YOUTH LIVELIHOOD KAP BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

Central and Greater Northern Uganda
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Contents
Acknowledgements .............................................................................................................. 4
Acronyms and abbreviations ............................................................................................... 5
Executive summary .................................................................................................................. 6
1.0 Introduction ...................................................................................................................... 7
  1.1 Background .................................................................................................................... 7
  1.2 Objectives of the KAPs baseline survey ........................................................................ 7
     1.2.1 Survey Objectives .............................................................................................. 7
2.0: Methodology ................................................................................................................... 8
  2.1.1 Survey instrument ................................................................................................. 8
  2.1.2 Sample selection ................................................................................................. 8
  2.1.3 Selection and training of enumerators .................................................................... 9
  2.1.4 Survey procedure .................................................................................................. 9
  2.1.5 Data Collection, Coding, Entry and Analysis and Production of Report ................. 9
  2.1.6 Possible bias and methodological limitations ....................................................... 10
3.0 FINDINGS ....................................................................................................................... 11
  3.1 Demographic information ............................................................................................ 11
     3.1.1 Demographic scope ......................................................................................... 11
     3.1.1 Age category .................................................................................................... 11
     3.1.2 Marital status ................................................................................................. 12
     3.1.3 Level of Education ......................................................................................... 12
     3.1.4 Household heads by gender ............................................................................. 13
     3.1.5 Female Gender perceptions on roles of sexes ............................................... 13
     3.1.6 Main source of livelihood ................................................................................. 14
  3.2 Civic participation ......................................................................................................... 14
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We would also like to thank the development partners for their support in this effort of enhancing sustainable livelihoods in the two project regions. Their financial, technical and material support is greatly appreciated.

Finally, we would like to thank all community members; the youth for their cooperation during the survey. We reiterate that the findings have been handled as confidential and were only used for purposes of statistical compilation of this report.

Lead Consultant

Bernard Mukhone
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronyms and abbreviations</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Program for Social Scientists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGDs</td>
<td>Focused Group Discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS:</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UYONET:</td>
<td>Uganda Youth Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV:</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH:</td>
<td>Sexual Reproductive Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAPs:</td>
<td>Knowledge Attitudes and Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus group discussions</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToT</td>
<td>Trainers of Trainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSLAs</td>
<td>Village Savings and Loan Associations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive summary

Youth unemployment is one of the greatest challenges facing countries world over. In Uganda specifically, the unemployment levels keep soaring given the fact that the country has the youngest population around the Sub Saharan Africa. In 2012, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics revealed that the youth (18-30 years) constitutes 64% of the total unemployed persons in Uganda.

The Government of Uganda has initiated a number of youth livelihoods and employment programs in attempt to address the challenge of youth unemployment such as Skilling Uganda, Youth Enterprise Scheme, and Youth Venture Capital Fund. The Uganda government has taken on various approaches towards solving the youth unemployment. Various wealth creation programs such as loan schemes, liberalization of the private sector, enhancing the capacity of the ministry of education to expound on skills training programs have been commissioned and implemented. NGO’s and other private sector organizations have also invested in wealth creation programs for young people.

Despite the above, the unemployment challenge has continued to loom in the country, continuously threatening the livelihoods of the youth and the ordinary citizens. The effectiveness of these programs has evidently been challenged mainly because they have not adequately addressed the intended objectives; sustainably translating into the desired improved wellbeing of the young people. This can mainly be attributed to; lack of participation of young people in designing, implementing and evaluating employment policies, programs and interventions as well as the fact that most of these programs are generic with no clear pragmatic models on youth livelihood enhancement.

This KAPs survey therefore sought to assess the current knowledge, attitudes and practices of youth with emphasis on obtaining gender disaggregated information on the current state of affairs especially in the informal sector in order to guide future interventions in youth livelihood with a purposive gender sensitive approach whereby deliberate efforts were put in place to ensure a significant survey sample was female.

It sought to establish engagements of majority of youth in the informal sector, their main source of income for startups and their challenges in regard to both gender, but also; to further establish awareness levels regarding existing national polices that directly impact on their livelihood, their main means of survival and level of involvement in policy, governance and accountability issues.
1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Uganda Youth Network, a national youth serving umbrella organization in partnership with Youth Initiative for Youth Action and Justice and Advocacy for Women and Children with support from Oxfam seek to contribute to youth development by implementing a project aimed at improving access to sustainable livelihood means of the young people in Uganda through engagement in policy advocacy and capacity building.

The nine month project will be implemented in two regions; North and Central. In the Northern region, the project will be coordinated and implemented in five sub-regions; Karamoja sub region with a coordination center in Abim district, the Acholi region coordinated in Gulu, Lango region coordinated in Lira, West Nile region coordinated in Arua. For central region, coordination and implementation centers will be in the districts of Luwero, Masaka and Kampala.

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the improved access to sustainable livelihood means of the young people in Uganda through engagement in policy advocacy at national level by December 2015. Specifically, the project aims;

1. To engage in high level advocacy campaign with policy makers on livelihood policies with 200 youth leaders (120 female youth and 80 male youth) by Dec 2015.

2. To create opportunities for economic empowerment of Youth in northern communities through developing skills for social entrepreneurship through peer to peer knowledge sharing for sustainable development by Dec 2015.

1.2 Objectives of the KAPs baseline survey

1.2.1 Survey Objectives

The Survey objective was to provide a general overview of the knowledge, attitudes, practices, perceptions and sources of information regarding youth participation in influencing livelihoods related policy engagements, enhancing accountability on youth livelihoods initiatives as well as assess the gaps in skills development for young men and women.

Specific objectives

a) Establish capacity gaps of the youths and young women in policy analysis and ability to hold leaders and duty bearers to account in Central and Greater Northern regions through assessing
knowledge on existing youth and human rights policies, their knowledge on current affairs, interest in governance issues, participation in democratic processes etc. which indicators will be re-assessed in the end-line surveys to be conducted at program completion.

b) Assess available opportunities for economic empowerment of Youth (business, employment, Agriculture etc.) in central and northern communities that can foster developing of skills for social entrepreneurship looking at both the demand side (youth/young women) in regard to their knowledge, attitude and behaviors, as well as the supply side (Duty bearers/Government), in regard to availability and quality of local equal opportunities.

In summary the study design used both the qualitative and quantitative approach to scientific inquiry. Using both approaches enhances the quality of the assessment by allowing possibilities of filling investigation gaps that would exist if one investigative approach is used.

2.0: Methodology

2.1.1 Survey instrument
The KAP survey instrument consisted of a questionnaire divided into several sections. The sections required that questions on various topics be asked to the respondents. Demographic information, Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), civil and political process participation, ability and skills to manage Small Incoming Generating activities (IGAs), access to savings and credit services and young women

The enumerators were purposively selected from the regions where the survey was conducted to ensure knowledge of the local language and further training and orientation regarding translation of the tool into local language was conducted to ensure precision in phrasing of the questions. The questionnaire was then field-tested by enumerators and necessary revisions made. The questionnaire is attached as an appendix.

2.1.2 Sample selection
Appropriate sampling methods were employed in this KAP baseline survey targeting youth of 14 to 35 years with a strong emphasis on the female sex respondents to ensure a commanding representation. The survey sample was therefore based on random sampling but with a bias for the female sex. The choice of enumeration areas was made on the basis of the recommended regions and districts by UYONET which served as the strata for the purposes of sampling. Respondents were selected randomly in the study areas and within the interviewees were household heads or responsible adults aged 14 to 35 years.

The collected data allowed the team to better understand the situation of youth livelihood in the areas targeted by the survey.
To ensure the effectiveness of the fieldwork, supervisors, field coordinators and five enumerators were contracted.

Participants in the focus group discussions on the other hand were selected purposively, given the respondents were selected on the basis of their pre-eminent roles in the community, their age range, nature of livelihood and location.

2.1.3 Selection and training of enumerators
All 5 enumerators plus the supervisor hired for this assignment were qualified local residents who understand the socio-cultural dynamics of the study area. All the enumerators participated in a two day training and orientation prior to the survey. The program included sessions on the purpose of the survey, the role and responsibilities of the enumerator, interviewing techniques, research ethics, consenting respondents and importance of randomness and bias during sampling. There was a pre–testing exercise that was carried out in Kampala, Makindye division.

The bulk of training was devoted to reading and familiarizing the enumerators with the questionnaire, both in English and the local language. First the purpose of the questionnaire was explained. Then the instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire were reviewed to familiarize the enumerators of the skip patterns and open ended questions.

2.1.4 Survey procedure
During the actual survey enumerators sampled respondents basing on rural, peri-urban and urban areas. From the starting point identified by the supervisor, they moved in opposite directions. The enumerators explained again the purpose and procedure of the survey sought the consent of these leaders to conduct interviews.

To assure standardization, in the use of language, interviewers read the questionnaire in the language in which it was printed (English). However, where respondents had problems with either of the languages, the enumerator used the local language.

2.1.5 Data Collection, Coding, Entry and Analysis and Production of Report
The enumerators underwent a two-day training prior to conducting the survey so that they were able to prompt and record appropriate responses. Data collection was done on the basis of a respondent questionnaire in places of work or homes and during day. Enumerators were recruited based on their intellect, knowledge of fieldwork, knowledge of local languages and culture and previous experience. The training was followed by a pre-survey test in a community not targeted in the baseline study.

Upon completion of the interviews in the field, the questionnaires were coded and entered using Epi info 5.0. This data was cross checked for accuracy. The data was then exported to SPSS 16.0 for analysis. Frequency tables were then used to discern tendencies and cross tabulations were used to compare sub-groups.
2.1.6 Possible bias and methodological limitations

1. “No response bias.” The fact that household interviews were conducted from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. meant that some heads of households were away during the survey and thus were not included in the study.

2. Despite the high number of surveys that have taken place in the targeted areas, "refusal to participate bias" was not observed in all visited communities and the enumerators were generally well received. This demonstrated the will of the population to work closely with the team during future programs.

3. "Translation bias.” Interpretation of questions may be different in the local language compared to the original question in English. Accordingly, during the training session the survey team took sufficient time to translate the questionnaire into the local language.

4. "Enumerator bias." The opinions of the enumerators and their supervisors can skew the results. For example, when enumerators show verbal or non-verbal responses to what is “correct” during the interview. The team tried to minimize this bias during training through role playing.

5. “Respondent bias.” Respondents may have an interest in providing incorrect answers because they think that they may benefit later, especially in the event that their responses lead to support from donors. In each household, the enumerators explained the objectives of the study to avoid this bias.

6. "Privacy bias." In order to ensure the respondents’ confidentiality, the enumerators were advised to make certain that crowds are not present during the interview.

To reduce the risks of bias, the survey coordinator:

- Dedicated time and effort to select experienced enumerators.
- Started with a pre-survey (pilot test) and supervised enumerators during the study.
- Verified the completed questionnaires each day and provided feedback to the enumerators before conducting fieldwork the next day.
3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Demographic information

3.1.1 Demographic scope
Data was collected from a total 300 respondents from 2 regions; central region and the greater north which included West Nile, Acholi, Lango and Karamoja regions.

Kampala was selected to represent Central due to its metropolitan nature, Arua represented the West Nile region, Apac represented the mid North while Kotido was selected to represent Karamoja region.

Urban, Peri Urban and rural settings were used as a basis for selecting respondent representation with a deliberate emphasis on interviewing with more females (58.7%) as compared to a smaller proportion of males (41.3%) as indicated in fig.1.

![Gender composition of the respondents](image)

3.1.1 Age category
The majority (45.7%) of the youth interacted with were in the age group of 25-30 years followed by 19-24 category at 32.6% with the bracket of 12-18 being the least represented at 8.7%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent age category (%)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-24</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-35</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.2 Marital status

Fig.2: synopsis of marital status

Majority of the respondents interviewed (59.8%) were single or never married while 34.8% of the sample were married or cohabiting as illustrated in the fig2. 4.4% of the respondents were divorced while 1.1% was had lost a partner/widowed

3.1.3 Level of Education

The survey sought to establish the education level of the youth in the survey sample. Data indicated that majority of youth had attained secondary level education as their highest level of education with males posting a 4 point advantage at 50% and the female counterparts at 46.3%.

A proportionally significant category interfaced with had attained tertiary training with males still edging out their female counter parts at 31.6% and 29.6% respectively as shown in fig3 below.

Fig.3: showing the level of education of the youth interviewed
3.1.4 Household heads by gender

Fig.4: showing the household head gender composition

The survey established that out of the sample of youth interviewed who were household heads, a significant 65.2% were males while a 34.4% were females. Some of the factors contributing to this included; youth staying independently, cases where the respondents took care of their siblings and/or the entire family due to death of parents or incapacitation to take care of them anymore.

3.1.5 Female Gender perceptions on roles of sexes

The survey specifically sought to capture views and perceptions of the female youth and as illustrated by the figure5 below, Majority of the females (72.2%) felt that they were as intelligent as men and as such they felt they should be in position to even earn equal pay for the same amount of work done (76%) 83% of the females interviewed strongly opposed the notion that the males should be the only ones to work while they stay home and take care of the family and a significant 72% was opposed to the idea that the males should be the ones to make the decisions on behalf of the whole family without consulting the partners.

Fig.5: Female gender perceptions on roles of sexes
3.1.6 Main source of livelihood

The majority of the respondents mainly engaged in small scale agriculture as the main source of livelihood at 31.5%, with the next sizeable portion (26.5%) engaged in small business enterprises including; chapati making, charcoal selling, motorcycle, taxi transport (boda boda), grocery and merchandise mobile shops, retail shops and real estate brokerage.

19.6% of the respondents were casual laborers engaging in agriculture, construction and business activities. 13% had regular work that could qualify as formal employment even though most did not have formal contracts to that effect, while 4.4% revealed that they lived off family and friends support even though they were able and willing to work and continually sought opportunities for the same illustrated in the fig6 below

**Fig.6 : showing the main source of livelihood**

3.2 Civic participation

3.2.1 Information on currents affairs

The survey highlighted huge gaps in areas of information access to youth which contributed to most respondents not being in the know of the current policies, programs or initiatives which could benefit or threaten them.

Majority (50% female and 72.2% male) of the categories interviewed mentioned radio as the common and major source of information regarding current affairs in the county. A distant next source for males was television at 21.1% while their female counterparts were at 7.4%. They attributed this to the female culture where the limited avenues they access television are utilized to watch drama soaps other than tuning in to news of current affairs discussion.

A comparatively significant 10.5% of males in relation to 3.7% of females attained the information through newspapers while the reverse is the case when it came to internet; where by 14.3% of females utilised the avenue compared to 5.3% of males. A smaller portion of the youth (5.3% males and 3.7% of females) mentioned phones messages as an avenue through which they would receive such information as shown in the fig7 below
3.2.2 Commonly used medium for engaging duty bearers on policy
A bigger portion of respondents (51.9% female and 34.2% male) indicated that partaking in scheduled current affair radio programs was the most feasible way they were employing to meaningfully engage duty bearers on matters of policy, though a significant portion (27.8% female, 15.8% male) felt much as they were interested in participating, they neither knew the medium they could use nor the existing policies so as to enable them to meaningfully hold systems to account as

3.2.3 Knowledge of existing policies
The survey unraveled a wide policy information gap with no more than 12% of the cadres interviewed knowing of any existing policies. A few respondents had information about the existence of the Agriculture and Employment policies though they didn’t know the content of these documents
3.2.4 Platforms currently used by youth to influence policy

The survey data revealed that slim portion (32.5%) of the respondents used their work platforms in CSO and voluntary organizations to engage duty bearers in governance, policy and accountability issues, while an even smaller portion (24%) indicated that they participated in campaigns and voted in elections. The levels of participation of the youth in the political processes revealed to be low over all.

3.2.4 Main mode of access of information regarding available youth initiatives e.g. YLP

32.1% of the respondents received information regarding the available youth initiatives and programs through community meetings while 12% received such information through religious gatherings; at
churches or mosques. A significant 30.1% did not receive such information at all and as a result did not know if there were any ongoing initiatives that targeted youth in the country for example the youth livelihood program.

**Fig.11: showing main mode of access of information regarding available youth initiatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Access</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never get them</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community meetings</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosques</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.3 livelihood IGAs**

**3.3.1 IGAS currently being undertaken in the last twelve months**

Majority (42.6%) of the youth in the informal business sector engaged in trade through small retail shops with more females (47.2%) partaking in the activity, compared to 37.9% of males in the activity. 30.6% of females engaged in crop farming as an incoming generating activity more than doubling the male counterparts (13.8%). Other IGAs mentioned included poultry, cattle keeping and piggery projects as shown in the **fig12** below

**Fig.12 : showing the IGAs initiated in the last twelve months**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IGAs</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small shop</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop farming</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle keeping</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piggery</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.2 Main source of capital for IGA start up and running

The main source of capital for youth who had started IGAs, a significant 75.1%, was their personal savings, while a smaller proportion (15.6%) had solicited for donations from family or friends. Only 3.15% were able to access and use a credit facility from savings and credit groups or microfinance institutions as illustrated in fig/3 below.

**Fig.13: showing the main source of IGA startup and running capital**

3.3.3 Status of IGAs started twelve prior to the survey

The survey sought to establish the fate of the IGAs that had been started twelve months earlier before this survey. Data revealed 55.5% of the IGA startups were still running though a significant 36.35% were temporarily closed for various reasons. 6.25% intimated the IGAs had collapsed. Most of the temporarily closed and permanently closed IGA proprietors attributed this to lack of capacity rather than interest as the main reason.

**Fig.14: Showing an overview status of the IGAs started in the last twelve months**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>business training and access to credit</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever attended business enterprise training</td>
<td>31.6 %</td>
<td>35.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have access to credit</td>
<td>34.2 %</td>
<td>42.6 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey showed that access to credit facilities was generally low with males suffering the impact more than the females counter parts at 34.2%. Data further showed that majority of the youths interacted with
had not had business training with females slightly edging out the males at 35.2% compared to 31.6% as portrayed in the above table

3.3.4 Source of credit facility
More females by proportion acquired their loan facilities from lending groups and SACCOs at 36.4% and 22.7 respectively compared to28.6% and 14.3% of their male counter parts

A similar proportion (28.6%) of males acquired their loan facility from lending groups, banks and sourcing from friends. The data collected indicated that majority of females (82.9%) do not use banks for loan facilities

Fig.15: showing the main sources of credit facility

3.3.4 Capacity gaps in operating IGAs
The survey tool required the respondents engaging in IGAs to evaluate their skills, capabilities and operating environment to ear mark what they felt were gaps to which capacity building was required. Majority (60%) pointed out business development and training as the main key gap that needed capcity building followed by ability to identify promising business opportunities and accessing financial services as other widely acknowledged capacity gaps. Other areas mentioned included market access, knowledge on marketing, capacity to develop feasible business plans and improving and sustaining the desired product quality as shown in the fig14

Fig.16: showing capacity gaps in operating IGAs
3.3.4 Where do youth save their income by gender

Survey revealed a cross sectional low saving culture with 38.5% of male’s mainly utilizing services of the banks and savings groups while their female counter parts mostly relied on the saving groups and their homes to save their income.

A comparatively smaller proportion of females (18.2%) used the bank which fades in comparison with 38.5% of males. The majority of females (45.5%) preferred using the services of saving groups for saving their income. A significant 33.3% of females kept the proceeds of the business in their houses compared to a paltry 3.9% of their male counterparts. No females interviewed mentioned acquiring assets as a form of saving.

Fig.17: showing gender disaggregated saving avenues for IGA proceeds
4.0 Recommendations

1. The assumption that the youth engagement into governance and accountability processes were majorly being hampered by lack of interest in politics and a lack of transparent representation was challenged by the survey revelation as other factors such as lack of information on country policies, initiatives, programs and laws of Uganda were revealed as much more pronounced.

2. In this regard, portable IEC materials on policies, programs and a summary of the constitution all adopted and simplified to suit the context and understanding of the common youth or better still translated into local languages need to be reproduced and circulated through channels that will ensure that the targeted beneficiaries get the material.

3. A community based youth engagement strategy that promotes the full participation of both male and female youth should be designed and adapted as the most appropriate intervention strategy to build patriotism and create the urge in youth citizens to advocate for monitor-able and accountable systems to enable Uganda as a nation attain its aspirations. Full participation of all civil society and other objective stakeholders should be one of the core principles to be considered in the implementation of this strategy.

4. Public information dissemination strategy using the most commonly utilized medium such as radio stations regarding on going government programs, policies, citizenry duties and roles, laws, avenues for accessing or benefiting from them should be designed and implemented to promote awareness and further interest youth in governance issues. The use of various avenues such as radio talk shows/spots, posters, identification cards and educational banners should be employed to reach the normally over looked communities.

5. Young women should be targeted as a unique category of stakeholders in the design and implementation of interventions due to their unique roles in the communities, especially through venturing into strategies that ensure they get access to necessary information even when they are ‘stay home mums’ so that they can meaningfully and with rational reasons partake in governance and electioneering from an informed point of view. There should be a deliberate attempt for gender mainstreaming all activities, including the recruitment of gender balanced village committees and other leadership platforms right from the grass roots.
6. To note: These processes according to evidence are more effective and feasible if the gender mainstreaming efforts allocate enough time and resource to sensitizing men/husbands, elders and opinion leaders as champions of the drive rather than just focusing on the female gender.

7. The limited involvement of the different stakeholders was also revealed during the interviews with youth considering governance and policy engagement and participation as a preserve of CSOs and politicians rather than themselves in their communities. This should therefore guide the planners and implementers to get them to appreciate that livelihood improvement intervention among youth requires their full participation as the primary beneficiaries while spelling out their clear roles and responsibilities, including the functional sharing of information through regular coordination meetings.

8. A considerable proportion of youth were earning some money through small scale informal business ventures for example small grocery shops and the survey revealed that they lacked the necessary skill to successfully attain business mileage. The next set of interventions should therefore focus in developing skills required for the youths to effectively operate and benefit from IGAs.

9. There was a noted stumbling block of access to small interest rate credit facilities for the youth engaging in IGAs including the mainly cutting across requirement of having collateral which was negatively impacting on the growth of the business. Proper guidance and information regarding access of such credit facilities without use of collateral for example joining VSLAs and SACCOs should be made a priority to enable the youth spur their establishments to greater heights without being crippled by the high interest rate credit facilities from rampant money lenders and sharks.

10. A significant proportion of the youths revealed that they had tried in vain to get into formal employment relevant to their level of training and education. This therefore requires strategies to help the youth access all available information regarding recruiting entities but also guide them in the processes of application for employment opportunities including developing a quality curriculum vitae and approaches to job interviews.

11. Deliberate programs targeting encouraging the saving culture of youth both in the formal and informal sectors is pivotal in improving livelihood of the Uganda youth since a significant portion of the respondents claimed they did not have enough to save, yet any income generated can technically avail a portion for saving however small. This resulted in the extravagant and reckless culture of the youth through indulging in unplanned and unnecessary expenditures including gambling especially on sports results.
12. There is need to develop and disseminate IEC material for small business enterprises or Income generating activity to ensure that the ever mushrooming startups don’t wind up in the first 12 months as data shows for enhanced and sustainable livelihood.

13. There was evidence of vast untapped talent and potential among the informal sector youth for which a mechanism to proactively identify, nurture and groom such talent for economic viability and prosperity was recommended judging from the fine works and products that were encountered during the surveying. With adequate exposure and linkages to business incubation and mentorship avenues, this has potential go a long way in improving livelihoods and creating employment for many other youth.

![Above are some of the products that were made by the youth in Kawempe](image)

14. It is further recommended that a comprehensive strategy be developed by duty bearers and stakeholders to avail platforms and forums that deliberately showcase informal sector youth talent where decision makers especially line government departments, ministries other duty bearers are engaged to ensure specific and directional guidance during the policy and budget development processes.

15. It is recommended that MDAs (Ministries, Departments and Agencies) and all key stakeholders lead the advocacy campaign to inculcate saving and entrepreneurial trainings into mainstream education curriculum to tune and equip the young generation with better survival and self-betterment skills.

16. The survey results revealed a youth fraternity who seemed to regard the conventional means of disseminating information or engaging them as lax and boring. In light of this, it was recommended that future engagements and interventions be modeled and packaged in youth friendly formats for easier consumption for example through perceived local youth idols and role models including: local business, sports, Arts and entertainment champions, betting houses, Watsapp, facebook, twitter applications and phone SMS services among others.
5.0 Conclusion

The KAPs survey purposively focused on categories of society that can be classified as “marginalized” who in incense are on the margins, not just of economy, but of society with no mainstream access to information on available youth programs, policies, platforms and support through the formal established government youth structures, and are rarely reached CSOs interventions.

The continued lack of means to sustainable livelihoods in this category of youth causes further vulnerability which can culminate into criminal conduct or expose their unguided energies to be misguided and misused self-seeking politicians or criminals to sabotage peace, stability and development.

As the social exclusion concept guides, interventions in such scenario heavily relies on the need for policies and practice that seek to change structural inequalities rather than individual behavior.

In conclusion therefore, future design or formulation of youth focused interventions should therefore make a deliberate effort by all stakeholders involved to ensure that this category through innovation or re orientation of dissemination and engagement strategies receive the required support that can translate into increased income and well-being.