

**SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF EMYOOGA PROGRAMME TO  
THE YOUTHS IN BUKIISE SUB-COUNTY SIRONKO DISTRICT**

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## DECLARATION

I, Mafabi Dickson, hereby declares that this work was done by my own effort under the guidance and supervision of Dr Ronald Luwangula. This work has never been submitted anywhere for any academic purpose or financial reasons thus its original. I take full responsibility of all the content and I confirm that acknowledgment was made for all citations and references of other people's literature. No part should be published without my consent.

Signature Mafabi ..... Date 04/01/2023

Mafabi Dickson

### APPROVAL

I certify this dissertation titled **Socio-Economic Benefits of Emyooga Programme to The Youths in Bukiise Sub-County Sironko District**. This dissertation has been under my supervision and its ready for submission to Makerere University Department of Social Work and Social Administration.

Signature.......... Date.....04/01/2023.....

**Dr Ronald Luwangula**  
(Supervisor)

## **DEDICATION**

In a special way, I dedicate this dissertation to my parents for the support that they have provided towards my education, my younger brothers Mafabi Bright and Mafabi Alone for the love I have for them and my sisters for the encouragement and support they have provided towards my education

I also dedicate this dissertation to my academic supervisor for his endless effort in supervising and guiding me towards writing this dissertation and the department of Social Work and Social administration of Makerere University for giving me a golden opportunity peruse my dream course.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

CDO	- Community Development Officer.
COVID 19	- Corona Virus Disease 2019.
SACCO	- Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation.
UBOS	-Uganda National Bureau of Statistics.
ILO	-International labour organisation.
FDG	- Focus Group Discussion.
NDP	- National Development Plan.
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
SCTs.	-Social Cash Transfers.
PWD	-Persons with Dias abilities.
YLP	-Youth Livelihood Program
UWEP	-Uganda Women’s Entrepreneurship Program.
IGAS	- Income Generating Projects.

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to find out the social economic benefits of Emyooga program among the youths in Bukiise Sub County, Sironko district. The study was guided by the three objectives to find the contribution of the programme towards accumulation of assets among youth beneficiary, to find out how the programme has helped the youth to start up income generating projects, to find out the contribution of the programme to the improvement of beneficiary youths' entrepreneurship skills.

The study was both qualitative and quantitative. The study employed purposive sampling basing on their area of expertise in the study. The sample of the study was small with a total number of 40 respondents, 16 beneficiaries and 4 key informants this was because of limited resources and time.

Data was collected through structured questionnaires, in-depth interviews and interview guides. Quantitative data was analysed using SPSS software and it was presented using tables for easy understanding and qualitative data was analysed thematically for easy understanding of the statistical information to all readers.

The findings of the study presented the general overview of how the youths benefited socially and economically from the Emyooga program for instance they have accumulated assets like phones, farm land, chairs among others from Emyooga program, the business or income generating project that the youths are engaging for example shop selling, bar selling, salon operation among others and the skills that they have learnt and have helped them to manage or operate their businesses.

The findings of the study also presented various reasons that have helped these youths to accumulate assets for example team work among others. The current situation before joining the program whereby the life has improved according to the majority and some challenges that they face towards accessing the funds.

## **CHAPTER ONE:INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

According to Kyatusiimire(2020), Emyooga is a local Runyankole dialect meaning a group of people working together or doing the same thing. The programme was launched by His Excellence President Yoweri K Museveni in August, 2019as part of the government's continuous strategy to transform 68% of the Ugandan homesteads from substance to market-oriented production.

The Emyooga programme was centred on various categories of people covering the majority of the hitherto financially excluded Ugandans. The ultimate objectives of the programme include; increasing employment opportunities, to improve the household income, to enhance the entrepreneurial capacity of the beneficiaries through sensitization, skilling and tooling. The programme is targeting people in Savings and Credit Cooperation (SACCOS) operating in enterprises or categories like Boda-bodas, women entrepreneurship, saloon operators, restaurants owners, welders, market vendors, youth leaders Persons with Disability (PWD), produce dealers, mechanics, journalists, tailors, performing arts, veterans, fishermen and elected leaders, (Micro Support Finance Centre Limited 2019).

Emyooga programme operates on the principle of SACCOs where there is saving, borrowing and returning of the received funds at interest rate of 8% and 34.4% saving rate. This enables other members of the SACCO to borrow funds and use them for development (Mubende District Local Government, 2021.)

### **1.1 Background**

According to Goovaerts (2005), International labour organization (ILO) collaborated with World Bank to explore the application of demand driven community lead approaches to livelihood support in post war period. This was with the aim of facilitating knowledge flows on economic opportunities, threats and needs and local resources to improve. According to Easton (2015) the inter war period featured bottom-up policies and practices of League of Nation. In this there were technocratic and authoritarian approaches to refugee livelihood and development by institutions such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and National Development Programmes (UNDP). In these programmes refugees

and other vulnerable people were provided with assistance in form of relief aid, stipend, equipped with skills to improve on their livelihoods.

World Bank in its operation has initiated specific projects and programmes, social instruments with policy relevance and sector wide loans. This is with the aim of supporting developing countries to improve on the livelihoods of the people. World Bank has also encouraged social economic development. This is towards supporting the wellbeing of the people (Anthony Hall, 2007). African countries through the African Development Bank have initiated and funded various projects in different sectors like agriculture, irrigation among others for example the Drought Resilience and sustainable Livelihood Programme that was implemented along the horn of Africa to build community resilience to drought and climatic change, improve on livelihoods and promote regional integration. This can make the people to thrive amidst the climatic changes (African Development Bank, 2014).

In order to address poverty, some African countries like Ghana established Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme, Social Cash Transfers (SCTs) scheme in 2008, a component of its national social protection strategy extended stipend and in-kind transfers like education and health insurance to reduce poverty and improve on human development (Naiima,2019).

In East and Southern Africa, many programmes like formation of regional development bodies for instance South African Development Community and East African Community with the aim of increasing participation, strengthening and consolidating social cultural affinities among the people in the member states so as to fight poverty and improve on the welfare. This is through trade(Mwathi and Perold, 2011).

The government of Uganda introduced poverty alleviation programmes like Entandikwa scheme in 1995, Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) in 2013, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship programme, Emyooga programme in 2019 and Operation Wealth Creation (OPC). All these programmes aimed at targeting poor and unemployed youth, women and other groups of people to harness their social economic status. These programmes were introduced mainly to provide income and start-up capital to the youths, to enable them acquire entrepreneurship skills and to improve on their standards of living (Mwesigwa and Mubanganzi, 2019).

The “Emyooga” was launched by H.E the President of Uganda in August 2019 as part of Government continuous strategies to transform 68% Ugandans in subsistence production to commercial production, intended to promote access to financial services by association members. It was alleged that the programme was meant for active Ugandans above 18 years. It is under poverty alleviation programme and it was allocated shillings 260 billion according to the ministry of finance planning and economic development. (Micro Support Finance Centre Limited, 2020).

Honourable Members of parliament to conducted oversight assessment of the “Emyooga” program in their constituencies as the 12th Sitting of the 1s' Meeting of the 15 Session of the 11" Parliament of Uganda held on Tuesday 34 August, 2021(Statement to the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda,2021).

The programme has benefited the people in various ways for instance it has eased savings, provided easy access to funds, among have enabled people and the youths to venture into various businesses, practice the business of marketing ,has enabled people to get advisory services in the SACCOS, has enabled people to get knowledge on how to save ,has enabled the youths to interact with others from different occupations and to acquire business knowledge and skills .However, the programme has faced some challenges like large group members, some members not wanting to back the loans, too much paper work required that discouraged some members, inadequate funds that were received from the government and lack of business management skills(Bwayo, 2021).

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Uganda as a country for years has implemented many poverty alleviation programmes targeting economically but productive citizens for exampleEntandikwa in 1996, Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) in 2013, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) that begin in the financial year 2015/2016 and Emyooga in 2019. All these programmes and Emyooga were introduced by the government to reduce the rate of poverty and improve the livelihood of the people through financial assistance, enhance youth empowerment and employment, improve on the welfare of the people through income generating projects. These have provided funds savings, financial assistance in terms of capital, enabled the youth to acquire financial and saving skills and they have also enabled the youths to generate jobs for themselves (Mwesigwa,2019).

According to Opportunity International Report (2022), current poverty level in Uganda stands at 41% as almost the majority of the population is below 15 years. However, the government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development have come up with livelihood and poverty alleviations programmes for the youths for example Youth Livelihood programme that was meant to offer financial support to the youths, generate employment and help the youths to establish Income Generating Activities (IGAs).

However, according to National Development Plan II (NDP II), Government of Uganda (GOU), (2015/2016-2019/2020), poverty levels across many regions have remained high. Uganda National Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2015) indicates that poverty levels in rural areas remain very high with youths contributing to 89.3% at a national level (Yiga et al., 2021).

In Sironko district mainly Bukii subcounty, Emyooga programme was implemented in 2019 to provide financial support to the youths among others. However, it's reasonable to establish whether benefiting youths are gaining from the programme. Particularly, it's worth establishing whether or not the programme has benefited the youths in terms of asset accumulation, start-up of IGAs and acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. At the moment there is barely any research on this hence making it a key topic for research.

### **1.3 Objective of study**

#### **1.3.1 General objectives**

The objective of the study is to find out the social economic benefit of Emyooga programme to the youths in Bukii sub- County.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the study**

1. To find the contribution of the programme towards accumulation of assets among youth beneficiary
2. To find out how the programme has helped the youth to start up income generating projects.
3. To find out the contribution of the programme to the improvement of beneficiary youths' entrepreneurship skills

### **1.4 Hypothesis of the study**

The hypotheses of the study are;

There is a direct positive contribution of small loans provided by Sacco's and improve house hold income for the youths in BukiiiseSub- County.

There is a direct benefit for youth who save their deposits in Sacco's and this have contributed to capital or loan access.

There is a direct relationship between the skills acquired and the expansion of the business.

### **1.5 Research questions**

The research questions can be as follow;

1. What is the influence of Emyooga programme on the accumulation of assets among the youths of BukiiiseSub County?
2. Does Emyooga programme contribute to establishment of income generating project by the youths?
3. What is the impact of the programme on the entrepreneurial skills among the youths?

### **1.6Significance of the study**

This study is of importance both at national and locallevel. Nationally it's important to the government in evaluating the role of SACCOS in the economic development. Locally the study is of importance for the practitioners in SACCOS and local governments to understand the relevance of EmyoogaSACCOS in improving household income and helping different groups of people and whether they are attaining the anticipated objective. It can also guide the government in implementing similar development programmes.

The study also offered an opportunity for the practitioners to get feedback from youths who were participating and those not participating in SACCOS and this feedback includes suggestions on what can be done better which can be used to create a positive change income level or find other alternatives for improving on the incomes.

At the national level, the study is of importance in assessing the relevance of Emyooga SACCOS in increasing and improving house hold income for the youth. This brings out practically what it takes to establish and manage a successful SACCO and this can be integrated in national policies and programs for youths in other areas in Uganda. Participating in SACCOS can only be successful when the possible challenges and solutions for them are known.

And more information and recommendations that can be generated from the study can be used by recognized NGOs and lower local governments to promote the participation of SACCOS for improved incomes of the communities in rural area.

The study can also provide literature on the role of SACCOS and government financial support programme towards improving the wealth and incomes of individuals in Uganda and other parts of the world

If the study was not done maybe the government may not be able to realize the role of SACCOS in the economic development

### **1.7 Justification of the study**

Emyooga youths SACCOS have increased in the country but however, there was little research on the social economic benefits of the youths so this research was done specifically to find out the social economic benefits of the program to the youths in Bukiise subcounty, Sironko district.

### **1.8 Scope of the study**

The study covered the whole of Bukiise Sub- County that consists of 5 parishes that include Bukirindya, Nalugugu, Bukiise, Busiu and Busate focusing on the youth participating in Emyooga SACCO and effort will be made to locate them wherever they are operating within the Sub- County. The reason for considering Bukiise is that the subcounty has many youths who seem to have benefited from the programme. The research described how the youths have benefited economically from the Emyooga programme, the challenges they have faced and others. The study took place for 3 months between the month of October and December 2022. This period included data collection and writing of the final report that consists of findings and recommendations. The content study will be perceived contributions of Emyooga programme in Bukiise subcounty Sironko District and the reason for choosing this study is that the sub county is composed of many youths.

### **1.9 Definition of Key Terms**

**Emyooga programme:** The word “Emyooga” is derived from a local Ugandan dialect (Runyankole) to mean specialized skill enterprises/ groups

**Youths:** This is a group of people aged 18 -35 years (Emyooga Constitution, 2019)



**Development:** This refers to the improvement in the social, economic and political welfare of individuals.

**Contribution:** This refers to the significant importance of a particular variable to the individual

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

The previous Section presented the background, problem statement, objectives, conceptual frame work, significance and scope of the study. However, in this Section, the main task is to analyse the literature from studies done elsewhere but related to the study at hand

### **2.1 The benefits from utilization of Emyooga funds**

According to studies conducted by Khandkar and Hulme (2000) indicated that poor people have their own private money lenders as the only source of income a custom well developed in almost all Asian and Latin American countries but less so in sub-Saharan Africa where as these studies partly contributed to the understanding of why poor people, youth inclusive are more willing to access credit from private money lenders. They do not give reasons for this phenomenon nor do they provide relevant information based on sub-Saharan Africa where Uganda lies.

In addition, these studies did not provide disaggregated information in terms of female and male youth and did not put much disaggregated information in terms of female and male youth and did not put much emphasis on the benefits that could accrue form access to credit from private money lenders. Therefore, this study is intended to address the gaps and examine the social economic benefits of Emyooga programme among the youths.

The above situation could also be linked to the case of the formal lending institutions which are in most cases unwilling or unable to lend to the youths because of the high transaction costs including vetting, processing of loan application plus the lack of collateral. In the respect, Kalimo (2000) observed that few people benefited from the utilization of credit facilities and that the lending principle of financial institution continued to be denied to the possession of collateral security most of them lack. Though the study was relevant, there is still need to find out whether relaxation on the principle of collateral security through mutual trust by government programme funds had a socio-economic impact on the youths. Besides, Kalimo's study did not put much emphasis on the impact and consequently the benefits that would be achieved by the youths when the requirements of collateral security were to be is relaxed.

Kalimo (2000) and Council for Economic Empowerment of Women in Africa (2003), found that youths used their income to meet the basic needs of their families such as food,

healthcare, education and clothing, while others devoted a greater percentage of their income on non-essential goods. While these studies highlighted the different patterns in which youths utilized their income, it is still unclear whether both female and male had equity in the real economic terms. A credit in form of loans is different from earned income because it is supposed to be paid back with interests. On other side, spending credits on food, healthcare, education and clothing would sink them in a pool of more serious problems since these are not economically productive. It was still unclear where one would get the principal and interest to service a loan after spending it on food. Besides, the factors that compelled youths to spend on non-essential goods were not highlighted. In addition, the non-essential goods were not elaborated and it was not clear whether these youth regarded the expenditure on non-essential goods as beneficial.

Chowdhury (1997) found that the utilization of credit schemes reduces poverty and empowers the poor more especially the youth. However, the scholar such as Ackerly (1997) argued that the use of these credit programme has a limited impact in benefiting the poor youth and at times may have negative results, Brett (1998) found that the use of credit does not always breaks the virtuous circle of poverty and in some instances does not empower the vulnerable or marginalized groups. Credit is not a simple and magic ingredient to reduce poverty and has complex positive, negative and sometimes neutral impacts depending on who reviews it and on asset to person specific factors. As Khondkar and Hulme (2000) noted, not all poor youth who use credit facilities experiences similar and predictable change in their poverty situation. Though these studies clearly indicates that the poor may either benefit or not benefit from the utilization of programme funds, they did not spell out the underlying factors, The set of factors mentioned in these studies remain unclear and this is what this study intended to look at. At the household level, the utilization at funds sometimes affects households so adversely that they not only have to drop out from credit schemes, but also have to sell off whatever little assets they possess. In such cases, credit has a negative effect and drives households into deeper evidence to the arguments of some writes for example Khondkar and Hulme (2000), Rogaly (1996) that the utilization of credit can have negative effects on the poor.

The utilization of the program funds also goes hand in hand with saving for instance, in case where people rarely have opportunities to make cash savings, it is a positive impact of programme funds that their borrowers have to compulsorily make savings within their

groups. However, as Hulme and Mosley (1996) argued, some borrowers cannot easily access their savings more especially in times of financial crisis.

## **2.2 Challenges facing the programme**

Upon various contributions made to the youth through Emyooga program, there are still a lot of constraints faced by the youth. These constraints hinder the development and progress of youth projects. Several studies such as those conducted by Aryeetey (1994) indicated that in adequate inputs hinders the production of goods and services. The youth face a lot of challenges with regard to this factor. The constraints are not only limited to the high costs of the inputs but also availability of the inputs. According to Kotler and Keller (2006), Technology is a major factor that is shaping the economy of today. In today's economy, the use of most current technology and equipment gives a competitive advantage, whereby most of the youth were not aware of the available technology. This lack of access to current technology has left many projects behind in today's competitive economy. Additionally, according to Duanet al., (2002), most youth lack knowledge and the necessary skills require to use the needed technology and that remain a major problem.

According to Abor and Peter (2010), poor management of the business projects is a major problem that hinders success and progress. Some projects are managed by families yet some youth could not have necessary skills, and knowledge on how to run the project successfully. Though some wish to hire experienced managers run their projects, they either lack financial muscle to pay the salary package demanded by the prospective employees or the uncertainty in the projects discourage the employees to take up the jobs for the fear of jobs security. Most youth did not take the advantage of the various expertise or consultancies in the area in order to improve their managerial skills and knowledge.

Association constraints youth do not have strong and cooperate leaders who serve as a voice in their interests. Since some have their individual interest. It is very difficult for them to make any meaningful impact with regard to policies and regulations that might turn their fortunes around. Though, there are few entrepreneur associations in the area, they are yet to develop the policies from protecting their interests to become competitive in the international market (World Bank 1989). In addition, according to Kagoya (2018), the small projects for instance those in Uganda do not take advantage of economies of collaborating and sales among themselves and thus depending heavily on the larger corporation for survival.

Market constraints; According to Abor and Peter (2010), poor youth do not face lack of available international market but also the local market, this discourages them from producing more goods due to low demand, there is always a certain level of uncertainty in the local market due to instability from macro-economic factor apart from not having the technologic muscle to compete with foreign products in the international market

### **2.3 Financial services and Emyooga programme**

Financial service refers to the process involved in acquiring a financial good such as buying a house, a car or a piece of land. In this case, a mortgage loan to acquire a house and an insurance policy to cover a car constitute financial services Bateman (2017). A report by World Bank (2013) identifies six financial services: payments, market provision, investment management, insurance, deposit and lending, and capital rising. While the services are critical to poverty reduction, deposit and lending, and capital rising have inclinations to rural consumers. Access to affordable financial services, which is a characteristic of developed financial systems, is critical to poverty reduction. The use of basic financial services improves household incomes, increases resilience and lives Bateman (2017). Access to financial services is critical to reducing persistent income inequality. However, the mechanism remains a challenge to many governments, especially in Africa, where one out of five households lack formal access to financial services (Beck et al., 2009). Financial services like banking; saving and investment, debt and equity financing protect the public from uncertainty Beck, T. B. (2008). Innovations in financial services focus on adopting mobile banking and internet to improve consumer satisfaction Bateman (2017). However, the adoptions are contextually productive in developed than developing economies.

A study by Daze and Dekens (2016) focused on financial services and climate risk management in Uganda. They found that access to savings and credit supports credit risk management especially by diversifying livelihood and sources of income. While banks cater to wealthier clients, poverty reduction requires lending to individuals and entrepreneurs who lack a credit history or official income records (World Bank, 2014). The majority of the populations live outside urban centres and lack access to infrastructure like banking, transport, electricity and roads. This leaves them to one financial service competitor: the mobile money, yet majority of the rural customers lack proper training and interaction with the service Beck, T. B. (2008).

Alongside infrastructural limitations, customers suffer risks associated to use of financial services. Customers, especially from rural communities' encounter difficulty in judging the appropriateness and quality of financial products Beck, T. B. (2008). There are gaps in the way financial services institutions inspire trust in rural consumers. This seems to justify the role of informal institutions in providing financial services to Uganda's rural population. Informal financial institutions serve approximately 12% of the rural population in Uganda (Kironde, 2015).

According to personal observation on the existing, many researchers have done research on various programmes but many of them done research have not researched on the social economic benefits of among the youths which this research seeks to address.

## **CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter describes research methodology that the researcher used in carrying out the study. It describes the research design and research approaches. The study population and sampling (size and selection) are illustrated. Data collection methods, how data was analysed and the ethical considerations at the end of this chapter.

### **3.1 Research design**

The study researcher employed a cross-sectional design using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Cross sectional design aided the researcher to study the phenomenon of social and economic benefits of Emyooga program to the youth at one point in time. The researcher did not have interest in studying any given cohort of targeted beneficiaries of the Emyooga program at different intervals. The quantitative approach to this study enabled the researcher to generate descriptive statistical data on the phenomenon under study while the qualitative approach enabled the researcher in obtaining deeper insights into the social and economic benefits of Emyooga program to the youth. The two approaches were used in a complimentary manner in a way that qualitative data helped to offer explanation to abstract quantitative data.

### **3.2 Study area**

The study was conducted in Sironko district which is located in the Eastern region of Uganda in Sironko District, Bukiise Sub County. The district is bordered by Bulambuli district to the North, Kapchorwa and Kween districts to the North-East, Kenya to the East, Bududa district to the south-east, Mbale district to the south-west, and Bukedea district to the west. Sironko is approximately 22kilometers (14miles) by road North-East Mbale, the largest city in the Bugisu sub region.

One of the reasons for selecting this area is due to the impact of the programme (Emyooga) has had on the youths as many have been able to engage in different business ventures while others have experience tremendous increase in their household incomes and acquisition of various asserts. Therefore, it was important to use the Sub County in the district as a case study to understand the exact benefits of the programme on the youths.

### **3.3 Study population**

The study population included youths who are 18 up to 35 years both males and females as per the Emyooga Constitution. Specific focus was on those who have benefited from the Emyooga program. The belief was that the group of individuals (youths) are the main target of the programme with the objective of poverty alleviation and the fight against unemployment among such group. The main livelihood of the study participants is bodaboda transport, petty trading, goat keepers, saloon operators, mini shops among others.

### **3.4 Sample size and Techniques for selection**

#### **3.4.1 Sample Size**

The sample size was determined using a standardize procedure for calculating the sample size as follows:

Using Kish Leislle (1965) formula;

$$n = \frac{Z^2 P (1-P)}{E^2}$$

Where n is the estimated minimum sample size required

P is the proportion of a characteristic in a sample (49.3%)

Z is a constant 1.96 (for a confidence interval of 95%)

E is the margin of error at 5%

$$n = 1.96^2 \times 0.493 (1 - 0.493)$$

$$0.05^2$$

$$n (\text{sample size}) = 60$$

While the sample size was 60, due to resource and time constraints, the researcher was unable to study all but considered only 40. The sample was unevenly distributed between male and female youths since the female were anticipated to have engaged in acquiring funds for different business start-up. Thus, a total of 24 female youths compared to 16 male youths studied.

#### **3.4.2 Sampling Techniques of respondents**

In the selection of the study area, multi-stage sampling was done. The sub-county was divided into three parishes that is Bukirindya, Busate, and Bukiise. Out of these, one parish (Bukiise) was randomly selected. This parish has three (3) villages which include Bukumwaga, Namakago, and Natanyo village. Out of these, two villages Bukumwaga and Natanyo were randomly selected. A list of male and female youth's beneficiaries of the



Emyooga program (residents of the two respective villages) was obtained from the office of the parish chief. Random sampling technique was employed in selecting 40 respondents; 24 females and 16 males respectively.

### **3.4.3 Selection of Secondary Participants**

For the secondary study participants, purposive sampling was done. These were selected basing on their perceived expert opinion on the subject being studied.

### **3.5 Data collection methods**

Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected to address the study objectives.

Quantitative data was collected from 40 respondents using a structured questionnaire in face-to-face interviews. See Appendix 1 for the structured questionnaire.

On the other hand, qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews using interview guides. Two (2) FGDs were conducted with male youth (18-35), female youth (18-35). Each FGD consisted of 8 participants. FGD aided in obtaining in-depth participant opinions on the role of social economic benefits of Emyooga to the youths.

Other than FGDs, key informants' interviews were conducted with the subcounty leaders, and the sub county youth leader mainly to provide expert opinion on the subject matter (social economic benefits of Emyooga to the youths)

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Processing**

The quantitative data that was collected and edited while still in the field to ensure completeness of the questionnaires. Data was then entered into the computer using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), guided by a data entry screen design. Data was then exported to SPSS/STATA for analysis. Frequencies were derived and these formed the basis for generating graphs and charts using MS EXCEL. Both univariate and bivariate analysis was done where necessary. Overall, statistical data was presented in form of tables for easy understanding.

Qualitative data was analyzed following a set of procedure. First, were audio recordings followed by transcription and notes were typed in MS Word. The data was then coded into themes based on the research objectives. Interpretation of the themes that emerged was done. Some of these themes helped to explain the statistical data that was analyzed.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

Research just like any other field is grounded and guided by a set of code of ethics. According to Collins Dictionary (1979:502) as cited by Ranjit Kumar, ethical means in accordance with principles of conduct that are considered correct, especially those of a given profession or group.

For the purposes of this study the researcher considered the following ethical considerations

Informed consent was besought from the social work department so as to get approval to conduct the study.

Respondent's information was kept confidential. This was done by keeping responses and other issues that arose from the study anonymous.

The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents so as to enhance their confidence and prevent withholding necessary information critical to the findings of the study.

For the purpose of confidentiality and anonymity the study participants were given pseudonyms so as to avoid revealing their identities.

### **3.8 Challenges faced**

High expectations from the participants for instance they thought that the researcher had come with money to give them. This was solved by explaining to them the benefit of carrying out the study.

Resistance from some youths who had misused the money and they were not willing to provide me with the information and this was solved by engaging their youth leaders and other group members.

Bad weather where by the rain would interfere with the recording in afternoon hours and this was solved by starting the program of data collection in early morning hours.

Language barrier where by some respondents found it difficult to interpret some questions and this was solved by translating to them or sometimes explaining the question to them in local languages.

## CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study based on three study objectives including finding out the contribution of the Emyooga programme to assets accumulation among youth beneficiaries, how the programme has helped the youth to start up income generating projects; and finally, the contribution of the programme to the improvement of beneficiary youth's entrepreneurship skills. It also highlights the socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants.

### 4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

A total of 40 Emyooga youth beneficiaries from Bukiise sub-county, Sironko district were interviewed. Their socio-demographic characteristics that included; sex, age, highest level of education, current marital status, main occupation and the kind of work which respondents do to earn them money are presented in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents**

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	16	40.0
	Female	24	60.0
Age in complete years	18-21	2	5.0
	22-24	15	37.5
	25-28	13	32.5
	29-32	7	17.5
	33-36	3	7.5
Whether the respondent has ever attended school	Yes	30	75.0
	No	4	10.0
	Non-response	6	15.0
Highest level of education	Primary incomplete	2	6.7
	Primary completed	3	10.0
	Secondary incomplete	8	26.7
	Secondary completed	7	23.3
	Vocational	3	10.0
	Post-secondary/tertiary	7	23.3
Current marital status	Single never married	15	37.5
	Married/cohabiting	15	37.5
	Has regular sexual partner	1	2.5
	Divorced/separated	2	5.0
	No response	7	17.5
Main occupation	Peasant	9	22.5
	Student	6	15.0
	Self-employed	15	37.5
	Housekeeping	2	5.0

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
	Employed formally by someone	2	5.0
	Non-response	6	15.0
Whether the respondents were involved in any kind of work that earns you money	Yes	32	94.1
	No	2	5.9
Work done by the respondent	Formal job working for someone	10	31.3
	Informal job working for someone	7	21.9
	Self-employed formal job	4	12.5
	Personal (own business)	14	43.8
	Crop growing (own farm)	3	9.4
	Animal rearing (own farm)	1	3.1

*Source: Primary Data, 2022*

As seen in Table 4.1 above, the majority (60.0%) of study participants were females while 40.0% were males. With regard to age, the highest proportion of the respondents (37.5%) were aged 22-24 years, 32.5% were aged 25-28 years, 17.5% were aged 29-32 years, 7.5% were aged 33-36 years and the rest were aged 18-21 years. Similarly, majority of the respondents (75.0%) had ever attended school while 10.0% did not attend any formal education and 15.0% did not respond to this question. Of the respondents that had ever attended formal education, the highest proportion (26.7%) did not complete secondary education, 23.3% had completed secondary and post-secondary/tertiary education respectively, 10.0% had completed primary education and had vocational education respectively and the rest (6.7%) had not completed primary education. This also indicates that most of the program beneficiaries are at least literates and they could be able to understand the program and reasons as why it was introduced.

Furthermore, 37.5% of the respondents were single/never married and were married/cohabiting respectively, 5.0% had divorced/separated, 2.9% had regular sexual partners and others did not respond (17.5%) respectively as shown in Table 4.1 above. From this result, the highest proportion of the beneficiaries was single and married respondents. With regard to the main occupation of the respondents, the highest proportion were self-employed (37.5%), 22.5% were peasants, 15.0% were students, 5.0% were either doing housekeeping of employed formally by someone respectively and 15.0% did not respond. This means that most of youths who were self-employed were able to join the program so that they could maybe obtain some funds and develop their personal business.

Likewise, majority of the respondents (94.1%) were involved in some kind of work that earns them money while 5.9% were not involved in any kind of income earning work. Of the 32 respondents that were involved in some kind of work that earns them money, 43.8% were doing personal (own business), 31.3% were doing formal job working for someone, 21.9% were doing informal jobs working for someone, 12.5% were doing self-employed formal jobs, 9.4% were doing crop growing (own farm) and 3.1% were doing animal rearing (own farm). Therefore, the program might have attracted the majority of the youths who were economically active.

#### **4.2 Contribution of the Emyooga programme to assets accumulation among youth beneficiary**

The first objective of the study was to find out the contribution of Emyooga programme to assets accumulation among youth beneficiaries. Participants were asked whether or not they had acquired any assets as a result of their participation in the Emyooga programme, the assets acquired and the factors that have enabled them to acquire these assets. The findings are presented in Table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2: Contribution of the Emyooga programme to accumulate assets among youth beneficiary**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Whether the respondent possess any assets resulting from involvement in Emyooga	Yes	35	87.5
	No	5	12.5
Assets accumulated as a result of involvement in Emyooga programme	Goats	10	28.6
	Mattress	14	40.0
	Iron sheets	8	22.9
	Plot of land	5	14.3
	Household utensils	10	28.6
	Boda boda	7	20.0
	Radio	9	25.7
Factors that have enabled the respondent to acquire assets	Chairs	10	28.6
	Consistency	10	28.6
	Perseverance	7	20.0
	Team efforts	16	45.7
	Collaboration	8	22.9
	Skills acquired	9	25.7

*Source: Primary Data, 2022*

Results in Table 4.2 indicate that of the 39 respondents who answered whether they possessed any assets resulting from their involvement Emyooga programme, majority of

them (87.5%) had accumulated some assets as a result of the program money while only 12.5% of the respondents did not. This was attributed to different factors like inconsistency in participating in the income generating projects and lack of team work with group members.

#### **4.2.1 Assets accumulated**

The assets accumulated as a result of their involvement in Emyooga programme included goats, mattresses, iron sheets, plot of land, household utensils, boda-boda, radios and chairs. Of the 35 respondents that acquired assets as a result of their involvement in Emyooga programme, 40.0% acquired mattresses, 28.6% acquired goats, household utensils and chairs respectively, 25.7% acquired radios, 22.9% had acquired iron sheets, 20.0% acquired bodabodas, and 14.3% respondents rest had acquired plots of land. A respondent noted that;

*I used part of Emyooga money to buy cooking utensils for preparing and serving the food to customers, chairs where my customers sit, tables and also a solar that I use for lighting and charging phones for some customers (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted that;

*Our youths who are benefiting from the program have at least acquired some assets for instance some are owning houses for business, they have motorcycles for boda boda, they have bought modern machines that they use in their businesses like some of them have fridges, juice making machines, they have over 300 chairs and there are those that have bought small plots of land and I am not so certain about those ones who joined the program recently because we have not yet started following up (Key informant interview with the parish chief).*

Another respondent noted that;

*I used the money to buy a weighing scale for weighing products like flour, sugar etc for customers, phone for communication and a table where most of the things in the shop are put or displayed (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

#### **4.2.2 Facilitating factors**

With regard to the factors that enabled the 35 respondents to acquire the assets, 45.7% of them noted that team efforts enabled them to acquire assets, 28.6% of them attributed assets acquisition to consistency, 25.7% of them attributed assets acquisition to skills acquisition while 22.9% of them attributed assets acquisition to collaboration and 20.0% of them attributed assets acquisition to perseverance. A respondent noted that;

*I will start with the factors that enabled them to accumulate assets. They include their team work because most of these youths are given money as a group and they work as a team, hard work since most of them want to finish paying back the loans*

*such that they can use the money for their personal needs. Also, the skills that they were given have enabled them to be creative and do more. The factors that have hindered them from accumulating assets include price fluctuations and inflation where by these youths have made some losses as I was notified by some of them. Another issue is that some of these youth do not want to save they engage in gambling activities like betting, playing cards for money instead of saving. This has hindered some from accumulating assets at their homes (Key informant interview with the parish chief).*

Another respondent noted that;

*The factors that enabled the youth to accumulate assets include team work, and commitment. This has made them to work hard and cooperate hence accumulating the assets that they have. However, these youths have been hindered by some factors like increasing costs of operation and limited capital because the groups were many and those who joined later have were given little money. Another problem is lack of cooperation where by some group members have never cooperated like everyone is his or her own (Key informant interview with the Community Development Officer).*

Another respondent noted that;

*Team work, where by the members are of our group we work together, we support each other and encourage one another to work since we were provided with capital to start up (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted that;

*My desire to acquire the land was that I am able to cultivate throughout the year both in dry season and in wet season and this motivated me to do a lot so that I am able to at least acquire some assets (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Likewise, another respondent noted that;

*My hard work where by most times I work for extra hours like from 6:00am up to 10:00pm to ensure that at least I can be able to get some money and save and support from group members whereby they are always my first customers (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

#### **4.3 Contribution of the Emyooga programme to start up income generating projects**

The second objective of the study was to examine how the programme had helped the youth to start up income generating projects. Participants were asked whether or not they had access to Emyooga money, their utilization of the programme money, and the businesses that were established using the programme money. The findings are presented in Table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3: Programme contribution to start-up of income generating projects**

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
Whether the respondent accessed Emyooga money	Yes	34	87.2
	No	6	12.8
Utilization of programme money	Start a business	17	50.0
	Personal issues	16	47.1
	Support family	3	8.8
	Construct a house	3	8.8
	Others specify	3	8.8
Businesses started because of the programme	Farming (crops)	13	65.0
	Piggery	13	65.0
	Grocery store	5	25.0
	Bodaboda business	4	20.0
	Others specify	3	15.0

*Source: Primary Data, 2022*

Results in Table 4.3 show that of the respondents who responded to the question of whether they had accessed Emyooga money or not, majority (87.2%) said yes while the 12.8% of the respondents said they had not. The latter attributed their non-access to the money due to failure to contribute towards servicing the debt they acquired.

#### **4.3.1 Utilisation of programme money**

The programme money accessed was utilized to start-up businesses, was used for personal issues, supported families and was used for constructing houses. Of the 34 respondents that accessed the Emyooga money, 50.0% started up businesses, 47.1% utilized Emyooga money for personal issues, 8.8% utilized the money to support their families, construct houses and others used the money to rear animals respectively. A respondent noted;

*I used the money to buy family needs and personal needs like clothes, food and other things that you know (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted that;

*I used the money to pay school fees for my brother and renting a house where I sleep (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

#### **4.3.2 Businesses started**

Of the 20 respondents that started up businesses (started a business and others especially rearing of animals), 65.0% started up crop farming and piggery respectively, 25.0% of them started up grocery stores, 20.0% of them started up boda boda business and 15% started up goat keeping. A respondent noted;



*I used the money to start up bodaboda operation and opening up a motor spare parts shop which I take to be my motor garage (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted that;

*I started saloon operation that involves cutting and painting hair so that I could be able to save some money for myself and pay the loan too (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted that;

*The youths have various business they are carrying out but mainly most of them engage in boda boda business, restaurant business, poultry business, piggery projects, others are operating saloons, growing and selling vegetables, operating shops and bars, mobile money among other small businesses (Key informant interview with the Chairman Local Council III).*

#### **4.4 Contribution of the Emyooga programme to the improvement of youth's entrepreneurship skills**

The third objective of the study was to examine the contribution of the programme to the improvement of beneficiary youth's entrepreneurship skills. Participants were asked whether or not they possessed any entrepreneurial skills, the skills acquired, whether the skills acquired had helped them to improve their businesses and how the skills acquired helped in the improvement of the business. The findings are presented in Table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.4: Contribution of the programme to the improvement of youth's entrepreneurship skills**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Whether the respondent possessed any entrepreneurial skills	Yes	33	94.3
	No	2	5.7
Some of the entrepreneurial skills acquired	Financial management skill	8	24.2
	Leadership skills	7	21.2
	Management skills	13	39.4
	Business skills	11	33.3
Whether skills acquired helped the respondent improve their business	Yes	33	97.1
	No	1	2.9
How the skills acquired helped to improve respondent's business?	Boost my business knowledge	15	45.5
	Stabilize my business	14	42.4
	Encourage me to take risk	14	42.4
	Boost my confidence to engage in business	16	48.5

Results in Table 4.4, of the 35 respondents who answered whether they possessed they possessed any entrepreneurial skills or not, majority of them (94.3%) possessed entrepreneurial skills while only 5.7% did not possess any entrepreneurial skills. Some of the skills acquired included, financial management skills, leadership skills, management skills and business skills. It was established that of the 33 respondents that possessed entrepreneurial skills as a result of the Emyooga programme, 39.4% of them acquired management skills, 33.3% acquired business skills, 24.2% acquired financial management skills and only 21.2% respondents acquired leadership skills. The high rate of skill possession and acquisition can be attributed to factors like education where the majority are literates, team and team efforts as indicated in table 4.1 and 4.2. respectively. A respondent noted;

*Through my participation in Emyooga, I have acquired customer care, communication and negotiation skills (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted;

*I have acquired negotiation skills that I use when it comes to asking my customers for money to up, savings, team work, and customer care and communication skills (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted;

*The youths were given some skills for instance business management skills, communication skills, record keeping skills, organization skills, marketing skills, though with their experience they have now, I think they have been able to add and not like begging (Key informant interview with the parish chief).*

With regard to whether the skills acquired helped respondents to improve their businesses, it was established that majority of the respondents (94.3%) were in agreement that the skills acquired helped respondents to improve their businesses while 5.7% were in disagreement. Of the 33 respondents that acquired skills to improve their businesses, 48.5% of them acquired skills to boost their confidence to engage in business, 45.5% of them acquired skills to boost their business knowledge while 42.4% of them acquired skills to stabilize their businesses and encourage them to take risk respectively. A respondent noted,

*The skills have helped me to maintain good relationships with customers and it has enabled me win more customers from my competitors (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted;

*The skills have helped me to maintain a good working relationship with my group members and this has enabled us to work well and make some profits (Focus Group Discussion with Youth Beneficiaries).*

Another respondent noted;

*Yes, the skills have helped these youths to run and manage their business, they have helped to engage in a number of profit-making business-like others operate boda-boda business and sell shops, grow vegetables, recently I was told that they grow mushrooms for sell something that has helped them to service their loans regularly(Key informant interview with the parish chief).*

Another respondent noted;

*Emyooga has a program has provided the youths with capital and business skills to support them start up small scale business and manage them in a way that they are able to pay back the government loan (Key informant interview with the Chairman Youth).*

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

The study sought to assess the socio-economic benefits of Emyooga programme to the youths in Bukiiise sub-county, Sironko district. In particular, it sought to assess the contribution of the Emyooga programme to assets accumulation among youth beneficiaries, how the programme has helped the youth to start up income generating projects; and the contribution of the programme to the improvement of beneficiary youth's entrepreneurship skills. Following data analysis in chapter four, this chapter presents the discussion of the main findings of the study, draws conclusions and makes recommendations. The chapter also provides areas for further research.

### **5.1 Discussion**

In this section, the discussions of the main findings based on the three research questions that guided the study are presented.

The first objective of the study was to find out the contribution of Emyooga programme to assets accumulation among youth beneficiaries. It was established that majority of the respondents (87.5%) had accumulated some assets as a result while only 12.5% of the respondents did not accumulate any assets as a results of their involvement in Emyooga programme. The assets accumulated as a result of their involvement in Emyooga programme included goats (poultry), mattress, iron sheets, plot of land, household utensils, bodaboda, radio and chairs. Various factors enabled the beneficiaries to acquire assets and these factors included; team efforts, consistency, skills acquisition, collaboration and perseverance. This clearly justifies that Emyooga programme resulted into contribution to accumulation of assets among youth beneficiaries. Whereas the above assets were accumulated, some beneficiaries in some groups got little money that couldn't purchase much or big assets. These findings were in line with those of Khondkar and Hulme (2000) who noted, not all poor youth who use money facilities experience similar and predictable change in their poverty situation.

The second objective of the study was to examine how the programme had helped the youth to start up income generating projects. It was established that majority of the respondents (87.2%) had accessed Emyooga money while only 12.8% of the respondents never accessed the money. The programme money accessed was utilized to start-up businesses, was used for personal issues, supported families and was used for constructing houses. Of the respondents

that started up businesses, income generating projects started up were crop farming, piggery, grocery stores, bodaboda business and goat keeping. These findings are in agreement with the findings of Mwesigwa (2019) who noted that Emyooga was introduced by the government to reduce the rate of poverty and improve the livelihood of the people through financial assistance, enhance youth empowerment and employment, improve on the welfare of the people through income generating projects. In addition, the findings of this concur with the findings of Kalimo (2000) and Council for Economic Empowerment of Women in Africa (2003) who found that youths used their income to meet the basic needs of their families such as food, healthcare, education and clothing, while others devoted a greater percentage of their income on non-essential goods.

The third objective of the study was to examine the contribution of the programme to the improvement of beneficiary youth's entrepreneurship skills. It was established that majority of the respondents (94.3%) possessed entrepreneurial skills while only 5.7% did not possess any entrepreneurial skills. Some of the skills acquired included, financial management skills, leadership skills, management skills and business skills. It was further established the skills acquired helped 94.3% of the respondents to improve their businesses. These skills helped to boost the respondent's confidence to engage in business, boosted their business knowledge, stabilized their businesses and encouraged them to take risk respectively.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

It was established that as a result of Emyooga programme, majority of the respondents had accumulated some assets as a result like goats (poultry), mattress, iron sheets, plot of land, household utensils, bodaboda, radio and chairs. Likewise, it was established that majority of the respondents had accessed Emyooga money and this money was used to start up income generating projects like crop farming, piggery, grocery stores, bodaboda business and goat keeping. Similarly, a number of youth learnt entrepreneurial skills from Emyooga programme that include; financial management skills, leadership skills, management skills and business skills. These skills helped to boost the respondent's confidence to engage in business, boosted their business knowledge, stabilized their businesses and encouraged them to take risk respectively.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

It was established that less than half of the respondents started up income generating projects yet the money has to be repaid back, there is need for thorough sensitization of the youth on

the income generating projects to start up since a loan has to be repaid back. Furthermore, the criteria for giving out the money should be revised such that money is given to vibrant youths that have proved that they will pay back the loan.

Furthermore, it was expected to find all the youth to have learnt financial management skills, leadership skills, management skills and business skills yet it was not the case. Therefore, for the Emyooga funds to help the youth, there is need to continuously train the youth in entrepreneurial skills so that they can manage the funds well.

#### **5.4 Suggestion for further research**

There is need for further study to examine the extent to which the assets acquired and income generating activities have enabled respondents to pay back their loans.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix: Structured questionnaires

(To be administered to primary respondents)

Social economic benefits of Emyooga program to the youths in Bukiise sub-county Sironko district

#### Introduction

Good morning/Afternoon madam /sir. My name is Mafabi Dickson. I am a third-year student from Makerere University pursuing a Bachelors' Degree in Social Work and Social Administration. As part of my academic program, I am conducting a research study on the social economic benefit of Emyooga programme to the youths in Bukiise sub county Sironko district. You have been selected at random (by chance) to participate in this study and not because there is anything known about you or your family. The purpose of the study is to investigate the Social economic benefits of Emyooga programme to the youths in this area. This study is purely for my academic purposes, although other benefits may come from it. The information generated may also act as a useful guide in formulation of strategies and policies to mitigate probable difficulties arising from the implementation of the programme. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not feel comfortable with. You can stop the interview at any time. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you will not be affected in any way if you decide not to participate. If you agree to participate in the interview, it will take less than half an hour. Thank you

Day/ month/ year

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

#### Section one: Socio demographic characteristics of the respondents

No	Question	Response	Code	Skip
1.01	Circle sex of respondent	Male	1	
		Female	2	
1.02	How old are you?	18-21	1	
		22-24	2	

No	Question	Response	Code	Skip
		26-28	3	
		30-32	4	
		34-36	5	
		Above 36	6	
1.03	Have you ever attended school?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
1.04	What is the highest level of school that you attended?	Primary incomplete	1	
		Primary completed	2	
		Secondary incomplete	3	
		Secondary completed	4	
		Vocational	5	
		Post-secondary /tertiary	6	
1.05	What is your current marital-status	Single never married	1	
		Married/Cohabiting	2	
		Has regular sexual partner	3	
		Widowed	4	
		Divorced/separated	5	
		No response	6	
1.06	What is your main occupation?	Peasant	1	
		Student	2	
		Self-employed	3	
		Housekeeping	4	
		Employed formally by someone	5	
		No response	6	
1.07	Are you involved in any kind of work that earns you money?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
1.08	What kind of work do you do?  Multiple responses possible	Formal job working for someone		
		Informal job working for someone		

No	Question	Response	Code	Skip
		Self-employed formal job Personal (own business) Crop growing (own farm) Animal rearing (own farm)		

### Section two: contribution of the program to accumulate assets among youth beneficiary

No	Question	Response	Code	Skip
2.07	Do you possess any assets resulting from your involvement in Emyooga?	Yes No	1 2	
2.08	If yes! What are some of the assets you have acquired? <b>Multiple response possible</b>	Goats Mattress Iron sheets Plot of land Household utensils Bodaboda Radio Chairs	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
2.09	Which asset does the programme helped you accumulate?	None Cows Farm land Phone Cooking utensils	1 2 3 4 5	
2.10	What factors have enabled you to acquire these assets?	Consistency Perseverance Team efforts Collaboration Skills acquired	1 2 3 4 5	

### Section three: Programme contribution to start-up of income generating projects

3.11	Do you have access to Emyooga money?	Yes No	1 2	
3.12	If yes! How do you utilize the programme money	Start a business Personal issues Support family Construct a house Others specify	1 2 3 4 5	
3.13	What business have you started because of the programme?	Farming (crops) Piggery Grocery store Bodaboda business Others specify	1 2 3 4 5	
3.14				

### Section four: contribution of the programme to the improvement of youth's entrepreneurship skills

4.15	Do you possess any entrepreneurial skills?	Yes No	1 2	
4.16	What are some of the skill you have acquired?	Financial management skill Leadership skills Management skills Business skills Others specify .....	1 2 3 4 5	
4.17	Has these skills you have acquired helped you improve your business?	Yes No	1 2	
4.18	How have the skills helped to improve your business? <b>Multiple response possible</b>	Boost my business knowledge Stabilize my business Encourage me to take risk Boost my confidence to engage in business Others specify.....	1 2 3 4 5	

**Thank you for your time**

## **Appendix ii: Focus group discussion guide**

**(To be administered to Emyooga youth beneficiaries)**

Social economic benefits of Emyooga programme to the youths in Bukiise sub-county  
Sironko district

### **Introduction**

Good morning/Afternoon madam/sir. My name is Mafabi Dickson. I am a third-year student from Makerere University pursuing a Bachelors' Degree in Social Work and Social Administration. As part of my academic program, I am conducting a research study on the social economic benefit of Emyooga programme to the youths in Bukiise sub county Sironko district. You have been selected at random (by chance) to participate in this study and not because there is anything known about you or your family. The purpose of the study is to investigate the Social economic benefits of Emyooga programme to the youths in this area. This study is purely for my academic purposes, although other benefits may come from it. The information generated may also act as a useful guide in formulation of strategies and policies to mitigate probable difficulties arising from the implementation of the programme. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not feel comfortable with. You can stop the interview at any time. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you will not be affected in any way if you decide not to participate. If you agree to participate in the interview, it will take less than half an hour. Thank you

Day/ month/ year

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

### **Consent Process.**

As a group, we are going to go over the informed consent form before we start our focus group to be sure that you understand why we are having this focus group discussion and to be sure that you voluntarily want to participate.

- I hope to learn from you the issues related to the social economic benefits of Emyooga program to the youths. Similarly, most of us here have one way or the other heard or even become members of the program. I hope to learn more about the benefits of the program

- In this discussion, we are not trying to get everyone to agree or achieve consensus, rather, we are gathering information. It is okay if you have different opinions and ideas than the person in the group.

### **Focus group ground rules**

- The focus group discussion will last for about one and half hours. (60-90 minutes)
- Feel at home.
- Refreshments are available.

### **Focus group question**

#### **Contribution of the programme to assets accumulation among beneficiary youth**

1. How has your participation in the Emyooga programme contributed to your accumulation of assets?
2. What assets have you been able to acquire?
3. What factors have enabled you to or hindered you from accumulating assets?
4. Overall, how do you compare your situation before joining the emyooga programme with your current situation as far as personal/household assets are concerned?

#### **Programme contribution to start-up of income generating projects**

5. How has your participation in Emyooga helped you with business start-up?
6. What kind of business have you been able to start-up as a result of the Emyooga programme?
7. Other than business what else do use the program money for?

#### **Program contribution to the improvement of beneficiary youths' entrepreneurship skills**

8. What are some of the skills you have acquired that is attributed your participation in Emyooga?
9. How has the skills you listed helped you achieve your business goals?

**Thank you for your time**



### **Appendix iii: Key informant interview**

**(To be administered to LC1, CDO, Emyooga group leaders)**

Social economic benefits of Emyooga programme to the youths in Bukiise sub-county  
Sironko district

#### **Introduction**

Good morning/Afternoon madam/sir. My name is Mafabi Dickson. I am a third-year student from Makerere University pursuing a Bachelors' Degree in Social Work and Social Administration. As part of my academic program, I am conducting a research study on the social economic benefit of Emyooga programme to the youths in Bukiise sub county Sironko district. You have been selected purposefully to participate in this study because you have demonstrated that you have better understanding on the Emyooga programme in this area. The purpose of the study is to investigate the Social economic benefits of Emyooga programme to the youths in this area. This study is purely for my academic purposes, although other benefits may come from it. The information generated may also act as a useful guide in formulation of strategies and policies to mitigate probable difficulties arising from the implementation of the programme. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not feel comfortable with. You can stop the interview at any time. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you will not be affected in any way if you decide not to participate. If you agree to participate in the interview, it will take less than half an hour. Thank you

Day/ month/ year

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

#### **Questions**

##### **Contribution of the programme to assets accumulation among beneficiary youth**

1. Comment on how the youth participation in the Emyooga programme contributed to your accumulation of assets?
2. What are some of the assets acquired by the youths who participate in the Emyooga programme?
3. Comment on the factors that have enabled or hindered the youths from accumulating assets?

4. Overall, how do you compare the situation of the youths before joining the emyooga programme with the current situation as far as personal/household assets are concerned?

**Programme contribution to start-up of income generating projects**

5. Comment on how the youth participation in Emyooga helped them with business start-up?
6. Comment on the kind of business the youths are engaged in as a result of the Emyooga programme?

**Programme contribution to the improvement of beneficiary youths' entrepreneurship skills**

7. Comment on some of the skill acquired by the youths that is attributed their participation in Emyooga?
8. How has the skills you listed helped you achieve your business goals?

**Thank you for your time**