissemination such as early warning information and improved market access.

#### **4.5.2 Deliberations ICT in agriculture**

The summit participants agreed that communication in the agriculture industry was still a challenge. The young have had to spend money coming to Manzini to market their produce. Thus, the summit unanimously consented that the use of the ICT in their farming business is a must. They felt that ICT will facilitate networking and collaboration between farmers. The young farmers noted that the use of ICT should start with networking among them first before moving to other farmers and companies.

E-farming is an avenue that is not only available for the young farmers but for the agriculture sector at large. E-farming offers opportunities by: linking farmers to markets, extension service providers, supporting value chains, disseminating weather information, tracing agriculture produce, and capacitating farmers with knowledge and research. ICT use attracts youth in farming. E-farm establishes internet portal for farmers. The summit strongly recommended for the young farmers to make use of e-farm in their farming endeavour. In fact the youth was encouraged to open email address and have smart phones for networking.

#### **4.6 SWOT Analysis for Youth involvement in Agriculture**

##### **4.6.1 Presentation of SWOT Analysis for Youth involvement in Agriculture**

The SWOT Analysis for Youth involvement in Agriculture was presented by Professor M. A. Dube (consultant). The presenter highlighted the importance of using SWOT Analysis in the farming industry. This analysis is about scanning the environment for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The strengths and opportunities of the farming industry are things farmers should take advantage of and harness to improve farming while the weaknesses and threats are things farmers should address which are dangerous to the farming industry.

#### **4.6.2 Deliberations on SWOT Analysis for Youth involvement in Agriculture**

The following were weaknesses and strength the presenter brought up: access to funds; lack of technology; non-operationalization of policies in Swaziland; young people being dynamic but not appreciated; and lack of management of resources that includes funds. Parents do not share profits from farming with their children.

#### **4.7 Opportunities for youth in agriculture**

##### **4.7.1 Exercise on opportunities for youth in agriculture**

The session was conducted by Mr. A. Tsikati who presented the findings of the study. The presenter requested the participants to list agricultural commodities young farmers can take advantage of. Frequencies were utilized to indicate commodities young people could venture in (Appendix C). The participants identified the following opportunities as ideal engagements for young people: value addition (n=21, 43%); indigenous chicken (n=8, 16.7%); maize production (n=8, 16.7%); aquaculture (fish farming) (n=6, 12.5%); dairy product manufacturing (n=6, 12.5%); pig production (n=6, 12.5%) and fruit production (n=5, 10.4%). These findings were consistent with the findings from the Youth study. Value addition topped the list for farming opportunities that were available to the young people. Unlike in the youth study whereby the value addition can be made in tomatoes and maize, the summit revealed that value chain addition could be achieved by making mealie meal from banana; flour from sweet potatoes; snacks from maize; as well as making oil from sunflower. The summit also identified rabbit production and mushroom production as youth to have business opportunities for the youth.

##### **4.7.2 Presentation of findings from the youth study on opportunities in agriculture**

The youth study revealed that young people must take advantage of growing crops such as cotton sugar beans, yellow maize, onions, potatoes, carrots and baby vegetables. The study recommended that young farmers should also consider value addition to common agricultural product such as tomatoes and maize. The young people were encouraged to link with relevant institutions to get support in farming. Finally, training opportunities were observed at Ngwempisi Training Centre, MITC, Techno serve and SEDCO. Limited funding was available from RDF, EU, Union, Inhlanyelo Fund, Swazi Bank, and Youth Enterprise Fund.

### 4.7.3 Deliberations on youth opportunities in agriculture

Value addition appears to be a business venture that has not been explored in Swaziland. Both the study and the summit identified value addition as a business opportunity. Value addition could be done in tomatoes (making tomato source); maize (making corn flakes); banana (juice); sweet potatoes (flour) just to mention a few. Even though that exercise to solicit opportunities in agriculture done during the summit with participant did not suggest that rabbit production as one of the opportunities: the deliberations pointed at rabbit production, sweet potatoes and mushroom production as great opportunities for farming. Water Services was another opportunity the



Figure 8: *One of the participants during the Youth in Agriculture Summit presenting challenges they face as an association for young farmers*

young people would explore. This is a project that seeks to partner with young people to grow crops in a green house. The deliberations of the youth, of the youth summit revealed that although some financial institutions do give financial assistance to the youth, there is no full sponsorship. Consequently the youth end up squandering or misusing the fund.

## CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY OF THE SUMMIT - ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS

1. **Issue:** Lack of coordination and people who will specifically look into issues of youth in agriculture.

**Solution:** SNAU should form a youth wing - National Agriculture Youth committee that will attend issues that are affecting young people in agriculture.
2. **Issue:** Funding of agricultural projects remains a serious challenge especially to young people who cannot the demands of financial institutions such as provision of collateral in order to obtain loans.

**Solution:** Young people must learn to have savings. The MoA or SNAU should provide bank guarantees to help young farmers secure loans. Mentoring programmes should be established in order to the faith financial institutions on the youth.
3. **Issue:** Marketing of produce is also a challenge for the agriculture sector. Markets are very far for other farmers and the price is given by the buyer.

**Solution:** Buyers must involve farmers in determining the prices of agricultural produce.
4. **Issue:** Land ownership is another serious challenge since young people do not have proper access to land.

**Solution:** The country should negotiate and operationalize the implementation of the Land Policy.
5. **Issue:** There is generally a negative attitude towards farming by the youth.

**Solution:** There is a great need to stage agricultural competitions regionally and nationally to identify and award excelling young farmers. These excelling young farmers can be used to recruit other young people through youth agricultural shows, fairs, workshops and tours. It was also resolved that schools should not use the garden or tools to punish the youth, and that parents should not overwork their children.
6. **Issue:** Traditional structures are not friendly to the youth. Community meetings, including those held at chiefdoms, do not have any specific youth agenda. Even if the youth is put in the agenda, it is only for a limited period and the youth issues not accorded the deserved attention and consideration.

**Solution:** Chiefs and Inner councils need to be sensitized on the youth issues related to agricultural activities or programme.

7. **Issue:** Young people are at risk of HIV/AIDS and agriculture will continue to suffer if young people do not behave themselves as they will die.  
**Solution:** Young people must behave themselves responsibly so that the country can have a healthy and HIV/AIDS free generation.
8. **Issue:** Farming in Swaziland is mainly subsistence  
**Solution:** Commercialization of farming or treating agriculture as agri-business / entrepreneurship. The country must strengthen agriculture so that this can be viewed as a relevant profession for earning a living. This would also strengthen communities by ensuring food security and sufficiency.
9. **Issue:** Young people lack exposure and training in agriculture.  
**Solution:** Teachers and extension workers must expose youth (in-school and out of school respectively) to agricultural skills and knowledge. Training opportunities are available at Ngwempisi Training Centre, MITC, Techno serve and SEDCO.
10. **Issue:** Socialization of youth in farming has a challenge of striking a balance between involving of young people in farming / agriculture and child labour.  
**Solution:** Convene a consultative meeting with SWAGAA to assist farmers differentiate between socializing young people into farming and child labour.
11. **Issue:** Youth being dynamic and their synergies not appreciated  
**Solutions:** Involve young people in farming initiatives and accommodate their contributions and talents.
12. **Issue:** Climate change is imposing a threat to farming thus discouraging young farmers to engage in agriculture. For instance, natural disaster such as hail storms, droughts, and floods drive young people away from farming because of the uncertainty that accompanies such.  
**Solution:** Farm in a climate smart ways e.g. grow early maturing varieties, drought resistant varieties, practice drip irrigation or adopt conservational agriculture (CA) to conserve moisture.
13. **Issues:** Policies within the MoA; and between the MoA and other Ministries such as the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Youth Affairs are implemented in isolation.  
**Solution:** Harmonize the implementation of policies touching on youth in agriculture.
14. **Issue:** Generally, policy formulation in Swaziland lacks youth participation  
**Solution:** Involve youth in policy formulation so that their interests are fully considered.
15. **Issue:** Policies in Swaziland lack operationalization



**Solution:** Policies must be operationalized in order for issues anticipated to be addressed by the policy to be indeed covered.

16. **Issue:** The lack is policies on youth in agriculture or clear policy statements in the existing policies.

**Solution:** There is an urgent need for a policy on youth and their involvement in agriculture OR the inclusion of very clear policy statements in existing legislations on youth in agriculture. For a start, the existing policies could be considered and implemented gradually.

17. **Issue:** Stalemate of the proposed policies or Bills that can also benefit the youth participation in agriculture: Micro-Finance Policy (2015); Consumer Credit Bill (2013) and Citizen Economic (2011).

**Solution:** The summit concluded that these policies should be implemented because they would not benefit the young farmers only but the whole farming community or the agricultural industry.

18. **Issue:** Farmers concentrating mainly on the production stage in farming but not at the value addition to products such as tomatoes, maize, bananas, sweet potatoes, etc.

**Solution:** Young people were encouraged to consider value addition to the agricultural produce.

19. **Issue:** Swaziland is lacking in the production of the following commodities: Village chickens; Rabbit production; Mushroom production; Growing Cotton; Growing sugar beans, yellow maize, onions, potatoes, carrots and baby vegetables. The country currently imports large quantities of some of these commodities from SADC region and overseas.

**Solution:** The youth must take advantage of these opportunities and engage in the production of these commodities.

20. **Issue:** Activities of youth not well dissimilated in order to recruit more young people.

**Solution:** There is a need to harness relationships with print and electronic media to create opportunities which could enhance participation of the youth in agriculture.

21. **Issue:** Communication between farmers, suppliers, and market remains a challenge in Swaziland

**Solution:** Farmers should make use of ICT services offered by companies such as e-farm in Swaziland. This could be achieved by the purchasing of smart phones and having email addresses. These two initiatives would assist farmers in the exchange or sharing of information through emails and social media such as face book and whatsapp.

22. **Issue:** Individual assistance is not possible for the youth because they are fragmented.

**Solution:** The participants attributed the failure of a majority of projects to the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of associations or schemes. Although evidence of getting assistance as groups was clear, the participants appealed for recognition of assistance individuals.

23. **Issue:** The Children and Youth Development Programme (CYDP) is a wing of the MoA and is not making maximum impact on the communities.

**Solution:** A study must be conducted a study on the factors affecting the sustainability of the Children and Youth Development Programme.



Figure 9: *One of the groups scrutinizing and modifying the Youth in Agriculture Summit declaration*

## **CHAPTER 6: SUMMIT DECLARATION ON YOUTH IN AGRIBUSINESS**

### **Theme: YOUTH IN AGRIBUSINESS, THE NATION'S HOPE FOR THE FUTURE**

#### **6.1 Preamble**

We, the youth, SNAU members, Ministry of Agriculture, Swaziland National Youth Council, non government organizations, private sector, and other development partners have gathered at Ezulwini, Happy Valley from 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> November 2015 at the youth in agriculture summit for Swaziland.

#### **6.2 Affirmations and acknowledgements**

In this regard we:

1. Note the discussions held before and during the Youth in Agriculture Summit for Swaziland with youth in agriculture.
2. Recognize that diversity of the young people in terms of gender, religion, region, organization of affiliation have enabled them to contribute positively to agricultural development through their creativity, vibrancy, and capacity innovation. Therefore, youth participation in agriculture at the community, regional and national levels should be a strong pillar in all current and future agricultural development in the country.
3. Acknowledge the efforts of the youth, representatives of government (i.e. (MoA), SNAU, CYDP, SNYC, NGOs and other development partners at all levels in promoting and supporting youth initiatives.
4. Further acknowledge previous decisions, and declarations made by AU Heads of States, governmental organizations and NGOs, and private sector to involve youth mainly through the 2014 Malapo Declaration, key message from the 2014 Conference held in Tunisia among other commitments.
5. Affirm that despite previous decisions and declarations made by AU Heads of States, governmental organizations, NGOs, and private sector to involve youth in agriculture, there are still some prevailing challenges that hinder full participation in agriculture in the country.
6. Stress that youth involvement in agriculture is imperative to eradicate hunger and poverty in Swaziland.
7. Note with concern the challenges of involving the youth in agriculture, that are common in Swaziland and the SADC region or African continent, namely: (i) negative perceptions on

agriculture by the youth in general; (ii) mismatch between education, training, and labour markets needs (iii) unemployment (iv) lack of competitive markets for agricultural products (v) hard work involved in farm operations (physical and labour intensive) (vi) lack of start up capital for the youth engagement in agri-business enterprises, (v) lack of access to land, (vi) traditional structures that are not youth friendly, (vi) limited skills and knowledge vii) and limited involvement in Agriculture or youth policy dialogue.

8. Welcome the deliberations of the Youth in Agriculture Summit in Swaziland held at Happy Valley, Ezulwini from 04 ó 05 November 2015, endorsed by the youth, SNAU members, Ministry of Agriculture, Swaziland National Youth Council, non-government organization, private sector, and other development partners.

### **6.3 Summit Declarations**

We hereby adopt the following Declarations:

#### **I. Commitment to mainstreaming youth programmes in agriculture policies at all levels.**

Commitment to advocating for mainstreaming youth programmes in agriculture policies at all levels. To this end we urge key stakeholders in the agriculture sector on the following:

- a. to avail specific funds to support youth in agricultural activities
- b. to facilitate creation platforms and linkages for learning among the youths and
- c. to create development programmes for inclusive participation of all youth categories

#### **II. Commitment to building the capacity of the youth through knowledge management, learning and information sharing across the country**

We commit to advocate for building the capacity of the youth through knowledge management, learning and information sharing across the country. To this end we resolve to ensure:

- a. the training and equipping of the youth with skills and knowledge an agri-business along the various value chains
- b. engagement of youth in developing and applying ICT solutions in agriculture along commodity value chains (e-farming).
- c. developing user friendly and appropriate ICT systems for marketing, knowledge sharing and learning for learning for on-farm and off-farm users, and
- d. facilitating educational tours (look and learn visits) to successful enterprise by other youth.

### **III. Commitment to improving business infrastructure targeted to at the youth**

We commit advocating for provision of facilities and equipment for the youth; to this end we resolve to advocate for:

- a. availing information on appropriate technologies and equipment along the value chain
- b. harnessing common facility partnership to be leveraged by the young people.

### **IV. Commitment to equitable access to market and trade for the youth**

We commit to promoting the strengthening of access to markets and for trade for the youths; and to this end we advocate for:

- a. Facilitating adherence to quality standards of goods for competitiveness to local and global markets.
- b. Facilitating linkages to the other related businesses for mentorship and exploitation of markets opportunities
- c. Creating an environment for negotiation of market prices between farmers and buyers (middle-men)

### **V. Commitment to advocating for appropriate financing packages**

We commit to advocating for financial support targeted to youth willing to actively engage in the agriculture and value chain opportunities, to this end we commit to:

- a. advocating for policies that deliberately enhance financial support for youth, and to ensure that they are effectively implemented, monitored, and evaluated
- b. facilitating or mobilizing financial support for agriculture related youth initiatives, and to ensure its efficiently and effectiveness
- c. advocating for provision of financial incentives for different categories of youth, e.g. tax cut, and fee waivers and
- d. advocating for mechanisms and systems that allow access to loan by the youth such as bank guarantees.

### **VI. As young people we commit to the following:**

We commit to championing our active involvement in agriculture, and to this end we resolve:

- a. To actively committing and engaging to undertake the above commitments
- b. To encouraging our communities and all stakeholders to do the above individual commitment

- c. To expanding our networks to reach out to other youth and key stakeholders to achieve the above commitments
- d. To saving money that could be used as capital in the event financial institutions are not in a position to give us loans.
- e. Taking advantage of the opportunities of commodities that are currently imported and to be engaged in value chain addition
- f. Transforming farming by bringing the concept of commercialization.
- g. Working as associations, schemes, and groups where there is a need.

#### **6.4 A Call for Action**

We commit to translating the above commitment into results; and to this end we call upon

- a. MFU / SNAU in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture to be constantly making follow ups on the above mentioned commitments
- b. The youth, SNAU members, Ministry of Agriculture, CYDP, Swaziland National Youth Council, non-government organizations, private sector, and other development partners to look into the plan of action that came up from the summit; modify it where necessary and translate the commitments into results.
- c. Stakeholders, such as farmers, youth organization (CYDP & SNYC), private sector, NGOs and other development partners and financial institutions to rally behind the realization of the provisions of this Youth Declaration and take advantage of the opportunities that it presents.
- d. The development partners to rally and align their technical and financial support in a harmonized and coordinated manner to support the implementation of the commitments made in this Declaration.
- e. Traditional structures such as chiefs and inner councils to give undivided attention to the issues affecting youth in agriculture
- f. SNAU to formulate a youth wing which will have a national committee to advocate solely for issues affecting the youth in agriculture.
- g. Government of Swaziland to reconsider the implementation of the Land Policy as it can create opportunities for the young people to access land.
- h. Government to involve the young people in the formulation of policies that touch on the youth.

- i. Parents not to overwork young people and teachers at school not to use the garden or agriculture tools to punish the pupils.
- j. The government and SNAU to organize a consultative meeting with SWAGA to help farmers differentiate between socializing young people into farming and child labour.
- k. The Ministry of agriculture to investigate factors that lead to the ineffectiveness of the Children and Youth Development Programme.

## CHAPTER 7: PLAN OF ACTION

### Matrix of the Action Plan

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>
Change of attitude by summit participants ó self help	Right away from the Youth Summit	Young farmers
Take advantage of the available opportunities: Water Services & UN offers to support the youth.	Right away from the Youth Summit	Young farmers with help of MoA
Net working through ICT ó have email addresses, have smart phones and collaborate with e-farming	Right away from the Youth Summit	Young farmers & e-farming
Participate in reviewing the Youth Policy	January 2016	SNAU & Youth Council
Form youth wing under SNAU with controls	February 2016	SNAU
Consultation meeting between Minister of Agriculture, SNAU and the Consultants to forge ways in which issues of youth could be inculcated into the strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture.	March 2016	Minister of Agriculture, SNAU President and Consultant(s) of the Youth in Agriculture Study.
Have a consultative meeting with the Chiefs and the inner councils to look at issues affecting youth in agriculture	March 2016	SNAU and MoA
Conduct a study on the factors affecting the project sustainability of the Children and Youth Programme	April 2016	MoA
Elect national youth agriculture committee	May 2016	SNAU
Have agriculture Expo for the youth	August 2016	SNAU & Youth Council
Convene consultative meeting to address issues related to youth involvement in agriculture i.e. balance between socializing young people into	August 2016	SNAU, MoET, SWAGAA



farming and child labour; teaching of agriculture and the use of agricultural equipment and facilities to punish offenders.		
Convene workshops to capacitate youth	September 2016	SNAU & MoA
Stage educational campaigns	December 2016	Youth Committee
Encourage the youth to form associations, schemes and clubs	December 2016	SNAU
Advocate for Land Policy implementation	December 2016	SNAU & Youth Committee
Advocate for youth statements in the Agricultural policies	February 2017	SNAU & Youth Committee
Have competitions for youth in agriculture	May 2017	MoA, SNAU & Youth Committee

**APPENDIX A : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR THE YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE  
SUMMIT**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	Sinuses Dlamini	M	SWAFCU
2	Took Gumedze	F	SWAFCU
3	Tangential Mabuza	F	KICKSTART
4	Pindar Zikalala	M	KICKSTART
5	Msimisi Dlamini	M	ENACTUS
6	Temhlanga Sibandze	F	ENACTUS
7	Holinhlanhla Mavuso	M	Junior Achievers
8	Vuyisile Ndzimandze	F	Junior Achievers
9	Gcina Metfula	M	KDDPFF
10	Siboniso Nhleko	M	Lubumbano
11	Thandokuhle Tsabedze	M	Lubumbano
12	Nikiwe Dlamini	F	Lubumbano
13	Bhekithemba Dlamini	M	Lubumbano
14	Nathi Dlamini	M	L.F.O
15	Cinisile Zwane	F	MARAU
16	Sandile Dlamini	M	MARAU
17	Mchawe Ndlela	M	MARAU
18	Celiwe Sukati	F	MARAU
19	Thabile Vilakati	F	MARAU
20	Vusani Mvakali	M	MARAU
21	Themba Zwane	M	MARAU
22	Sabelo Nhlabatsi	M	HRAU
23	Linda Mnelisi Matsebula	M	HRAU
24	Nkosingiphile Mhlabane		HRAU
25	Vusi Simelane	M	HRAU
26	Bongani Mamba	M	HRAU

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Organization</b>
27	Philsuwe Ndwandwe	F	HRAU
28	Philile Nyamane	F	HRAU
29	Kwanele Sibandze	M	SHIRAU
30	Thandeka Dlamini	S	SHIRAU
31	Nonsikelelo Simelane	F	SHIRAU
32	Celumusa Shabangu	M	SHIRAU
33	Ncamiso Sibandze	M	SHIRAU
34	Sithembiso Dlamini	M	SHIRAU
35	Senzo Dlamini	M	SHIRAU
36	Fikile Mabuza	F	SHIRAU
37	Philile Maziya	F	CYDP / 4S
38	Lindokuhle Motsa	M	CYDP / 4S
39	Badelisile Mdluli	F	TNS
40	Mbongiseni Siziba	M	TNS
41	Sicelo Ndlanla	M	E-World
42	Mxolisi Hlophe	M	E-World
43	Sinuses Gule	M	HRAU
44	Zacharia	M	
45	Lindokuhle Dlamini	M	Maseyisini
46	Nomvula Qwabe	F	Maseyisini
47	Neløsiwe Nsibande	F	
48	Celømusa Shongwe	M	L. F. O.
49	Sanele Mvubu	M	
50	Gcina Dlamini	M	UNISWA
51	Thabani Sibandze	M	UNISWA
52	Mandla Matsenjwa	M	MFU
53	Phumzile Nhleko	F	MFU
54	Phiwayinkosi Mavuso	M	SNYC
55	Primrose Ginindza	F	SNYC

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Organization</b>
56	Bafana Mabatho	M	SNYC
57	Hendry Dladla	M	Lubumbano
58	Hlobøile Dube	F	MoA
59	Wakhile Kunene	M	MFU
60	Mabandla Dlamini	M	SNAU
61	Yolisa Mazibuko	F	MoA
62	Thulani Magongo	M	SNYC
63	Banele Zulu	M	SNYC
64	Stanely Mkhwanazi	M	Junior Achievers
65	Mlungisi Tfwala	M	SNYC
66	Søphesile Dlamini	M	SNYC
67	Jabulani Tsabeze	M	SNAU
68	Bonøile Dlamini	F	MoA
69	Almon Tsabedze	M	Lubumbano
70	Richard Myeni	M	SNAU
71	Nelson Mavuso	M	MoA
72	Musa Dube	M	Consultant
73	Alfred Tsikati	M	Consultant
74	Mfundo Langwenya	M	Amewi
75	Johnson Mabuza	M	SNAU
76	Lwazi Mamba	M	SNAU

**APPENDIX B: PROGRAMME FOR THE YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE SUMMIT**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSONS</b>
<b>4<sup>th</sup> November 2015</b>	08:30 -09:00	Registration	Participants
	09:00 ó 09:15	Remarks	SNYC
	09:00 ó 09:30	Remarks	MFU
	09:30 ó 10:00	Remarks	SNAU
	10:00 ó 10:30	SNAU Presentation	SNAU - DMO
	<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>
	11:00 ó 12:00	Opportunities for youth	Plenary, Presentation
	12:00 ó 13:00	Challenges and Recommendations	Group Session
	<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>
	14:00 ó 14:30	Agribusiness Approach	Presentation - Lukhele
	14:30 ó 15:00	Access to Finance for Small holder farmers	Presentation ó MFU
	15:00 ó 16:00	Case Studies	Presentations
	16:00 ó 16:30	Regional Perspective for youth in agriculture	Presentation
	16:30 ó 16:45	ICT in agriculture	Presentation ó Efarm
<b>5<sup>th</sup> November 2015</b>	08:00 ó 08:30	Recap	Plenary
	08:30 ó 09:00	Youth in Agriculture Study Findings	Presentation ó Consultants
	09:00 ó 09:15	Remarks	SNYC Acting CEO
	09:00 ó 09:30	Remarks	MFU ó Director
	09:30 ó 10:00	Remarks	SNAU President
	10:00 ó 10:30	Official Opening	Minister of Agriculture
	<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>TEA/COFFE BREAK</b>	

<b>DATE</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSONS</b>
	11:00 ó 11:30	Agriculture Technology Developments	Presentation ó Consultants
	11:30 ó 12:00	SWOT Analysis for Youth involvement in Agriculture	Plenary Session
	12:00 ó 12:30	Summit Declaration	Plenary Session
	12:30 ó 13:00	Plan of Action Framework	Group Session
	<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH AND DEPARTURE</b>	<b>LUNCH AND DEPARTURE</b>

**APPENDIX C: OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE THAT THE YOUTH CAN  
EXPLORE (N=48)**

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Tally Marks</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percent</b>
Value addition	### ### ### ### /	21	43.8
Indigenous chicken production	### ///	8	16.7
Vegetable production	### ///	8	16.7
Dairy product manufacturing	### /	6	12.5
Fish farming	### /	6	12.5
Pig production	### /	6	12.5
Fruit production	###	5	10.4
Bee keeping	////	4	8.3
Poultry production	////	4	8.3
Product Delivery	////	4	8.3
Packing products	///	3	6.3
Herb production	///	3	6.3
Nursery (Seedling)	///	3	6.3
Rabbit production	///	3	6.3
Baby vegetable production	////	3	6.3
Animal feed production	//	2	4.2
Sweet potatoes	//	2	4.2
Feedloting	//	2	4.2
Maize production	//	2	4.2
Cotton production	//	2	4.2
Dagga or Cannabis production	//	2	4.2
Yellow corn	/	1	2.1
Spice manufacturing	/	1	2.1
Rice production	/	1	2.1
Flower production	/	1	2.1
Chillies	/	1	2.1

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Tally Marks</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percent</b>
Potatoes	/	1	2.1
Food processing	/	1	2.1
Mushroom production	/	1	2.1
Beef production	/	1	2.1
Seed production	/	1	2.1
Yellow maize production	/	1	2.1
Indigenous plant production	/	1	2.1
Goat production	/	1	2.1
Middle men	/	1	2.1