



THE MOST VIABLE ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUTHS IN KAMPALA CITY

A YOUTH-LED MARKET SURVEY REPORT

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SUBMITTED TO
ACTOGETHER UGANDA AND KIFAD



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| FDGs | Focus Group Discussions |
| GLOFORD | Global Forum for Development |
| INGOs | International Non-Governmental Organizations |
| KCCA | Kampala Capital City Authority |
| KIFAD | Kiyita Family Alliance for Development |
| KIIS | Key Informant Interviews |
| LC1 | Local Council One |
| LMAW | Legal Minimum Age for Work |
| MFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Denmark |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NLFS | National Labour Force Survey |
| NSDFU | National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda |
| SACCOs | Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies |
| SAIC | Safe and Inclusive Cities |
| UNHS | Uganda National Household Survey |
| URSB | Uganda Registration Services Bureau |
| UYDEL | Uganda Youth Development Link |
| VSLAs | Village Savings and Loan Associations |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arising from the need to know how to best equip youths with viable economic ventures in Kampala City, a youth-led market survey was carried out. This survey entailed young men and women from five divisions of Kampala city i.e. (Kawempe, Nakawa, Makindye, Lubaga and Central divisions). The survey utilized both a quantitative approach of data collection with structured questions after applying a two-stage sampling design and a qualitative technique with a semi structured set of questions (Focus group discussions (FDGs) of between 6 to 12 participants for (youths, teenage mothers & commercial sex workers) and 7 Key informant interviews (KIIs). The objectives of the survey were; to identify a range of the most viable business ventures in Kampala city, major constraints encountered by young men and women while pursuing these ventures, identify key skill sets needed to run business ventures, identify capital requirements reported by the young men and women. The survey utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data from youths after which data was exported to Stata version 17 for data cleaning, validation and analysis.

From the survey findings, it was noted that retail trade, motor cycle riding (Boda boda), selling of fast foods, bars, hair dressing (salons) and street selling of raw food products were identified as the most viable business ventures within Kampala city. The major drawbacks to the business operations included; lack of adequate skills ranging from personal to financial skills, lack of capital and unfavorable activities by regulatory bodies particularly KCCA. The different factors perceived to contribute to the success of business ventures included; innovation to keep customers interested in products, learning from experienced business entrepreneurs, and support from different institutions. From the skills identified as critical for youth empowerment, it was noted that both short-term and long-term vocational skills are needed as well as financial skills to manage the resources as and when they are flowing in and out of the businesses.

The study recommends youths should be equipped with both short-term and long-term skills after doing needs assessment. It also recommends that since a number of young people running business ventures drew their capital from friends and relatives, financial literacy is needed to help them develop a saving culture in groups (SACCOs) to build collateral that would eventually build their muscles to get significant amounts or even acquire loans from major financial institutions in order to invest more and expand their income base. This would also help them to benefit from most of the government programs such as emyooga and Youth livelihoods program.

KEY YOUTH LED MARKET SURVEY FINDINGS

This presents the 2022 "Youths led market survey assessment campaign" summary of key statistical findings to tell us more about the robust mainframe.

Key Finding One: Population projection - First and foremost, we take a quick look at the Kampala city population projections in regard to driving demand for the youth led enterprises in the five divisions of Kampala city. Annex 1, depicts the 2014 national housing and population census as the base year for the projections with a population of about 1.5 million people in Kampala city with a population growth rate (PGR) of about 2 percent per year. More so, predictions show a 1.2 percent PGR between the survey period (2022) and year 2025 which is comparable to the national PGR (*Source: Uganda bureau of statistics census data portal*). Given this current high population growth rate and a high number of young population; presumably, there will be an increasing demand for the youths led enterprises to absorb this young population into productive economic activities. The supply chain for these activities will also eventually increase.

Key Finding Two: Household size - The number of persons (irrespective of age) living as an economic unit in Kampala city is relatively high with an average of about 5 persons per household (see table 2.3) as compared to the national average of 6 persons per household (*Source: UNHS 2019/20 survey*). This provides a per capita income for the household when divided by the total average household income. The average household income could be the same for different households but because one has less household members compared to the other, it is 'better off' in funds per person. The study further depicted younger populations invariably having a larger average household size than the older populations in all the five divisions of Kampala city and given the fact that youths are the main income earners for most households within the study area (41%), they need support to improve the purchasing power & aggregate demand in the target areas.

Key Finding Three: School attendance - Many countries increased the legal minimum age for work (LMAW) in line with ILO conventions on child labour which led to a great impact on labour force as well as school attendance. According to the National Labour Force Survey (NLFS 2021) for Uganda, the LMAW is 15 years. Studies show a high percentage of youths 6 - 30 years in the study area out of school and eventually making them enter the labour market at an early age to take care of their families due to the fact that the majority were found to be the bread winners. Those who get a chance to get education, don't attain the required skills needed in the labour market. The youth market study shows majority of youths having attained some secondary education (59%) followed by those who had some primary education (34%) while the minority had attended post-secondary education (6%).

Key Finding Four: Income generating activities - Findings show that retail trade, (Motor cycle riding Boda boda), selling of fast foods, bars, Hair dressing (salons) and street selling of raw food products were identified as the most business ventures youths engage in within Kampala city. The major drawbacks to the business operations included; lack of adequate skilling ranging from personal to financial skills, lack of capital and unfavorable activities by regulatory bodies most especially KCCA since

their businesses are not registered and lack licenses. The findings indicated that only about one in every ten youth (11%) had registered their businesses with Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB). Further, youths need employability skills like learning to learn, team work, communication and problem solving skills in order to sustain their enterprises longer and invest more. Furthermore, the study shows that most of the earnings gained out of these youth's activities is spent since they lack financial literacy skills.

Key Finding Five: Marketing - Most youths do not brand or market their businesses and it was noted that less than two in every ten youths (16%) had done any branding activity for their businesses. For those that did some bit of advertising, the most utilized form was out of home advertising (48%) followed by phone and social media platforms (facebook, instagram, whatsapp) each estimated at 15 percent and this would have been a perfect platform where youths could display their products in form of advertising to their prospective clients while the least used were broadcast advertising and direct mail estimated at about 2 percent due to the fact that these means are expensive and largely used by the already established businesses for the adults. When asked for problems faced while advertising, it was noted that lack of commercial department and lack of a proper marketing plan were the most reported hindrances estimated at about 14 percent. Therefore, their businesses can hardly be known to the public and withstand the stiff competition with fellow service providers who are already well established.

Key Finding Six: Source of capital and investment for business expansion - Table 10 presents results on source of capital and decision making by the business owners. It was noted that most of the youths reported their savings as their main source of capital followed by funds they got from family members and friends (15%) while Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community based organizations (CBOs) were least reported as their source of capital (1%). Furthermore, when asked whether they had access to money to facilitate investment decisions like business expansion and more, it was noted that less than two in every ten youths (16%) had access to funds to invest in their business ventures. For those who had access, most of them invested money from funds they had saved before (43%) followed by funds borrowed from family members (22%) and the least reported source was SACCO and banks (13%). This could be attributed to limited membership to SACCOs and subscribing to few bank accounts coupled with the stringent processes involved in securing loans from these institutions. In addition, the prevailing cost of living equally and less zeal to form associations curtails how much they are able to save and thus how much they are able to pool to the resource envelope.

Key Finding Seven: Risky behaviors and location of businesses - Table 12 presents results on risky behaviors exhibited by youths from different divisions of Kampala City. These included theft, dealing in illicit drugs, commercial sex work, gambling and others. Theft was the most reported risky behavior followed by dealing in illicit drugs while commercial sex work and gambling followed closely with about 23 percent and 22 percent respectively. Youths resort to such behaviors as a quick money making channel hence ending up being non-productive to the community. Youths cannot fund different business operations like renting good business premises that would attract customers (In-depth interviews revealed youths operating along unhygienic channels). It was noted that most of them operate using funds drawn from either their savings

or borrowed from relatives and friends. Furthermore, most of the young people lack collateral to borrow from established institutions like banks and SACCOs and as such; resort to money lenders who charge very high interest rates and end up losing their capital to them. Coupled with the soaring prices of commodities mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic making restocking difficult, it has become very difficult for many of them to remain afloat. Relatedly, young people were reported to be insufficiently skilled whereby they possess some skills; but the kind that cannot produce good quality products. Formation of Youths clubs (hubs) could help mitigate this by providing a breathing space where youths can get organized in groups to display their products to their prospective clients in a better environment.

Key finding eight: business ventures with greatest demand both vocational and non-vocational enterprises.

| Short term Business ventures/Skills (3 days-3-month trainings) | Long terms Business ventures/skills (3days-12 moths) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hairdressing | Hair dressing (full package) |
| Catering services (waitress, Hotel cooking, baking cakes, event management) | Tailoring embroidery |
| Tailoring- | More vehicle machines |
| Electronics: Fridges, AC, TV, Radio, Phones | Electricity and wire |
| Domestic electricity and wiring | Plumbing |
| Art and craft (paper bags, hand bags, shopping bags) | Agriculture- Poultry, |
| Soap making: Liquid soap, shampoo, bar soap | Welding metal fabrications |
| Tilling and terrazzo | Urban horticulture |
| Candle making | Forestry- preparing and selling seedlings, Vegetables, backyard gardening. |
| Making school books | Motorcycle mechanics |
| Making brickettes | Masonry/building |
| | Carpentry and Joinery, roofing |

These were preferred based on the marketability, profitability, low risks, low financial outlay and accessibility of low materials as noted through FGDs, KIIs, Field observations and document review.

THE MOST VIABLE ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUTHS IN KAMPALA CITY

SWOT ANALYSIS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STRENGTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Youth have interest in enterprise-based trainings. ◆ Willingness to form groups and marketing platforms to aggregate supply. ◆ Youth in Kampala have attained some level of education and expertise ◆ Trained youth produce competitive products. ◆ Business networks, connections in the city ◆ Diversified skills | OPPORTUNITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Government program supporting youth initiatives. ◆ Improved technological advancement ◆ Growth of service industry ◆ Population growth predicted to 14% by 2020. ◆ High demand for goods and services in the informal sector. ◆ Private sector support. Artisans, Financial institutions. ◆ Easy access to raw materials ◆ Availability of artisans and private sector players |
| WEAKNESSES, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Non regulated activities ◆ Most of Businesses are not registered ◆ Limited collateral over loans ◆ Low commitment to doing business over time. ◆ Costly on job training ◆ Work-life balance is a sacrifice. | THREATS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Stringent enforcement of city regulations ◆ Customers might be slow in trusting the youth ◆ Technology advancement ◆ Geopolitical shocks ◆ Abrupt change consumer tastes and preferences ◆ Influx of non-traditional competitors ◆ Seasonal customers. |

LIST OF SERVICE PROVIDERS AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS -PRICE LIST.

Non-Vocational skills.

| No | Short Term Skills | Duration | Price Range |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | Drop shopping (On Line marketing) | 2 days | 600,000-800,000 |
| 2 | Print on demand (On-line marketing) | 2 days | 700,000-900,000 |
| 3 | Digital products/ on line marketing | 3 days | 600,000-800,000 |
| 4 | Handmade products: weaving, doormat, bags, table mats, cups, baskets. | 5 days | 120,000-150,000 |
| 5 | Pottery: flower vessels, pots, stoves: | 5 days | 250,000-300,000 |
| 6 | Wood work: chairs, tables, stools, cupboard, doors | 5 days | 250,000-300,000 |
| 7 | Jewelry; neckless, bangles, doloos | 5 days | 250,000-300,000 |
| 8 | Paper Mache: egg trays, box files, book covers, ceiling | 5 days | 150,000-200,000 |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 9 | Videography, filming, comedy, master of ceremonies (MCs) | 1 month | 800,000-900,000 |
| 10 | Home based care | 5days | 600,000-800,000 |
| 11 | Processing spices (Ginger, chili, hot paper) | 5 days | 500,000-700,000 |
| 12 | Design websites | 3 months | 450,000-550,000 |
| 13 | Equipment maintenance | 3 days | 400,000-650,000 |
| 14 | Soap making: liquid soap, bar soap, | 3 days | 100,000-150,000 |
| 15 | Tour guides, interpreters and comedian | 3 months | 450,000-700,000 |
| 16 | Making school books. | 3 Days | 100,000-150,000 |
| 15 | Drying fruits: Avocado seed, Jackfruit and other tropical fruits. | 5 days | 500,000-700,000 |

Most of trainings include pre-training and post training activities.

Vocational skills- short term.

| Skills | Duration | Training fees |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Hair dressing- Partial package | 3 months | 750,000-900,000 |
| Tailoring, embroidery, fashion designing | 3 months | 850,000-950,000 |
| Phone repair | months | 450,000-550,000 |
| Cosmetology | 3months | 600,000-800,000 |
| Domestic wiring | 3 months | 350,000-450,000 |
| Plumbing | 3 months | 450,000-500,000 |
| Mechanics and metal Fabrication | 3 months | 750,000-850,000 |
| Masonry | 3 months | 650,000-700,000 |
| Vegetable growing / tree nursery management | 3 days | 100,000-150,000 |
| Carpentry and joinery | 3 months | 600,000-900,000 |

Services Providers

| No. | Service provider | Location | Services Offered |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Uganda Small scale industries Association | Kampala central | Phone repair, Metal fabrication, Hairdressing, Plumbing, Electric installation, Tailoring. |
| 2. | Faith School of Beauty LTD | Kampala | Hairdressing, Cosmetology, Tailoring and Fashion designing |
| 3. | Private Sector Foundation. | Kampala | On-Line marking and videography, website design. |
| 4. | SAAWA WORLD | Kampala | Crafts: sandals, Soap Making, Note Books, school books. |
| 5 | Enterprise Uganda | Kampala | Digital Marketing, videography, Home based care, Jewelry. |
| 6 | Mirembe- empower a Woman Uganda | Nakawa | Tailoring and fashion design |
| 7 | MUSA Body mechanics ltd | Katwe | Mechanics, Metal fabrication. |
| 8 | Green CANE Innovation limited | Kampala | Digital Marketing, videography, website design, phone repair, Tour guide, interpreters, filming, MCs, comedy |

Chapter 1

Background

1.0 Background

The Safe and Inclusive Cities Programme is a four (4) year programme running from January 2022 to June 2025. The programme is financed through The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), as a Framework Agreement with The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Denmark (MFA). The overall grant holder is Plan International Denmark implementing and coordinating this programme in collaboration with Plan International Uganda.

The overarching goal is to have children, adolescents and young people safe and influence decision-making in resilient communities that respect their rights and offer equal opportunities for all regardless of gender aspects.

The Project is being implemented by a consortium of four partners who work closely with several youth groups and youth led organizations in the 1st year and will be joined by 3= additional youth led implementing partners from the 2nd year. The consortium partners are ACTogether Uganda, Kiyita Family Alliance for Development [KIFAD] and Plan International Uganda as a prime.

This study is a practical input for the implementing organizations in sign-posting youth towards business and short skill-economic employment sectors with sufficient profitability and wage margins, whilst helping them avoid over-saturated areas. The research project intended to know what capital requirements are needed to set up businesses in a range of sectors, the growth potential, potential for creating additional employment, survivability rates etc.

A second key objective for this research study was to provide information on predicted future economic and market opportunities to allow youth to proactively position themselves to seize them. In addition, the study aimed at identifying opportunities, real barriers and requirements to accessing these opportunities.

Furthermore, the study intended to strongly compliment the participatory youth led Market Survey conducted by UYDEL during the SAIC Phase I (2018-2021), which assessed market opportunities, viable skills and other requirements which provides information on perceived opportunities, barriers and constraints to entrepreneurship from the target group perspective to access them from a vocational/technical occupation perspective.

The research study was also interested in recommendations and suggestions for institutionalizing market assessment data collection to feed regularly into programming and provide youth with accurate, up-to-date information.

This study is a starting point for exploring the different options for ACTogether Uganda, KIFAD and Plan International Uganda to implement this more systematically going forward.

1.1 Structure /Organization of the Report

The report is organized into five chapters; that is background, methodology, results, conclusion and recommendation.

1.2 Methodology

The Youth market survey was conducted among a random sample representative of the youth population aged 14 to 30 years living in Kampala city covering all the five divisions (i.e. Kawempe, Lubaga, Central, Makindye and Nakawa). The survey followed a multiple-stage cluster sampling design. In the first stage, three villages/zones were randomly selected from each division of Kawempe and Lubaga (a total of six villages). Another similar cluster sampling was subjected to the other remaining divisions of Makindye, Central and Nakawa by sampling three parishes from each division since in the Primary survey (household listing), the number of households in each parish were found to be equivalently matching the number of households in the six villages/zones of Lubaga and Kawempe making a total of 15 equal clusters; in the second stage, twenty seven (27) households were randomly selected in each cluster using a simple random method from a primary survey (A list of all households with youths aged 14 to 30 years in each cluster) totaling to 405 number of households, 81 households in each division while taking into account the aspect of gender balance. And finally, a total of 11 Focus group discussions (FDGs) of between 6 to 12 participants for (youths, teenage mothers & commercial sex workers) and 7 Key informant interviews (KIIs) with chairpersons, youth leaders, refugee leaders, Uganda police officers, and federation leader around the five divisions were conducted to supplement the quantitative method of data analysis. Document review and observation were used to support primary data. The document reviewed included the project documents, DIT labor market survey report in central Uganda, Uganda Youth Develop link (UYDEL), Uganda bureau of statistics census data portal, National labor force survey. Observation method was used to identify the buying behavior, customer expression about quality and the emotional intelligence of the youth.

1.2.1. Sample Size

The sample size for a particular survey is determined by the accuracy required for the survey estimates for each domain, available resources and operational constraints. The accuracy of the survey results depends on both the sampling error, which can be measured by variance estimation, and the non-sampling error which is extremely difficult to measure due to errors accruing from all other sources, such as response and other measurement errors, coding and data entry errors. The sampling error is inversely proportional to the square root of the sample size. On the other hand, the non-sampling error may actually increase with the sample size, since it is more difficult to control the quality of a larger operation. It is therefore important that the overall sample size be manageable for quality and operational control purposes. The Overall sample for the youth market survey 2022 was 405 households. The sample allocation and completion rate is shown in table 1.2. The sample was designed to produce reliable indicators at division levels and gender perspective.

1.2.2. Sample Allocation

Table 1.2 below shows the sample allocation households by division. Central division had the lowest response rate (91%) and the overall response rate was 96 percent which is representative enough for drawing workable conclusions.

Table 1. 1: Sample allocation of households by division

| Division | Completed | Not Done** | Target | Response Rate (%) |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Central | 74 | 7 | 81 | 91.4 |
| Kawempe | 78 | 3 | 81 | 96.3 |
| Lubaga | 80 | 1 | 81 | 98.8 |
| Makindye | 79 | 2 | 81 | 97.5 |
| Nakawa | 79 | 2 | 81 | 97.5 |
| Total | 390 | 15 | 405 | 96.3 |

****Reasons for non- completion included: - Not finding the respondent for the three consecutive visits, Failure to locate the household, and Refusal**

1.2.3. Scope and Coverage

1.2.3.1 Scope

The youth market survey quantitative survey had a one all-inclusive questionnaire that covered a number of sub sections therein including; Youth demographic/ background characteristics, household characteristics, Employment & income, Risky behaviors, Savings & credit sources, and Youths livelihood and life skills trainings.

1.2.3.2 Coverage

The youth market survey covered five (5) divisions of Kampala city in Uganda where youths between the age of 14 to 30 years for livelihood and life skills trainings were identified. The survey was mainly conducted at household level. Field data collection was spread over a period of one week.

Kampala City Map




1.2.4. Survey Implementation

The survey employed a unified approach towards deployment of the fieldworkers. Research assistants and supervisors were centrally recruited with special consideration for the language differences for different teams. In this regard, a total of five teams were deployed in the different divisions with each team comprising of two members.

1.2.5. Data quality control

Data quality standards and protocols were followed to ensure that data meets the highest standards of quality and reliability. This included performing all the data collection using computer aided techniques that minimized errors and saved on time and resources (electronic data collection using Kobocollect tool). Data was processed on a real time basis reviewed and analyzed daily to maintain high levels of quality and maintained a less than 5% data error rate.



Chapter 2

Results/Findings

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the survey about feasible economic ventures for youths in Kampala City. More specifically, it presents the highlights of different characteristics of youths from the five divisions of Kampala City i.e. Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye, Nakawa and Central divisions.

Table 1 shows the results of the geographical distribution of 390 respondents. It can be seen that the sample was generally equally distributed among the five divisions of Kampala City; that is, Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and Central and Nakawa with about 80 respondents randomly selected from each division.

Table 2. 1: Distribution of Youths by Division (%)

| Division | Distribution |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Central | 19.9 (74) |
| Kawempe | 20.0 (78) |
| Lubaga | 20.5 (80) |
| Makindye | 20.3 (79) |
| Nakawa | 20.3 (79) |
| Total | 100 (390) |

Number Observations in parenthesis

2.2 Characteristics of the respondents

Table 2 presents characteristics of respondents that participated in the survey. Majority of the respondents enumerated were female (56%) compared to their male counterparts (44%). The highest proportion of female respondents was recorded in Kawempe division (75%). The average youths enumerated were noted to be about 22 years. There were no major differentials across the divisions except in Lubaga which was slightly lower than the overall average. Disaggregation by marital status indicated that the majority of youths had never been married (70%) followed by those who were married at the time of the survey (22%). By level of education, majority of youths had some secondary education (59%) followed by those who had some primary education (34%) while the minority had attended post-secondary education (6%). A question on household headship was also investigated and it was noted that parents and youths themselves had the highest proportion of household heads with each estimated at about 39%. The orphan-hood status of the youths was also explored and while it reflected the majority to be orphaned (86%), a notable 14 percent of the youths were orphans.

Table 2. 2: Youths Background Characteristics by Division (%)

| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Sex of the respondent | | | | | | | |
| Female | 50.0 (37) | 75 (59) | 61.3 (49) | 44.3 (35) | 48.1 (38) | 55.9 (218) | 0.000 |
| Male | 50.0 (37) | 24.4 (19) | 38.8 (31) | 55.7 (44) | 51.7 (41) | 44.1 (172) | |
| Average age of the respondent | 22.6 (74) | 21.2 (78) | 19.6 (80) | 22.5 (79) | 22.3 (79) | 21.6 (390) | 0.357* |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | |
| Married | 21.6 (16) | 24.4 (19) | 12.5 (10) | 32.9 (26) | 20.3 (16) | 22.3 (87) | 0.000 |
| Never Married | 48.6 (36) | 73.1 (57) | 85.0 (68) | 53.2 (42) | 73.4 (58) | 66.9 (261) | |
| Separated | 23.0 (17) | 2.6 (2) | 2.5 (2) | 13.9 (11) | 6.3 (5) | 9.5 (37) | |
| Not stated | 6.8 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (5) | |
| Level of education | | | | | | | |
| Completed A level | 6.8 (5) | 2.8 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 9.1 (7) | 6.3 (5) | 5.0 (19) | 0.000 |
| Completed O level | 20.3 (15) | 22.2 (16) | 16.0 (12) | 11.7 (9) | 27.8 (22) | 19.6 (74) | |
| Completed Primary | 17.6 (13) | 16.7 (12) | 18.7 (14) | 11.7 (9) | 7.6 (6) | 14.3 (54) | |
| Diploma and Above | 5.4 (4) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 3.9 (3) | 6.3 (5) | 3.4 (13) | |
| Never been to school | 1.4 (1) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.8 (3) | |
| Some A level | 1.4 (1) | 5.6 (4) | 0.0 (0) | 7.8 (6) | 2.5 (2) | 3.4 (13) | |
| Some O level | 24.3 (18) | 26.4 (19) | 54.7 (41) | 27.3 (21) | 20.3 (16) | 30.5 (115) | |
| Some Primary | 17.6 (13) | 19.4 (14) | 10.7 (8) | 26.0 (20) | 26.6 (21) | 20.2 (76) | |
| Tertiary | 5.4 (4) | 4.2 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 2.5 (2) | 2.7 (10) | |
| Household head | | | | | | | |
| Youth | 50.0 (37) | 41.0 (32) | 13.8 (11) | 55.7 (44) | 32.9 (26) | 38.5 (150) | 0.000 |
| Non Family Member | 6.8 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 2.5 (2) | 1.8 (7) | |
| Other Relative | 16.2 (12) | 3.8 (3) | 6.3 (5) | 5.1 (4) | 12.7 (10) | 8.7 (34) | |
| Parents | 17.6 (13) | 41.0 (32) | 70.0 (56) | 21.5 (17) | 43.0 (34) | 39.0 (152) | |
| Spouse / Partner | 6.8 (5) | 14.1 (11) | 10.0 (8) | 17.7 (14) | 7.6 (6) | 11.3 (44) | |
| Other | 2.7 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 0.8 (3) | |
| Orphan-hood | | | | | | | |
| Non-orphan | 81.1 (60) | 67.9 (53) | 97.5 (78) | 93.7 (74) | 91.1 (72) | 86.4 (337) | 0.000 |
| Orphan | 18.9 (14) | 32.1 (25) | 2.5 (2) | 6.3 (5) | 8.9 (7) | 13.6 (53) | |

Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution.

*P-value values based on chi-squared Bartlett's equal-variances test.

2.3 Household characteristics

Table 2.3 presents results on household composition, dependency and disability across the different divisions. The average household size was reported to be about five

persons per household. This distribution was higher in Nakawa division (6 persons per household) compared to other divisions. Further, close to one half (46%) of the youths had ever given birth to children while close to two thirds (59%) indicated to have dependents with the highest proportion reported in Nakawa (84%) and the least in Lubaga division (19%). The average number of dependents were 2 dependents per youth. Disability status was also assessed and it was noted that majority of the youths had no disability (96.5%) with a notable 3.5 percent of disabled youths.

Table 2.3: Household size, number of children ever born, dependency & disability by Division

| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 0.045* |
| Ever had children (Yes) % | 59.5 | 53.8 | 18.8 | 45.6 | 54.4 | 46.2 | 0.000 |
| Average number of children | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.012* |
| Have dependents (Yes) % | 68.9 | 53.8 | 18.8 | 68.4 | 83.5 | 58.5 | 0.000 |
| Average number of dependents | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 0.000* |
| Youths (Respondent disability status) % | | | | | | | |
| Not disabled | 98.7 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 95.2 | 96.5 | 0.314 |
| Disabled with Some difficulty | 1.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 3.0 | |
| Disabled with a lot of difficulty | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | |
| No. of observations | 74 | 78 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 390 | |

*P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution. *P-value values based on chi-squared Bartlett's equal-variances test.*

2.4 Financial characteristics by division

Table 2.4 presents the financial characteristics of households where youths reside. Nearly eight in every ten youths were reported to have registered their telephone lines for mobile money service transactions. The highest proportion of young people with registered mobile money services were recorded in the Central Division (100%) and the least from Lubaga Division (23%). Youths were also asked who the main income earner in their household was, and it was noted that young people were the main income earners in their households (42%) followed by those who indicated that parents were the main income earners (36%). This proportion was noted to be higher in Central and Makindye divisions as estimated at about 55 percent while the least was registered in Lubaga division (13%). Regarding the main source of income, the highest proportion of youths reported hired casual labour as their main source of income followed by market vending and retail business estimated at 13 percent and 12 percent respectively. Similarly, different in-depth discussions by stakeholders who included police officers, youth leaders, teenage mothers and local leaders reported what they felt were the most viable business ventures. These included; retail business, bars, Motor cycle riding (Boda boda), selling fast foods, and Hair dressing (salons).

Table 2. 4: Financial Characteristics by Division

| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Registered for Mobile Money Services (Yes) % | 100 (69) | 97.4 (74) | 29.1 (23) | 88.5 (69) | 85.5 (65) | 79.4 (300) | 0.000 |
| Main income earner in the household (%) | | | | | | | |
| Relative | 5.4 (4) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 1.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.5 (6) | 0.000 |
| Both mother and father | 21.6 (16) | 39.7 (31) | 71.3 (57) | 17.7 (14) | 29.1 (23) | 36.2 (141) | |
| Brother/ sister | 8.1 (6) | 2.6 (2) | 1.3 (1) | 1.3 (1) | 5.1 (4) | 3.6 (14) | |
| Guardian | 5.4 (4) | 3.8 (3) | 3.8 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 7.6 (6) | 4.1 (16) | |
| Husband/ wife | 2.7 (2) | 16.7 (13) | 10.0 (8) | 17.7 (14) | 8.9 (7) | 11.3 (44) | |
| Youth | 55.4 (41) | 37.2 (29) | 12.5 (10) | 55.7 (44) | 48.1 (38) | 41.5 (162) | |
| Someone else who doesn't live in the HH | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 3.8 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 0.8 (3) | |
| Other | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 2.5 (2) | 1.3 (1) | 1.0 (4) | |
| Main source of income for the household (%) | | | | | | | |
| Farming (crops) | 2.7 (2) | 1.3 (1) | 3.8 (3) | 1.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.8 (7) | 0.000 |
| Farming (livestock) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 2.5 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.8 (3) | |
| Hawking | 5.4 (4) | 5.1 (4) | 7.5 (6) | 7.6 (6) | 3.8 (3) | 5.9 (23) | |
| Hired casual labor | 25.7 (19) | 14.1 (11) | 45.0 (36) | 10.1 (8) | 22.8 (18) | 23.6 (92) | |
| Market vending | 4.1 (3) | 12.8 (10) | 32.5 (26) | 5.1 (4) | 6.3 (5) | 12.3 (48) | |
| Remittance from friends/ relatives | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.5 (2) | |
| Retail business | 12.2 (9) | 30.8 (24) | 2.5 (2) | 6.3 (5) | 16.5 (13) | 13.6 (53) | |
| Waged/ salary employment | 8.1 (6) | 6.4 (5) | 3.8 (3) | 12.7 (10) | 7.6 (6) | 7.7 (30) | |
| Other** | 40.5 (30) | 28.2 (22) | 1.3 (1) | 57.0 (45) | 43.0 (34) | 33.8 (132) | |
| Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution | | | | | | | |
| **Includes: Motorcycle riding (Boda boda), Hair dressing (Salon), Selling fast foods, Mechanic (Motor vehicle / cycles), Plumbing, Welding and Carpentry. | | | | | | | |

2.5 Employment Status by Division

As presented in Table 2.5, the results on youths' employment status indicated that the most needed employability skill was learning to learn (33%) and this was most reported in Lubaga division (73%) and least reported in Nakawa division (25%). The other skills that were reported to be needed to be employable were teamwork and communication as estimated at about 25 percent. Regarding activity status of youths, the highest proportion of the youths had no work to albeit having searched for the same (33%) while one in every four (24%) of the youths were reported to be in employment, that is, serving as either employees or employers. For those that reported to be in employment (as employers or employees), their occupation status indicated that majority of them are working as service and sales workers (54%) with the highest proportion

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in Kawempe division (76%) and the lowest in Lubaga division (0%). The second most profession practiced by the youths was craft and related trades work (21%) while the lowest proportion practiced skills were agriculture, fisheries and forestry work. When asked for the number of years spent doing the aforementioned activities, the highest proportion had spent between one and two years while about one quarter of the employed youths reported to have spent less than one year doing work.

Table 2. 5: Employment Status by Division

| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Employability skills (%) | | | | | | | |
| Learning to learn | 29.1 (68) | 25.6 (22) | 72.8 (59) | 32.9 (74) | 25.0 (47) | 33.2 (270) | 0.000 |
| Teamwork | 22.7 (53) | 31.4 (27) | 19.8 (16) | 26.2 (59) | 27.1 (51) | 25.3 (206) | |
| Communication | 26.5 (62) | 29.1 (25) | 1.2 (1) | 24.0 (54) | 33.0 (62) | 25.1 (204) | |
| Problem-solving | 21.8 (51) | 14.0 (12) | 6.2 (5) | 16.9 (38) | 14.9 (28) | 16.5 (134) | |
| Activity Status (%) | | | | | | | |
| Employer | 0.0 (0) | 9.0 (7) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 25.3 (20) | 6.9 (27) | 0.000 |
| Government Employees | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 1.3 (1) | 0.5 (2) | |
| Has job/enterprise but did not work | 5.4 (4) | 2.6 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 15.2 (12) | 4.9 (19) | |
| Not worked for at least one Year but looked for work | 33.8 (25) | 15.4 (12) | 70.0 (56) | 27.8 (22) | 15.2 (12) | 32.6 (127) | |
| Own Account Worker | 10.8 (8) | 1.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 30.4 (24) | 0.0 (0) | 8.5 (33) | |
| Private Employees | 24.3 (18) | 19.2 (15) | 0.0 (0) | 21.5 (17) | 19.0 (15) | 16.7 (65) | |
| Study / go to School | 6.8 (5) | 19.2 (15) | 30.0 (24) | 15.2 (12) | 15.2 (12) | 17.4 (68) | |
| Unpaid Family workers | 18.9 (14) | 33.3 (26) | 0.0 (0) | 2.5 (2) | 8.9 (7) | 12.6 (49) | |
| Youths Occupation (%) | | | | | | | |
| Managers/ Professionals/ Technicians and Associate Professionals/ Clerical Support Workers | 9.1 (4) | 4.1 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 7.0 (3) | 5.8 (3) | 6.4 (12) | 0.053 |
| Service and sales workers | 52.3 (23) | 75.5 (37) | 0.0 (0) | 32.6 (14) | 53.8 (28) | 54.3 (102) | |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 0.0 (0) | 2.0 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 3.8 (2) | 1.6 (3) | |
| Craft and related trades workers | 22.7 (10) | 12.2 (6) | 0.0 (0) | 27.9 (12) | 21.2 (11) | 20.7 (39) | |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 4.5 (2) | 4.1 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 4.7 (2) | 3.8 (2) | 4.3 (8) | |
| Elementary occupations | 11.4 (5) | 2.0 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 25.6 (11) | 11.5 (6) | 12.2 (23) | |
| Armed forces occupations | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 2.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.5 (1) | |
| Duration of work (%) | | | | | | | |
| 1 - 2 years | 38.6 (17) | 47.1 (24) | 0.0 (0) | 40.0 (18) | 34.5 (19) | 40.0 (78) | 0.014 |
| 3 years and above | 20.5 (9) | 41.2 (21) | 0.0 (0) | 44.4 (20) | 34.5 (19) | 35.4 (69) | |
| Less than one year | 40.9 (18) | 11.8 (6) | 0.0 (0) | 15.6 (7) | 30.9 (17) | 24.6 (48) | |

Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution

2.6 Business registration, licensing and branding

Table 2.6 presents business registration status and modes of advertising utilized by the youths who owned different business ventures. The findings indicated that about one in every ten youth (11%) had registered their businesses with Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) and this proportion was highest in Makindye division (29%) and lowest in Kawempe division (4%). Further, reasons as to why they did not register their businesses were investigated and it was noted that lack of knowledge as to whether they needed to register their businesses was the biggest contributor to non-registration. This was followed by the proportion that thought that they did not need to register and those cited that much money was involved to register businesses each estimated at 20 percent and 18 percent respectively. This could be attributed by the stringent processes involved to formalize registration. Youths who owned businesses were also asked whether they paid license fees for their businesses and it was established that less than one fifth of them (18%) paid license fees. The reasons cited for non-payment of license fees included lack of knowledge as to whether they were supposed to pay; and many requirements to complete the payment process. The distribution of these reasons indicated that the highest proportion of the respondents could not afford to pay the license fees (39%) followed by those who did not know that they were supposed to pay (33%). Youths were also asked how they brand their businesses and it was noted that less than two in every ten youths (16%) had done any branding activity for their businesses. For those that did some bit of advertising, the most utilized form was out of home advertising (48%) followed by phone and social media platforms (facebook, instagram, WhatsApp) each estimated at 15 percent while the least used were broadcast advertising and direct mail estimated at about 2 percent. When asked for problems faced while advertising, it was noted that lack of commercial department and lack of a proper marketing plan were the most reported hindrances estimated at about 14 percent. Key informant interviews indicated that youths do not advertise or brand their businesses. *"Youths do not advertise it's a free market where market is available due to the huge population in slums. Customer know where to find the products or services they need. Even it involves God's mercy youth are lucky enough to get customers. The slums are full of ready markets for each service or product that youth's setup"* **Chairman Banda III cell.**

Table 2. 6: Business Registration, Licensing and Advertising by Division

| Characteristics | Division | | | | All sample | P-value |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Registered with URSB (Yes) % | 6.8 (3) | 3.9 (2) | 28.9 (13) | 7.3 (4) | 11.3 (22) | 0.000 |
| Reasons for non-registration (%) | | | | | | |
| Could be bad for my business | 13.9 (5) | 4.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 4.5 (6) | 0.085 |
| Do not know if I have to register | 33.3 (12) | 43.5 (10) | 30.8 (8) | 33.3 (16) | 34.6 (46) | |
| Do not need to register my business | 22.2 (8) | 21.7 (5) | 19.2 (5) | 16.7 (8) | 19.5 (26) | |
| Have to pay too much money to register | 11.1 (4) | 13.0 (3) | 34.6 (9) | 16.7 (8) | 18.0 (24) | |
| In the process of being registered | 2.8 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 6.3 (3) | 3.0 (4) | |
| Too many requirements to complete registration | 11.1 (4) | 17.4 (4) | 7.7 (2) | 10.4 (5) | 11.3 (15) | 0.000 |
| Other, (specify) | 5.6 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 7.7 (2) | 16.7 (8) | 9.0 (12) | |
| License fees payment (Yes) % | 18.2 (8) | 3.9 (2) | 24.4 (11) | 25.5 (14) | 17.9 (35) | |
| Reasons for non-payment (%) | | | | | | |
| Do not know if I have to pay | 31.3 (10) | 12.5 (2) | 20.0 (4) | 48.8 (20) | 33.0 (36) | 0.008 |
| I cannot afford the payments | 31.3 (10) | 50.0 (8) | 60.0 (12) | 31.7 (13) | 39.4 (43) | |
| I don't know where the offices are located | 3.1 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.9 (1) | |
| I don't want to pay | 21.9 (7) | 6.3 (1) | 10.0 (2) | 2.4 (1) | 10.1 (11) | |
| Too many requirements to complete payment process | 3.1 (1) | 31.3 (5) | 5.0 (1) | 7.3 (3) | 9.2 (10) | |
| Other(specify) | 9.4 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 5.0 (1) | 9.8 (4) | 7.3 (8) | 0.000 |
| Branding (Yes) % | 29.5 (13) | 2.0 (1) | 22.2 (10) | 12.7 (7) | 15.9 (31) | |
| Marketing % | | | | | | |

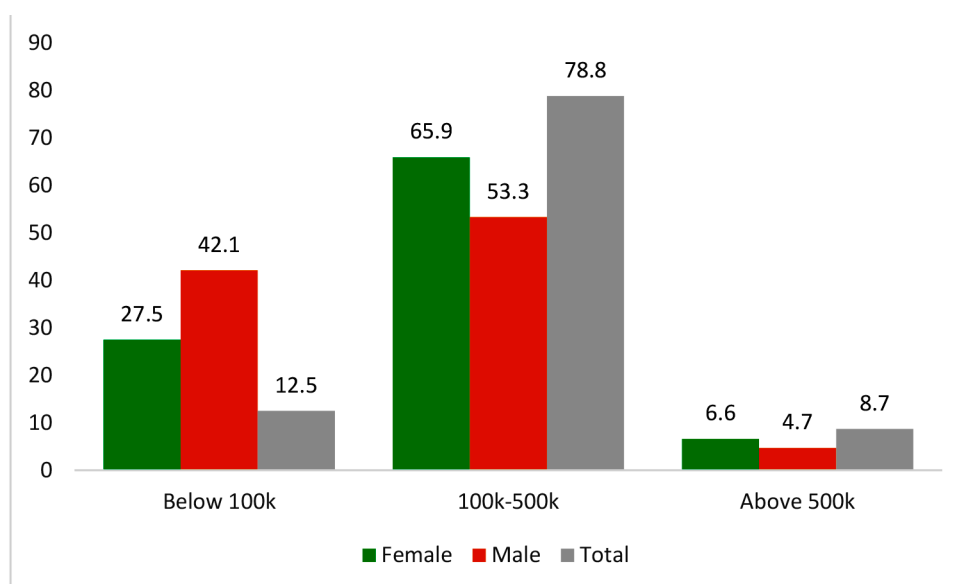
| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Out of home advertising | 34.4 (21) | 88.9 (48) | 44.8 (13) | 30.4 (21) | 48.4 (103) | 0.001 |
| Social media advertising | 16.4 (10) | 5.6 (3) | 20.7 (6) | 18.8 (13) | 15.0 (32) | |
| Mobile advertising | 21.3 (13) | 3.7 (2) | 10.3 (3) | 20.3 (14) | 15.0 (32) | |
| Print advertising | 11.5 (7) | 1.9 (1) | 6.9 (2) | 5.8 (4) | 6.6 (14) | |
| Broadcast advertising | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 3.5 (1) | 5.8 (4) | 2.4 (5) | |
| Direct mail advertising | 1.6 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 3.5 (1) | 2.9 (2) | 1.9 (4) | |
| Others | 14.8 (9) | 0.0 (0) | 10.3 (3) | 15.9 (11) | 10.8 (23) | |
| Problems faced while marketing (%) | | | | | | |
| Lack of commercial department | 6.2 (4) | 18.5 (10) | 25.0 (13) | 11.1 (8) | 14.4 (35) | 0.000 |
| Not having a marketing plan | 10.8 (7) | 7.4 (4) | 26.9 (14) | 11.1 (8) | 13.6 (33) | |
| To think that marketing is not necessary | 15.4 (10) | 5.6 (3) | 21.2 (11) | 4.2 (3) | 11.1 (27) | |
| Problems with the price of products | 13.9 (9) | 7.4 (4) | 1.9 (1) | 15.3 (11) | 10.3 (25) | |
| Lack of brand image, professional reputation, personal branding | 9.2 (6) | 18.5 (10) | 5.8 (3) | 6.9 (5) | 9.9 (24) | |
| Not finding market segment | 7.7 (5) | 5.6 (3) | 1.9 (1) | 16.7 (12) | 8.6 (21) | |
| Not having a good online presence | 9.2 (6) | 3.7 (2) | 9.6 (5) | 11.1 (8) | 8.6 (21) | |
| Invisibility of business | 3.1 (2) | 14.8 (8) | 1.9 (1) | 5.6 (4) | 6.2 (15) | |
| Lack of coordination between marketing & sales department | 4.6 (3) | 16.7 (9) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 4.9 (12) | |
| Not knowing how to explain the product | 6.2 (4) | 1.9 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.4 (1) | 2.5 (6) | |
| Others | 13.9 (9) | 0.0 (0) | 5.8 (3) | 16.7 (12) | 9.9 (24) | |

Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution

2.7 Distribution of household earnings by sex

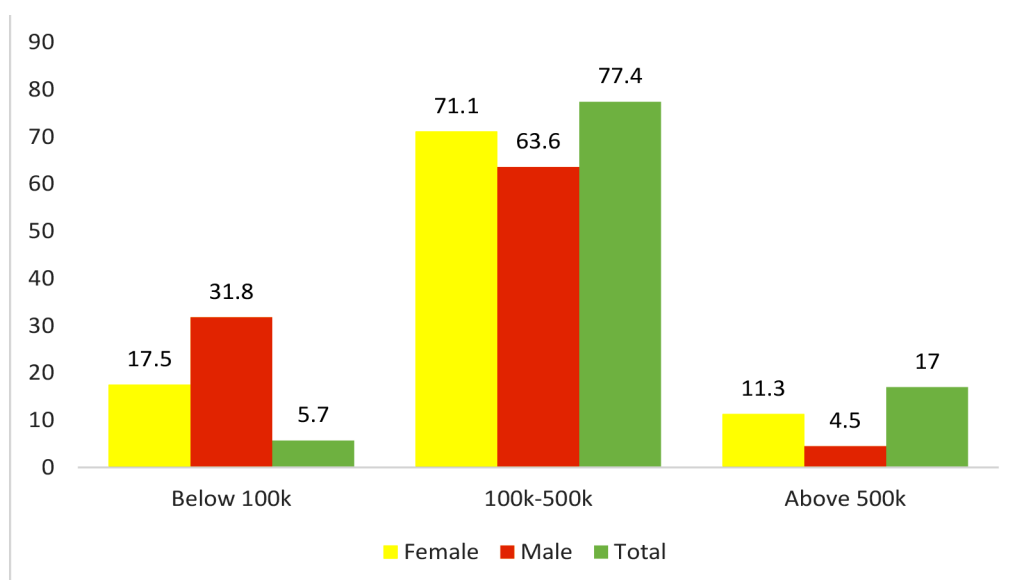
Figure 2.1 presents the results of distribution of earnings for youths in employment by sex. Earnings were categorized into three categories and it was noted that the majority of youths reported to have been earning between one hundred thousand shillings and five hundred thousand shillings (79%) while the minority earned above five hundred thousand on a monthly basis. By sex, females generally earned more than their male counterparts.

Figure 2. 1: Distribution of earnings by sex



From Figure 2.2, majority of youths generated revenue between one hundred thousand and five hundred thousand shillings (77%) while the least proportion earned below one hundred thousand shillings (17%). By sex, females were reported to have generated higher sales revenue than their male counterparts.

Figure 2. 2: Distribution of sales revenue by sex



As presented in Figure 2.3, majority youths' expenditure was between one hundred thousand and five hundred thousand shillings (62%). Furthermore, there were no significant differentials in expenditure between males and females. And similarly, Figure 2.4 shows no significant difference in expenditure among age groups but a notable 34 percent of youths aged 25 to 30 years spending above a half a million Uganda shillings.

Figure 2. 3: Distribution of expenditure by sex

Figure 2. 3: Distribution of expenditure by sex

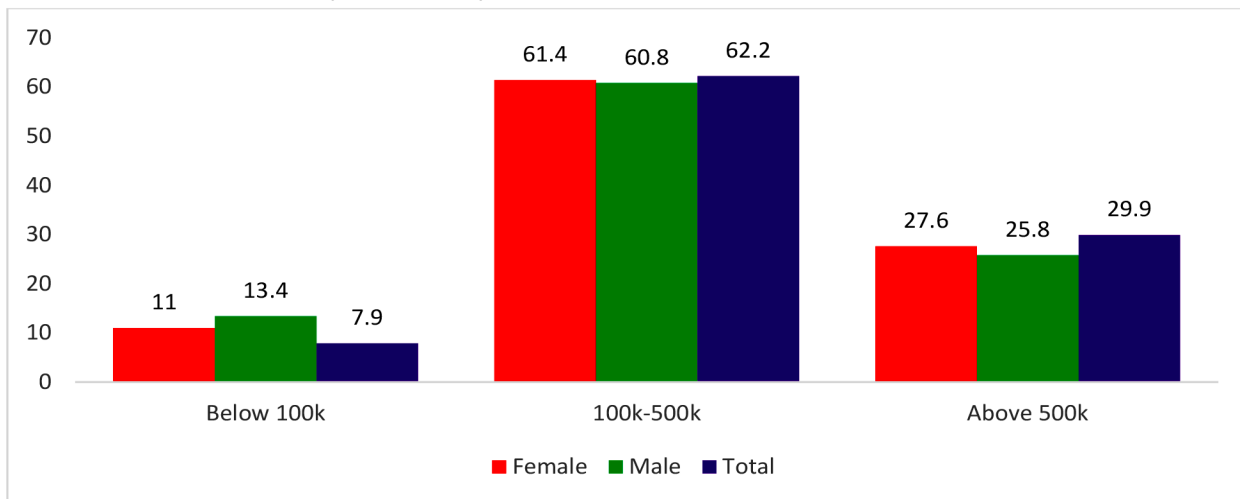


Figure 2. 4: Distribution of expenditure by age

Figure 2. 4: Distribution of expenditure by age

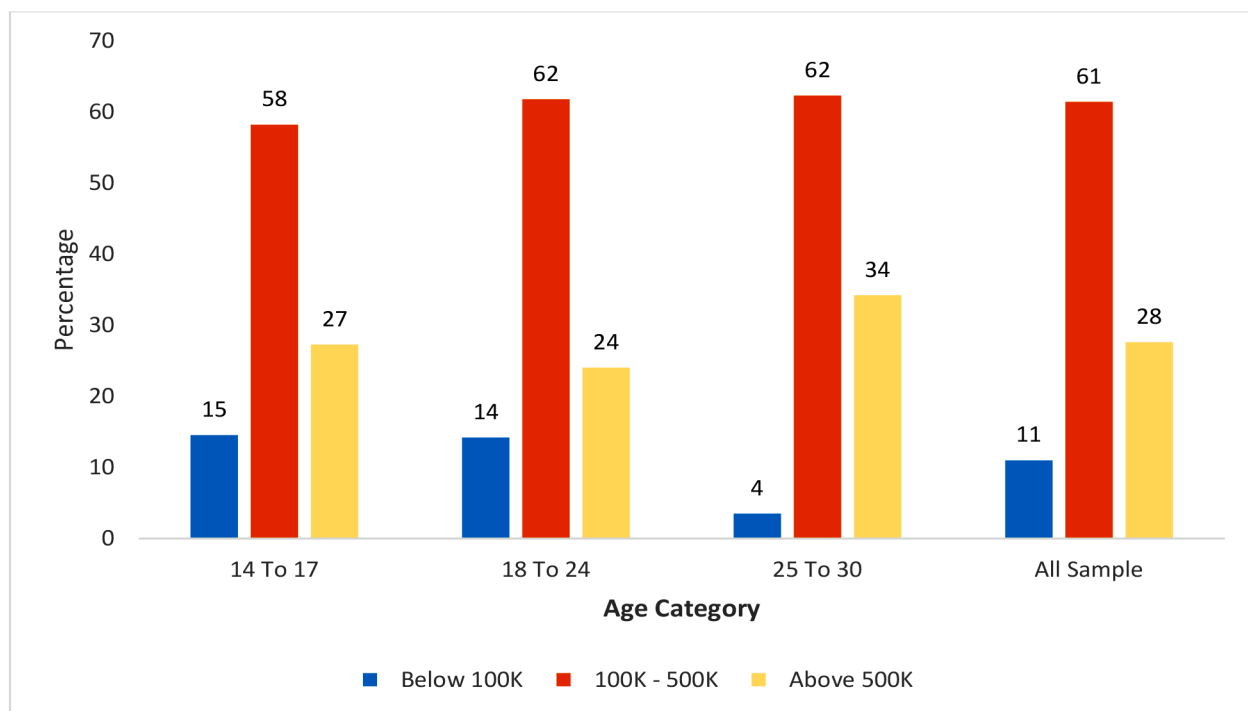


Figure 2.5 presents the monthly profits generated by the business ventures owned by the youths and it was noted that eight in every ten youths (80%) reported to have generated profits between one hundred thousand and five hundred thousand shillings. It was also noted that there was a higher proportion of females than males in this category. In addition, Figure 2.6 shows that youths who engage in crafts and trade registered profits above One hundred Uganda shillings as compared to other occupations.

Figure 2. 5: Distribution of profit by sex

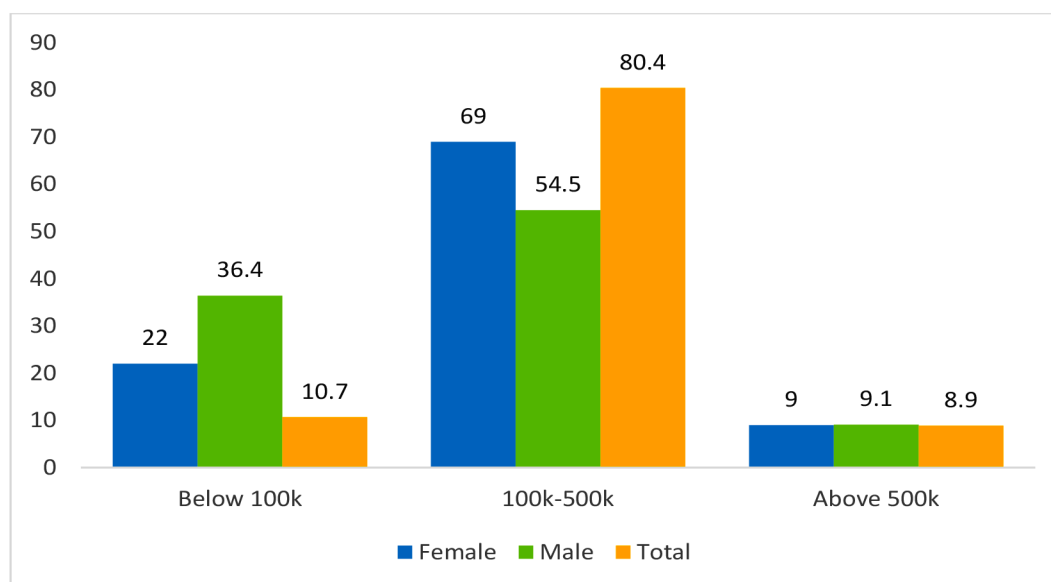
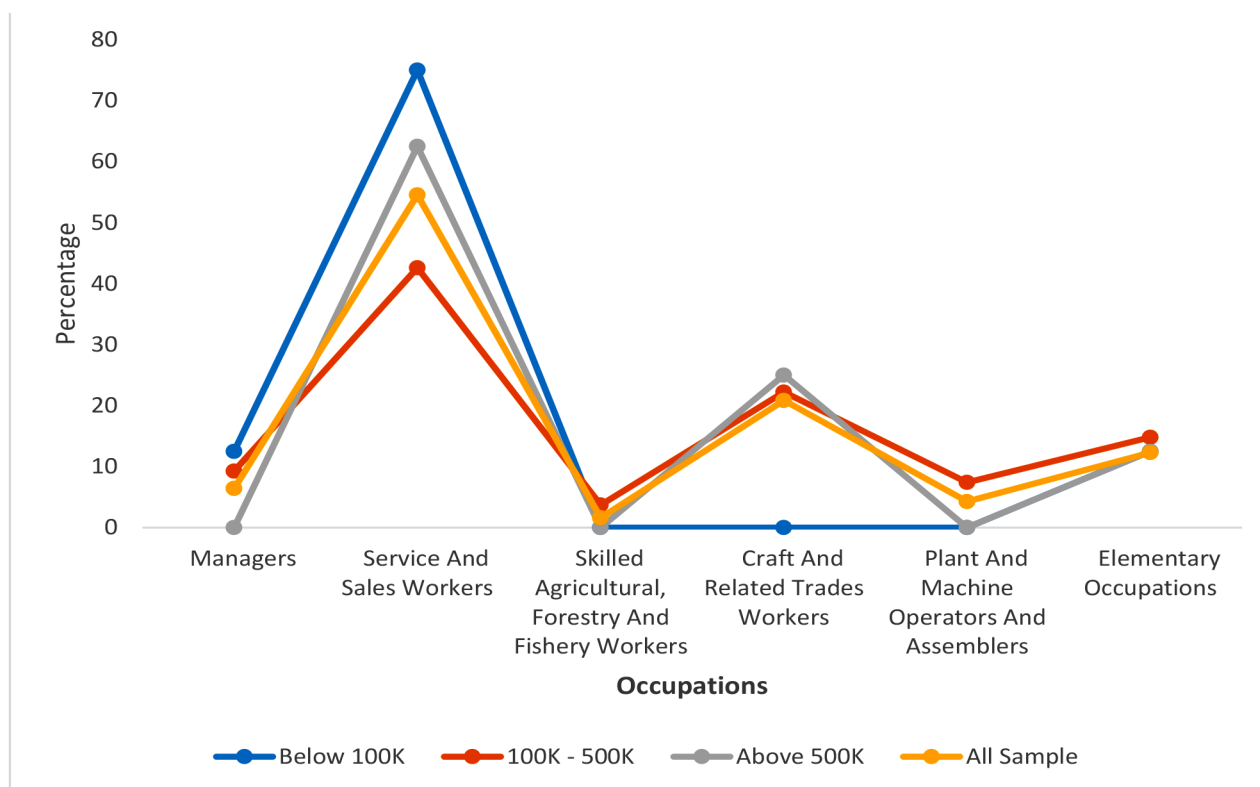


Figure 2. 6: Distribution of profit by youths' occupation



2.8 Source of Capital and Decision Making

Table 10 presents results on source of capital and decision making by the business owners. It was noted that most of the youths reported their savings as their main source of capital followed by funds they got from family members and friends (15%) while Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community based organizations (CBOs) were least reported as their source of capital (1%). Regarding people responsible for decision making concerning activities of the businesses, it was reported that youths were mainly responsible for decision making themselves (73%) followed by mothers being reported as decision makers. From an in-depth discussion point of view, youths get less financial assistances from SACCOS, microfinance institutions. These financial institutions ask for securities which youths lack therefore, resorting to mainly get capital from their savings, relatives and friends. *"We have **BRAC, ALPHA, UMOJA, BUNYORO ENTERPRISE, SUNLIGHT, BANDA WOMEN EMYONGA SACCOS** they are over ten, but they ask for securities when you want to get loans from them like having a National ID, LC 1 letter, and whether you have established a business. These loans are paid daily, weekly, monthly because they are not too much".* Chairperson LC1Banda11Nakawa Division.

| Table 2. 7: Source of Capital & Decision making by Division | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Source of enterprise capital | | | | | | | 0.219 |
| Family and(or) friends | 16.7 (3) | 12.5 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 4.5 (1) | 24.2 (8) | 15.4 (14) | |
| From my savings | 66.7 (12) | 56.3 (9) | 100 (2) | 63.6 (14) | 45.5 (15) | 57.1 (52) | |
| Loan from financial institution e.g., Bank, Micro finance | 5.6 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 4.5 (1) | 9.1 (3) | 5.5 (5) | |
| Loan from savings and loans Group/SACCO | 5.6 (1) | 18.8 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 9.1 (3) | 7.7 (7) | |
| NGO/INGO/CBO | 0.0 (0) | 6.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.1 (1) | |
| loan from money lender | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 22.7 (5) | 3.0 (1) | 6.6 (6) | |
| Other specify | 5.6 (1) | 6.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 4.5 (1) | 9.1 (3) | 6.6 (6) | |
| Total | 100 (18) | 100 (16) | 100 (2) | 100 (22) | 100 (33) | 100 (91) | 0.000 |
| Decision maker for Youths income | | | | | | | |
| Relatives | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.3 (1) | |
| Both mother and father | 2.7 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 25.4 (18) | 2.5 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 5.9 (22) | |
| Brother/ sister | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 0.5 (2) | |
| Father | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 16.9 (12) | 0.0 (0) | 3.9 (3) | 4.0 (15) | |
| Guardian | 2.7 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 2.8 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 5.2 (4) | 2.1 (8) | |
| Mother | 4.1 (3) | 12.0 (9) | 26.8 (19) | 2.5 (2) | 9.1 (7) | 10.6 (40) | |
| My husband/ my wife | 1.4 (1) | 2.7 (2) | 11.3 (8) | 1.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 3.2 (12) | |
| Youth | 89.2 (66) | 85.3 (64) | 14.1 (10) | 93.7 (74) | 77.9 (60) | 72.9 (274) | |
| Someone else who doesn't live in the household | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 2.6 (2) | 0.5 (2) | |
| Total | 100 (74) | 100 (75) | 100 (71) | 100 (79) | 100 (77) | 100 (376) | |

Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution

2.9 Investment and Number of Employees

Questions on whether they employed other people to work in their business ventures and source of money for investment were asked as presented in Table 11. It was noted that slightly less than one quarter of the youth (24%) employed other people to work in their businesses. While enlisting different success factors, it was noted that young people who employed their peers were managing quite well with labour and expanding to other branches. Furthermore, when asked whether they had access to money they use to make investment decisions like business expansion and more, it was noted that less than 2 in every ten youths (16%) had access to funds to invest in their business ventures. For those who had access, most of them invested money from funds they

had saved before (43%) followed by funds borrowed from family members (22%) and the least reported source was SACCO and banks (13%). This could be attributed to limited membership to SACCOs and subscribing to few bank accounts coupled with the stringent processes involved in securing loans from these institutions. In addition, the prevailing cost of living equally curtails how much they are able to save and thus how much they are able to pool to the resource envelope.

Table 2. 8: Employees and investment by Division

| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Currently employ any people in the business (Yes) % | 16.7 (3) | 15.0 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 11.1 (3) | 44.1 (15) | 23.8 (24) | 0.016 |
| Average number of employees | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.47 | 0.14 | 0.000* |
| Has access to money to invest (Yes) % | 14.9 (11) | 16.7 (13) | 1.3 (1) | 20.3 (16) | 25.3 (20) | 15.6 (61) | 0.001 |
| Source of money for investment (%) | | | | | | | |
| Own savings | 43.8 (7) | 25.0 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 31.3 (5) | 60.9 (14) | 42.7 (29) | 0.024 |
| Borrow from family/ friends | 12.5 (2) | 58.3 (7) | 0.0 (0) | 25.0 (4) | 8.7 (2) | 22.1 (15) | |
| Borrow from VSLA | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 100 (1) | 31.3 (5) | 21.7 (5) | 16.2 (11) | |
| Borrow from the bank/ SACCO | 31.3 (5) | 8.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 12.5 (2) | 4.4 (1) | 13.2 (9) | |
| Other | 12.5 (2) | 8.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 4.4 (1) | 5.9 (4) | |

Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution.
**P-value values based on chi-squared Bartlett's equal-variances test.*

2.10 Risky behaviors

Table 12 presents results on risky behaviors exhibited by youths from different divisions of Kampala City. This included theft, dealing in illicit drugs, commercial sex work, gambling and others. Theft was the most reported risky behavior followed by dealing in illicit drugs while commercial sex work and gambling followed closely with about 23 percent and 22 percent respectively. Theft was found to be more rampant in Makindye and Nakawa divisions as estimated at 36 percent and 33 percent respectively. As for involvement in commercial sex work, females were the most vulnerable registering about 91 percent involvement while males were the most vulnerable when it came to theft (82%). Whereas both male and female youth registered involvement in illicit drugs (52%), males were reported to be more vulnerable (45%). Regarding gambling, male youths were reported to have the highest participation rate (66%). According to a focus group discussion in Mbuya village with commercial sex workers, girls get

involved in commercial sex since it doesn't require capital and they lack employment opportunities. Their customers are readily available from bars and hangout spots that are many in the area. In-depth interviews further indicate a lot of challenges faced by commercial sex workers which include among others; Disagreement with customers/ sex partners since there are no regulations because this activity is illegal in Uganda, therefore people do not respect the pricing charges, being beaten up after the act, Contract sexual transmitted diseases, Un wanted pregnancies which leads to a worst-case death due to unsafe abortions and conflicting with law enforcement.

Table 2. 9: Risky behaviors by Division

| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Whether it's common for young people in the community to involve in risky behaviors (Yes) % | 87.8 (65) | 96.2 (75) | 60.0 (48) | 91.0 (71) | 93.6 (73) | 85.6 (332) | 0.000 |
| Common risky behaviors (%) | | | | | | | |
| Theft | 27.1 (62) | 25.4 (72) | 21.4 (30) | 35.8 (63) | 33.3 (69) | 28.6 (296) | 0.000 |
| Dealing in illicit drugs | 25.3 (58) | 25.1 (71) | 22.1 (31) | 30.1 (53) | 26.1 (54) | 25.8 (267) | |
| Commercial sex work | 24.9 (57) | 24.4 (69) | 31.4 (44) | 15.3 (27) | 21.3 (44) | 23.3 (241) | |
| Gambling | 21.8 (50) | 25.1 (71) | 25.0 (35) | 14.8 (26) | 19.3 (40) | 21.5 (222) | |
| Others | 0.9 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 4.0 (7) | 0.0 (0) | 0.9 (9) | |
| Gender involvement in Commercial sex work (%) | | | | | | | |
| Both female and male youths | 4.6 (3) | 9.3 (7) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 13.2 (9) | 5.8 (19) | 0.001 |
| Mostly female youths | 95.4 (62) | 84.0 (63) | 97.8 (45) | 100 (71) | 77.9 (53) | 90.5 (294) | |
| Mostly male youths | 0.0 (0) | 1.3 (1) | 2.2 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.5 (1) | 0.9 (3) | |
| Not sure | 0.0 (0) | 5.3 (4) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 7.4 (5) | 2.8 (9) | |
| Gender involvement in theft (%) | | | | | | | |
| Both female and male youths | 38.5 (25) | 13.5 (10) | 15.2 (7) | 0.0 (0) | 11.6 (8) | 15.4 (50) | 0.000 |
| Mostly female youths | 0.0 (0) | 2.7 (2) | 2.2 (1) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.2 (4) | |
| Mostly male youths | 61.5 (40) | 79.7 (59) | 82.6 (38) | 98.6 (70) | 87.0 (60) | 82.2 (267) | |
| Not sure | 0.0 (0) | 4.1 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.4 (1) | 1.2 (4) | |
| Gender involvement in illicit drugs (%) | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Both female and male youths | 67.7 (44) | 78.4 (58) | 76.1 (35) | 0.0 (0) | 46.5 (33) | 52.0 (170) | 0.000 |
| Mostly female youths | 3.1 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 2.2 (1) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 1.2 (4) | |
| Mostly male youths | 29.2 (19) | 16.2 (12) | 21.7 (10) | 98.6 (70) | 52.1 (37) | 45.3 (148) | |
| Not sure | 0.0 (0) | 5.4 (4) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.4 (1) | 1.5 (5) | |
| Gender involvement in gambling (%) | | | | | | | |
| Both female and male youths | 6.2 (4) | 37.3 (28) | 87.0 (40) | 1.4 (1) | 14.5 (10) | 25.5 (83) | 0.000 |
| Mostly female youths | 1.5 (1) | 6.7 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 2.8 (2) | 5.8 (4) | 3.7 (12) | |
| Mostly male youths | 84.6 (55) | 50.7 (38) | 13.0 (6) | 95.8 (68) | 69.6 (48) | 66.0 (215) | |
| Not sure | 7.7 (5) | 5.3 (4) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 10.1 (7) | 4.9 (16) | |
| <i>Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution</i> | | | | | | | |

2.11 Livelihood Trainings and Membership to Savings and Loan Groups

Table 13 presents results on attendance of livelihood trainings and membership to savings and loan groups. Findings revealed that majority of youths had ever attended some livelihood trainings with the highest proportion registered in Lubaga division (99%) and the lowest in Nakawa division (42%). By type of training attended, life skills training was the most reported (32%) followed by vocational (28%) while the least form of training attained was financial literacy (15%). No wonder most of the young people reported to have challenges with raising capital or even efficiently operate with the few funds raised. The manifestation is irresistibly visible when one looks at how many are members of different associations that would aim at pooling resources. Inquiry on the facilitators of the training was made and it was established that NGOs were the most reported facilitators of these trainings and the proportion was the highest in Lubaga and the lowest in Central division (26%). When asked on awareness about youth clubs in their communities, slightly more than one quarter of the youths reported to have knowledge of existing youth hubs in their communities (28%). Furthermore, for those who knew about youth hubs in their communities, it was noted that less than half of them (42%) had ever participated in the activities. Regarding membership of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), it was noted that about one third of the youths (36%) reported to have been members of VSLAs at the time of the survey with most of them having been members for one to two years (49%) and close to one fifth of them for more than three years (19%). No wonder when it comes to sources of their funds, they only can get them from their savings or relatives which makes them most vulnerable.

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Table 2. 10: Livelihood Trainings and Membership to Savings & Loan Groups by Division

| Characteristics | Division | | | | | All sample | P-value |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | | |
| Ever attended any livelihood training (Yes) % | 74.3 (19) | 48.7 (40) | 98.8 (1) | 81.0 (15) | 41.8 (46) | 69.0 (121) | 0.000 |
| Type of livelihood training (%) | | | | | | | |
| Life skills | 35.0 (7) | 46.3 (19) | 100 (1) | 4.4 (1) | 30.0 (21) | 31.6 (49) | 0.004 |
| Vocational | 50.0 (10) | 22.0 (9) | 0.0 (0) | 26.1 (6) | 27.1 (19) | 28.4 (44) | |
| Business development | 5.0 (1) | 17.1 (7) | 0.0 (0) | 26.1 (6) | 20.0 (14) | 18.1 (28) | |
| Financial literacy | 5.0 (1) | 2.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 39.1 (9) | 17.1 (12) | 14.8 (23) | |
| Other | 5.0 (1) | 12.2 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 4.4 (1) | 5.7 (4) | 7.1 (11) | |
| Training Facilitator (%) | | | | | | | |
| INGO/ NGO/ CBO | 26.3 (5) | 68.3 (28) | 100 (1) | 80.0 (12) | 60.4 (32) | 60.5 (78) | 0.001 |
| Academic institution | 0.0 (0) | 22.0 (9) | 0.0 (0) | 6.7 (1) | 11.3 (6) | 12.4 (16) | |
| Division authorities/ Government | 26.3 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 15.1 (8) | 10.1 (13) | |
| Religious institution | 5.3 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 6.7 (1) | 1.9 (1) | 2.3 (3) | |
| Other | 42.1 (8) | 2.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 6.7 (1) | 5.7 (3) | 10.1 (13) | |
| Not stated | 0.0 (0) | 7.3 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 5.7 (3) | 4.7 (6) | 0.000 |
| Aware of a youth hub in the community (Yes) % | 32.4 (24) | 16.7 (13) | 1.3 (1) | 32.9 (26) | 57.0 (45) | 27.9 (109) | |
| Ever participated in the youth club (Yes) % | 25.0 (6) | 100 (13) | 0.0 (0) | 19.2 (5) | 48.9 (22) | 42.2 (46) | |
| Youths in the community take active participation in matters that affect them (Leadership roles & community dialogues) (Yes) % | 62.2 (46) | 35.9 (28) | 0.0 (0) | 59.5 (47) | 79.7 (63) | 47.2 (184) | 0.000 |
| Member of a savings & loans group (VSLA) or SACCO (Yes) % | 28.4 (21) | 55.1 (43) | 2.5 (2) | 46.8 (37) | 50.6 (40) | 36.7 (143) | 0.000 |
| Duration of being a member of a savings & loans group (VSLA) or SACCO % | | | | | | | |
| 1 - 2 years | 47.4 (9) | 61.5 (16) | 50.0 (1) | 48.6 (18) | 42.5 (17) | 49.2 (61) | 0.748 |
| 3 years and above | 15.8 (3) | 19.2 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 13.5 (5) | 25.0 (10) | 18.5 (23) | |
| Less than one year | 36.8 (7) | 19.2 (5) | 50.0 (1) | 37.8 (14) | 32.5 (13) | 32.3 (40) | |

Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution

2.12 Youths Preferred Trainings

Table 2.11a and table 2.11b present the training needs reported by the youths at the time of the survey by division and gender. It was noted that hair dressing (partial package) and catering services were the most reported short-term training needs with

each estimated at about 23 percent. This proportion was more reported in Central division (26%) and among females (38%). Tiling and terrazzo making and candle making were the least desired skills training reported estimated at 2 percent and zero (0) percent respectively. With regard to long-term trainings, it was noted that hair dressing (full package) was the most desired training expressed by the youths in Kampala city with the highest proportion from Lubaga division (31%) and among females by sex (44%). This was followed by training in motor vehicle mechanics (16%) while the least desired long-term training was agriculture, carpentry and joinery and masonry each estimated at less than one percent point. From the in-depth point of view, different stakeholders highlighted vocational skills are better for youths although they went ahead to suggest that on whether to consider short-term or long-term, it was noted that needs assessment would best give direction. More specifically, the category of youths that is very vulnerable and need survival would need short-term vocational skills while those who have support from other sources and are patient with studying would go for long-term vocational trainings.

Table 2. 11a: Preferred Short-term Trainings by Division and Gender

| Characteristics Short-term trainings (%) | Division | | | | P-value | Gender | | P-value | All sample |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | Female | Male | | |
| Hair dressing (Partial package) | 25.9 (22) | 20.3 (14) | 23.8 (5) | 17.5 (11) | 22.6 (23) | 37.6 (71) | 2.7 (4) | | 22.1 (75) |
| Catering services e.g., waitress, hotel cooking, baking cakes, event management | 10.6 (9) | 21.7 (15) | 19.1 (4) | 28.6 (18) | 22.6 (23) | 28.0 (53) | 10.6 (16) | | 20.3 (69) |
| Tailoring (Partial package) | 18.8 (16) | 21.7 (15) | 9.5 (2) | 12.7 (8) | 12.8 (13) | 22.8 (43) | 7.3 (11) | | 15.9 (54) |
| Electronic repairs e.g., fridges, AC, TV, Radio, phones | 9.4 (8) | 13.0 (9) | 47.6 (10) | 20.6 (13) | 10.8 (11) | 1.1 (2) | 32.5 (49) | 0.000 | 15.0 (51) |
| Electricity & wiring (Partial package) | 12.9 (11) | 4.4 (3) | 0.0 (0) | 9.5 (6) | 13.7 (14) | 0.5 (1) | 21.9 (33) | | 10.0 (34) |
| Art and crafts | 5.9 (5) | 7.3 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 4.7 (3) | 2.9 (3) | 3.2 (6) | 6.6 (10) | | 4.7 (16) |
| Soap making | 0.0 (0) | 7.3 (5) | 0.0 (0) | 1.6 (1) | 2.9 (3) | 3.2 (6) | 2.0 (3) | | 2.7 (9) |
| Tiling and terrazzo | 0.0 (0) | 1.5 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 2.0 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 2.0 (3) | | 1.0 (3) |
| Candle making | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.6 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.1 (1) | | 0.3 (1) |
| Other | 16.5 (14) | 2.9 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 3.2 (2) | 9.8 (10) | 3.7 (7) | 13.9 (21) | | 8.2 (28) |

Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution

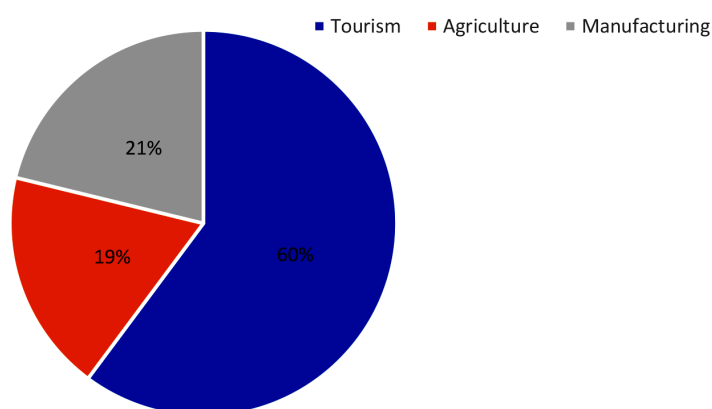
Table 2. 11b: Preferred Long-term Trainings by Division and Gender

| Characteristics | Division | | | | P-value | Gender | | P-value | All sample |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | Female | Male | | |
| Long-term trainings (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Hair dressing (Full package) | 26.0 (21) | 27.1 (19) | 31.3 (21) | 22.0 (18) | 20.9 (24) | 43.6 (98) | 2.6 (5) | | 24.8 (103) |
| Tailoring, embroidery (Full package) | 21.0 (17) | 35.7 (25) | 28.4 (19) | 30.5 (25) | 13.0 (15) | 36.4 (82) | 10.0 (19) | | 24.3 (101) |
| Motor vehicle mechanics | 12.4 (10) | 5.7 (4) | 13.4 (9) | 13.4 (11) | 15.7 (18) | 2.7 (6) | 24.2 (46) | | 12.5 (52) |
| Electricity & wiring (Full package) | 13.6 (11) | 1.4 (1) | 10.5 (7) | 12.2 (10) | 13.0 (15) | 1.8 (4) | 21.1 (40) | | 10.6 (44) |
| Plumbing | 0.0 (0) | 12.9 (9) | 1.5 (1) | 6.1 (5) | 5.2 (6) | 1.0 (2) | 10.0 (19) | | 5.1 (21) |
| Agriculture (animal husbandry e.g., poultry, piggy, goat and cattle management) | 1.2 (1) | 8.6 (6) | 1.5 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 10.4 (12) | 4.4 (10) | 5.3 (10) | 0.000 | 4.8 (20) |
| Welding and metal fabrication | 3.7 (3) | 1.4 (1) | 4.5 (3) | 8.5 (7) | 1.7 (2) | 0.4 (1) | 7.9 (15) | | 3.9 (16) |
| Agriculture (Croup / vegetables/urban horticulture) | 1.2 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.2 (1) | 8.7 (10) | 3.1 (7) | 2.6 (5) | | 2.9 (12) |
| Motorcycle mechanics | 4.9 (4) | 1.4 (1) | 1.5 (1) | 3.7 (3) | 1.7 (2) | 0.0 (0) | 5.8 (11) | | 2.7 (11) |
| Masonry/ building | 1.2 (1) | 1.4 (1) | 6.0 (4) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.4 (1) | 2.6 (5) | | 1.4 (6) |
| Carpentry and joinery, roofing | 2.5 (2) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.9 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 2.1 (4) | | 1.0 (4) |
| Agriculture (agro-forestry and bee keeping) | 0.0 (0) | 1.4 (1) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.9 (1) | 0.4 (1) | 0.5 (1) | | 0.5 (2) |
| Other | 12.4 (10) | 1.4 (1) | 1.5 (1) | 2.4 (2) | 7.8 (9) | 5.8 (13) | 5.3 (10) | | 5.5 (23) |
| Number Observations in parenthesis and P-value values are based on chi-squared Pearson distribution | | | | | | | | | |

2.13 SECTORS WITH MOST EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The study revealed that, there many opportunities in many sectors that can offer employment, youth can be organized as suppliers of services, for example transports, manufacturers, casual laborers and can own and operate their businesses. From the key informant interviews, document review, observations and focused group discussions, there many employment opportunities in tourism sector (60%), Agriculture (21%), these include spices, dried fruits, pulp juice, coffee cafe and manufacturing (19%), these included tiles and ceramics, both making and provision of services along the value chain.

Figure. 2.7. sectors with most employment opportunities



2.14 Other upcoming Business opportunities in Kampala city

| BUSINESSVENTURES | DETAIL |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Drop shipping | This was more pronounced during COVID-19 pandemic, Dealers buy products from manufacturers on demand. The model allows the buyer to void inventory management costs and the seller deals with a supplier or manufacturer. Compared to other ecommerce business opportunities, drop shipping is low cost to start. You don't have to worry about carrying inventory or buying products in bulk. Since you don't have to buy the items you sell, you can offer a variety of different products. If a supplier stocks a product, you can list it on your online store at no additional cost: Electronics, fashion, furniture, food. |
| Printing on demand | Whether you're an artist, designer, or ecommerce brand, print on demand is a great potential business opportunity for online clothing retailers. Printing on demand involves working with a supplier to customize products, such as bags or t-shirts, with your own designs, logs and others printing materials. |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Digital products | Digital products also presented great business opportunities for the are inexpensive to create and distribute. You can make it once and sell it repeatedly to different people without restocking inventory. If you consider yourself an expert on a particular topic, you can package that information up and sell it in the form of a one-time fee or subscription. |
| Handmade products | Handmade products like mats, caps, art work portray are among the products that are likely to benefit the youth in the city. |
| Videography | It was mention in the study, thought at a small scale but with a potential to employ youth, it does not require much capital and workplace or premises are not a stringent requirement. |
| Going freelance | Freelancing is one of the most common online business opportunities. Being a freelancer means you're self-employed and not committed to a long-term employer. It allows you to take your office wherever you go and essentially be your own boss. With the rise in remote work and competitive economy, you'll be on your way to a successful online business by going freelance. It may be competitive, but if you have a set of skills you've built over the years, or even one you want to learn, there's money to be made. For example, you can turn skills like web design, marketing, copywriting, or app developing into a profitable home-based business. |
| On-line recruiters | Believe it or not, you can create a business plan around the ability to find the right people for the right jobs. For companies that don't have an HR department, hiring can take up a lot of time, so they'll contract this duty out to online recruiters. |
| Home-based child care | Some companies and organizations have stabilized from the effects of the pandemic requiring or planning to require employees to return to in-person work full time. As parents are going back into the office, they will need child care. Parents in some divisions spend more money on home child care, if teenage mothers like kids, opening up a small home-based child care service could be a great business opportunity. |
| Design websites | Ecommerce is on the rise. Since 2021, retail ecommerce sales have significantly and expected to double 2025. With every ecommerce business, there's a website. |
| Equipment maintenance | Equipment maintenance, with increased industrializations, operations and maintenance, the study identified a variety of categories youth might find interesting, including facilities, roadway, parking, electronics, public safety, food services like vending machines, and office equipment to keep agencies and institutions running smoothly. |

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| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Processing spices | High value crops and spices have opportunities for employment in value addition, opportunities were identified in processing for export and domestic use: they include avocado seeds, dried pineapples, dried jackfruit, dried chili paper, juice pulp vanilla and other topical fruits, ginger |
| Ceramic products/ subsector | Tiling and making tiles |
| Tourism products and services. | Crafts, comedy, tourists' guides, transport, interpreters |

Chapter 3

3.0 Constraints to Business Performance

Questions on constraints hindering performance of different business ventures owned by youths were asked. Results showed that licenses imposed by KCCA was a major constraint to business survival let alone growth. This is explained by the fact that those who comply find difficulties to sustain the payments while those who do not are eventually closed off from operations. Lack of adequate capital was another main challenge reported by young men and women in the city. This was a hindrance in that they could not fund different business operations like renting good business premises that would attract customers. They Lack funds to rent space for running their businesses, In-depth interviews revealed youths operating along unhygienic channels in Kisenyi, Bwaise, Kabowa slums, this is a limitation for customers easily access their products and services. Most youths operate their businesses using funds drawn from either their savings or borrowed from relatives and friends. Furthermore, most of the young people lack collateral to borrow from established institutions like banks and SACCOs and as such; resort to money lenders who charge very high interest rates and end up losing their capital to them. Coupled with the soaring prices of commodities making restocking difficult, it has become very difficult for many of them to remain afloat. Relatedly, young people were reported to be insufficiently skilled whereby they possess some skills; but the kind that cannot produce good quality products. These skills included entrepreneurial, financial management, and inter-personal skills. Some also highlighted that owing to the unregulated nature of their activities, especially commercial sex workers, they easily got exploited by their clients in addition to the exposure to different sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies. For those which were regulated, even when some wished to formalize their business ventures, they found the processes very stringent and tiresome to pull off. As such they preferred to operate illegally which also attracted cash outflows or even closure on discovery. Some of the young people reported domestic violence in their homes of residence as a serious drawback to achieving their business goals.

Chapter 4

4.0 Key Success Factors for Different Businesses

Young people were asked what they perceived to be key success factors for different business ventures. It was noted from the findings that those who had taken their products nearer to the consumers through door to door approaches and other means generated better sales. It was also noted that emulating those who had succeeded in different ventures played a pivotal role in succeeding. Especially watching their life style say affording to pay school fees, renting decent accommodation and enhancing their ability to afford basic needs was motivation enough. It was also noted that those who established different branches for their businesses operated more productively than those who did not. Furthermore, those who sought advice on managing saving and investment decisions from elders and mentors navigated with less difficulties compared to those who did not. Other factors enlisted included good work spirit, flexibility to work from their homes to avoid some expenses like rent for the business premises, high level of innovation to keep customers interested in the products as well as favorable regulation.

Chapter 5

5.0 Summary Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Summary

The market survey was carried out to assess the most viable business ventures for young men and women from the five divisions of Kampala city (Kawempe, Nakawa, Makindye, Lubaga and Central division). More specifically, the objectives of the survey were to identify a range of the most viable business ventures in Kampala city; major constraints encountered by young men and women while pursuing these ventures; identify key skill sets needed to run business ventures; identify capital requirements reported by the young men and women.

5.2 Conclusion

From the findings of the study, it was noted that retail trade, Motor cycle riding (Boda boda), selling of fast foods, bars and Hair dressing (salons) were identified as the most viable business ventures within the city. The major drawbacks to the business operations included; lack of adequate skilling ranging from personal to financial skills, lack of capital and unfavorable activities by regulatory bodies most especially KCCA. The different factors perceived to contribute to the success of the business ventures included; innovation to keep customers interested in products, learning from experienced business entrepreneurs, and support from different institutions. From the skills identified to equip the young men and women, both short-term and long-term vocational skills are needed as well as financial skills to manage the resources as and when they are flowing in and out of the business.

5.3 Recommendation.

The study recommends that these young men and women should be equipped with both short-term and long-term skills after doing needs assessment. It also recommends that since a number of young people running business ventures drew their capital from friends and relatives, financial literacy is needed to help them develop saving in groups (SACCOs) to build collateral that would eventually build their muscle to get significant amounts to invest. This would also help them benefit from most of the government programs such as Emyooga projects, Youth livelihood program and forming their own enterprise-based groups including forming saving groups

To be beneficial, income generating activities supported should be those traditionally undertaken by youth (young women and men) and located near the city and in their locality. Potential IGAs should concern activities which youth can use skills they already possess. Slum based youth have skills to do small scale enterprises. Both vocational and non-vocational enterprises (Table 11a, 11b). because of many programs of some sort, by development partners and government (28.8%) and out of youth interviewed (14.8%) have attended, vocational skills trainings and financial literacy training. This is an opportunity for programs to enhance enterprise development initiatives. The lucrative enterprises with greatest demand are from mixed economies, agriculture, forestry and service sectors: Knitting, embroidering, carpet making, sewing, production of jams, pickles, vegetable pastes, fruit juice include operating retail shops, crafts, casual labor, working as shop keepers, metal fabrication.

Packing and branding was mentioned as one of the challenges youth faces in attempt to run their businesses in Kampala city where many traders sell similar products in same area. Customer find it difficult to differentiate between products. Competitors from more organized economies cause threat to buy Uganda and Build Uganda (BUB). To produce for high end customers and earn more income, youth should put some money a side to support marketing through branding and group marketing. Relatedly by the time of the study, the high-income earner was registered at UGX 100,000=, therefore, resources should be directed to production high end products and investment should be done around packaging branding.

Establishment of a business hub: To facilitate advisory in registration and tax compliance and business clinics, the business hub is handy, this can be done with partnership with private sector and civil society, The business hub should be charged with the task to profile companies with labor requirements and match with aggregated youth skills in manufacturing and service industry, tourism, value additions.

Active labor market programs

These can be designed to overcome market failures, The labor market supply side include programs to improve skills, including traditional vocational and technical trainings, soft skills, intern ships to promote entrepreneurship and support youth to start and run their businesses. On the side of labor demand, programs include wages, or employment subsidies paid to artisans and or private sector, young women, meditating between labor demand and supply.

Confronting un employment challenge.

Uganda is grappling with the challenge of unemployment for its bulging youth population. Statistics from the Gender Ministry indicate that close to 65% of the total unemployed persons in Uganda are youth aged 18-30 years. In addition, over 95% of the youth are considered un-bankable , seeing as they cannot access credit from formal financial institutions due to lack of collateral, verifiable credit history or steady employment according to the market survey, the mainly borrow from friends and most their start-up capital is got from their own savings, the study recommends that youth group should be supported to run enterprise based. The study market survey in Kampala city indicated that 0.5% of the youth interviewed were employed by government, while 6.4% had employers status. This confirms the grappling challenge of unemployment in Uganda today. The study recommends that the youth should be involve in enterprise-based skills as supplier of labor and owners of businesses for income generation and sustainable livelihoods.

Annex 1: Kampala City Population Projection

| Population Projections by Division | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-----|------|
| Base Year==2014 Pop==1,507,080 | | | | | | | | | | PGR |
| | | | | | | | | | | from |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2022 |
| | | | | | | | | | | to |
| Year | Sex | Kampala City | Central | Kawempe | Lubaga | Makindye | Nakawa | diff | PGR | 2025 |
| 2015 | Male | 723,700 | 38,000 | 161,200 | 179,500 | 189,200 | 155,800 | | | |
| | Female | 805,700 | 38,300 | 182,500 | 209,400 | 209,600 | 165,900 | | | |
| | Total | 1,529,400 | 76,300 | 343,700 | 388,900 | 398,800 | 321,700 | 22,320 | 1.5 | |
| 2016 | Male | 738,200 | 38,800 | 164,400 | 183,100 | 193,000 | 158,900 | | | |
| | Female | 821,500 | 39,000 | 186,100 | 213,500 | 213,700 | 169,200 | | | |
| | Total | 1,559,700 | 77,800 | 350,500 | 396,600 | 406,700 | 328,100 | 30,300 | 2.0 | |
| 2017 | Male | 752,700 | 39,500 | 167,700 | 186,700 | 196,800 | 162,000 | | | |
| | Female | 837,400 | 39,800 | 189,700 | 217,700 | 217,700 | 172,500 | | | |
| | Total | 1,590,100 | 79,300 | 357,400 | 404,400 | 414,500 | 334,500 | 30,400 | 1.9 | |
| 2018 | Male | 767,300 | 40,300 | 170,900 | 190,300 | 200,600 | 165,200 | | | |
| | Female | 853,300 | 40,500 | 193,300 | 221,800 | 222,000 | 175,700 | | | |
| | Total | 1,620,600 | 80,800 | 364,200 | 412,100 | 422,600 | 340,900 | 30,500 | 1.9 | |
| 2019 | Male | 781,700 | 41,100 | 174,100 | 193,900 | 204,300 | 168,300 | | | |
| | Female | 869,100 | 41,300 | 196,800 | 225,900 | 226,100 | 179,000 | | | |
| | Total | 1,650,800 | 82,400 | 370,900 | 419,800 | 430,400 | 347,300 | 30,200 | 1.9 | |
| 2020 | Male | 795,900 | 41,800 | 177,300 | 197,400 | 208,100 | 171,300 | | | |
| | Female | 884,700 | 42,000 | 200,400 | 229,900 | 230,200 | 182,200 | | | |
| | Total | 1,680,600 | 83,800 | 377,700 | 427,300 | 438,300 | 353,500 | 29,800 | 1.8 | |
| 2021 | Male | 809,900 | 42,500 | 180,400 | 200,900 | 211,800 | 174,300 | | | |
| | Female | 900,000 | 42,800 | 203,800 | 233,900 | 234,100 | 185,400 | | | |
| | Total | 1,709,900 | 85,300 | 384,200 | 434,800 | 445,900 | 359,700 | 29,300 | 1.7 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| 2022 | Male | 823,500 | 43,300 | 183,400 | 204,200 | 215,300 | 177,300 | | | 1.2 |
| | Female | 915,100 | 43,500 | 207,300 | 237,800 | 238,000 | 188,500 | | | |
| | Total | 1,738,600 | 86,800 | 390,700 | 442,000 | 453,300 | 365,800 | 28,700 | 1.7 | |
| 2023 | Male | 836,700 | 43,900 | 186,400 | 207,500 | 218,800 | 180,100 | | | |
| | Female | 929,800 | 44,200 | 210,600 | 241,700 | 241,800 | 191,500 | | | |
| | Total | 1,766,500 | 88,100 | 397,000 | 449,200 | 460,600 | 371,600 | 27,900 | 1.6 | |
| 2024 | Male | 849,500 | 44,600 | 189,200 | 210,700 | 222,100 | 182,900 | | | |
| | Female | 944,100 | 44,800 | 213,800 | 245,400 | 245,700 | 194,400 | | | |
| | Total | 1,793,600 | 89,400 | 403,000 | 456,100 | 467,800 | 377,300 | 27,100 | 1.5 | |
| 2025 | Male | 861,800 | 45,300 | 192,000 | 213,700 | 225,300 | 185,500 | | | |
| | Female | 957,900 | 45,500 | 216,900 | 249,000 | 249,200 | 197,300 | | | |
| | Total | 1,819,700 | 90,800 | 408,900 | 462,700 | 474,500 | 382,800 | 26,100 | 1.5 | |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|
| 2026 | Male | 873,400 | 45,900 | 194,600 | 216,600 | 228,300 | 188,000 | | |
| | Female | 971,100 | 46,100 | 219,900 | 252,400 | 252,700 | 200,000 | | |
| | Total | 1,844,500 | 92,000 | 414,500 | 469,000 | 481,000 | 388,000 | 24,800 | 1.4 |
| 2027 | Male | 884,400 | 46,400 | 197,000 | 219,300 | 231,300 | 190,400 | | |
| | Female | 983,700 | 46,700 | 222,800 | 255,700 | 255,900 | 202,600 | | |
| | Total | 1,868,100 | 93,100 | 419,800 | 475,000 | 487,200 | 393,000 | 23,600 | 1.3 |
| 2028 | Male | 894,700 | 47,000 | 199,300 | 221,900 | 233,900 | 192,600 | | |
| | Female | 995,600 | 47,300 | 225,500 | 258,800 | 259,000 | 205,000 | | |
| | Total | 1,890,300 | 94,300 | 424,800 | 480,700 | 492,900 | 397,600 | 22,200 | 1.2 |
| 2029 | Male | 904,300 | 47,500 | 201,400 | 224,300 | 236,400 | 194,700 | | |
| | Female | 1,006,700 | 47,800 | 228,000 | 261,700 | 261,900 | 207,300 | | |
| | Total | 1,911,000 | 95,300 | 429,400 | 486,000 | 498,300 | 402,000 | 20,700 | 1.1 |
| 2030 | Male | 912,100 | 47,900 | 203,200 | 226,200 | 238,500 | 196,300 | | |
| | Female | 1,015,300 | 48,200 | 229,900 | 263,900 | 264,200 | 209,100 | | |
| | Total | 1,927,400 | 96,100 | 433,100 | 490,100 | 502,700 | 405,400 | 16,400 | 0.9 |

Annex 2: Quantitative Questionnaire Tool

Sustainable Economic Schemes for Young Women and Men (Youths) in Kampala District

(A YOUTHS LED - QUANTITATIVE MARKET SURVEY)

Hello, we would like to ask you some questions to inform the project team of the baseline of targeted youths. Your response will be treated confidentially and for purpose of market survey. The survey takes about 45 minutes.

Do you agree to participate? 1. YES 2. NO.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Name interviewer: | Date interview: |
| a. | County/Municipality: | b. Sub- county/TC/Division: |
| c. | Parish/Ward: | d. LC1/Village/Zone/Cell: |
| A. | Demographic/Background information | |
| Q1 | What is your name? | Surname: Given name: Other name: |
| Q2 | Sex of the respondent | 1.Male 2.Female |
| Q3 | How old are you | (Age in complete years) |
| Q4 | Which year were you born? | DD/MM/YYYY |
| Q5 | What is your marital status? | 1. Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Separated 5. Widowed 6. Decide not to disclose |

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q6 | What is your level of education? | 1. Never been to school 2. Some primary 3. Completed primary 4. Some O level 5. Completed O level 6. Some A level 7. Completed A level 8. Tertiary 9. Diploma & above |
| Q8 | What is your phone number if you have any? | <i>Phone number:</i> |
| Q9 | If you have your own mobile phone, is your sim card registered to a mobile money platform? | (1) Yes (2) No |
| B | Household Details | |
| Q13 | Who is the head of this household? | 1. Myself 2. Spouse/partner 3. Parents 4. Other relatives 5. Non family member 6. Other, (specify) |
| Q14 | Are your biological parents still alive? | (1) Yes, both mother and father (2) Yes, mother only (3) Yes, father only (4) No |
| Q15 | How many people (including children) are in this household? <i>People who eat from the same pot and sleep in the same house /compound)</i> | <i>Number:</i> |
| Q16 | How many of the people living in your household are Persons with Disability excluding you? | Number Female: ... Number Male: ... Total |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q17 | Do you have any children of your own? | (1) Yes (2) No |
| Q18 | If yes how many children do u have? | Number: |
| Q19 | Do you currently care for any children / dependents below 18 years? (These include your biological and other children in your care) | (1) Yes (2) No |
| Q20 | If yes, for how many children / dependents below 18 years do you care who are not your own? | Number: |
| Q21 | Do you currently care for / have dependents 18 years and above? | 1) Yes (2) No |
| Q22 | If YES how many adults 18 years and above do you care for? | Number: |
| DISABILITY: The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of any health condition | | |
| Q23 | Do you consider yourself to have a disability? (1) Yes (2) No (3) I prefer not to tell | |
| Q24a | Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses | 1. No-no difficulty 2. Yes- some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all |
| Q24b | Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? | 1. No-no difficulty 2. Yes- some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot hear at all |
| Q24c | Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? | 1. No-no difficulty 2. Yes- some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q24d | Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? | 1. No-no difficulty 2. Yes- some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all |
| Q24e | Do you have difficulty (with self- care such as) washing all over or dressing? | 1. No-no difficulty 2. Yes- some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all |
| Q24f | Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood | 1. No-no difficulty 2. Yes- some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all |
| Source of income/ employment | | |
| Q25 | Who is the main income earner in your household (<i>TICK ONLY ONE MAIN income earner</i>) | (1) Myself (2) Father (3) Mother (4) Both mother and father (5) My husband/ my wife (6) Guardian (7) Brother/ sister (8) Another member of the household other than those already listed (9) Someone else who doesn't live in the household (10) Other (please specify) |

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q26 | What is the main source of income for your household? (TICK ONLY ONE) | (1) Hired casual labor (2) Farming (crops) (3) Farming(livestock) (4) Remittance from friends/ relatives (5) Retail business (6) Waged/ salary employment (7) Market vending (8) Hawking (96) Other, (specify) |
| Q27 | What are other important sources of income in your household? (Tick all that apply) | (1) Hired labor (2) Farming (crops) (3) Farming(livestock) (4) Remittance from friends / relatives (5) Retail business (6) waged/ salary employment (7) Market vending (8) Hawking (96) Other (specify.....) (98) No other important sources |
| Q288 | What employability skills do you have? (List all that apply) | 1. Learning to learn 2. Communication 3. Problem-solving 4. Teamwork |
| Q28 | In the last 12 months, what was your MAIN activity status? | (0)=Study/ go to school (<i>ends enrolment if he/she studies</i>) GO to Q32a (1)=Employer (2)=Own Account Worker (3)=Government Employees (4)=Private Employees (5)=Unpaid Family workers (6)=Has job/enterprise but did not work (7)=Not worked for at least one hour but looked for work (>> GO to Q32a) |

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| | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q28a | What are the main products and services for the main activity? (e.g Hair dressing, Manufacturing liquid soap, Nursery teacher etc.) | (Describe with at least two words) |
| Q28b | Four digit ISCO-08 Code for the activity | (ISCO code) Check Annex 1 |
| Q28c | Is your place of work registered with the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)? | 1=Yes >>Skip to Q28d 2=No 8=Don't Know >>Skip to Q28d |
| Q28c1 | If not registered , why is the business not registered? (Give one main reason) | 1.In the process of being registered 2.Do not need to register my business 3.Do not know if I have to register 4.Too many requirements to complete registration 5.Have to pay too much money to register 6.Could be bad for my business 96.Other, (specify) |
| Q28d | Does the work place pay license fees? | 1=Yes>>Skip to Q28e 2=No 8=Don t Know >>Skip to Q28e |
| Q28d1 | Why don t you pay license fees? (Give one main reason) | 1.I don t want to pay 2.Do not know if I have to pay 3.Too many requirements to complete payment process 4.I cannot afford the payments 5.I don t know where the offices are located 96.Other(specify) |
| Q28e | Does your work place do branding (i.e. Products and/or work space/ Wall / Billboards etc.)? | 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don t Know |

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q28f | How do you do marketing/advertising for the business you do? (<i>List all that apply</i>) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Media advertising 2. Pay-per-click advertising 3. Mobile advertising 4. Print advertising 5. Broadcast advertising 6. Out-of-home advertising 7. Direct mail advertising <p>96. Others, (Specify)</p> |
| Q28g | What challenges do you face during marketing your business? (<i>List all that apply</i>) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not knowing how to explain the product or service you want to sell 2. Not finding your market segment 3. Lack of commercial department 4. Invisibility of your business 5. Problems with the price of your product 6. Lack of coordination between marketing and sales departments 7. Not having a marketing plan 8. Lack of Brand Image, Professional Reputation, Personal Branding 9. Not having a good online presence 10. To think that marketing is not necessary. <p>96. Others, (Specify)</p> |
| Q29 | How long have you been doing what you do above (only ask persons that are in employment- formal or informal or OWN a business) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than one year 2. 1-2 years 3. 3 years and more |
| Q30 | On average, how much do you earn in a month? (<i>GROSS INCOME</i>) | (<i>In Ushs</i>) |
| Q31 | On average, how much money have you earned in the last six months from the work you are doing? (<i>ALL THE WORK, INCLUDING HIRED LABOR</i>) | (<i>In Ushs</i>) |

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q32a | Who decides for you how to spend the money you earn? | (1) Myself (2) Father (3) Mother (4) Both mother and father (5) My husband/ my wife (6) Guardian (7) Brother/ sister (8) Another member of the household other than those already listed (9) Someone else who doesn't live in the household (10) Other (please specify) |
| Q32 | What are your THREE main expenses and how much do you spend on each of these (List the items and cost) | 1. Food 2. Rent 3. Clothes 4. Menstrual Hygiene materials 5. Investing in my business 6. School fees for myself 7. School fees for others 8. Medical care 9. Entertainment 96. Other specify A1) First A2 Cost (Ushs) B1) Second B2 Cost (Ushs) C1) Third D2 Cost (Ushs) |
| Q33 | What other expenses do you incur / other things you spend your money on? (Mention all that apply) | 1. Food 2. Rent 3. Clothes 4. Menstrual Hygiene materials 5. Investing in my business 6. School fees for myself 7. School fees for others 8. Medical care 9. Entertainment 96. Other specify |

| | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q34 | If you own a business, where did you get the money to start the business (<i>ASK only those that OWN a business</i>) | 1. Family and(or) friends 2. From my savings 3. loan from money lender 4. Loan from savings and loans Group/SACCO 5. Loan from financial institution e.g., Bank, Micro finance 6. Government support e.g., Youth funds 7. NGO/INGO/CBO 96. Other specify |
| Q35a | Do you currently employ any people in your business - <i>ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT HAS A BUSINESS/IS SELF EMPLOYED</i> | 1. Yes 2. No (GO to Q36a) |
| Q35b | If yes above, how many people do you employ? | Number: |
| Q35c | How many of the persons you employ? | Number Female: Number Male: Persons with disability: |
| Q36a | If you want to do business, do you have access to money to invest? | (1) Yes (2) No >> GO to Q37a |
| Q36b | If yes, where can you access the money to invest in business? | (1) I have my own savings (2) I can borrow from my family /friends (3) I will borrow from VSLA (4) I can borrow from the bank /SACCO (96) Other |
| Q37a | In your opinion is it common that young people in your community involve in risky behavior to earn money? | 1. Yes 2. No GO to Q 38 3. Not sure- GO to Q38 |

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|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q37b | What are the common risky behaviors that young people get involved in to earn money | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial sex work 2. Theft 3. Dealing in illicit drugs 4. Gambling 96. Other specify |
| Q37c | In your opinion, who is mainly involved in these risky behaviors? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commercial sex work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mostly female youths 2. Mostly male youths 3. Both female and male youths 97. Not sure b. Theft <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mostly female youths 2. Mostly male youths 3. Both female and male youths c. Dealing in illicit drugs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mostly female youths 2. Mostly male youths 3. Both female and male youths d. Gambling <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mostly female youths 2. Mostly male youths 3. Both female and male youths e. Other specify <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mostly female youths 2. Mostly male youths 3. Both female and male youths |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q38 | What is your average monthly sales? | (Ushs) |
| Trainings Attended | | |
| Q39a | In the last 12 months have you attended any trainings? | 1.Yes 2.No GO to Q 42a |
| Q39b | If yes what did the training focus on? (<i>Select all mentioned</i>) | 1. Life skills 2. Financial literacy 3. Business development 4. Vocational 96. Other specify |
| Q39c | Who provided the training? | 1. Division authorities/ Government 2. INGO/NGO/CBO 3. Academic institution 4. Religious institution 97. Do not remember 96. Other specify |
| Q40a | Are u aware of any hub in your community? | 1.Yes 2.No GO to Q42a |
| Q40b | What activities happen at the youth hub? | |
| Q41a | Have you personally participated in any activities at the hub in the last 6 months? | 1.Yes 2.No |
| Q41b | If yes, what activities did you take part in? | |
| Q41c | If no, why have you not participated? | |
| Leadership and participation in the savings group | | |
| Q42a | Do you hold any leadership role/ office in your community | 1.Yes 2.No GO to Q43a |
| Q42b | If yes what leadership role/ office do you hold? | |
| Q42c | How long have you been in this leadership role? | 1. Less than one year 2. 1- 2 years 3. Over 2 years |

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| | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q43a | In your view are youths in your community taking active participation in matters that affect them including taking on leadership roles, participating in community dialogues | 1. Yes 2. No GO to Q43c |
| Q43b | If yes, how are they participating? | |
| Q43c | If no, why are they not participating? | |
| Q44a | Do u belong to a savings and loans group (VSLA) or SACCO | 1. Yes 2. No GO to Q45a |
| Q44b | If yes how long have you been a member of the VSLA/SACCO | 1. Less than one year 2. 1- 2 years 3. 3 years and above |
| Q45a | Do u hold any leadership role in the VSLA/SACCO? | 1. Yes 2. No GO to Q46 |
| Q45b | If yes, what is your role? | 1. Chairperson 2. Secretary 3. Treasurer 4. Vice chairperson 96 Other specify |
| Q46a | If you get a chance to join a vocational skills training, which short-term vocational skill / trade would you be interested in? (<i>List all that apply</i>) | 1 Tilling and terrazzo Electronic repairs e.g., fridges, AC, TV, 2 Radio, phones 3 Hair dressing - Partial package 4 Catering services e.g., waitress, hotel cooking, baking cakes, event management 5 Soap making 6 Candle making 7 Art and crafts 8 Tailoring - Partial package 9 Electricity & wiring- Partial package 96 Others (specify) |

| | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q46b | If you get a chance to join a vocational skills training, which long-term vocational skill / trade would you be interested in? (<i>List all that apply</i>) | 1 Agriculture (Crop / vegetables/urban horticulture) 2 Agriculture (animal husbandry e.g., poultry, piggery, goat and cattle management) 3 Agriculture (agro- forestry and bee keeping) 4 Carpentry and joinery, roofing 5 Masonry/ building 6 Plumbing 7 Motor vehicle mechanics 8 Motorcycle mechanics 9 Tailoring, embroidery- Full package 10 Welding and metal fabrication 11 Hair dressing- Full package 12 Electricity & wiring- Full package 96 Others (specify) |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Annex 3: Focus Group Discussion Tool

YOUTH LED MARKET SURVEY FOR THE MOST VIABLE TRADES/ ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN THE 5 DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (MAKINDYE, NAKAWA, CENTRAL, LUBANGA AND KAMWEMPE)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Target (6 - 12 participants): Youths, teenage mothers & commercial sex workers.

- i) What are the most viable business opportunities (for youths) in this division? What short-term and long term vocational skills / trade would youths be interested in? (Short/long term in terms of packages taken to complete a course)
- ii) What are those sectors with employment opportunities in your area?
- iii) what are those businesses that are likely come up in future given the new economic trends
- iv) What are major constraints do youths / women face in pursuit of different business ventures?
- v) What are the key success factors for youths' business ventures in this division?
- vi) In your opinion, what skills do youth require to sustainably operate their business enterprises?
- vii) How can the challenges which affect youth enterprises in this division be solved?
- viii) Where can youths get capital to start up or sustain their enterprises in this area?

And give me examples of financial institutions where youths can acquire finances to sustain their businesses.

- ix) Do youths in this community brand their products and services or places of work? And how?
- x) How do youths advertise (Marketing) their enterprises in this community in order to attract clients and expand?
- xi) What are the challenges youths face during marketing their enterprises?

Annex 4: Key Informant Interview Tool

YOUTH LED MARKET SURVEY FOR THE MOST VIABLE TRADES/ ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN THE 5 DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (MAKINDYE, NAKAWA, CENTRAL, LUBANGA AND KAMWEMPE)

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

Target (20): Ministry of Trade, leaders of youth enterprises, local business owners, private sector groups, SAIC target group representatives, women's groups, NGOs active in economic development, Local Leaders (LC3 mayor/ LC1 Chairpersons), Commercial officer (Labour officer) and Youth officer.

- i) What are the most viable business opportunities (for youths) in this division? What short-term and long-term vocational skills / trade would youths be interested in? (Short/long term in terms of packages taken to complete a course)
- ii) What are those sectors with employment opportunities in your area?
- iii) What are those businesses that are likely to come up in the future given the new economic trends?
- iv) What are the major constraints youths / women face in pursuit of different business ventures?
- v) What are the key success factors for youths' business ventures in this division?
- vi) In your opinion, what skills do youths require to sustainably operate their business enterprises?
- vii) How can the challenges which affect youth enterprises in this division be solved?
- viii) Where can youths get capital to start up or sustain their enterprises in this area? And give me examples of financial institutions where youths can acquire finances to sustain their businesses.
- ix) Do youths in this community brand their products and services or places of work? And how?

- x) How do youths advertise (Marketing) their enterprises in this community in order to attract clients and expand?
- xi) What are the challenges youths face during marketing their enterprises?

Annex 5: Observation Guide Tool

YOUTH LED MARKET SURVEY FOR THE MOST VIABLE TRADES/ ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN THE 5 DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (MAKINDYE, NAKAWA, CENTRAL, LUBANGA AND KAMWEMPE)

OBSERVATION GUIDE

1. Observe business opportunities available in the area
2. Observe products in market areas
3. Rewarding economic sectors
4. Buying behavior of customers and buying patterns
5. Observe the attitude of stakeholder
6. Observe the quality standards versus the industrial averages
7. Observe the type of short- and long-term businesses in the area (In terms of packages for course completion)
8. Observe how youths brand their businesses in the community
9. Observe the financial providers in the community

THE MOST VIABLE ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUTHS IN KAMPALA CITY

| # | Name | Organisation |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Michael Ayebazibwe | ACtogether Uganda |
| 2 | Richard Bob Bogege | KIFAD |
| 3 | Ronald Kirunda | Private Sector Foundation Kampala |
| 4 | Aggrey Muhumuza | The Micro-Finance Support Centre |
| 5 | Eunice Tumwebaze | Kampala Capital City Authority |
| 6 | Ruth Makoma | SAWA World |
| 7 | Nangambo F | Nakawa Division |
| 8 | Nakabale | Central Division |
| 9 | Ainable Safari | Lubaga Division |
| 10 | Mike Ssenyonga | Kawempe Division |
| 11 | Moses Mutebi | Kawempe Division |
| 12 | Police Officer | Banda Nakawa Division |
| 13 | Abel | Makindye |

ANNEX 6: Participants for Key informant interviews

**YOUTH LED MARKET SURVEY FOR THE MOST VIABLE TRADES/
ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN THE 5
DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (MAKINDYE, NAKAWA,
CENTRAL, LUBANGA AND KAWEMPE)**

PARTICIPANTS FOR INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Annex 7: schedule for Focused group discussion

**YOUTH LED MARKET SURVEY FOR THE MOST VIABLE TRADES/
ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN THE 5
DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (MAKINDYE, NAKAWA,
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SCHEDULE FOR FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

| SPISS ENTERPRISES LIMITED YOUTH LED-MARKET SURVEY IN KAMPALA CITY- 5 DIVISIONS SCHEDULE FOR FGDs DATE: 4- 8/10/2022 CLIENT- ACTOGETHER/KIFAD | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| No. | DIVISION/ CATEGORY | MEETING DATE | MEETING TIME | WARD | CONTACT PERSON | TELEPHONE CONTACT | VENUE |
| No. | Lubaga | | | | | | |
| 1 | Youth Led Groups | 10/4/2022 | 9:00AM | Kabowa | Michael Kito | 0726 381 624 | Kasokoso |
| 2 | Refugee Youth | 10/4/2022 | 12:00 NOON | Lungujja | Janet Natuhwera | 0701 239 507 | Kabowa |
| | Kawempe | | | | | | |
| 3 | Youth Lead Groups | 10/4/2022 | 2:30PM | Bwaise | Steven Kasirive | 075 221 7711 | Bwaise |
| 4 | Commercial Sex Workers | 10/4/2022 | 4:00PM | Makerere III | BitiJuma Nankabirwa | 0754 787 100 | Makerere 111 |
| | Makindye | | | | | | |
| 5 | Teenage Mothers | 10/5/2022 | 9:00AM | Kibuli | Juliet Nalukenge | 0740 427 910 | Kibuli P.S |
| 6 | Gangs- Antisocial | 10/5/2022 | 12:00 NOON | Kibuye I | Grace Ssebuliba | 0754 568 888 | Community hall |
| | Nakawa | | | | | | |
| 7 | Commercial Sex Workers | 10/6/2022 | 9:00 AM | Mbuya I | Zaitun Nalukenge | 0757 970 937 | Kibuye Market |
| 8 | Gangs- Antisocial | 10/6/2022 | 12:00 NOON | Banda | Aluma Godfrey | 0774 715 757 | Banda II |
| | Central | | | | | | |
| 9 | Refugee Youth | | 4:00 PM | Katwe I | Moreen Namulinde | 0708 175051 | N/A |
| 10 | Teenage Mothers | 10/6/2022 | 3:00PM | Nakulabye | Richard Sesenyondo | 0703 143751 | Makerere Kevulu |

Annex 8: List of Document Reviewed

**YOUTH LED MARKET SURVEY FOR THE MOST VIABLE TRADES/
ECONOMIC VENTURES FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN THE 5
DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (MAKINDYE, NAKAWA,
CENTRAL, LUBANGA AND KAMWEMPE)**

1. National Labour Force Survey (2021)
2. Nlfs (2021)
3. Uganda National Housing Census Survey Report (2019-2020)
4. Uganda Bureau of Statistics Census Data Portal
5. Uganda National Housing Survey Report (2014)
6. Labour Market Survey Report By DIT (2019)
7. Youth Led Market Survey By Uganda Youth Development Link (2018)