SYNTHESIS REPORT FOR THE BASELINE MAPPING ASSIGNMENT FOR THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE- (NSYEA)

Submitted to the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations, FAO by Uganda National Farmers Federation

May 2021

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List of Acronyms

EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FSDU	Financial Sector Deepening Uganda
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICA	Integrated Country Approach
IER	Informal Employment Rate
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labor Organization
LU	Labor Utilization
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NEP	National Employment Policy
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NYSEA	National Strategy for Youth Employment in Agriculture
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNA	System of National Accounts
TRU	Time Related Underemployment
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UNFFE	Uganda National Farmers Federation
UNYFA	Uganda National Young Farmers Association
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEAI	Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index
YOFCHAN	Young Farmers Champion Network

Acknowledgement.

We appreciate the support from the FAO team much as they were working from home to ensure that assignment outputs are delivered in time.

We acknowledge the support from MAAIF team, the Assistant Commissioner Agribusiness and the Assistant Commissioner Communications, always steering the TWG meetings amicably.

We appreciate the ICT team of Ensibuuko Technologies Ltd for struggling to ensure the mobile App. is delivered on time.

The UNYFA for providing most of the enumerators, 30 out 60.

The UNFFE management team and the staffs that did their best to ensure that outputs are delivered in time.

Responsible for reporting.

The report is prepared by Perez Kawumi, Deputy CEO & Director for Training and Advisory Services/ UNFFE and Ssentongo Daudi, Training Officer.

The report is approved by Katungisa Kenneth, CEO /UNFFE.

Abstract

The assignment between FAO and UNFFE had four major outputs, however this particular report covers mainly the last two assignment outputs implemented between November 2020 and May 2021. The first two outputs were reported in the first progress report they included: Output 1, The collection of secondary data and development of a fact sheet, output II included the revision of information sheets and training of enumerators in data collection methodology using the refined mobile phone application. While output 3 includes lists of data base and map functions developed and shared, output 4 is a synthesis report of main results of the base line mapping. The list of desire data base and map function is shared as a separate document together with this report. The report consists of brief introduction of the assignment, the methodology/ steps followed in execution of this assignment and later focuses on the data collection which is the last major activity to report on under this assignment.

1.   0 Project identification.

Title: Provision of services for conducting a baseline mapping for the National Strategy for Youth Employment in Agriculture- (NSYEA)

Serial number: FAO Budget code: TFAA110018554

                  GRMS Supplier number: 44220

                  PO Number: 8604261

Implementing agency: Uganda National Farmers Federation

Start date: Initial start period was December 2019 but was later amended to start on 15th July 2020 due to Covid19 lockdown.

Duration and end date: 6 months expired on 31st December 2020. The LOA was further amended to end on 30th May 2021.

Project cost: UGX 91,920,000= an equivalent of 25000 USD.

2.0   Introduction.

2.1 The Project, Goals and Outcomes.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE) entered into an agreement where the latter provided services for conducting a mapping of existing initiatives that support Youth Employment in Agriculture under the FAO's Program GCF/INT/335/MUL entitled Integrated Country Approach for boosting decent employment for youth in agri-food system. The UNFFE services is expected to contribute to FAO's Strategic objective 3 "Reduce Rural Poverty "and Organizational Objective 2 "Countries enhanced access of rural poor to productive employment and decent work opportunities particularly among the youth and women.

The project goal is intended to define the extent of youth employment support in the agrifood sector in line with the strategic thematic areas of the NSYEA, identify existing opportunities as well as the response gaps that require filling in all districts across Uganda.

Overall objective

Collect data on each government and development-supported intervention that is directly contributing to the NYSEA and as well as private sector development, Farmer organizations/cooperatives and youth champions or agriprenuers by district.

Expected outputs.

The entire project implementation was expected to have the following outputs

A country information and data overview on rural youth employment developed to situate the youth employment in agri-food challenges and potentials in Uganda, including promising agriculture growth sectors, corridors and value chains.

Information sheets be filled for each government or development-supported intervention that is directly contributing to the NSYEA implementation, as well as on private sector development/cooperative presence/champions by district, and shared with Ensibuuko Technologies Ltd., the service provider who was responsible for the development of the computer-based database.

A list of desired database functions and visual maps be developed and shared with Ensibuuko Technologies Ltd

A short synthesis report that presents the main results of the baseline mapping.

3.0 Activity reported on as per project outputs.

This report mainly covers two outputs, 3 and 4 as per the project document;

Output 3: Developing and sharing lists of desired database and map functions.

Output 4: A short synthesis report developed presenting the main results of the baseline mapping.

4.0 Methodology.

A technical working group was constituted by FAO to guide the execution of baseline mapping. It consisted of a representative from FAO, two representatives from the MAAIF, a consultant in charge of developing the Monitoring and Evaluation framework for NSYEA, representatives from two young farmers' organizations i.e. Young Farmers Federations of Uganda and Youth Farmers Champions Network, representative from the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development among others. Five meetings of the technical working group were convened to deliberate on data collection tools, finalize the information sheets, plan for regional meetings, and review of the components of the database built by Ensibuuko technologies.

Development of a factsheet under output 1.1 and 1.2

Secondary information on indicators provided by FAO was collected from existing national data repositories including Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, National Planning Authority, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries, Ministry of Internal affairs, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and Ministry of Health. The factsheet was approved by FAO for publishing by UNFFE.

Revision of information sheets under output 2.1

With input from members of technical working group, UNFFE & Ensibuuko revised the information sheets drafted by FAO and provided recommendations for improvement. These were subsequently approved by FAO with a few changes. The revised information sheets were provided to Ensibuuko technologies to guide the development of the mobile application tool which was used to collect data.

Desired data base functions and visual maps under output 3.1 & 3.2

Still with guidance from members of technical working group, UNFFE has proposed a list of desired database functions and desired visual maps and shared them to Ensibuuko Technologies Limited. Data base functions proposed include; geographical location of intervention offices, enterprise and cooperative location, ability of database to generate updatable reports, dashboard with key features on data entrants, stakeholders and configurations and logs. The detailed proposition is in annex II

Training of enumerators under output 2.2

A total of 60 enumerators, 80% males and 20 % females were carefully identified and selected from all regions of Uganda including: 30 enumerators selected from member of the Uganda National Young Farmers' Federation, 15 enumerators selected from UNFFE structures at the districts and 15 enumerators were selected from MAAIF structures at the districts. These were assigned two districts each while some of them took on three districts but ensuring that one of districts must be their home district. This was purposely done to ensure easy location of data collection points as it is assumed that an enumerator knows his/her district well and the rest of the districts were chosen according to proximity and ease of access by the enumerator.

With the guidance of technical working group, nine (9) regional consultative meetings were organized by UNFFE with support from FAO in 9 regional centers including Central (Mukono), Far Central (Masaka), Eastern (Mbale), Far East (Moroto), Northern (Gulu), West Nile (Arua), Midwest (Kabarole), Western (Mbarara), far west (Kabale). In the consultative meetings, stakeholder including local government officials, farmer organizations representatives, and non-governmental organizations representatives were consulted on major interventions that support youth in their districts, these were also asked to rank interventions according to their impact and recommend them for mapping as major interventions. From a total of 3 days for each regional consultative meeting, 2 days were spent training the selected enumerators. A major intervention was defined as one with impact significantly felt by stakeholders at district level and the impact is in form of number of youth supported and effect on youth's livelihoods created in a particular district

The training consisted of background of the baseline study and objective, review of data collection tool, installation of application on mobile phones and practical session of pre-testing the application. UNFFE preferred that enumerators use mobile phone after over delaying in securing tablets from FAO as it had been indicated earlier, on top of the high costs for hiring or replacing the tablets in case of any damaged.

The regional consultative meetings and training of enumerators took place from 20th July to 05th August, 2020 and thereafter a WhatsApp platform was created for each center to ensure constant communication among the platform members. However, there was some delays in securing funds for the enumerators to kick start the data collection until December 2020, when funds were received. The period from training to funds reception necessitated a revision training and therefore this was organized virtually for each center. After the enumerator's training in August, a progress report both narrative and financial was compiled by UNFFE and submitted to FAO

Data collection under output 2.2 to 2.8

Data collection process was structured in such a way that enumerators would visit the districts first to collect secondary data on major interventions, cooperatives and enterprise presence in the districts as well as their overall job creation capacity. At the district, the enumerators were guided on where to collect the primary data on individual MSMEs and cooperatives, youth only groups and individual agriprenuers. The number of entries for each form per district is detailed in table 1.1 below.

An official letter from the Chief Executive Officer of UNFFE was sent out to District Production and Marketing Officers, District Commercial Officers and District Community Development Officers in all the districts, introducing the exercise and requesting them to offer the necessary support to enumerators. Many district officers responded with positive feedback and indeed another letter from UNFFE was sent to all enumerators to introduce them to wherever they are to collect data.

On receiving funds from FAO in November 2020, it was deemed necessary for UNFFE to re-tool the enumerators because it was almost three months since the end of training, which ended in the first week of August 2020. Therefore, UNFFE scheduled 3 online training sessions via Zoom and managed to re-trained 40 of the enumerators, 20 others could not turn up because of network challenges in their areas. Later it was found that 10 of the enumerators earlier trained could not continue to collect data because some were sick (others with COVID -19) and other were occupied with other engagements. These 10 were replaced with new enumerators who were also trained online.

The survey did not attain the targeted numbers of records for all categories of data required mainly because many of the districts targeted did not have the evidence for the data required in their registries and intervention offices. Many of these were the new districts but also some old districts. The numerators tried their level best but could only capture data with evidence in approved reports. The situation was escalated by the others challenges (1) election period of November 2020 to February 2021, (2) the COVID-19 restrictions to movements and physical meetings. That notwithstanding we are very confident that the amount of data collected is representative of the true picture about interventions that support youth in Agriculture since the survey captured most of the major youth interventions known to be operating in Uganda.

The original targeted districts were 135 districts of Uganda. But due to absence of data in the new districts the technical working group recommended a reduction in the target to 90 districts.

Table 1: Shows the target and achievement for each set of data

S/N	Type of form	Target per district	Total target	Achieved
1	Initiative.	05	450	145
2	Key informant	02	180	89
3	Enterprise(Grouped)	1	90	63
4	Enterprise(Individual)	7	630	171
5	Cooperative Grouped	1	90	57
5	Cooperative(Individual)	5	450	219
6	Youth only Group	5	450	240

7	Individual youth agriprenuers	5	450	225
	Total	31	2790	1209

Description of each form

Initiative: under this form, data was collected on intervention either by government or development partner which is considered by district level stakeholders as major. A major intervention was defined by its impact in the community in terms of number of youth supported and effect on youth created in a particular district. The respondents were either District Production and Marketing Officers (DPMO), District Community Development Officers (DCDO) or District Commercial Officers (DCO) and source of information was districts records and reports submitted by intervention offices

Key informants: key administrative officials at the district level include the Chief Administrative Officers (CAO) and DPMOs were interviewed on programs and activities on their districts that directly contribute to implementation the NSYEA.

Enterprise (Grouped): Secondary data was collected from available records and reports at the district registry on total number of enterprises in the district and their job creation capacity. The main respondent was the District Commercial Officer, DCO. The DCOs are responsible for among other roles registration of enterprises at district level.

Enterprise (Individual): Primary data collected from individual agri-enterprises (MSMEs) that have programs that support youth in Agriculture. The interviewed enterprises were those recommended by the DCOs. They were selected on basis of active performance in the district and availability of records about them at the district.

Cooperatives (Grouped): Secondary data collected at district level from available records and reports at the district registry on total number of agri-food cooperative/ farmer organizations and job creation capacity for youth. The main respondent was the District Community Development Officer The cooperates and farmer organizations register and work closely with DCDO's office at district level.

Cooperative (individual): Primary data collected from individual agri-food cooperative, farmer associations which have programs that support youth in Agriculture. The interviewed cooperatives were those recommended by the district officials

Youth only group: Primary data collected from individual youth founded and managed agri-food cooperative/farmer associations that implement activities that support youth in agriculture. The interviewed youth only groups were those recommended by district official from data available in district registry.

Individual young agripenuer: Primary data collected from selected serious youth agri-agripreneurs in the districts. These were recommended from district and youth only groups

5.0 Main findings of the survey

5.1 Intervention scope and nature of geographical concentration

A total of 40 major interventions that supported youth in Agriculture between the years 2019 and 2020 were mapped in the study. Of these 15 are government of Uganda supported interventions, 22 are development partner supported interventions while only 3 major interventions are supported by private sector companies. Many of the Government supported interventions have national wide coverage but most of them have regional representation where as others are specific to one region. Eastern Uganda, comprising of Busoga, Bukedi, Bugisu, Sebei, Teso and Karamoja had the highest concentration of interventions at 41.5%. This is followed by Southwest (Ankole and Kigezi) at 28% while West Nile had the least number of intervention at 3%. The trend for geographical concentration does not differ much for Cooperative, Enterprise, Youth Only group and Individual agriprenuers as shown in figures 1, 2, 3,4 and 5 below.

Figure 1: Geographical concentration of major interventions that support youth in Agriculture
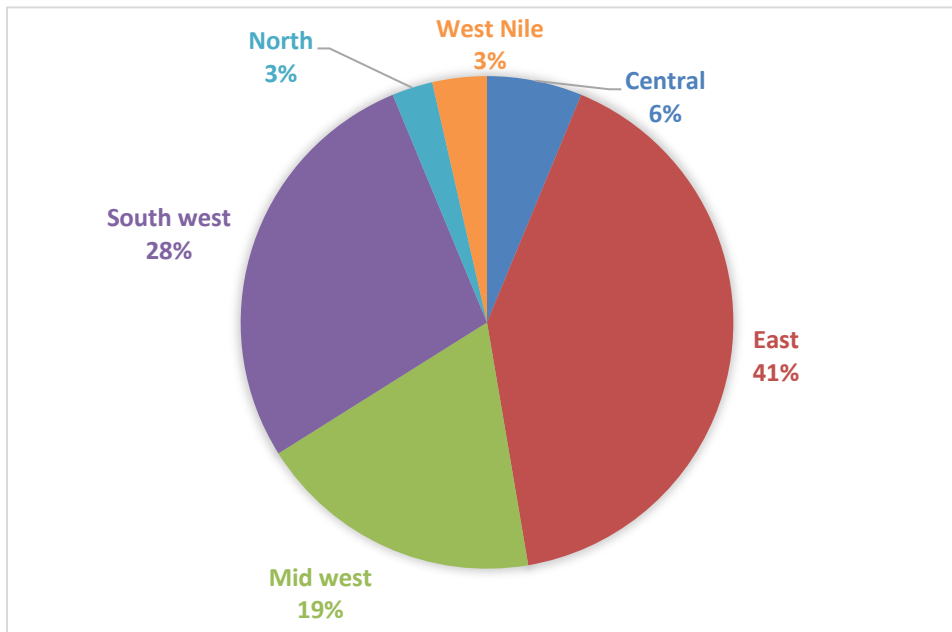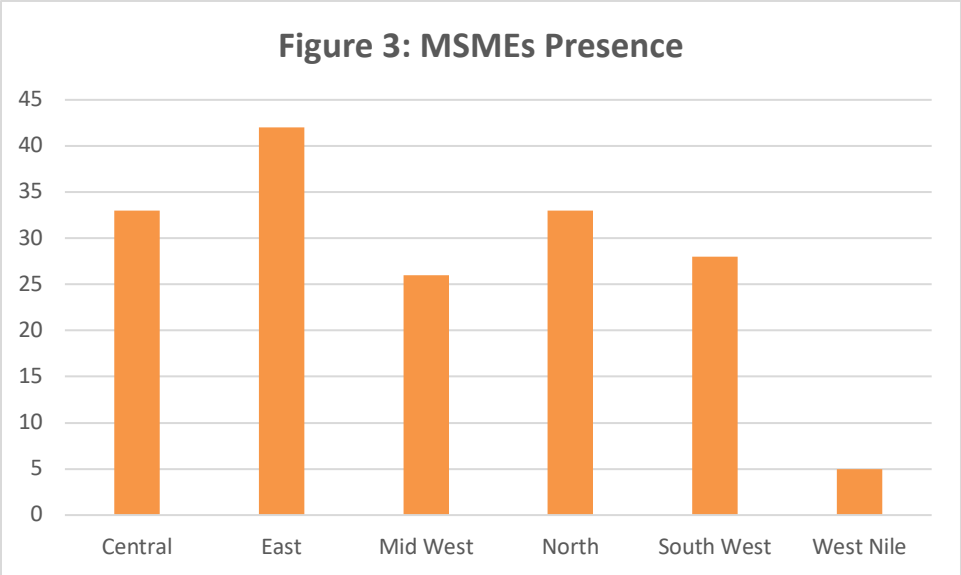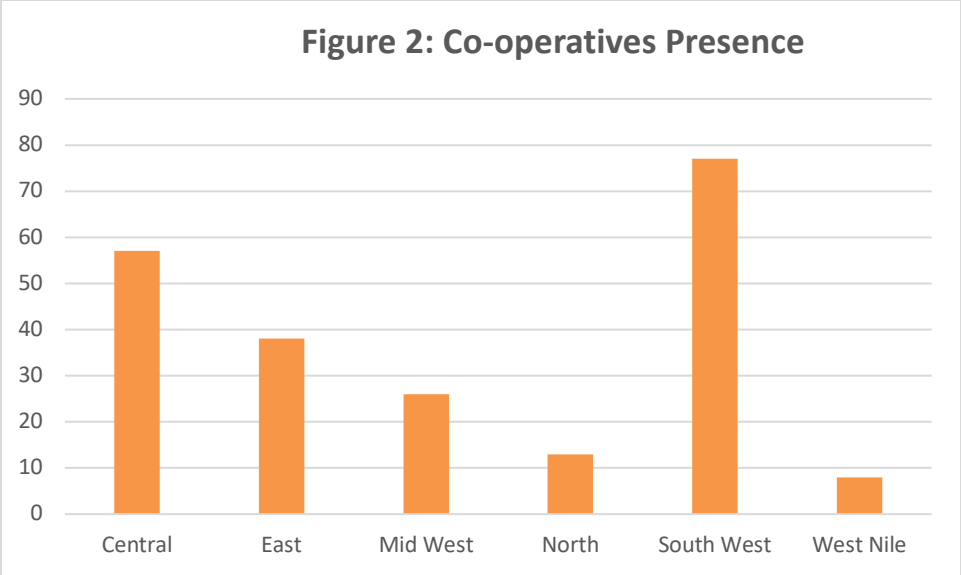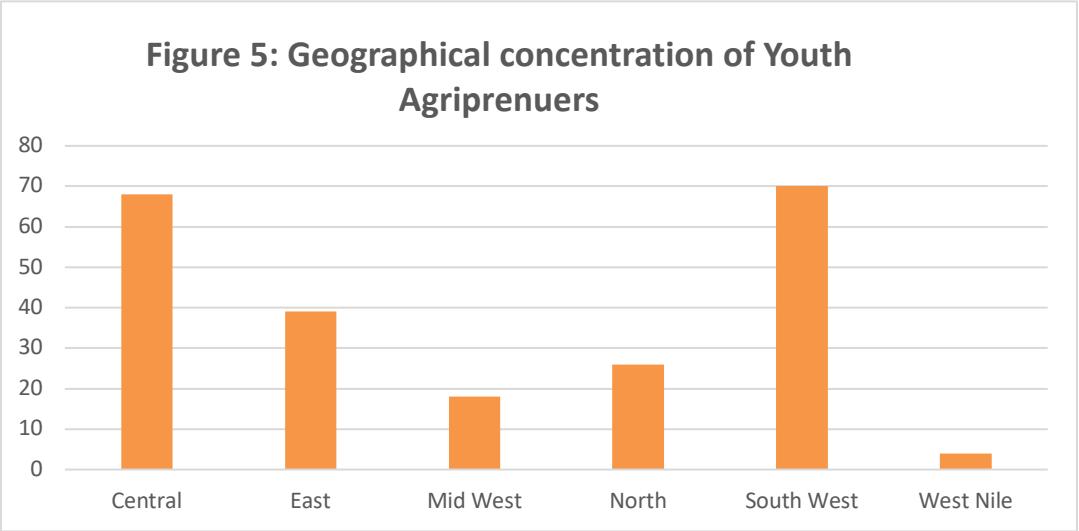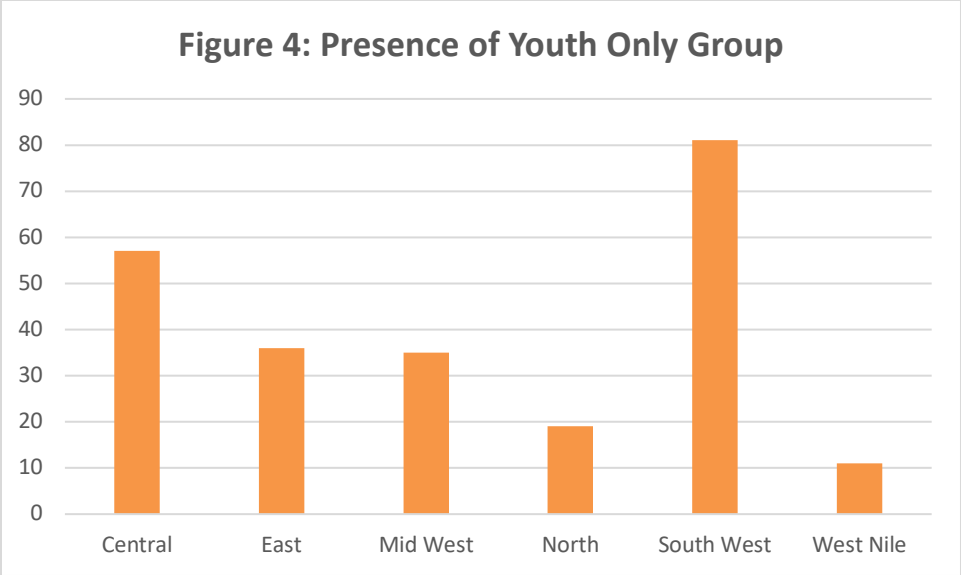

***Mid- west represent districts in Bunyoro and Toro sub regions
*** North represent districts Acholi and Lango sub regions
*** Central represent districts in Buganda sub region
*** West Nile represent district from west Nile sub region

Figure 2: Co-operatives Presence

Figure 3: MSMEs Presence

Figure 4: Presence of Youth Only Group

Figure 5: Geographical concentration of Youth Agriprenuers

A total of 167 individual enterprises were mapped in the survey, 46.7% of them were Micro enterprise, about 27% were small, 21% medium and least were the large enterprise at 5.3%. This indicative of the distribution of individual enterprises in the country. From the secondary grouped data collected at districts, the trend is similar to above with micro enterprise leading other categories. The highest number of micro enterprises 64. 4 % were located in the Central region followed by 20.5 % from Eastern then southwest with 6.5% as shown in figure 6 below.

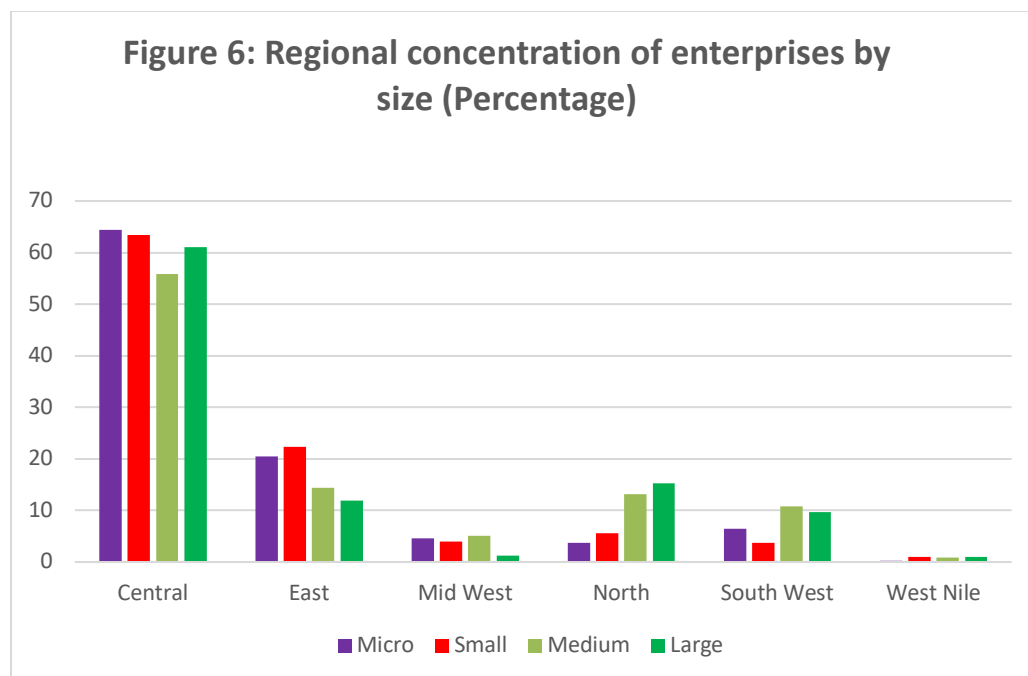Figure 6: Regional concentration of enterprises by size (Percentage)

Figure 6 above also shows that all categories of enterprises by size are more concentrated in the central region compared to other regions. This was followed by the Eastern, the Northern then southwest with west Nile having the least number of each category. This data is representative of 52 districts of Uganda targeted out of 90. The 38 remaining districts did not have evidenced records on totals number of enterprises for each category in their districts.

On the number of workers employed by individual enterprises, results showed that all enterprises irrespective of size employ more male youth compared to female youth as shown in table 2 below.

Table 2: Shows workers employed by individual enterprise categories by sex.

Note:

A summary of additional information captured on business model adopted by MSMEs as per output 2.5 of the letter of agreement is attached in annex III of this report. It clears shows the extent to which MSMEs collaborate, procure, support and engage with youth and youth groups but also with smallholder farmers.

5.2 Comparison of the geographical concentration of the Initiatives, Agri-food areas of Uganda and priority value chains for NDPIII.
Uganda is divided into 10 Agro- Ecological Zones or agri-food areas. The zones are characterized by different farming system determined by soil types, climate, socio-economic and cultural

factors[1]. As shown in figure 7 below. Main agricultural value chains are zoned in different ecological zone as favored by conditions in those zones

Figure 7: Agro-ecological zones of Uganda
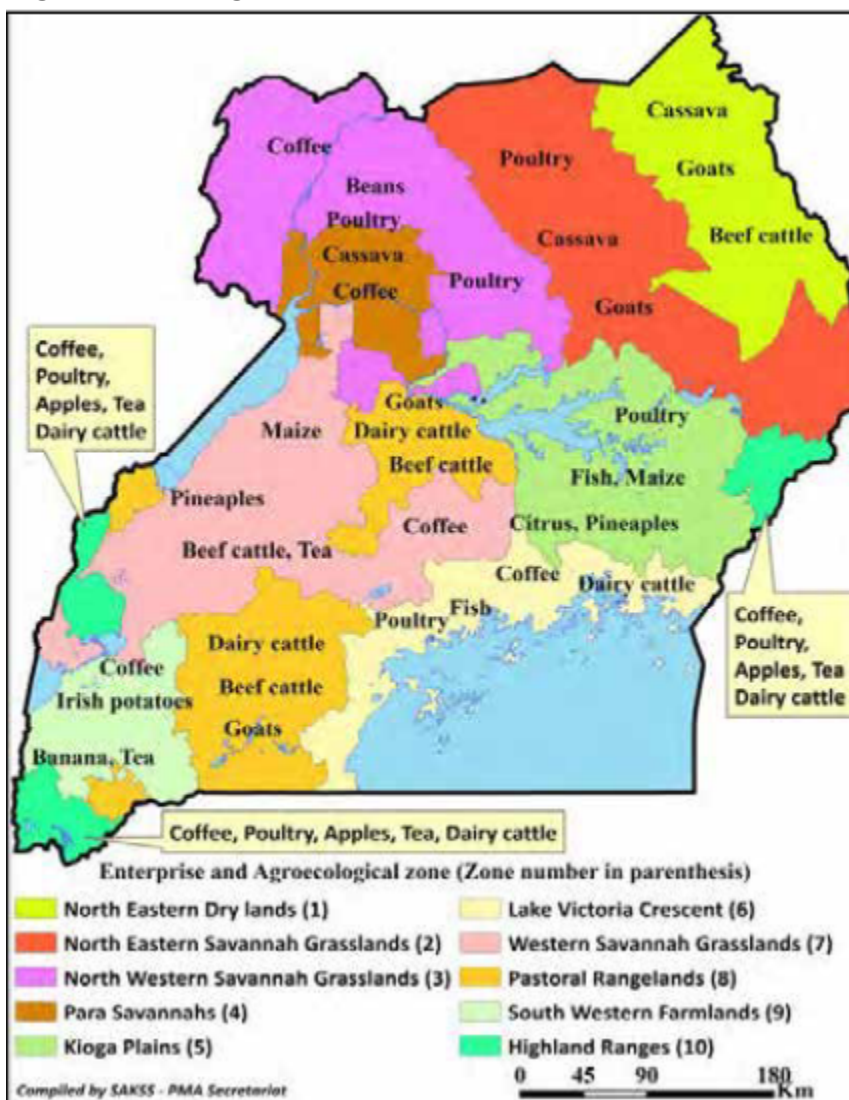
Source: Report for the National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2018.

The National Development Plan III identifies 10 value chains to be prioritized on the national level in to actualize the agro-industrialization agenda of government of Uganda. The value chains include coffee, tea, fisheries, cocoa, cotton, vegetables, beef, maize, dairy and cassava[2]. At least two or more of these priority commodities are grown in each of the agro-ecological zones as seen in figure above. In comparison with geographical concentration of major interventions, we find that most of the priority commodities fall into the agro-ecological zones where interventions are concentrated (South Western, Mid-West and Eastern) with exception of cassava which is more grown in the northern and West Nile where major interventions were few. Whereas coffee is grown

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[1] Source; National Adaptation plan for Agriculture sector, Ministry Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries November 2018

[2] Source; National Development Plan III final document

at smaller scale in the North and West Nile it is also? much grown in regions where interventions are concentrated. The central region had few major interventions mapped but there is high concentration of Cooperatives and enterprises that support youth agriculture to top of other infrastructure facilities such markets, agro-processing facilities, youth incubation and training centers and others

5.3 Typology of the lead institution

A lead institution in this report is defined as the institution leading in implementation of a given major intervention. Results from the survey revealed that out of the 112 interventions mapped in the 56 districts, 80 of them, making it 71.4 percent were led by a public institution. This was either government ministry of a local government. This was followed by Non -governmental organization at 17% and private sector at 3 % as shown in table 2 below

Table 3 Shows the percentage of leading institutions for major intervention

Typology of the lead institution	Percentage
Commercial bank or micro-finance institution	0.9
CSO	0.9
Development bank or Fund	0.9
Non-Governmental organization (NGO)	17.0
Private sector company or group	1.8
Producers' organization	1.8
Public Institution	71.4
Regional Economic and Political Community	0.9
Regional or International Non-Governmental organization (NGO)	8.9
Regional or international research institute	0.9
UN organization	0.9

5.4 Nature of support offered.

The survey assessed the type and nature of support offered to the youth or youth groups by major interventions, the results from the survey indicate that most of the interventions supported youth with technical agriculture agricultural production skills (13.4%) followed by agri-entreprenuership skills (11.2%). The least supported areas were access to legal services 0.4%, access to natural resources such as land and water for production 0.4%, access to equipment for OSH 0.4% and other decent work related aspects 0.4% as shown in the figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Type of support offered by major interventions

Type of support provided (% of interventions)
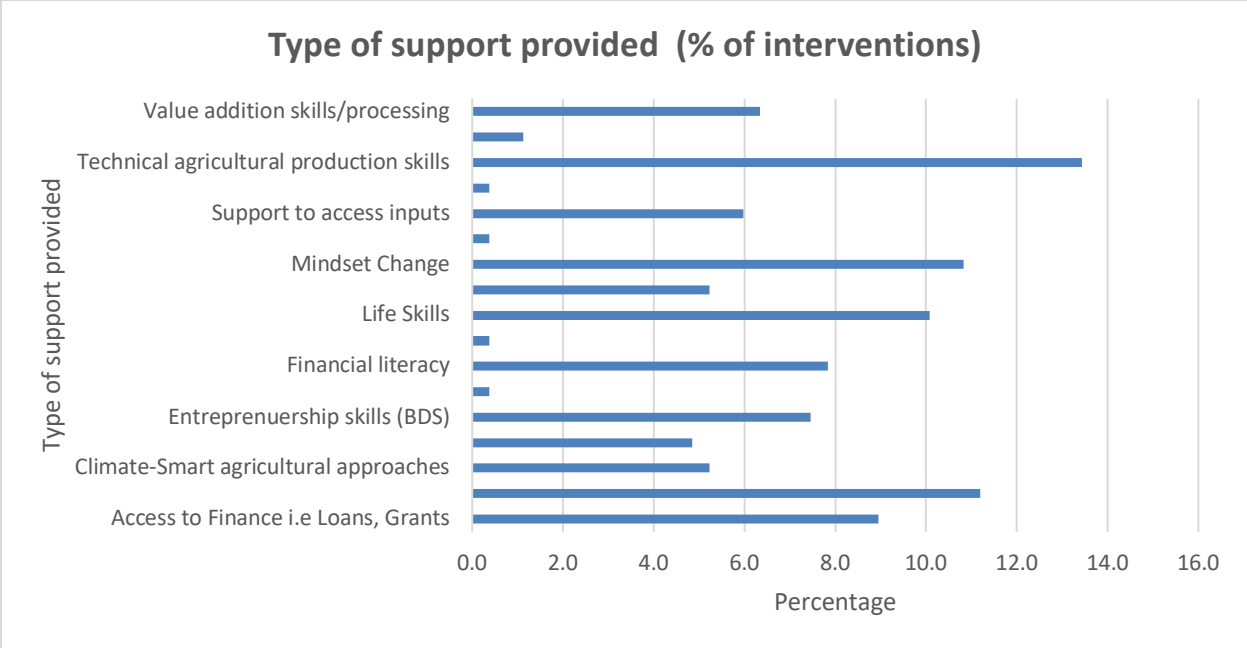
5.5 Employment creation and number of beneficiaries from major interventions

Generally, MSMEs created more jobs followed cooperatives, then major initiatives then lastly youth only groups. All these categories created more jobs for Males compared to females as seen in table 4 below. All categories of major interventions mapped, that is say, government, development partners and private sector created more jobs for the male compared to the females. From the 40 major interventions mapped, 78.6% of the beneficiaries were male while 21.4 % were female. Tables 4 below shows that development partner led interventions supported more female 50.4% than males 49.6% however this was the reverse for government and private sector led interventions. Nearly 90% of the total support from major initiatives go to older youth 18-35 years and only 10 % go to the younger youth 15-17 years as shown in table 6 below. Development partner led interventions were leading in supporting younger youth at 28.1% government and private led interventions lagging very low at 1.3% and 3.5 % respectively The major interventions mapped also supported more graduates 56% than non-graduates 44% as shown in the figure 9 below.

Table 4: Employment creation

Note: In table 4 above, for initiatives, it is assumed that the number jobs created is directly proportional to number of beneficiaries. The employment creation shown in table 3 above is only for the initiatives, cooperatives, enterprises and youth groups mapped in this survey as shown in table 1 above.

Table 5: Total Number of beneficiaries from major interventions disaggregated by Gender

Beneficiaries	Number	Percentage/%
Male	221769	78.6
Female	60353	21.4

Total	282,122	100

Table 6: Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by age

Disclaimer: From table 3 above showing the percentage of leading institutions for major institutions, Public institutions account for 71.4% as compared to rest of development and private sector institutions**.** Therefore, the number of beneficiaries from government led interventions is far much higher than private sector.

During data collection, data about initiatives was collected at district level with most respondents being government officials and therefore most of the major initiatives reported on were those supported and led by government. It is therefore feasible that the resultant job creation opportunities as captured in table 5 and 6 above indicated more jobs created by government led initiatives compared to private sector initiatives

Figure 9: Summary of beneficiaries: Graduates Vs Non Graduates (%)

Summary of beneficiaries : Graduates VS Non graduates

Non-Graduates 44%

Graduates 56%
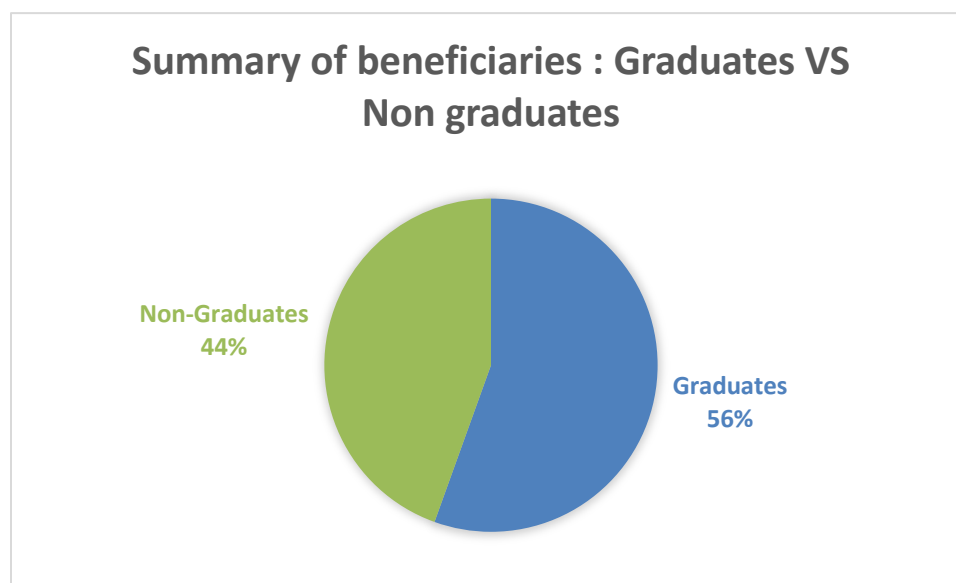
5.6 Effect of interventions on youth already obtained and expected

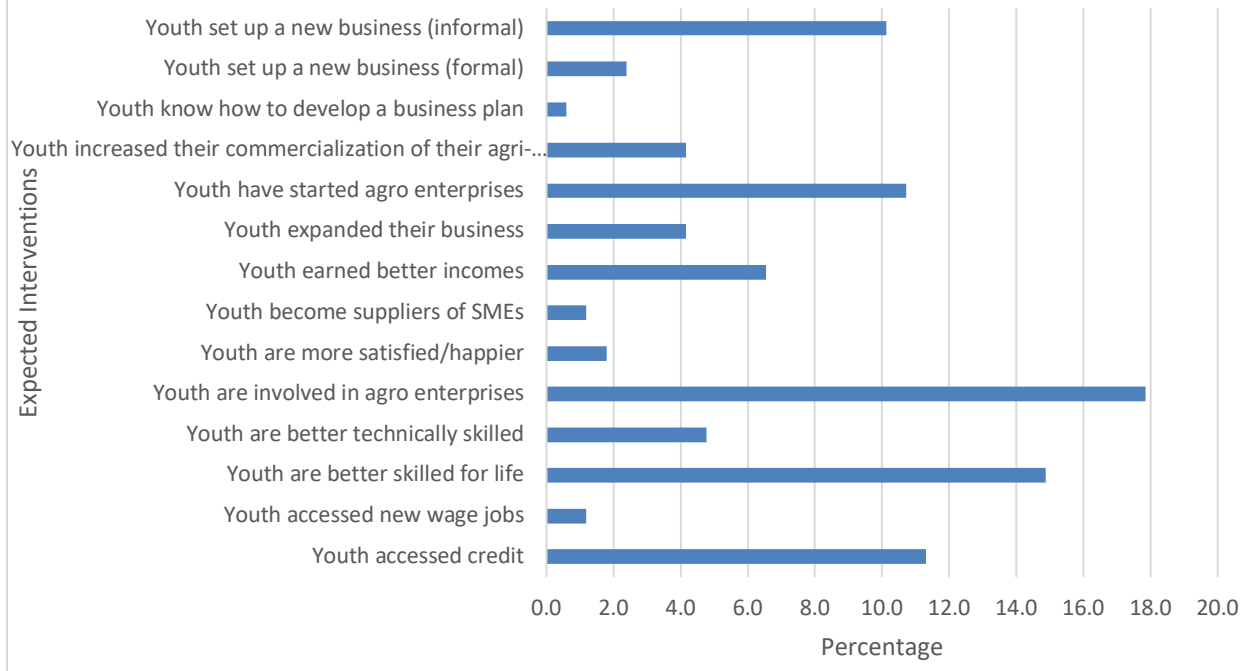The most reported impact on youth **already obtained** was that more youth have been inspired into Agriculture. 40.2% of the intervention mapped reported this as one of the effects on youth already obtained. Other effects on youth obtained are youth are better skilled for life reported by 14.3% of interventions, youth have accessed credit at 8.9% and that youth have started to commercialize their agri-produce at 7.1% as shown in figure 10. The least reported effect on youth already obtained that youth set up a new business. The results also show show that more youth had started informal businesses compared to formal ones.   Three areas of support had zero results as shown in figure 10 below.

Figure 10: Effect of intervention on Youth: Already Obtained (Percentage)
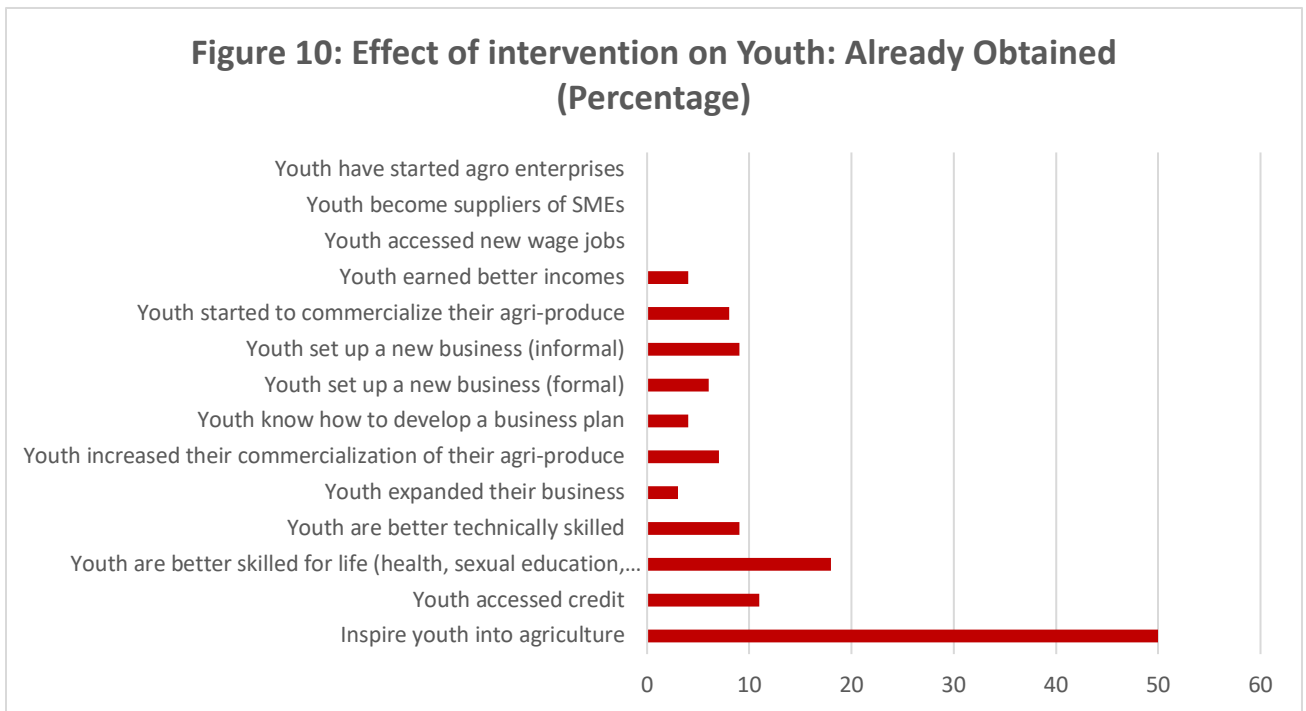
On the expected effect on youth by 2023, a varying number of interventions expected more youth to be involved in agro enterprises, to better skilled for life, access credit and open up more informal businesses. The trend is not different from the one observed above on effects already obtained meaning that many interventions are currently mainly focusing on 4 areas of empowering youth namely (1) Inspire youth into Agriculture, (2) skilling of youth for life and this includes skills in health, sex education, communication and interpersonal relation, (3) assist youth to access credit (4) Assist youth in starting businesses especially informal. The results as shown in figure 11 below further indicate that there are still low efforts geared towards skilling youth in proper business planning and management, Empowering youth to target supplying of agro produces to SMEs, assisting youth to access new decent wage jobs and also little done to help youth to formalize their businesses. See figure 11 below for detailed illustration.

Figure 11: Effects of Interventions on youth: Expected

Expected Interventions	Percentage
Youth set up a new business (informal)	~10.0
Youth set up a new business (formal)	~2.4
Youth know how to develop a business plan	~0.6
Youth increased their commercialization of their agri-…	~4.2
Youth have started agro enterprises	~10.6
Youth expanded their business	~4.2
Youth earned better incomes	~6.4
Youth become suppliers of SMEs	~1.2
Youth are more satisfied/happier	~1.8
Youth are involved in agro enterprises	~17.9
Youth are better technically skilled	~4.8
Youth are better skilled for life	~14.8
Youth accessed new wage jobs	~1.2
Youth accessed credit	~11.3

5.7 Collaboration among interventions supported and led by government, development partners and Private sectors

Generally, there was collaboration among interventions led and supported by the three categories as show in the figure below. The results show that private lead interventions collaborate more with government than development partners even though the number of private sectors interventions collaborating with the two in minimal. Government led interventions collaborate more with government institutions such ministries, department and agencies that they collaborate with development partners. The results show that about 72% of government led interventions are implementing their activities in collaboration with other government agencies. The nature of collaboration depends on the design of interventions whether it was designed to implemented through local government or by national level ministries, departments and agencies. On the other side, results showed that development partners' led interventions collaborate with all categories including other development partner institutions, the government and private sector however they collaborate more with government institutions as shown in the figure 12 below. The survey assessed the extent of collaboration between government, development partners and private sector but was not explicit on the nature and strength of collaboration and coordination between implementing partners.

Figure 12: Collaboration among Interventions supported by Government, Private Sector And Development Partners
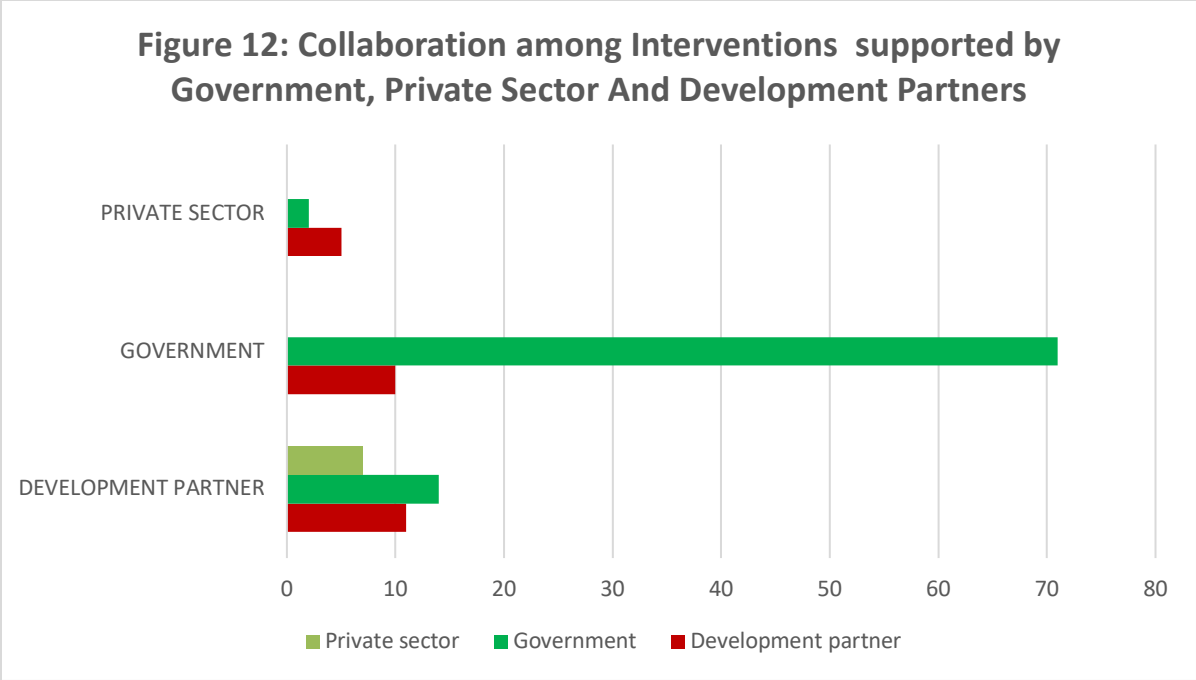
5.8 amount of resources invested and or planned

The survey attempted to find out the amount of resources invested and planned by government and development partners however a big challenge was met as most of the accounting officers at the district level were hesitant to the reveal their budget for reasons that were not clear. many stated that they needed further authorization to reveal their budgets and yet time did not allow. Of the 145 initiatives collected, 55 did not provide information on the amount of resources invested and planned for both development and government supported interventions. The results presented in the table 7 below is are totals from records of 90 initiatives. The provided amount was not verified so accuracy is possibly not 100%.

Table 7: **Amount of resources invested and planned by Government and development partner supported interventions**

5.9 Areas of focus identified and eventual existing gaps in relation to the priority areas of the NSYEA.

Generally, The survey revealed that thematic areas 1: Strengthening the enabling Environment for Youth Employment, thematic area 4: Supporting Youth entrepreneurship and thematic area 2: Supporting youth oriented Agricultural extension are the most supported areas of the NYSEA by the interventions mapped with 50% interventions supporting thematic area 1, about 43% supporting thematic area 4 and 24% supporting thematic area 2 respectively.

On the other side, thematic areas 3: Supporting youth education and learning and thematic 5: Adaptation and mitigation of agribusiness risks and uncertainties are the least supported priority areas of NYSEA with only 11% and 2% support respectively as shown in the figure 13 below

Figure 13 Thematic areas of NYSEA supported by the Interventions(Percentag)
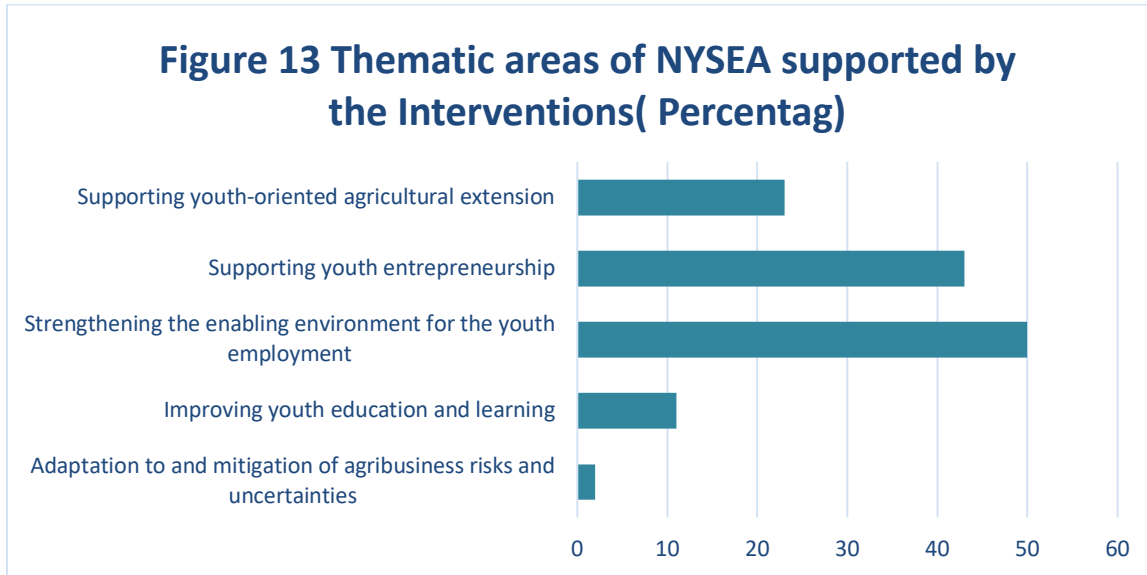
In comparison, government is taking lead in supporting most thematic areas except thematic area 3: improving youth education and learning where development partner supported interventions are taking lead. But also government supported interventions were observed to be only ones focused on supporting thematic area 5: adaptation and mitigation of agribusiness risks and uncertainties, however even in their case the support is below 5%. The data shown in figure 14 below is from the 40 major interventions mapped.

Figure 14: Thematic areas supported by government, Private sector and Development patners
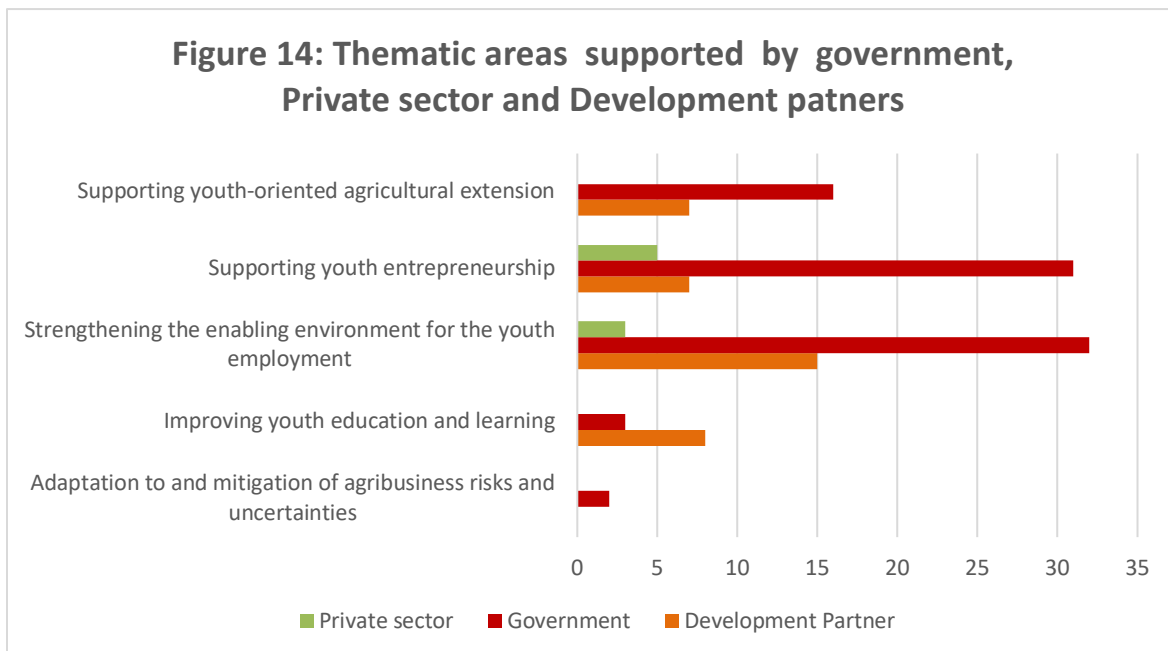
6.0 Key output delivered

I.   A country information and data overview on rural youth employment was developed that situated the youth employment in agri-food challenges and potentials in Uganda, including promising agriculture growth sectors, corridors and value chains.

II. Information sheets were revised and filled for each government or development-supported intervention that directly contributed to the NSYEA implementation, as well as on private sector development/cooperative presence/champions by district. These were used for the development of the database.

III. A list of desired database functions and visual maps was developed and shared with Ensibuuko Technologies Ltd

IV. This synthesis report has been developed and presents the main results of the baseline mapping.

7.0 Observations and lessons learned

❖ The importance of an intervention varied from district to district therefore the classification of a major intervention also varied from district to district. This made it difficult to find a major intervention being recognized uniformly throughout the country.

❖ The data base needs constant update because the interventions continuously change as some interventions phase out and new ones come up.

Although it was reported that many initiatives have strived to inspire many youths into agriculture as shown in figure 10 above, the actual percentage of youth joining agriculture as compared to national youth population is still very low and this is attributed to poor attitude of youth about agriculture as was commented by some responds that sectors such transportation on boda bodas (motocyles) and taxis, sand mining, and others that can give youth a daily income still attract more youth compared to the agriculture sector where it may take some months without directly receiving some income.

8.0 Challenges

❖ The March 2020 COVID-19 Lockdown affected the implementation period of the assignment and forced two different requests for extension of the completion date.

❖ The January 2021 elections greatly affected the data collection exercise.

9.0 Recommendations

❖ Additional investments should focus more on thematic areas 2: supporting youth oriented agricultural extension, 3: Improving youth education and learning and 5: Adaptation and mitigation of agribusiness risks and uncertainties of the NYSEA which seem to be lagging behind. Interventions that increases youth resilience to agribusiness risks and uncertainties and climatic risks should be deliberated encouraged.

❖ Interventions targeting mind set change for youth agriprenuers and prospective youth farmers should be more encouraged to deal with the growing youth bias towards agriculture and agribusiness.

❖ Recommendations other observations and comments are attached in Annex III as were captured by enumerators in the field

Annex I: List of All Major interventions mapped.

1. Agricultural Cluster Development Project -ACDP
2. Agriculture Extension Program
3. Apoloo Na angor Bukedea
4. Bushenyi Mitooma Youth project
5. Community Best Facilators (CBF)
6. Community Empowerment for Sustainable Livelihood Youth Project
7. COVOID -Community Volunteer Initiative for Development
8. District Discretionary Equalization Grant (DDEG)
9. Development Response to Displacement Project(DRDIP)
10. Driving Youth led Agribusiness & Microfinance (DYNAMIC)
11. East Africa youth Inclusion Program (EAYIP)
12. EMYOOGA -Presidential Initiative on wealth and job creation
13. Enable Youth Project
14. Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation -Project 2(FIEFOC 2)
15. Integrated Community Agriculture and Nutrition.
16. JOINT EFFORTS TO SAVE ENVIRONMENT
17. Keeping children healthy and safe activity (USAID)
18. Leadership Formation, Capacity building & Orientation

19. Mabale Tea Hiring
20. Marula Agribusiness
21. Micro Scale Irrigation Program
22. National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)
23. Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase three (NUSAF 3)
24. Operation Wealth Creation
25. PROMIC UGANDA
26. Response to effects of COVID 19 on livelihoods of the community in Katakwi and Amuria
27. SELF HELP AFRICA
28. Skills Development Facility SDF
29. Strengthening Communities Bukedea claster
30. Strengthening Communities Ngora claster
31. Uganda Multi-Sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project
32. Uganda Women Enterprenuership Program (UWEP)
33. UNICEF (Community Based Child Care and Protection Work)
34. Village Savings and Loan Association VSLA
35. Women Empowerment Project - Cashire Services Uganda
36. Youth Empowerment Through Agriculture YETA
37. Youth Leadership in Agriculture YLA

Annex II: Proposed data base functions and visual maps

UGANDA NATIONAL FARMERS FEDERATION.

Baseline Mapping for the National Strategy for Youth Employment in Agriculture

Output 3: Computer based database and map functions developed and shared with the service provider responsible for the development of the computer based database.

3.1: Propose a list of desired database functions to the service provider responsible for the development of the computer based database.

We propose the following

1. The home page of the database should have data sections (or icons) arranged in order of Major initiatives/interventions, Enterprises, Cooperatives/ farmer organizations, Youth groups, Agriprenuers. Under those sectors the following should be subsections or links

   a) Under Major interventions - initiatives should be arranged per district, under each initiative indicate typology of lead institution, level of investment per intervention (total youth budget), areas of support to youth, thematic area of NSYEA it supports, Number of jobs created and job prospects.

   b) Under Enterprises – Enterprises should be grouped per districts of location, categorized by type i.e. micro, small, medium and large, indicate links for number of jobs created and prospects for each category and each enterprise and also create session for primary contact for each enterprise (contact of the manager). Further create one link for other information on the enterprise and put all the other data collected on enterprise apart from the one listed above.

   c) Cooperatives- should be grouped by district of location, categorized under by type i.e. agri-food cooperatives or Farmer associations. Under the categories there should be links for type of activity done, product/service offered, Node of value chain, number of jobs created and prospects and primary contact (cooperative manager). Further create one link for other information on the cooperative and put all the other data collected on cooperative apart from the one listed above.

   d) Youth only groups- should be grouped by district of location, create links for type of activity, product of service offered, node of the value chain and number of jobs created, primary contacts for the youth group (contact of the manager) Further create one link for other information on the youth group and put all the other data collected apart from the one listed above.

   e) Youth Agriprenuer- should be grouped per district of location. Create links for type of business (sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited liability company, cooperative, corporate companies, social enterprise) product/ services and node of the value chain and also total number of employees, primary contact of the youth agriprenuer. Further create one link for other information on the agriprenuer and put all the other data collected on apart from the one listed above.

2. The database should support sharing of data and multiuser system.
3. Data base system should allow for program-data independence i.e. insulation between program and data
4. Enforcement of integrity constraints- the database management systems must provide the ability to define and enforce certain constraints to ensure that users enter valid information and maintain data integrity.
5. Should also restrict unauthorized access and update to the data in the system. Should consult with MAAIF and FAO to define the authorized institutions to the database apart from the ones involved in this exercise.
6. The processing power of the database should allow it to manipulate the data it houses so as to allow for sorting of data depending of specific indicators, matching, Linking and aggregation data sets, creating skip fields, calculating and arranging and rearranging data.
7. The database should allow for generation of reports on indicator in form of graphs, pie charts, tables excel tables and report formats such as word or PDF for qualitative data.

8. Data files should be mapped into files types that allow us to easily extract all respondents contact details, designations, institutions, and also formats that easily allow for extraction of typology of lead institution for the sake of major initiatives, location of major initiatives.

Output 3.2: Propose a list of desired visual maps to the service provider responsible for the development of the computer based database.

We propose;

1. Design separable symbols for each of these (i) Enterprise (ii) Cooperatives (iii) Youth only groups and (iv) youth agriprenuers. After this, using data from the GPS locations collected, show the location of those items on the map of Uganda. This would allow us to quickly tell which of them is more concentrated in which region of the country.
2. Extract data on major initiatives' location (regions) and display it on pie chart of graph – To visualize which region has the highest concentration of initiatives
3. Further extract data on initiatives' locations   and plot it against the following (I) typology of lead institutions, (ii) nature of support to youth, (iii) thematic areas of NSYEA supported and(iv) number of jobs created. The graphs from the above should be displayed on the dash board of the database.

Annex III: Summary of additional information on business model adopted by MSMEs

Annex IV: Additional Recommendations, comments and notes form the respondents