

YILAA/GLA Youth Survey

Pilot Country: Senegal

Background

10 -12 million young Africans enter the labor force each year (Worldbank, 2018). By 2050, the African population is expected to reach **2.6 billion**, at which point **2 out of every 5 children in the world will be born in Africa**. It is predicted that this rapid population growth will accelerate the urbanization of the continent and that by 2050, two-thirds of the population will be living in cities that will be among the biggest urban centers on the planet. The level of tenure insecurity is already very high in Africa compared to the rest of the world, particularly for the youth and vulnerable groups (Prindex, 2020). This situation has been aggravated by the Covid-19 pandemic with ripple effects that are deteriorating democracy and increasing political instability in many African countries. On top of this, the IPCC predicts that climate change is very likely to be devastating to Africa over the coming decades. The 2021 report¹ described several serious potential impacts, including: (a) increases in temperature particularly in the southern Africa; (b) decreases in precipitation, declining by more than 20% compared to the levels 20 years ago; and (c) intense tropical storms— some coastal areas of the continent will see a 20% increase in cyclone activity. With these impacts, millions of people will be exposed to water stress, and rain-fed agricultural production could drop by 50% in some African countries, leading to serious food insecurity. With decreasing production and a ballooning population of young people, food insecurity can quickly fuel violent conflicts as young people see limited options for productive labor (IPCC, 2021).

Despite this clear link between youth and the long-term security of the continent, very little research has been done to examine the actual concerns of youth coming to age in this era of climate change. While many people discuss this as a serious issue to consider when planning for the future of the continent, no data exist to help policy makers better understand this population's barriers to productive use of land. If governments, international development organizations and global donors had access to data on how youth are currently accessing land for productive uses and the barriers they face when trying to do so, these actors would be better able to initiate land management strategies and inclusive legislation. In fact, little work has been done to collect, understand, and document the aspirations and challenges of youth, and then to integrate these findings into political actions and decisions that can bring transformational changes on the ground. As is the case in most governing bodies, young Africans are not present at the table when political decisions are made.

The main objective of this research agenda is to listen to the voices of youth and understand more fully the challenges and barriers they face when trying to access secure in land, first in Senegal and then scaling up to cover other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. These data will be used to justify and advocate for inclusive, sustainable and forward-looking land governance policy reforms across the continent.

¹¹ IPCC, 2021: Technical Summary – Working Group II Sixth Assessment Report: Chapter 9 for Africa, 1-225

Country Context: Land and Youth in Senegal

According to the 2021 report of the National Agency for Statistics and Demography, the Senegalese population is 17.2 million. This population is very young with an average age of 19 years and a median age of 18 years, meaning half of the population in 2021 was under 18 years of age. High fertility rates have led to an explosion of young people known as a “youth bulge”. The official unemployment rate of Senegalese youth is around **12%**, though many believe that the rate of under-employment is several times higher.

The difficulties of accessing land for young people in Senegal are linked to several legal, technical, economic and environmental factors, including:

- Land allocation by local authorities who underestimate the ability of young people to develop the land;
- State-owned land, which constitutes 95% of the land, is governed by the law of national domain, which excludes the right of ownership;
- Young people who have managed to gain access to land often have only a precarious and unsecured right of use;
- It is difficult for youth to find financing for entrepreneurial endeavors; and
- Access to irrigated land is limited due to underinvestment in the sector and geographic distance from reliable sources of water.

Young women in Senegal face even more challenges, including:

- (i) Discriminatory traditional practices, habits, and customs in terms of access to and management of land;
- (ii) Stigmatization of female landowners;
- (iii) Lack of a spirit of conservation of land inheritance;
- (iv) Early marriage, limiting their intellectual and social development, coupled with land tenure practices that do not promote girls' land rights and;
- (v) Ignorance that girls' rights to land inheritance are equal to those of their brothers.

Purpose of this Study in Senegal:

This study will produce a report whose specificity and rigor will allow it to serve as a go-to reference document that will facilitate effective policy making. Future land policies in Senegal will be informed by this study, which will provide a nuanced understanding of the situation facing youth, allowing for regulatory reforms that help to provide access to land security, improve investment conditions for young people, advance the objectives and strategic orientations set out in the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral law, and strengthen the mechanisms that provide financing to young people. Clear data will provide Senegal with the justifications needed to reform its land tenure system to give young people access to land. From the donor side, donors will benefit from information on how youth are attempting to (and often failing to) acquire land, providing fodder needed to encourage the State to take decisions to secure land for young people. Donors will also

benefit from information in the study revealing knowledge gaps related to the different existing modes of financing, and as a result will be better positioned to provide technical support to young people who hope to invest in agro-sylvo-pastoral activities. With this study in hand, donors and governments will be able to carry out an informed and targeted operation to raise awareness of land issues, pursue activities to help manage the flow of young people to the cities, and provide training to young and old alike on the rights of young people to access land and the resulting benefits to sustainable economic development.

RESEARCH PARTNERS:

Youth Initiative for Land in Africa (YILAA) is a non-governmental organization based in the Republic of Benin (West Africa) that advocates for and defends the land rights of African youth and women². YILAA has 300 members and focal points in twenty (20) countries throughout Africa, advocating for youth land governance and land restoration. YILAA has been accredited by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and is a member of the International Land Coalition (ILC). YILAA will serve as the primary coordinating body for the in-country data collection, working with all twenty country partners to carry out the field data collection³.

Global Land Alliance (GLA) is a not-for-profit organization based in Washington D.C. which strives to achieve land tenure security around the globe⁴. Global Land Alliance works to enable the prosperity of people and places by advancing learning and practice to achieve land tenure security and the efficient, inclusive and sustainable use of land and natural resources. GLA works with communities, organizations and governments to improve land tenure security through inclusive dialogue and practice and promote sustainable land and natural resource use with all stakeholders. GLA will serve in an advisory role, supporting YILAA through statistical and survey expertise, and high-level technical and budgetary supervision.

YILAA Members in Senegal will carry out the field data collection, hiring local enumerators and field research coordinators and ensuring that the questionnaire is translated into local languages. These Country Members are presented in the table below:

Local partner organizations	Organization Location, website	Organization Description/ Relevant Expertise	Roles in this Study
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² www.yilaa.org

³ Yilaa member countries include:

⁴ www.globallandalliance.org

CICODEV	Dakar Cicodev.org	Non-profit organization with the goal of promoting consumer access to health and quality health care as a basic human right	Manage data collection and facilitate research and field visits
IPAR	Ngor, Dakar		Provide students to serve as enumerators for the survey and as data analysts
University of Gaston Berger Saint Louis du Senegal	Saint Louis du Senegal	National University	Provide students to serve as enumerators for the survey and as data analysts

METHODOLOGY:

The study will be conducted in several phases:

Phase I: Develop a Survey Questionnaire

The YILAA/GLA team will develop a survey in both English and French languages that specifically focuses on uncovering the barriers faced by youth across Sub-Saharan Africa in their efforts to access to land. To ensure full coverage of all relevant themes, the team conducted an informal poll of all 20 YILAA country representatives to validate the desk literature review and prioritize areas of interest for the questionnaire. The following indicators (major barriers to the access to land for the youth) will serve as the basis for the questionnaire and will be explored in depth:

Type of Barrier	Specific Barriers to Access to Land for Youth
Informational	• Lack of knowledge/misinformation about rights, • Lengthy and confusing land leasing processes, • Lack of understanding of the value and potential of land • Lack of financial literacy
Financial	• Lack of financial resources, • Scarcity of land resources and increasing prices, • Non-inclusive allocation of land resources, • Lack of social capital, • Difficulty in accessing loans or other financial assistance
Political	• Land administration policies that favor older people, • Institutional barriers, • Incongruencies between Statutory and Customary laws and systems • Government acquisitions and government use without appropriate social protections
Cultural	• Inheritance and marriage customs, • Differing land management between ethnic and language groups,

	• Traditional legal frameworks for land distribution
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Phase II: Conduct a Pilot Survey in Senegal

Before scaling to cover the rest of the continent, we will begin with a pilot survey to test our framework of analysis. The countries that we will test our survey are DRC, Tanzania, Benin, and Senegal. The selection of this list of countries is based on the presence of ongoing land projects in these countries that demonstrate that the country is eager for enacting reforms in the sectors of land and youth employment and that donors are interested in working in this space. In addition, the YILAA country representatives in these four countries are particularly engaged in these issues, with high levels of capacity and motivation to carry out the survey. For each country, the local partner will be our counterpart to manage the data collection. In most cases, a data collection firm or consultant will be hired to conduct the actual data collection. We anticipate a sample size of approximately 1000 respondents per country, split between urban and rural areas, representative by socio-economic level and by gender. Following mobilization and training of the enumerators, we anticipate the data collection to take 4-6 weeks to complete, depending on the number of enumerators hired. The data collection during the pilot phase will be led by the YILAA country representatives and our local partners on the ground. Rigorous analysis and sampling strategy of the respondents will be developed by the Global Land Alliance team of statisticians. The study will target youth (age 18-35 years old) living in both rural and urban areas. Each country survey will have the possibility for adaptation to focus on specific relevant subjects related to youth and land access in that country and based on donors' engagement cover the expenses related to the data collection. For example, questions around religion, language or ethnicity will be adapted for each country questionnaire. For rural areas, we anticipate that the questionnaires will need to be translated into local languages.

Phase III: Analyze results of the Pilot Survey and Adapt Questionnaire

Based on the results of the pilot survey, the team will regroup and assess whether changes should be made to the questionnaire to clarify any questions, expand on any lines of questioning, or make other adjustments. Following this analysis, a short report will be published of the findings, which will be used to secure additional funding (as needed)

Phase IV: Scale up survey to 20 countries

The ultimate objective is to collect data in 20 countries where YILAA is present and has country representations. In most cases, a data collection firm or consultant will be hired to conduct the actual data collection. As with the pilot survey, we anticipate a sample size of approximately 1000 respondents per country, split between urban and rural areas, representative by socio-economic level and by gender. Following mobilization and training of the enumerators, we anticipate the data collection to take 4-6 weeks to complete, depending on the number of enumerators hired.

Phase V: Analyze and Publish Data.

Following the data collection, GLA's statisticians will work with data analysts from YILAA to analyze the data. GLA and YILAA are committed to open data and will publish the full data set on their websites. Additionally, a summary report will be created and published on outlets such as

Land Portal and submitted to conferences across Africa including the International Youth Land Governance Conference in Africa (CIGOFA) as well as the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. Results will be shared as well in a virtual webinar.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The outcome of the pilot phase will be a study of barriers that youth face when accessing secure land rights that will be able to be used by the Senegalese Government and donors operating in Senegal to consider as they design and implement their initiatives. The report will include an in-depth analysis of the current barriers faced by youth who are trying to access land. The results will be disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, family status, urban/rural location and language across Africa. The paper will attempt to establish the links between youth, access to land, agricultural productivity, migration/employment and possibly even violent conflict. Publication of this report will facilitate communication and awareness raising that will strengthen the political knowledge and capacities of those working in the youth and land governance spheres, both within Senegal's governments and universities, and among international donors. This research hopes to spark an even broader and more collaborative research agenda on these issues in partnership with other leading organizations.

Ultimately, Yilaa hopes to scale the study up to a 20-country survey following the Senegal pilot, which will be the publication of the first ever report on Youth and Access to Secure Land that presents the experiences of youth in 20 African countries.

BUDGET

The following budget shows the costs of conducting the pilot study in Senegal. Yilaa and GLA hope that additional funding will be secured to fund the other three pilot studies as well as the full 20-country survey.

Fieldwork:					
Urban Survey		Assumes 5 enumerators over 2 weeks to collect 500 surveys			
Expense	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost		Total Cost (per country)
Country-level coordinator	20	days LOE	\$	692	\$ 13,840
Enumerators	10	person/weeks	\$	150	\$ 1,500
Transportation	2	week of car/driver rental	\$	500	\$ 1,000
Communications	5	person lump sum	\$	200	\$ 1,000
Total per country					\$ 17,340

Rural Survey		Assumes 5 enumerators + 1 coordinator over 4 weeks to collect 500 surveys			
Expense	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost		Total Cost (per country)
Country-level coordinator	40	days LOE	\$	692	\$ 27,680

Enumerators	20	person/weeks	\$ 150	\$ 3,000
Transportation	4	week of car/driver rental	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000
Lodging/per diem	24	person/weeks	\$ 500	\$ 12,000
Translation costs	1	lump sum	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Communications/misc.	5	person lump sum	\$ 400	\$ 2,000
Total per country				\$ 49,680

Management	Days LOE	Daily Rate	Cost
GLA supervision	4	1542	\$ 6,168
GLA project coordination	9	769	\$ 6,921
GLA statistical support	10	1240	\$ 12,400
Yilaa management	10	692	\$ 6,920
Total - Management			\$ 32,409

Total Cost for Pilot in Senegal: \$99,429