

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME TOWARDS
YOUTHS' INCOME: A CASE STUDY OF KAWEMPE**

DIVISION KAMPALA DISTRICT

BY

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DECLARATION

I Alinaitwe Emmanuel hereby declare with the highest degree of certainty and to the best of my knowledge that this research report is mine and it has never been submitted to any university or institution for any award.

Signature.....

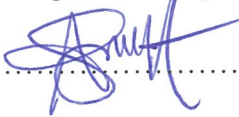
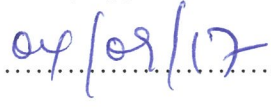
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APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to God the almighty. my dear Uncle Pr. Kaahwa Aston who has been the icon of my academic and life success, Mum-Kajoina Margaret, Akiiki Francis Tibaingana who gave me accommodation during the pursuit of my University education. Br. Matovu Leonard who has been so important in my life from the time I met him, not forgetting all my course mates /friends.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CIDA	Canadian International Cooperation Agency
DC	District of Columbia
ETA	Employment and Training Administration
F/Y	Financial year
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HIV	Human Immune Virus
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijjana
KNYP	Kenya National Youth Policy
KI	Key Informants
KII	Key Informant Interview
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
UACE	Uganda advanced certificate of education
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCE	Uganda certificate of education
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme

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ABSTRACT

The topic of the study(The contribution of the Youth Livelihood Programme towards youths' income: A case study of Kawempe division Kampala district) was chosen due to various claims that the YLP had helped to improve youth income levels whereas others claimed that it had challenges that made it not to achieve its objectives. This study was conducted in order to assess how the Youth Livelihood Programme(YLP) has improved youths' income in Kawempe Division Kampala district. The objectives of the study were; to explore youth knowledge about the YLP, to assess how the YLP has raised the income of the youths and to find out the challenges facing the YLP. The research design was a case study that was largely qualitative in nature (Kothari 1990). Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were the methods used for the study. The sample size was 44 youths from 9 youth groups and 17 key informants from Kawempe division making a total of 61 people. The findings of the study show that all the youths of Kawempe division know what the YLP is about. As far as improving the income levels of the youths is concerned, the findings of the study further reveal that the YLP has not helped the youths of Kawempe Division improve their income levels. The major challenges of the YLP were; Delayed funding of the youth projects, Corruption from both the government officials and youth leaders, inadequate funding of youth projects, lack of commitment by some youths and elderly people who impersonate to be youths and end up stealing youths' money by acting as brokers for the youths to the government. In conclusion, the study shows that the YLP has not met its goal of improving the youth income despite the fact that the youths of Kawempe division know what it is about. Out of the 44 youths visited and the 17 key informants, the major emphasis on challenge facing the YLP was centered on corruption and embezzlement of funds, inadequate funding of the youth projects as well as delays in funding of the youth projects. Therefore, the government should release funds for youth projects in time and in full amounts so that the funds can be put to full use by the youths in order to meet their goals. The youth should be vigilant in reporting corrupt officials, ceasing membership of uncommitted members and not giving up working in groups which is so far the best way that the government can support them.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter contains; Background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, Research questions, scope of the study, justification of the study and significance of the study.

1.1 Background to the study

In today's world, "growing up" is not what it used to be (Geest, 2010). The lives of youth today present a wide range of educational, family, employment, and health experiences that depart in major ways from those of youth one or two generations ago. These different experiences can be attributed to the effects of globalization, technological advancements, and wide spread economic development. There are more youths in the world today than ever before, and they are concentrated in the developing countries. Youth spend a longer time in school, begin work at a later age, and get married and have children later than their counterparts did about 20 years ago. In general, modern youth spend longer time preparing for adulthood than their parents (Geest, 2010). However the transition to adulthood is also laden with risks and challenges, and the youthful time for a young woman in Sub-Saharan Africa is drastically different from that of a young man in China. Youth come face-to-face with numerous health risks along the path to adulthood, many of which will affect the length and quality of their lives. Foremost among them is HIV/AIDS, which is increasingly affecting young people especially women in some regions of the developing world. Other potential risks to health usually encountered for the first time as youth are alcohol, tobacco smoking, and road accidents, Early sexual activity and early child bearing have also have also presented major challenges to the youth especially in Sub-Saharan Africa (Geest, 2010). Therefore many governments in the World have stepped up their role in addressing the youth challenges in order to have a safe transition to adulthood. The governments have adopted different youth policies and programmes targeting the youth in order to provide them with the necessary skills through better practical education and livelihood support programmes have also been put in place as cited among different countries in the World.

In the United States of America, the government adopted youth livelihood programmes in the various states. These programmes are run by the department of labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) which supports a wide variety of programs to ensure that all youth have the skills and training they need to successfully make the transition to adulthood and careers. These programmes include;

Job Corps- Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program for at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24. Private companies, state agencies, federal agencies, and unions recruit young people to participate in Job Corps, where they can train for and be placed in Jobs.

Youth discretionary Grants- Discretionary Grants are aimed at specific populations of at-risk youth, such as young offenders, youth living in high-poverty areas, and foster youth.

Youth Formula-Funded Grant Programs-These programs provide services to eligible youth, ages 14-21 in local communities. Funds are allocated to a state based on the number of unemployed individuals in a state; and the relative number of disadvantaged youth in a state.

Apprenticeship- Apprenticeship is a combination of on-the job training and related classroom instruction in which workers learn the practical and theoretical aspects of a highly skilled occupation. Applicants for apprenticeship programs must be at least 16 years old and meet the program sponsor's qualifications.

In the Republic of Kenya, Youth bulges have become a problem as it is a global phenomenon. The republic of Kenya is no exception to this trend and therefore the government has also put in place various schemes towards addressing youth challenges. In Kenya, the youths represent a number of challenges for both the youth and the country. The government of Kenya established the ministry of youth affairs (MOYA) in December 2005 to address youth concerns in the country. This had been grounded in the realization that the millennium development goals could not be achieved without adequately dealing with the many socio-economic challenges facing the Kenyan youth. In 2006, the government developed its first Kenyan National youth policy (KNYP) to engage the youth in all aspects of life. The youth enterprise fund was officially launched in Feb, 2007 as one of the strategies of addressing youths' challenges. The fund was established to; Provide loans for on-lending to youth owned enterprises, attract and facilitate investment in micro, small and medium enterprises, commercial infrastructure, such as

businesses and industrial parks, stalls, markets or business incubators that are beneficial to youth owned enterprises, Support youth-oriented micro, small and medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises and facilitate marketing of products and services of youth-owned enterprises in both the domestic and the international markets. Therefore all these projects indicate that Kenya is also among the countries that are actively engaged in addressing the youth challenge of today and the future.

The Republic of Uganda also adopted the Youth livelihood programme in 2013 targeting the poor and unemployed youth in all the districts in the country. The programme is implemented under the ministry of gender, labor and social development (MoGLSD). It is financed initially from the government resources (with possibility of development partners' support in the future). The initial budget estimate for the programme was Ug shs. 265 billion for the period of five years. That is (2013/2014-2017/2018)

Objectives of Youth Livelihood programme:

To provide youth with marketable vocational skills and tools for self-employment and job creation.

To provide financial support to enable the youth establish income generating activities.

To provide the youth with entrepreneurial and life skills as an integral part of their livelihoods.

To provide the youth with relevant knowledge and information for attitudinal change (positive mindset change).

Beneficiaries by category:

School dropouts

Youth who completed secondary school

Single parent youth

Youth with no formal education

Graduates of tertiary institutions

Youth with disabilities

Youth living with HIV/AIDS

Youth living in high risk areas / city streets.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The Youth livelihood programme was created to reduce unemployment and poverty among the youth in Uganda (MoGLSD 2013). The programme has registered significant success since its implementation began. For example, in Buikwe district in Eastern Uganda, the YLP has been successful among different youth groups. Mirembe youth association in Bujjowaali village Njeru Town Council that started with 15 members received Ug Shs. from 5 million from YLP and deals in making Modern clay cooking stoves. According to the CDO Njeru Town Council, the association initially was making 100 stoves but from the time they received the funds, the number increased to 2500 and the association has become the leading producer and supplier of the stoves to Jinja Central market (MoGLSD, 2015). However; there have been cases of low production, youth failing to pay back the funds given to them, theft of the funds among various youth groups and difficulty in accessing the funds by some youth among other problems. For example, in Acholi sub-region, the leaders protested government suspension of youth funds in eight districts that failed to repay the loans by at least 50 percent (Kasirye et al, 2016). In Acholi sub-region, 45 groups shared Ug Shs 440 million received in the 2014/2015 Financial Year, and they have since paid back only Ug Shs 25million(Gulu 37%, Pader 22%, Lamwo 28%, Agago 34%, Amuru 14%) (Kasirye et al, 2016). Therefore, the study helped to explore the youth knowledge about YLP, assess whether it had improved their income or not and determining the challenges to the YLP.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The following were the objectives of the study;

1.3.1 General objective

To find out how the youth livelihood programme has improved the income levels of the youth in Kawempe Division, Kampala district.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- i. To explore youths knowledge about the youth livelihood programme.
- ii. To assess how the youth livelihood programme has raised the incomes of the youths.
- iii. To find out the challenges facing the youth livelihood programme.

1.4 Research questions

The following were the research questions;

- i. What do the youths know about the youth livelihood programme?
- ii. Has the youth livelihood programme raised the incomes of the youths?
- iii. What are the challenges faced by the youth livelihood programme?
- iv. What could be done to address these challenges?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Geographical scope

The research was conducted in Kawempe division. Kawempe division is one of the five divisions of Kampala district found approximately 6.8 km away from Kampala central business area. Kawempe division is in the northwestern corner of the city, bordering Wakiso District to the west, north and east, Nakawa Division to the southeast, Kampala central to the south, and Lubaga Division to the southwest. The coordinates of the division are 00 23N, 32 33E (Latitude: 0.3792; Longitude: 32.5574) (Watuwa 2013).

1.5.2 Conceptual scope

The study was centered on establishing the relation between the YLP and youths income in Kawempe division. The study aimed at finding out whether the youths' income had improved as a result of the YLP or not. Therefore questions outside this scope were not asked to the respondents.

1.5.3 Time scope

Five days in a week were dedicated for the research with each day taking at least nine hours of the study for a period of 1 month.

1.6 Justification of the study

The study was carried out in order to fulfill the requirement for an award of a Bachelor's Degree of Development Studies of Kampala International University. More so the researcher chose the topic of the study basing on the claimed success reports about YLP as well as claimed Challenges. Therefore the researcher wanted to establish whether there was a match between the

above claims and the findings of the study because the researcher was not contented with the claims as the claimed information was scanty in nature,

1.7 Significance

The study will help the government to identify the gaps in the programme and devise means for addressing them. It will also help the youth engaged in youth livelihood programme assess their weaknesses and improve on them. The research will also be fundamental for the future researchers to use it as reference while doing research about the related problem.

1.8 Conceptual framework

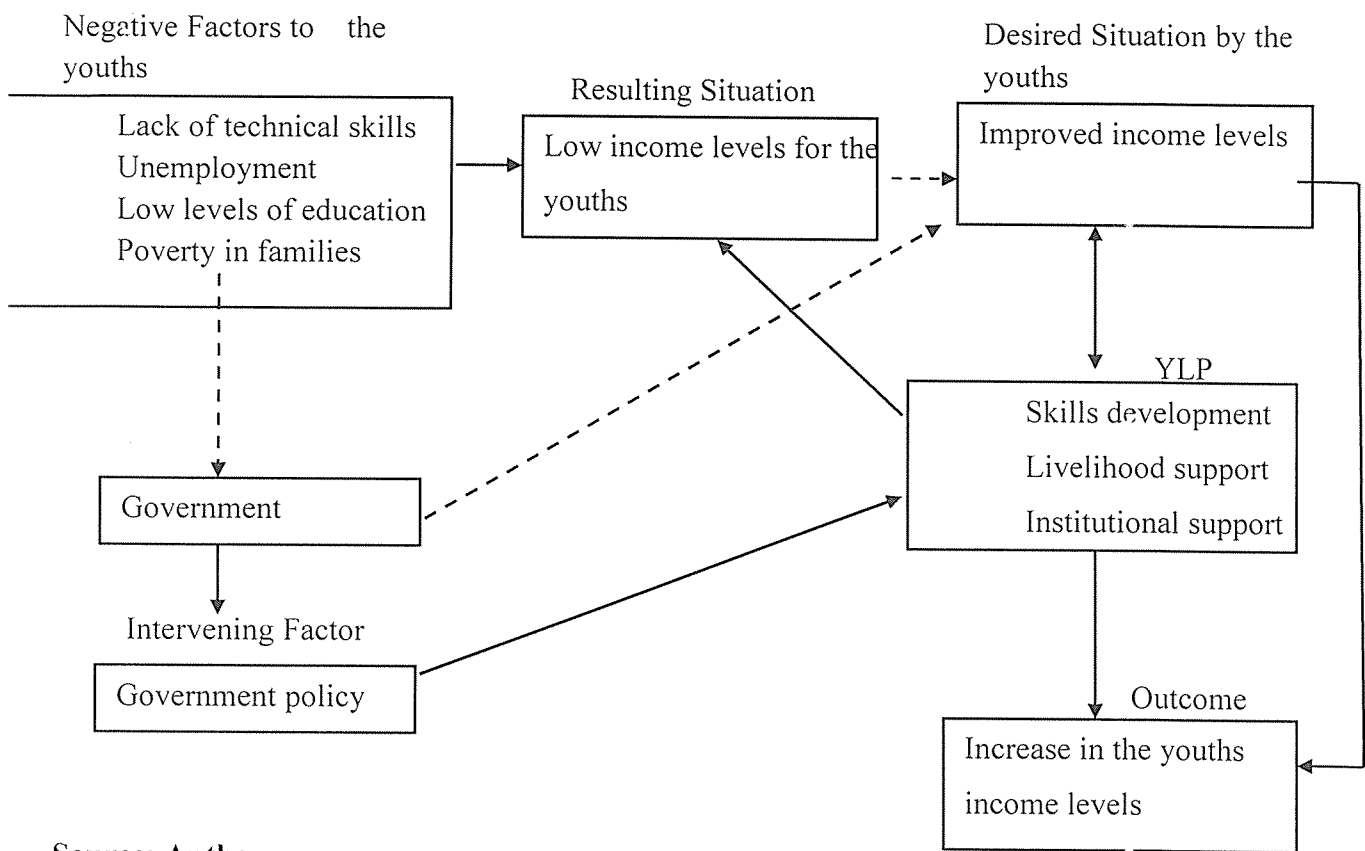
The Conceptual Framework shows the relationship between YLP and youths incomes.

Youth incomes have been low because of negative factors such as lack of technical skills, unemployment, low levels of education and poverty.

The negative factors led to youth incomes remaining low. The youths however desired to see their income improve and therefore engaged the government to support them. As a result, the government recognized their problems and formulated a policy on youths' livelihoods which is YLP.

YLP put in place programs such as skills development, livelihood support and institutional support to improve youths' incomes. YLP intended outcome is to increase youth income levels.

Fig. 1: Relationship between the YLP and youths' income



Source: Author

1.8.1 Definition of terms

Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence. That is why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age-groups. However different agencies and organizations define the youth differently depending on their different purposes. For example;

The UN, for statistical purposes, defines youth as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member States.

CIDA defines youth as those persons between 15 and 24 years of age. Therefore, there is no explicit definition in the current policy document or by governments. Different governments adopted specific age groups to categorize the youth depending on their cultures, demographics and geological settings.

Livelihood. This comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Chambers et al, 1991).

Income. This is money an individual or business receives in exchange for providing a good or service or through investing capital.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter looks at the related literature on the different variables in the study namely; Youth Livelihood programme as an independent variable and Youth Income as a dependent variable.

2.1 Context of Youth Livelihood Programme

2.1.1 Global context

Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence. That is why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age-groups. However different agencies and organizations define the youth differently depending on their different purposes. For example; The UN, for statistical purposes, defines youth as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member States. CIDA defines youth as those persons between 15 and 24 years of age. Therefore, there is no explicit definition in the current policy document or by governments. Different governments adopted specific age groups to categorize the youth depending on their cultures, demographics and geological settings.

2.1.2 Youth Livelihood programme in United States of America

In the United States of America, youth livelihood programmes are also in place in the various states (Making Cents International 2011). These programmes are run by the department of labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) which supports a wide variety of programs to ensure that all youth have the skills and training they need to successfully make the transition to adulthood and careers. These programmes include;

Job Corps- Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program for at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24. Private companies, state agencies, federal agencies, and unions recruit young people to participate in Job Corps, where they can train for and be placed in Jobs.

Youth discretionary Grants- Discretionary Grants are aimed at specific populations of at-risk youth, such as young offenders, youth living in high-poverty areas, and foster youth.

Youth Formula-Funded Grant Programs-These programs provide services to eligible youth, ages 14-21 in local communities. Funds are allocated to a state based on the number of unemployed individuals in a state; and the relative number of disadvantaged youth in a state.

Apprenticeship- Apprenticeship is a combination of on-the job training and related classroom instruction in which workers learn the practical and theoretical aspects of a highly skilled occupation. Applicants for apprenticeship programs must be at least 16 years old and meet the program sponsor's qualifications (Making Cents International, 2011).

2.1.3 Youth livelihood programme in Mongolia

Youth in Mongolia constitute 18.7% of the population in 2014, numbering roughly 552,000 individuals (Geest 2010). The 15-19 age group is the largest in Mongolia; in 2009 about 40% of the population was under 19 years old. Estimated population growth rates as of 2014 were reported as increasing by 1.37%. Mongolia's parliament adopted the state population development policy in 2014 to confront development issues facing Mongolian youth. This policy and the Mongolia National programme on adolescents and youth development defines youth as those from ages 15 to 34 years and aims to provide opportunities and services that build youth into well developed citizens (Geest, 2010).

2.1.4 Youth livelihood programme in Kenya

Youth bulges have become a global phenomena and the republic of Kenya is no exception to this trend (MOYA, 2006). In Kenya, the youths represent a number of challenges for both the youth and the country. The government of Kenya established the ministry of youth affairs (MOYA) in December 2005 to address youth concerns in the country. This had been grounded in the realization that the millennium development goals could not be achieved without adequately dealing with the many socio-economic challenges facing the Kenyan youth. In 2006, the government developed its first Kenyan National youth policy (KNYP) to engage the youth in all aspects of life.

KNYP primary groups are; Youth with disabilities, street youth, and youth infected with HIV/AIDS, female youth, the unemployed youth and out of school youth. The primary strategic areas are; Employment creation; health, education and training; sports and recreation; the environment; art and culture; youth and media; youth empowerment and participation in national life among others. The youth enterprise fund was also officially launched in Feb, 2007

as one of the strategies of addressing youths' challenges. The fund was established to; Provide loans for on-lending to youth owned enterprises; Attract and facilitate investment in micro, small and medium enterprises, commercial infrastructure, such as businesses and industrial parks, stalls, markets or business incubators that are beneficial to youth owned enterprises; Support youth-oriented micro, small and medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises. Facilitate marketing of products and services of youth-owned enterprises in both the domestic and the international markets. In March 2009, the president and prime minister launched the Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) (Jobs or works for youth) programme. The KKV mandate was essentially to tackle poverty/ hunger and unemployment among the youth by creating employment through government-related projects. As originally conceived, the KKV was intended to afford providing them with income support through employment in public works. Its objective was to employ 200,000-300,000 young people who are at risk of hunger and starvation. Some of the projects especially those providing irrigation and water supply were also intended to enhance food production in the areas most affected by drought (Isahakia, 2010).

The foregoing clearly indicates that The Kenyan government has been advancing and implementing several policy frameworks and programmes to tackle the challenges confronting the Kenyan youth. Nonetheless, the government itself has also recognized that some of its youth initiatives have encountered their own share of implementation problems. The permanent secretary in the office of the prime minister observed that the KKV programme, for example, had experienced a lack of timely allocation of financial resource from the centre to the project units on the ground; reporting by these units on project status and emerging issues back to the centre as well as sensitization of various stakeholders was also an issue (Isahakia, 2010)

2.1.5 Youth Livelihood Programme in Uganda

The constitution of the republic of Uganda 1995), defines a youth as a person between the age of 18 and 30years. Uganda has a very young population which represents a major challenge in the short and medium term if not well planned and provided for (MoGLSD, 2013). Uganda vision 2040 recognizes that Uganda has a labor force that is largely under or unemployed due to inappropriate skills and slow labor absorptive capacity of the economy; as a result, a large number of unemployed youth are becoming a social and economic threat. In Uganda, the youth employment Report (UBOS September 2012), indicates that the total labor-force in the country

is comprised of 4.4 million youth. About 32% of the estimated 6.5 million youth in the country are jobless, about 2 million of which are literate; and 2 million are under-employed. 50% of the economically active youth are not engaged in income generating employment (MFPED 2011). Youth self-employment is by far the most important form of youth work. The survey reveals that 60% of employed young people are self-employed, while 70% of the employed youth in rural areas are engaged in agriculture. 70% of the youth in urban areas are engaged in the service sector. Informal employment accounts for the highest proportion of the employed youth outside agriculture. High poverty and unemployment levels among the youth in the country have persisted over time and are increasingly leading to a feeling of marginalization and exclusion among the youth. Most youth subsist on the margins of the economy on poor jobs that do not provide them with adequate means to ensure survival. This accelerated the government's argue to create *livelihood programme* to improve on the lives of the youth.

The Youth livelihood programme is a rolling government of Uganda programme targeting the poor and unemployed youth in all the districts in the country. The programme is implemented under the ministry of gender, labor and social development (MoGLSD). It is financed initially from the government resources (with possibility of development partners' support in the future). The initial budget estimate for the programme was Ug shs. 265billion for the period of five years.

2.2 Youth Knowledge about YLP

According to (Kasirye et al, 2016), most of the youth in different parts of Uganda had the knowledge about youth livelihood programme. For example in all the districts visited by the evaluation team that was carrying out the research, respondents indicated that YLP had received an overwhelming positive response from the intended beneficiaries. All district focal persons explained that the number of youth who expressed interest in the project by far outweigh the slots for funding. In Busia for example, one KI reported a total of 100 groups applied in only the Eastern division of Busia municipality. But the groups that benefited I the district were 48 in the financial year 2014/2015.

In Masaka municipality, during phase one 100 youth groups applied and only 16 were considered. In phase two, 120 groups applied only 6 groups would access the funding.

In Lubaga Division, Kampala officials stated that in the first phase groups that expressed interest were 151, they gave money to 21 groups. In the Second phase, 117 groups also expressed interest.

The foregoing reports indicate that YLP is widely understood by the Youth because of the overwhelming responses that they exhibited towards its implementation.

2.3 Activities/services the Youth livelihood programme offers to the youth

According to the MoGLSD (2014), the following services are offered by the YLP;

(a) Skills development

The skills development component supports the development of relevant livelihood skills that create opportunities for self-employment among the youth. These activities provide hands-on training for the youth in marketable trades identified by the youth and provide basic start up tool kits for the youth who successfully complete the training.

Some investment options for Skills development include;

Brick laying, carpentry and joinery, hair dressing/Cosmetology, metal fabrication, Motor mechanics, Shoe making/repair, electrical repairs, Weaving and embroidery, computer use and application among others.

(b) Livelihood support

The livelihood support component is intended to finance productive assets for income generating activities initiated by the youth. All the beneficiaries under the livelihood support component receive basic training in Entrepreneurship/Business skills and life skills and appropriate follow-up support by the relevant subject matter specialists. Some investment options for Livelihood support include;

Dairy production, High value crops, Piggery, Improved goats, Aquaculture/integrated farming, Labor-saving technologies, Produce buying and selling, Value addition and marketing, post-harvest handling, Apiary-honey production among others.

(c) Institutional Support

The institutional support component is intended to improve the technical, administrative and managerial capacity of the key implementers of the programme, and promote good governance at all levels of programme implementation.

2.4 Contribution of youth livelihood programme toward the incomes of the youth

YLP has registered several positive unintended effects or multiplier effects. Members from 12 of the 40 YIGs indicated that the project has uplifted their social standing in the community. In particular they claimed that YLP has made them role models in the eyes of fellow youth and other community members (Kasirye et al, 2016). According to members of one YIG in Kotido, a total of 23 youths (15 male and 8 female) have consulted us about the YLP. We have told them to get organized and be prepared to benefit from the government programme. In mutungo Kampala: People no longer despise us as toilers. We have earned respect in the community. When we are working, many youth are keen to know what we are doing. We are now an example that is why other youths are seeing us as an inspiration. This implies that YLP has having a positive multiplier effect beyond the youth who are directly benefitting from the programme.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The research was a case study that was largely qualitative in nature (Kothari, 1990). This is because it did not involve a lot of mathematical computations but instead asking questions to the youths in groups and some key informants about the youth livelihood programme and listening to their feedback and views.

3.2 Area of the study

The research was conducted in Kawempe division. Kawempe division is one of the five divisions of Kampala district found approximately 6.8 km away from Kampala central business area (See Appendix IV). Kawempe division is in the northwestern corner of the city, bordering Wakiso District to the west, north and east, Nakawa Division to the southeast, Kampala central to the south, and Lubaga Division to the southwest (See Appendix V). The coordinates of the division are 00 23N, 32 33E (Latitude: 0.3792; Longitude: 32.5574) (Watuwa, 2013). Parishes in Kawempe Division include; Bwaise I, Bwaise II, Bwaise III, Makerere I, MakerereII, Makerere III, Mulago I, MulagoII, Mulago III, Kawempe I, Kawempe II, Mpererwe, Wandegaya, Kanyanya, Kazo, Kikaya, Komambogo, and Kyebando (Watuwa, 2013).

3.3 Study population

The study targeted youths of Kawempe division aged between 14 to 30 years of age and Local council I chairperson, Zone youth leaders, CDO kawempe division, Youth officer kawempe division as key informants to give information about the youth livelihood programme.

3.4 Sample size

The study covered 9 youth groups with differing youths from each group being interviewed. A total of 44 youths were interviewed during the study. Other 17 key informants like chairpersons of local council one, a community development officer, and zone youth leaders were also interviewed. The sample size was therefore 61 people.

Table 1. Youth groups who were visited during the study

Number of youth groups	Youth group name	Target number of youths	Actual number of youths visited	Parish	zone	Activity
	Kazo Angola Corner zone youth poultry project	≥6	5	Kazo Angola	Corner zone	Poultry
	Kyebando Central metal fabrication project	≥6	–	Kyebando	Central	Metal fabrication
	Wandegeya Kimwanyi youth sponge makers project	≥6	8	Wandegeya	Kimwanyi	Sponge making
	Angola Central youth bakery project	≥6	7	Kazo Angola	Central	Bakery
	Kawempe II Kiganda youth crafts Project	≥6	7	Kawempe II	Kiganda zone	Crafts
	Bwaise III St Francis poultry youth project	≥6	9	Bwaise III	St Francis	poultry
	Kyebando katale Zone youth carpentry project	≥6	1	Kyebando	Katale zone	Carpentry project
	Kimwanyi youth shoe makers project	≥6	4	wandegeya	Kimwanyi	Shoe making
	Makerere I Mukwenda youth beauty initiative	≥6	0	Makerere I	Mukwenda	Hair dressing
	Bwaise I carpentry youth project	≥6	3	Bwaise I	Industrial area	Carpentry
Total	12	≥60	44			

Source: Field findings, August 2017

Table 2 Key informants who were interviewed during the study

Category	Target number	Actual number visited
Community development officer Kawempe division	1	1
Youth officer Kawempe division	1	1
Local Council I chairpersons in zones	10	9
Zone youth leaders	9	6
Official from MoGLSD	1	0
Total	22	17

Source: Field findings, August 2017

3.4.1 Data collection methods

Focus group discussions. The face to face interaction between the 0nd the youth groups was used, where by the researcher asked questions and the youths gave answers accordingly in safe and small groups

Key informants interviews. The researcher engaged with the people responsible in overseeing the implementation of the YLP. For example CDO, youth officer at Kawempe division, youth leaders in zones and local council one chairpersons of the villages and youths who were in groups.

3.4.2 Research tools

The study used two main tools. Focus group interview guide and Key informant interview guide (See Appendix I and II).

3.5 Data analysis techniques

Thematic content analysis was used basing on the objectives or themes of the study (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

3.6 Ethical considerations

The researcher had an introductory letter from the University recommending him to carry out the research. The information obtained was treated confidentially and only for academic purposes. The safety, social and psychological wellbeing of the respondent(s) was handled with a lot of care and not to their disadvantage.

3.7 Limitations and delimitations of the study

The following limitations were faced;

Most groups visited had very few members present at the visitation day which made it difficult to cover the desired number of respondent. This limitation was overcome by visiting the youth groups for two to three days in order to get the required number of respondents.

Transport costs and telephone communication costs were very high as the research involved moving from one zone to another and calling the respondents for appointments within Kawempe division. This challenge was overcome by increasing the budget allocations for the research in order to meet the high costs of transport and communication.

Some Key informants were difficult to get because they could keep on postponing the appointment they gave the researcher for the interviews. This limitation was managed by exhibiting patience by the researcher in order to be able to meet the key informants who could keep on extending their appointments.

Other people from within the communities called the researcher a spy from government and were telling the youths to avoid interacting with the researcher. An introductory letter and an identity card from the university were used to defend the researcher against people who were calling him a spy from the government.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

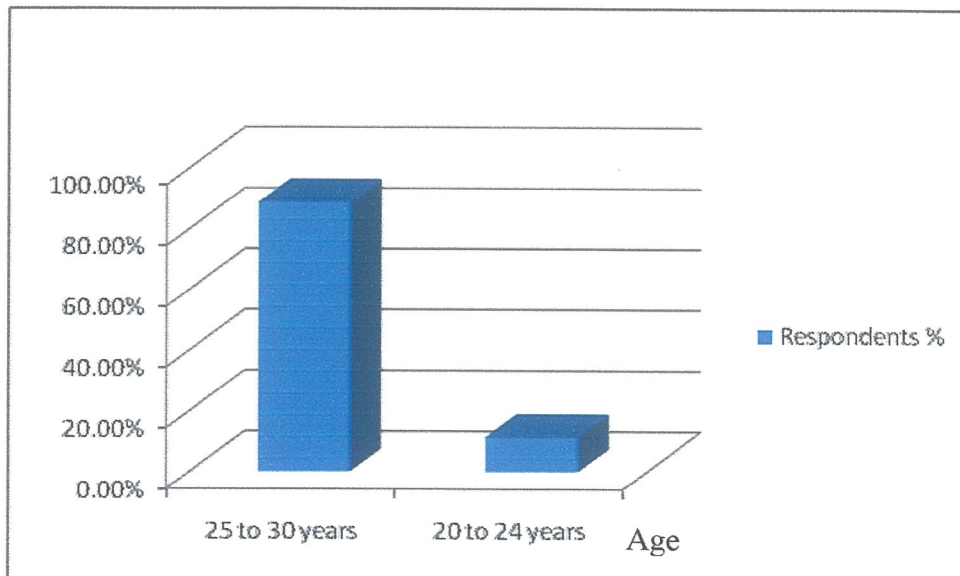
4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the findings are based on the objectives of the study generated prior to the study. The social demographic characteristics of the study populations are also included in this chapter.

4.1 Social demographic characteristics of the study population

Out of the 44 youths in groups visited, the groups were predominantly male. That is to say 33 male and 11 female respondents were interviewed. Most youths were aged between 25 to 30 years of age; that is to say 39 of them, with a few between 20 to 24 years of age; that is to say 5 of them.

Fig.2 Age groups of the youth respondents

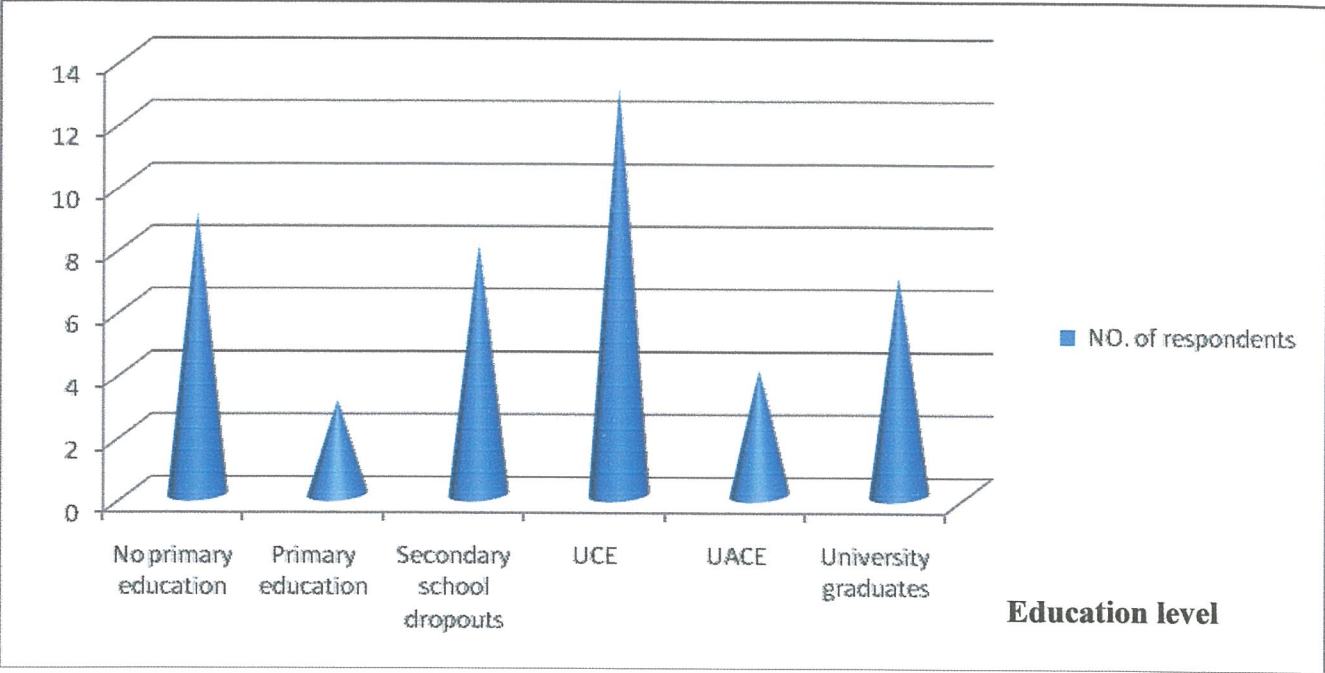


Source: Primary Data August 2017

When it came to educational status, 9 had not completed primary education, 3 had finished primary education and did not get a chance to join any secondary school at all, 8 had joined secondary school at ordinary level but dropped out of school and therefore did not get a Uganda Certificate of education, 13 had attained a Uganda certificate of education, of whom 6

proceeded to vocational schools and attained various skills; for example tailoring, carpentry and hair dressing.4 had attained a Uganda advanced certificate of education and had stayed for more than 3 years without joining any other higher institution of learning and only 7 were graduates where most of them were the group leaders. There were no teenagers in all groups visited even though youth age generally starts at14 years of age. This might have been due to the fact that most teenagers are of school going age. For .zones and youth groups visited; refer to pages 23and24.

Fig.3 Education level of the youth respondents



Source: Primary Data August 2017

4.2 Youth knowledge about the Youth Livelihood Programme

The findings of the study show that all the respondents interviewed knew about the youth livelihood programme. For example, one female youth from Kazo Angola Corner zone youth poultry project interviewed during the study said that; YLP is for developing the youth through topping up their capital by the government. “That is what is claimed”. Another youth who had a tailoring project in Kyebando Central Zone was asked about his knowledge about YLP. He said that he knew about it. ” I know the programme but if the government promises and does not fulfill then what can we do. I do not see anything in this programme. This Uganda is struggling on your own”.

During the interview with the youth chairman in Kimwanyi zone as a key informant, he also said that he knew about the programme. He said that YLP was a programme put in place to develop the youths through giving them startup capital. YLP is a government programme for those youths in groups and with or without work whereby they get money and pay it back at no interest. That was according to the youths in Kimwanyi youths sponge makers group. During our discussion, all who participated knew about the YLP and they were found in a meeting deliberating on how to use the funds the government had given them. More also, during an interview with a youth leader of Kyebando katale zone as well as the leader of Kyebando Katale zone youth carpentry; the youth leader knew the programme well. *"I know this programme because even me I have a group that is going to get on that money and today I received a call to take forms to the bank, so they may deposit the money today "*. Youth leader, Kyebando Katale zone. Another youth from Kimwanyi youth shoe makers project also knew about the YLP. When asked to describe it, the youth said that YLP is a government programme where the youths are told to make groups of about 10 to 15 and give them money. Kyebando united people with disability is also one of the groups that the researcher came across while carrying out his study. The group had both the youths and those past the youth stage. However three youths from the group were asked to describe the YLP. They gave the researcher almost similar answers. To sum up their answers in general, the YLP was mainly to improve on the income of the youths in order to overcome the problem of unemployment among the youths. In the same manner, the CDO for Kawempe division was also reached by the researcher for an interview about the YLP. According to the CDO, the reports they used to receive from the field indicated that the youths knew about the YLP. *"We have done a lot of sensitization since the program began, you go to the youth office you will get more information but I truly believe the youths know the programme"*. CDO, Kawempe division. The next day the researcher proceeded to the youth office because he was unable to get both the CDO and the youth officer at the same day because of their busy schedules. During an interview with the youth officer Kawempe division, she was able to tell the researcher that the youth clearly knew the YLP. The youth officer said that they had done a lot to let the youths of Kawempe division know the programme. *"Many youths have formed groups which we cannot even afford to finance"*. Youth officer Kawempe division. The officer further told the researcher that the vigilance that the youths showed in formation of groups and applying for the funds all over Kawempe indicated

that they really knew what YLP was. Therefore among all the groups visited by the researcher for the study showed that the youths had good knowledge about the YLP.

4.3 Youth livelihood programme and income of the youths

The findings of the study show that the YLP had not done much as far as improving the income of the youths as the government had planned. For example among the 9 groups visited, 4 of them that is St Francis youth poultry project, Angola central youth baker, Kawempe II Kiganda youth crafts project and Kimwanyi youth sponge makers group had received part of the money from the government at the time of the study. Another one was yet to receive the money at the time of the study which had also requested the money in 2016. The rest of the groups that started in 2016 had not received any funds at the time of the study. For those that started in 2015, three of them had received the funds for support but also not in full amount. The St Francis youths poultry project, Angola central youth bakery project and Kawempe II youth craft shoes project had received 8/15, 5/12 and 3/12 million requested respectively. This implies that at the time of the study, there was no youth group that had received the full amount of money that they required to run their projects. Therefore that kind of situation had a direct correlation when it came to individual income.

Among the youths asked whether the YLP had helped them improve their income, there was no youth who said that the programme had helped him or her raise their income. All of them were instead lamenting of the enormous problems that they had found in the programme. These problems are going to be discussed in the next sub-topic. For example some youths were asked whether their income had raised since they formed groups and started pursuing the YLP funds, their views and those of the key informants that they gave to the researcher are discussed below;

"I am not happy with the progarmme because in my zone there is no youth group that has received any funds at all". Vice chairperson, Bwaise 1 industrial area zone. The comment meant that the youths in that zone did not have their income improved as a result of the YLP since there was no group that had received the funds. However, the youths in the groups which had received part of the funds had hopes that their income would improve in the near future. For example, Kimwanyi youths sponge makers group who had their project already existing had just bought more sewing machine and sponges in about three weeks prior to the study and they had not started making sales out of the funds given to them by the government. So the youths in that

group had not benefited as far as their individual income was concerned. Another case was with Kyebando katale youth carpentry. They were also hoping to have their income improved after receiving the funds and putting them to proper use. That group was promised a deposit of money on their account on the very day the researcher had gone there for the study. Five youths from Angola central youth bakery project also said that the project had not helped them when interviewed one by one. They mainly told the researcher that they were still in the time of paying back the money. So they had not made any profits for personal gains.

“You cannot make personal money in this project when even the profit margin is very small, our bakery is still small and we have few customers only from the neighborhood. One female respondent, Angola central youth bakery project . In brief, the youth from all the groups visited by the researcher had not any improvements in their personal income. Those who had received part of the money that they had requested from the government had hopes that they would make profits in the nearby future which could come up to individual basis.

However during an interview with the youth officer for Kawempe division, she told the researcher that the income of the youths had improved significantly since the implementations of the YLP. On probing her further by what extent had the income of the youths increased and specifying the particular youth groups which had their members income increased, she pointed out youth groups like; Angola youth bakery project, Kawempe II youth crafts project, Kimwanyi sponge makers youth project, and St Francis youth poultry project whose youths she claimed had their income increased as a result of the YLP. However the youths from those groups told the researcher the contrary to what the youth officer told the researcher as they claimed that their income had not improved at all. So the researcher did not get a clear picture from the youth officer on how the youths’ income had increased as a result of the YLP.

4.4 Challenges of the Youth Livelihood Programme

Amongst all the questions asked to the respondents, this section of challenges facing the youths as far as YLP was concerned was the most interesting. In fact most youths showed the researcher vigilance when it came to cooperate in answering the questions better than the previous sections. They showed annoyance stressing that these challenges are even the ones that had stopped them to earn a living at individual levels. These challenges were both from the

government side towards the youths and those from the youths themselves within their groups as discussed below;

4.4.1 Challenges of the YLP from the Government Side

Delays in disbursing the funds to the youth groups were a common problem in all the groups visited by the researcher. Any one talked to about the problem they faced, that was the first answer. For example, during an interview with the youth leader in Kimwanyi zone, he said that money delays a lot. *"There is no group in this zone that received money in the financial year 2016/2017 yet the groups requested for money in that time"*. Youth chairman, kimwanyi zone. The chairman told the researcher that only one group (Kimwanyi youth sponge makers group) had received part of the money they had requested in March 2016 in late July 2017 which was a different financial year. Other youths also complained about the same problem. Youths from kyeabando Katale zone were to receive the money on the very day the researcher was interviewing them as they said that they had received a call to take their forms to the bank. The group leader said that they had requested the money but those people take long to reply. *"They did not give us the money for F/Y 2015/2016 when we requested for it. They are now giving us that money in the F/Y 2017/2018. We had given up because they had promised to give us the money in September 2016 but they extended to January 2017 until now"*. Group leader, Kyeabando Katale youth carpentry project.

Failure to give the youth groups the full amount of money they requested was also a challenge that all the groups were facing. The findings of the study showed that, there was no group that had received the full amount of money they requested in accordance with their budget. For example, during an interview with the youths from St Francis youth poultry project, one youth pointed out that they had received only Ug Shs 8 million out of the 15 million that they had requested. It became hard for them to meet their targets like buying feeds, chicks in rightful amounts, and renting the poultry house. *"Our birds have lost weight, we miss some of the vaccination periods and recently we lost fifteen birds yet the government wants its money back"*. One female respondent, St Francis youth poultry project. So that is one of the challenges that the group faced as a result of governments' inappropriate means of supporting the youth groups.

Corruption from some of the governmental officials. For example, one youth from Kyebando united people with disability stressed out her concern that those people even visiting the group they need something like money for transport saying that it's worth doing in order to go through. She was referring to some group assessors and recommenders from Kawempe division. Generally, those were the challenges facing the YLP from the government side towards the youths.

4.4.2 Challenges facing the YLP according to the youth

At the group level, the youths also faced several problems as far as YLP was concerned. These problems included the following;

Limited number of customers. For example the youths in Kimwanyi who were dealing in sponge making had to resort to hawking in order to get customers for their products. "We are risking our lives to be arrested by KCCA because we cannot get enough customers here at the work shop". This male youth father said that they would not manage paying back the four million given to them by the government if they did not resort to hawking which is a risky practice

Embezzlement of funds by some group leaders. One female respondent from the same Kimwanyi youth sponge makers group was interviewed on a different day from the rest of the members by the researcher. She however expressed her aggreviances to the researcher She told the researcher that; you found us in a meeting because of our leaders who stole the money for their own benefits. *"In procurement of the sewing machines, prices were exaggerated by our procurement team"*. One female membe, kimwanyi youth sponge makers project. According to this female youth, they had bought four sewing machines at Ug Shs. 600,000 each instead of Ug Shs. 450,000. So they stole Ug Shs. 600,000 in buying the machines. They even told us that they had rented the workshop at Ug Shs. 130,000 per month and yet it came to our notice that it was Ug Shs. 100,000 per month. So they stole Ug Shs. 90,000 because they had paid the house for three months. This made the total amount lost in the hands of three people to Ug Shs 690,000 which all the group members would be to be held accountable to when it came to paying back the money to the government.

Lack of commitment by some of the group members. A member from St Francis youth poultry project said that they had a work schedule for everyone. So everybody had his or her own working day but to his surprise, some members had made it a habit to absentee themselves without genuine excuses. So this made some members to be exploited by the non performing members of their groups. *“One of our members is a boda boda rider, he gives us fake excuses always, we tell him to at least give us money in place of his time but he does not take heed”*. One female respondent, St Francis youth poultry project.

Expensive raw material to use in projects. Youths from kawempe II Kiganda youths crafts project complained of craft materials being expensive especially those for making shoes. They said that the suppliers were few for the very material they used to make craft shoes. This made their profit margin to be very small compared to their input of power, time and money.

Another challenge was that of elder people who had past the youth age sneaking into the youth groups to get money. Those people were mostly those considered to be lobbyists who had connections. They played a big role in confusing the youths that they would determine their success or failure in getting the money. So the youths would allow such people to be part of their groups in the name of helping them acquire the funds from the government.

4.5 Suggested Solutions to the Challenges facing the Youth Livelihood Programme

The following were solutions to the challenges facing the YLP suggested by the respondents;

Money should be put at parish level to avoid delays in giving the money to the youths. One respondent said that the government should decentralize the money up to parish level. He said that money should not be at the division level because those people disturb a lot and it is difficult to get money from them.

Money should be given to the youths in full amount according to their budgets in order to enable them to make proper planning for their project activities. For example one male respondent from Kazo Angola corner zone youth poultry project said, *“We have struggled a lot with this poultry project because they did not give us enough money”*. According to this female respondent, the government should give youths all their money because the government releases it for them.

One female youth from kyebando united people with disability said that corrupt officers should be reported by the youths to relevant people concerned in order for them to be punished. More also they should be spied at during their movements and conversations with the youths. That is to say; close supervision of those youth groups' assessors and recommenders should be ensured.

Another male respondent from Kimwanyi Youth Sponge Makers Project said that the government should put in place collective markets for the youth entrepreneurs so that they can get proper locations and identity from customers in order to overcome the challenge of limited customers.

Those leaders who embezzle youth group funds should be held accountable individually but not the whole group. This will discourage them from embezzling the youth funds anymore because they would pay the price alone.

Uncommitted members should be chased away from the youth groups in order to enhance equality and boosting morale for other active members who would otherwise slow down their commitment because of envying their counterparts who are not committed at all.

People who pretend to be youths in a bid to steal youth funds should be arrested and face the law for pretence in order to steal government funds. Youth leaders should improve on their lobbying abilities in order to eliminate such brokers in pursuit of youth funds.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of findings of the study, conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Summary of the findings

The study found out that all the youths interacted with knew about the youth livelihood programme. In fact they knew that it was a programme started by the government to support the unemployed youth who were in groups of 10 to 15 by giving them money in form of revolving funds with no interest attached. As far as improving youths' income levels was concerned, the YLP had not helped the youths improve their income. The groups which had received the funds had received them in a few weeks to the research. They had not yet even started making a single profit out of that money. The major challenges to the YLP from the government side were; delays in disbursing the money to the youth groups, giving the youths small fractions of money out of what they requested, and corruption from the officials from the government. At group level, the most groups complained of the group leaders embezzling the funds given to them and yet the whole members of particular groups would be held accountable. Lack of individual commitment, expensive raw materials and brokers to the youth funds were among the challenges that the youths faced. Among the suggested solutions to the problems were; Government putting youth funds at parish level to avoid delays in disbursing money to the youths, giving the youths full amount of funds in order to fully finance their projects, close monitoring of youth recommenders for the funds as well as prosecuting them to the courts of law in order to avoid corruption from such officials, putting in place collective market for the youth entrepreneurs in order to get more customer to avoid hawking of their product, holding accountable the youth group leaders who embezzle the funds at an individual level, eliminating uncommitted members from the youth groups to avoid exploitation of the committed ones.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings of the study found out that the youths of Kawempe division knew what the YLP was. However, the enormous challenges encountered in the programme for example delays in disbursing the funds to the youth groups by the government as well as giving

them a s small portion of the funds have made the improvement of the income of the youths of Kawempe to remain a dream.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Recommendations to the government

There should be an alternative approach in implementing the YLP in urban areas especially to ensure timely release of the money to the youth groups. For example putting the money at the parish level as pointed out by one of the respondents. The government should release the money to the youth groups in full amounts such that the youth can be able to have sounding enterprises that can compete favorably with other business establishments in towns and therefore be able to cater for their basic needs of life through the YLP. There should also be a mechanism for punishing corrupt officials adequately in accordance to their acts such hat the YLP can be able to help the youth raise their income in the era of high unemployment levels in Ugarda.

5.3.2 Recommendations to the youths

The youths should not give up working in groups because working in groups is so far the best way the government can support them despite the irregularities in the YLP. Members of youth groups should be vigilant in reporting corrupt officials to the relevant authorities, discontinuing the membership of uncommitted members and engaging the government to create collective markets for their produce.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I:

AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE YOUTH GROUPS

Introduction

I'm Alinaitwe Emmanuel a student from Kampala International University. I have been tasked to carry out research as part of the requirement for an award of a Bachelors Degree in Development Studies. I have therefore decided to choose this youth group to be part of my study in order to get a representation of the entire division of Kawempe. Please kindly cooperate with me in this study by answering the questions that I'm going to ask you about the youth livelihood programme.

PART A

Socio-demographic characteristics of the youth

1. Age 2. Sex 3. Zone/village 4. Ward 5. Youth group name 6. Level of education

PART B

Youth Knowledge about the youth livelihood programme

- 1. What do you know about the youth livelihood programme? Can you briefly describe the programme?
- 2. When did this youth group start?
- 3. When did you join this group?

PART C

Youth livelihood programme and Income of the youths

- 1. Does the YLP have anything to do with your income?
- 2. If yes, what does the programme do that is aimed at improving your income?
- 3. Do you think the programme has increased your income?
- 4. How has the programme improved your income?

PART D

Challenges of the YLP

1. Has the YLP had any problems?
2. Please tell me the problems of the YLP.
3. What do you think can be done to solve these challenges?

APPENDIX II:

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS

Introduction

I'm Alinaitwe Emmanuel a student from Kampala International University. I have been tasked to carry out research as part of the requirement for an award of a bachelors degree in Development studies. I have therefore decided to choose you as an official who plays a role in the implementation of the youth livelihood programme to be part of my study in order to get a representation of the entire division of kawempe. Please kindly cooperate with me in this study by answering the questions that I'm going to ask you about the YLP.

PART A

Social demographic characteristics of the key informant

Position in office

Key responsibilities

Location of office

PART B

Youth Knowledge about the youth livelihood programme

What do the youth know about the youth livelihood progrsmme? Can you briefly describe the programe?

PART C

Youth livelihood programme and Income of the youths

- . Does the YLP have anything to do with youths' income?
- . If yes, what does the programme do that is aimed at improving youths' income?
- . Do you think the programme has increased youths income?

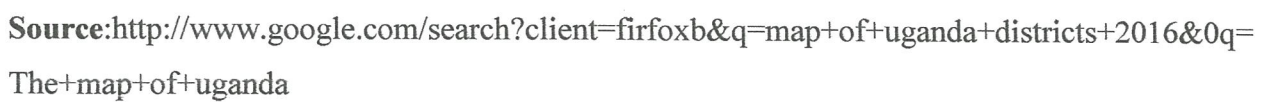
-
3. How has the programme improved youths' income?

PART D

Challenges of the YLP

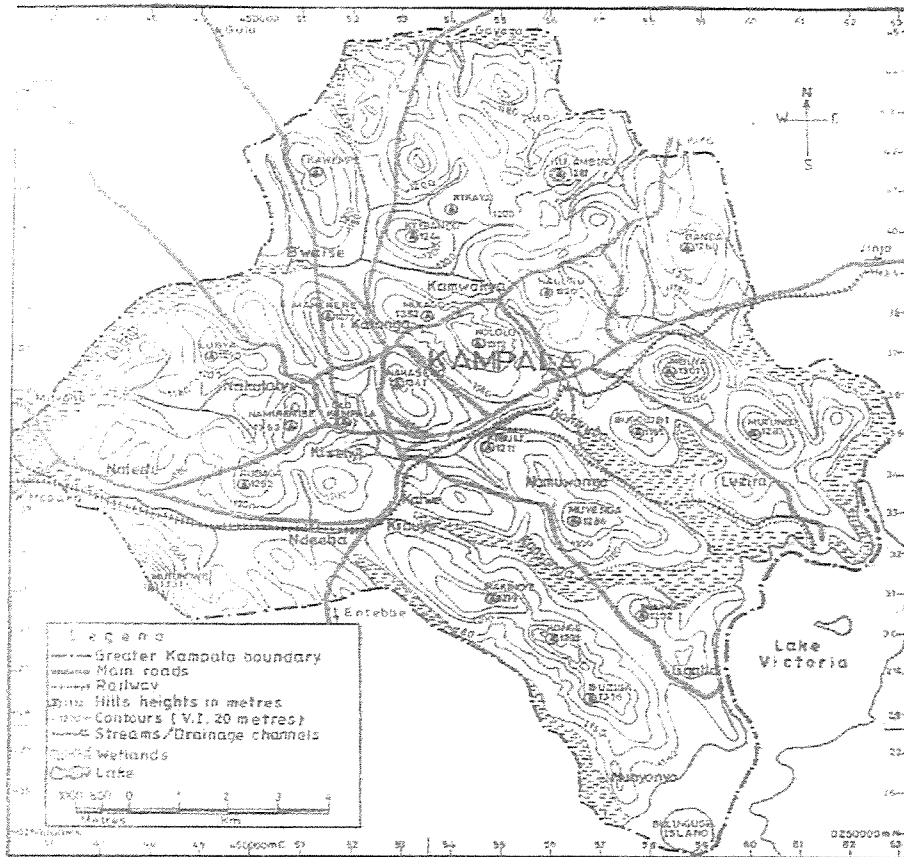
4. Has the YLP had any problems?
5. Please tell me the problems of the YLP.
6. What do you think can be done to solve these challenges?

THE SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING DISTRICTS



APPENDIX IV:

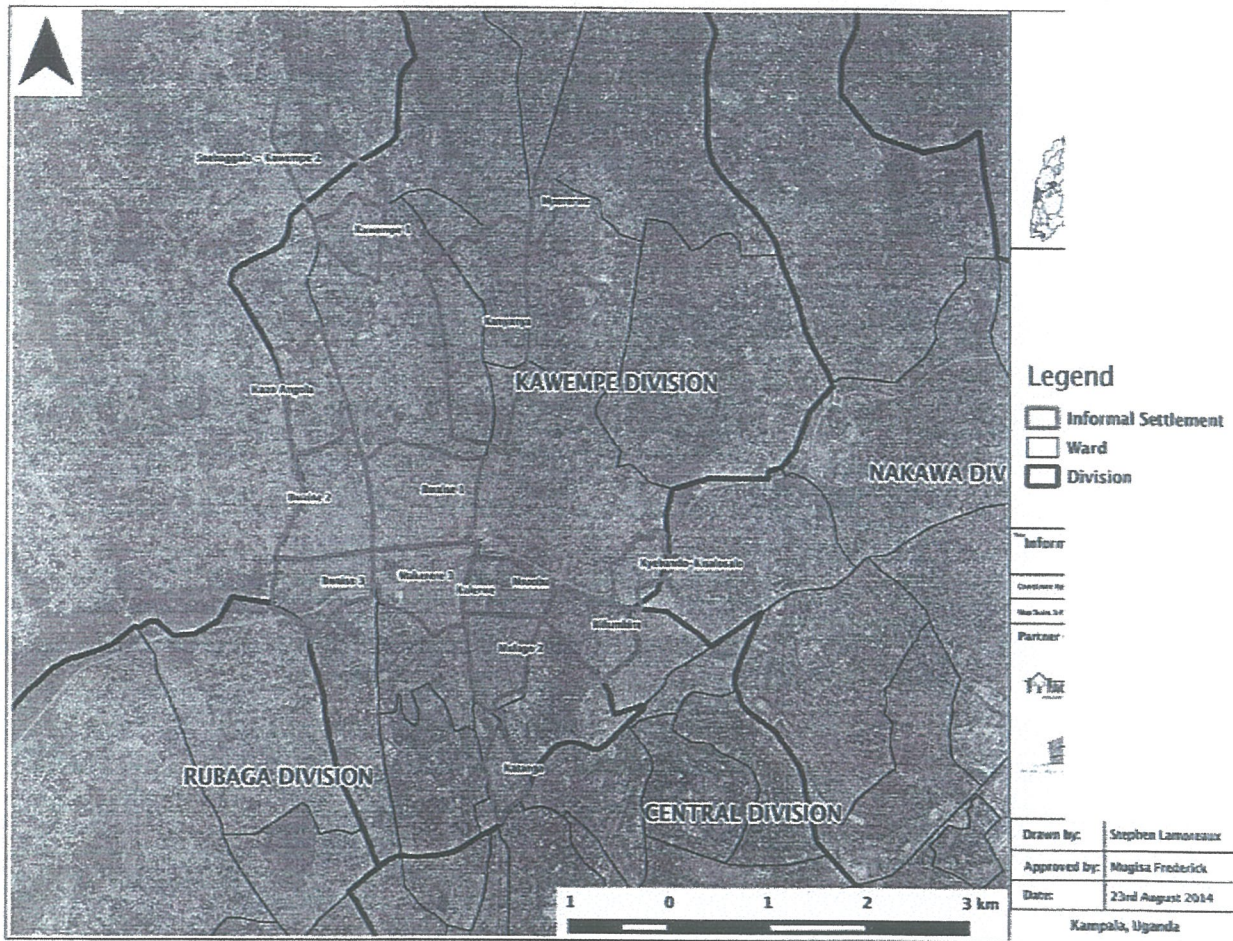
THE SKETCH MAP OF KAMPALA DISTRICT



Source: American Based Research Journal Vol: 2. Retrieved from <http://www.abrj.org>

APPENDIX V:

THE MAP OF KAWEMPE DIVISION AND ITS NEIGHBORING AREAS



Source: askyourgov.ug/request/37/response/37/attach/html/2/kawempeMunicipality.pdf.html.