



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (YLP)

SUMMARY UPDATE OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



JANUARY, 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) is a Government of Uganda Programme, targeting the unemployed and poor youth in the country. The Programme was launched in the FY 2013/14 with the main objective of empowering the youth to harness their social economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels.

1.1 The Business Model of YLP

YLP provides interest free revolving funds to unemployed and poor youth (aged 18-30 years) including but not limited to; school drop-outs, youth living in slums, youth with no formal education, single parents, youth with disabilities, and those living with HIV/AIDS among others.

These must be formed into youth interest groups of a minimum of five (5) members, of which at least 30% shall be female. The youth interest groups are provided revolving funds of up to Ushs12.5Million depending on the nature of the enterprise, to establish Income Generating Activities of their choice.

The funds are disbursed directly to the beneficiary groups that successfully go through the beneficiary selection criteria at Sub-county/Division and District/City/Municipal Authority levels.

1.2 Terms and conditions of the Revolving Fund

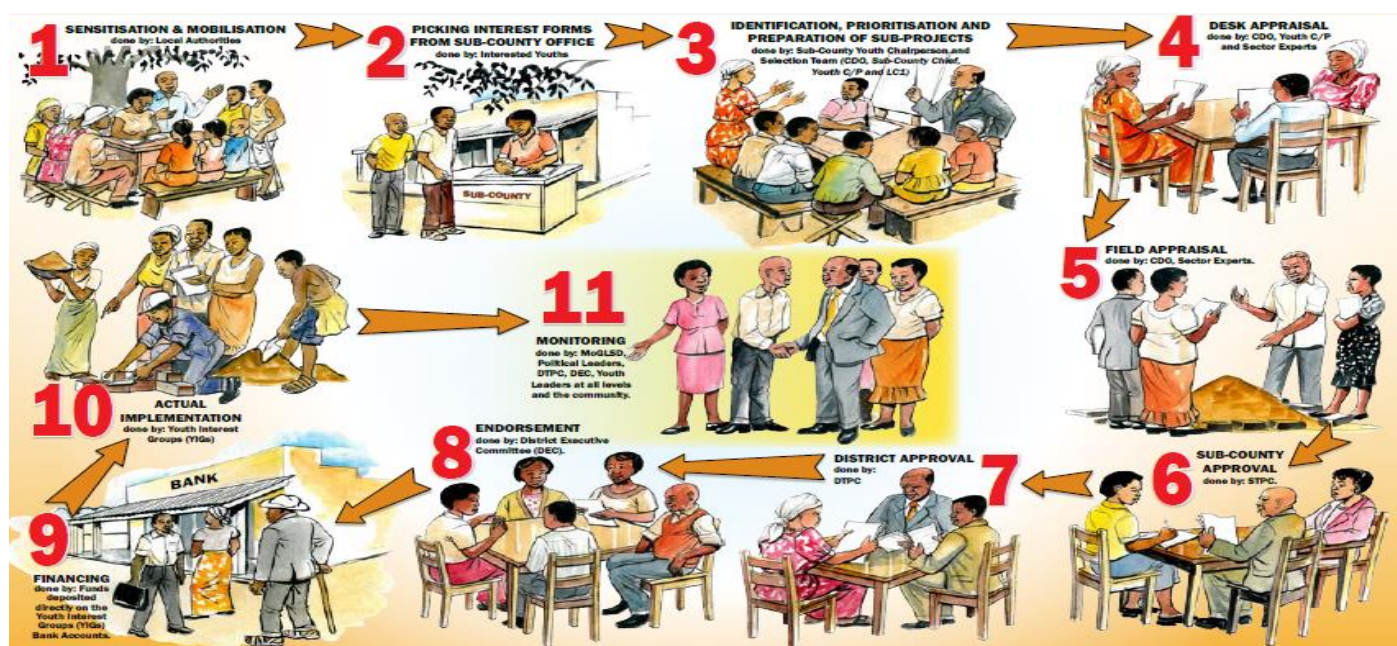
The key terms and conditions of the revolving fund include the following:

- i) Provided to YIGs of a minimum of 5 persons with at least 30% of the members being female.
- ii) The youth can access up to Ushs12.5Million.
- iii) Does not require presentation of any form of collateral (Physical assets or other securities such as land titles) but rather the youth co-guarantee each other.
- iv) Interest free for all repayments made within the first 12 months [and only 5% per annum service fee is charged for repayments exceeding 1 year].
- v) Groups have up to 3 years to complete repayment of funds.
- vi) Provides flexibility in scheduling of repayments and amounts to be repaid and durations depend on the nature of the enterprises project maturity period.
- vii) Has in-built mechanism for rescheduling and or re-financing for groups that face natural calamities

1.3 Implementation Modalities

The implementation of YLP is mainstreamed into Government structures at National and Local Government levels. At the national level, the Programme is implemented under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development while at the Local Government level, the Programme is implemented through the existing structures at the Districts, Cities and Municipal Councils under the Community Development Department. These are responsible for mobilization and sensitization, beneficiary selection, project preparation, appraisal and approval, monitoring and support supervision as well as recovery of funds.

Figure 1: YLP Fund access criteria

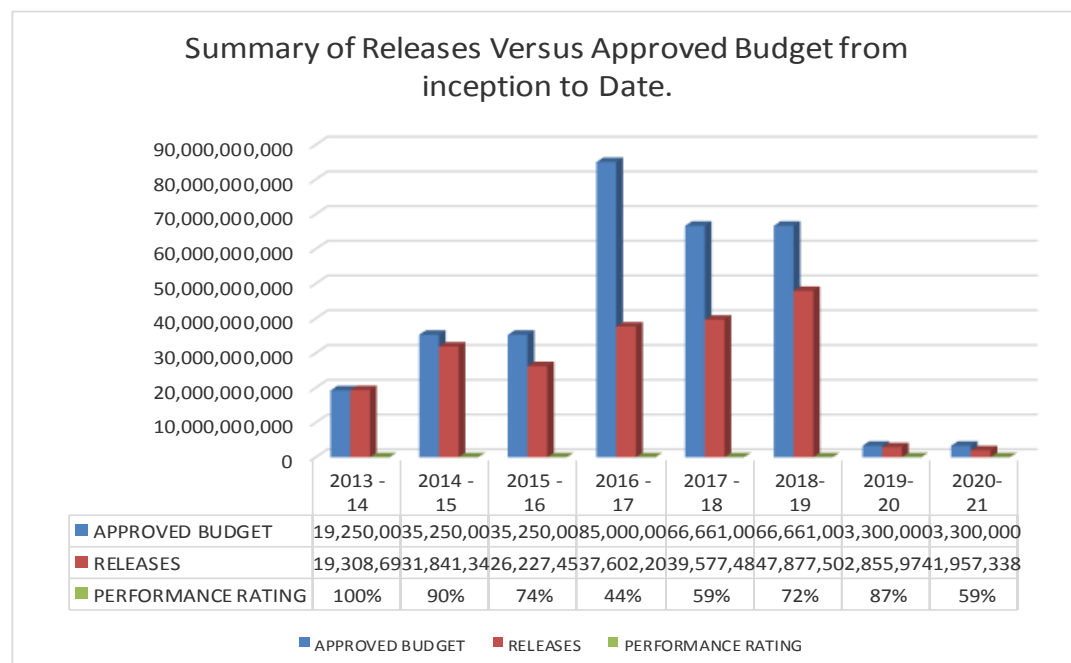


2. PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Financial Performance

The Youth Livelihood Programme has cumulatively received Ushs207.248Billion out of an approved budget of Ushs314.672Billion (66%) as indicated below;

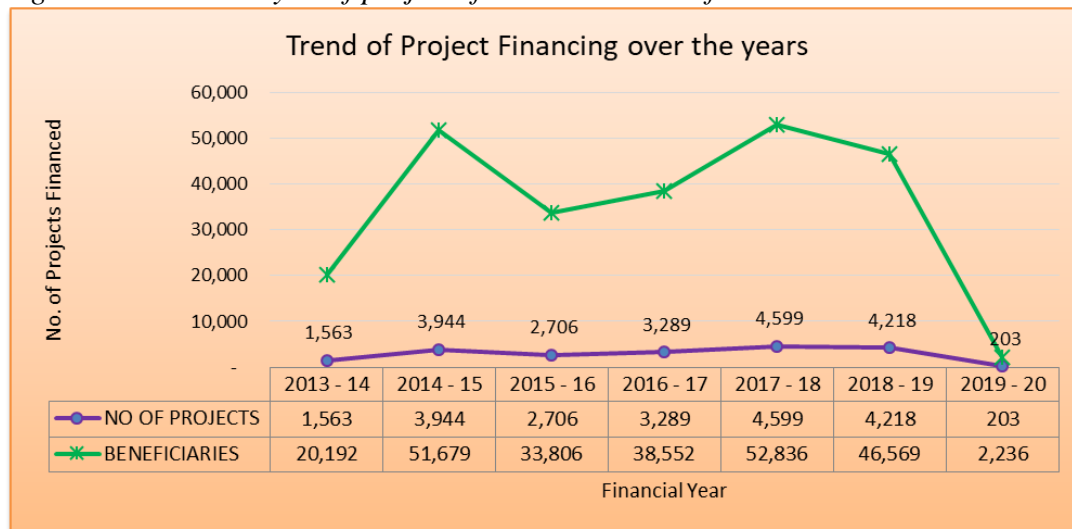
Table 1: Budget versus Releases



2.2 Financing of Youth Projects

Since inception of the programme, YLP has disbursed **Ushs162.972Billion** to finance a total **20,522** youth projects. This is benefiting **245,870** youth (46% of whom are female).

Figure 1: Trend analysis of projects financed and beneficiaries



2.3 Project financing by sector

Majority of the projects financed under YLP are in the agricultural sector (32%). This is followed by Trade (29%), Services (23%), and Industry (6%) among others. See chart below for detailed disaggregation.

Figure 2: Disaggregation of projects financed by sector

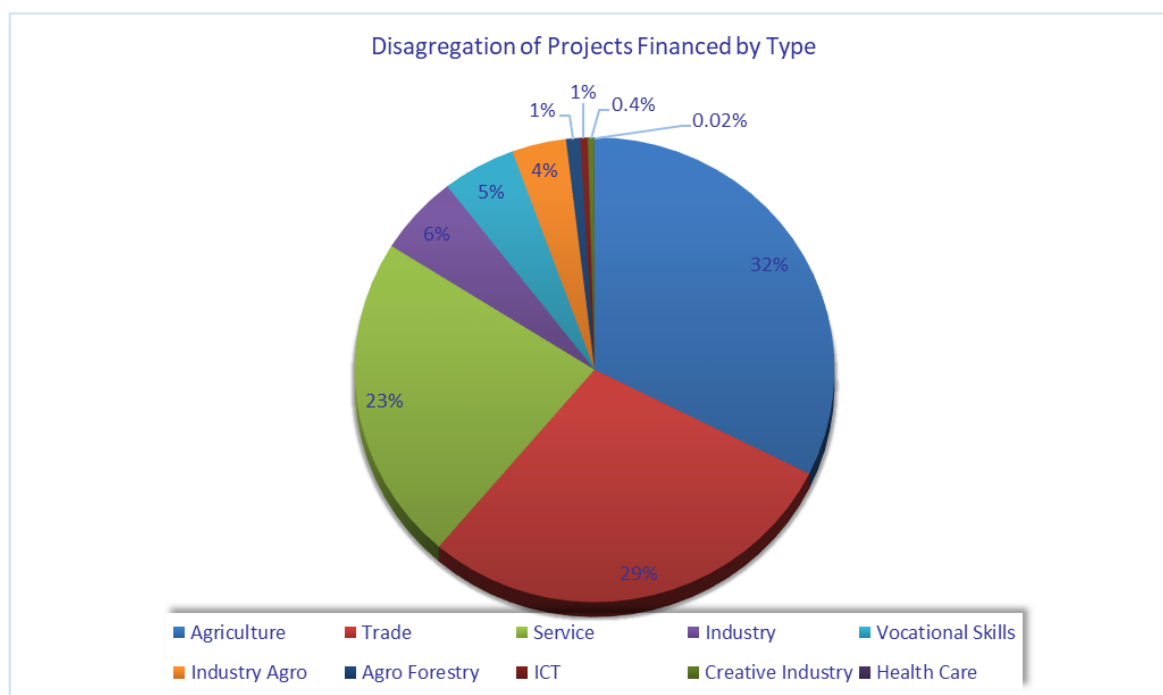


Table 1; Disaggregation of projects financed by sector

SECTOR / PROJECT TYPE	%	BENEFICIARIES		
	INVESTED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture	32%	47,200	38,857	86,057
Trade	29%	42,811	36,597	79,408
Service	23%	22,528	18,513	41,041
Industry	6%	8,090	6,630	14,720
Vocational Skills	5%	5,727	5,518	11,245
Industry Agro	4%	4,784	3,901	8,685
Agro Forestry	1%	1,410	1,186	2,596
ICT	1%	634	465	1,099
Creative Industry	0.4%	474	500	974
Health Care	0.02%	24	21	45
	1	133,682	112,188	245,870

2.4 Performance of the Revolving Fund

To-date, a total of **Ushs39.102Billion** has been recovered out of the Ushs75.175Billion that is due (52%). The amount due means the money that is expected to be recovered according to the project work plan. This is because not all projects have got the same maturity period.

A total of **335 projects have completed 100%** recovery of funds and are ready to transition into Small and Medium Sized (SMS) enterprises. The Funds recovered are revolved within the respective Districts and Municipalities to finance new projects.

As at January 2021, Ushs**11.253Billion** had already been revolved to finance **1,211** projects benefiting 13,689 youth.

2.4.1 Best performing Local Governments

The best performing Local Governments in the recovery of funds include the following;

SN	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	# PROJECTS FINANCED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	AMOUNT DUE - AS AT JAN, 2021	AMOUNT RECOVERED	%AGE RECOVERY
1	SHEEMA	81	777,894,000	675,225,500	489,936,200	72.56%
2	NTUNGAMO MC	42	418,417,000	369,750,000	268,181,200	72.53%
3	SHEEMA MC	52	519,381,000	342,691,890	248,195,450	72.43%
4	IBANDA MC	58	518,101,000	271,451,351	196,530,000	72.40%

5	IBANDA	105	967,086,639	764,905,347	545,352,503	71.30%
6	BUSHENYI	179	1,216,325,590	769,724,489	546,508,315	71.00%
7	KYEGEGWA	117	1,172,489,300	841,523,099	595,979,450	70.82%
8	KASESE MC	79	557,764,680	308,497,956	217,291,150	70.44%
9	KASESE	288	2,409,694,150	1,251,021,679	879,180,000	70.28%
10	MBARARA	104	1,006,072,228	601,359,700	417,749,274	69.47%

2.4.2 Worst performing Local Governments

The worst performing Local Governments in the recovery of funds include the following

SN	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	# PROJECTS FINANCED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	AMOUNT DUE - AS AT JAN, 2021	AMOUNT RECOVERED	%AGE RECOVERY
1	ABIM	58	558,430,320	518,522,870	37,428,000	7.22%
2	BUTEBO	77	641,022,700	314,909,915	36,076,000	11.46%
3	BUGWERI	124	1,051,092,000	495,855,129	80,239,951	16.18%
4	KITGUM MC	70	450,846,000	230,129,840	44,950,000	19.53%
5	ALEBTONG	156	1,404,686,000	628,412,856	138,845,000	22.09%
6	AMUDAT	136	1,136,319,670	523,358,464	119,284,000	22.79%
7	LUGAZI MC	29	221,348,000	96,938,260	23,896,700	24.65%
8	LUUKA	160	1,230,020,500	518,602,019	128,271,159	24.73%
9	NAMISINDWA	89	799,647,000	300,740,029	75,424,686	25.08%
10	NGORA	133	1,089,212,532	449,665,832	116,541,000	25.92%
11	PALLISA	235	1,784,396,870	718,790,277	192,928,900	26.84%
12	KATAKWI	121	991,688,017	465,892,360	131,052,900	28.13%

3. MEASURING THE IMPACT OF YLP

The Programme underwent an Impact Evaluation in 2018, conducted by a team of Independent Consultants from the University of California - Los Angeles, Makerere University and the Uganda Youth Development Link. The evaluation used a Randomized Comparison Trial (RCT) methodology to establish a causal relationship between the Programme and desired changes. The impact evaluation highlighted the following key findings;

- 1) **Impact on employment creation:** YLP has had a positive contribution of **4% to job creation in Uganda**. This has been achieved through the creation of over 200,000 direct jobs and 500,000 indirect jobs through multiplier effects at household and community levels.
- 2) **Enhanced financial inclusion:** The Programme has led to an improvement in access to financial services by **4.5%**. The percentage of beneficiaries with bank accounts increased from

21% at baseline (2017) to 24.7% in 2018. This has enhanced their access to financial services such as savings, loans, business development advice and other banking services.

- 3) **Asset accumulation:** Through access to the revolving funds, the youth have been able to acquire a number of assets including machinery, livestock, and physical assets such as land among others. This has enabled them to increase their earnings, expand and diversify their enterprises and improve on their general standard of living.
- 4) **Impact on the economy:** The Programme has positively impacted on the economy through enhancing taxes, formalization of business and reducing on the level of informality. **The percentage of youth with businesses paying taxes increased from 24.7% at baseline to 29.1%. Similarly, there was improvement in the proportion of youth registering their businesses with authorities from 17.3% to 21.65%.**
- 5) **Contribution to import substitution:** The Programme has contributed to promoting import substitution as the projects in value addition are using locally available materials to produce products that are being consumed locally but with a high potential for export in future. Examples of these include leather products such as shoes, women and men's sandals, wallets, belts and bags, wine made from bananas, pineapples, mushrooms and hibiscus among others.
- 6) **Impact on life style and behavioral characteristics:** The Programme has led to a **10% decrease in the prevalence of alcohol consumption** among the beneficiaries. This is significant progress being registered in rebuilding and refocusing the minds of the youth towards production.
- 7) **Enhanced Social Capital among the youth;** through the group approach, the youth have been able to build networks for increased productivity among themselves, enhanced mutual trust and support.

4. YLP PICTORIAL



Members of Katunguru Karago shoe making project in Kabarole District displaying some of the shoes they make



Members of Katunguru Karago shoe making project in Kabarole District making the shoes using the sewing machines procured with support of YLP



Members of Rubona Youth Art and Crafts Project, Bunyangabu District



Members of Katenga Youth Fruits Project displaying the products made under their project

5. SAMPLE SUCCESS STORIES

5.1 Scarcity of Vegetables during Drought Inspires Chelekura Youth to Business

In a bid to eliminate poverty and unemployment, Malinga Tom had an idea of vegetable farming in Pallisa district. This would encourage other youth to take up the initiative for better livelihoods.

Malinga, 28 years, the Chairperson of Chelekura A Youth Vegetable Growing project has a unique story dating back in 2012. During his undergraduate study at Kampala University for a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration (BBA), he acquired more than business skills. He thought of being self-employed in future, especially in vegetable growing.

When the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) was launched in 2014 by President Yoweri Museveni, Malinga got excited that his dream had come true. Through the Focal Point Person (FPP), Mr. Aggrey Paul Okwakor, the anxious youth was taken through the procedure of accessing the YLP funds.



Malinga (left), District Youth Chairperson (Centre) and female group member display cabbages in the garden

Having discovered that vegetables were scarce in the area during dry season and no one was involved in vegetable growing, Malinga looked at the market and realized their group would make more sales in agriculture (i.e. vegetable growing). His vision was also further enhanced by his exposure to demonstration farms in Mukono, Kabanyoro, Luwero, Nakaseke to mention but a few. That is how Chelekura A Youth Vegetable Growing project was formed.

The youth group, presently located in Chelekura village has 10 members with six males and four females. However, only four members are active because their colleagues abandoned after they resisted the idea that money be divided amongst themselves. Interestingly, some members have requested to

rejoin, realizing the success the project has registered. The group received US\$10m in March 2019. They are farming on a six acre piece of land which the chairperson got from Mzee Okanya Wilson, Malinga's father who passed on in 2015. Chelekura Youth Vegetable project is cultivating Water Melon (3 acres), Tomatoes (1 acre), Cabbages (1 acre), Bananas (1/4 acre), and Pineapples (1/4 acre) among others.

"You can earn up to US\$18m a year if all are harvested as projected and US\$1.6m per season for cabbages," Malinga said. He added that by February next year, melons, tomatoes, bananas and pineapples would be ready for sale.

"This is the time when we shall start recovering the money according to the financing agreement and the repayment schedule," the chairperson said. Currently, it is only cabbages that are on sale. So far 378 heads have been harvested and sold each at US\$1,500. This brings the total to US\$567,000 (Gross) while Net comes to about US\$450,000.

"We have also planted 105 suckers of bananas, 600 suckers of pineapples, tomatoes are on the nursery bed and have replanted water melon which was not doing well because of the weather," Malinga reveals.



The youth group procured a simple irrigation system for water irrigation during the dry spell. The irrigation system comprises a 10.5HP water pump, five (5) metre suction pump and a 15 metre deep sink which acts as a water reservoir.

5.2 Grinding Mill Changes Lives of Lamoki Loyo Kwor Youth for the Better

A grinding mill constructed after receiving money from the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) has changed the lives of youth in Lamoki Village in Nwoya district. Constructed in 2019, Lamoki Loyo Kwor Youth Grinding Mill has removed the burden of grinding grain by hand or travelling long distances to the nearest mill – a burden shouldered by women in the community since time immemorial. The youth group opted for a grinding mill project as a way of solving the problem women in Lamoki village were going through before putting food on the table.



Lamoki Loyo Kwor group members pose for a photo inside their Grinding Mill

The Youth project is located in Lamoki Village, Ywaya Parish, Anaka Sub-County in Nwoya district about seven kilometers away from the town. The mill is run by 11 members out of which Six (6) are males with Five (5) females, who had to undergo training in records and business management among others before accessing the money.

“Prior to the project, women used to walk while carrying maize, millet and sorghum on their heads, or cycle about seven km to the nearest grain mill to access milling facilities,” said Ajiba Michael, Chairperson for the Youth group. He adds that, “We are able too, to store excess in the common storage facility as we negotiate prices with rich businessmen.”

Lamoki Loyo Kwor Youth Grinding Mill project was recommended for funding from YLP in March, 2019 with an allocation of US\$5,930,000 but received the money in August, 2019.



Grinding Mill used by Lamoki Loyo Kwor members to make money

Benefits:

“The grinding mill has drastically reduced the amount of Labour required to process food and has increased the time available to women for more productive activities while improving their quality of life,” Michael noted. The mill, which cost US\$3,900,000 and US\$1,450,000 to construct a shelter has provided a source of income to the group members. The group members also agreed to buy a Weighing scale at US\$50,000; Mechanical tools at US\$90,000 and a Stand at US\$25,000 among others.

Money realized from grinding the Maize, Millet and Sorghum ranges between US\$400,000 and US\$800,000 per month depending on the harvest in the area. Members use some of the money to buy household items plus school fees to those who have children after meeting which is done on a monthly basis.

“Nearly all the people in the village are benefiting from this grinding mill because of the great service it offers,” he added. “Good management of the mill is emphasized among the members which has helped this project to do well in terms of performance.” The group is to start making repaying the loan in March, 2020.

As youth group members, they are without words to express their utmost gratitude to Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) through YLP for enabling them access funds to fight poverty and unemployment in order to earn an income so that their families are taken care of.



Some of the tools used to mill the produce

5.3 Bee Keeping Reaps Profits for Alela Youth



Robert draws honey from a settling tank

Alela Youth Bee Keeping Project was born out of an existing group constituting about 70 members after they learnt about the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP). They are only 13 active members out of the 15 who came with a vision to add value as well as make money out of honey. Located 9km East of Lira town, the Youth project is found in Ajalo Village (particularly Barr Trading Centre), Abunga Parish, Barr Sub-County, Erute South County, Lira District.

With an annual membership fee of US\$5000 and a saving of US\$2000 per month, the youth in the original existing Barr Bee Keeping Association sought ways to stop selling honey cheaply to Green and White Enterprises in Lira town.

“We realized that the honey each member harvested and brought to the association to be sold collectively was traded cheaply. We therefore sat and brainstormed about what should be done,” says Robert Egun, the youth group Chairperson.

Ecun, 25 years and three other members have acquired training in apiculture from AVSI a Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Gola-Kic Community Based Organisation(CBO) operating in Lira district. “Through training, we appreciated that there was more value in processed honey because of the many products that are made. This was an eye opener which gave us the courage to form a group and access YLP money,” Ecun said. He adds that the training acquired by members was more than just processing honey but equipped them with knowledge to make soap, jelly, candles among others.



Alela Youth Bee Keeping group received US\$12.45m in August, 2019 and embarked on buying equipment necessary to add value onto honey so that they could make money. Such included Honey Press Machine, Refractometer, Jerrycans, Buckets, Honey Settling Tank and a Blower. They also secured a room for rent at US\$50,000 per month and paid for five months upfront. Further, out of the group savings, Ecun said members agreed to buy two Sim-sim grinding machines as a strategy to expand the various products they dealt in.

The 25-year-old emphasized the importance YLP as a beneficiary that

without it their savings would not have answered their dream and therefore called on Government that since it was introduced to target youth who wish to venture into business it has helped them thus should continue being financed to benefit more. “YLP should continue and benefit other youth also because we are many. Fellow youth will be disappointed if it is stopped because it has changed our attitudes and lifestyles in the right direction of development,” he says.

According to Robert, after setting up the premises, the group started buying and processing honey which they rationed, packaged and branded *ALELA HONEY 100% NATURAL* in different plastic containers in sizes ranging from 300, 500 grams, one litre, five and twenty litre jerry cans. He revealed that they also make soap, candles and jelly

The Graduate of Public Administration and Management from Nsamizi Institute of Training and Social Development, Lira Branch says that they buy a Kilogramme of unprocessed honey between US\$7,000 and US\$10,000 from bee farmers. After processing, the youth group rations into different sizes and sells as follows: The smallest costs US\$1,000; 300 grams - US\$7,000; 500 grams – US\$10,000; 1 litre – US\$20,000; 5 litres – US\$130,000 and 20 litre jerry can – US\$400,000. Soap and Jelly lotion go for US\$4,000 and US\$3,000 respectively. Their projection is about US\$30m annually at full production.

The group has applied to Uganda Bureau of Standards (UBOS) in Lira on Pipapucu building for certification but were promised that they would be visited in November to survey and establish whether their premises and products meet the agreed standards before beginning the process. This is yet to take place but they are hopeful. “We are also looking forward to being registered as members of

TONADO Farmers in Apiculture,” the ambitious Robert states. Most of the honey and other products processed by the youth group are consumed by residents of Lira and Apac as well as health centres.

5.4 Kalaka Youth earn money through Piggery



Achom Evelyn, 28 years old is the Chairperson of Kalalaka Youth Piggery Project in Pallisa district. Before venturing into piggery, she made her livelihood as a volunteer teacher at Pallisa Christian Primary School. The other colleagues of hers would just sit at home to do domestic work with their parents. They had no money and lacked what to do in form of employment, thus poverty was the only word they could recite properly in their

vocabulary.

They had about Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) while attending church service from a member in the congregation who had come from Kampala. “I brought it to the attention of my colleagues and that is how Kalalaka Youth Piggery Project was formed,” Achom explains. She adds that they agreed on this particular enterprise because, “Unlike many edible animals like goats and sheep, pigs mature quickly, yield more meat and profits. Also, consumption of pork products is already growing across Uganda and pork itself is on high demand in many places like restaurants, hotels and supermarkets.”



Achom with a group member stand at the Pigsty (right) while the young pigs struggle to get out

The Youth Project constitutes 13 members, all active; out of which 8 are males and 5 females. It is located in Komolo A Cell, West Ward in Pallisa Town Council. In August, 2019 the youth group received US\$7,000,000 and used the money to buy Nine (9) pigs (i.e Two (2) Sows and Seven (7)



piglets of the Landrace and Large white breeds. They also bought feeds, constructed a pigsty and rented the plot at US\$50,000 per month as a startup for their pig farm. In less than 5 months, Kalalaka youth project had expanded from 7 to 27 pigs after the two mother pigs birthed 20 piglets. “This was a major step from poverty and as a group we agreed to sell four (4) of the piglets in order to start repaying the loan,” said the chairperson.

As a way of value addition, the youth group intends to start a pork joint to serve customers who want roasted meat but also continue selling piglets to upcoming farmers. Evelyn says that they are looking forward to starting fish farming as their business grows.

5.5 Produce Buying and Selling offers Anyadwe Youth Ready Income

If there is any business in Uganda that provides you with ready income without so much hustle, it's produce buying and selling. Peter Okello, the Chairperson of Anyadwe Youth Produce Buying and Sellers Project says, "We opted for Produce buying and selling because the business is good and the market is available which makes even repayment of the loan very easy."

After receiving US\$7,100,000 in November, 2018 from the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP), Okello explained that the group ventured into buying produce with the main aim of making ends meet. The group applied for the money in January, 2017. Before that, members belonged to a Village Savings and Lending Association (VSLA) which lends money at an interest and also used to practice subsistence farming to survive before eventually constituting 15 members (i.e. 10 males and 5 females) making up the Youth Interest Group (YIG). This marked the establishment of Anyadwe Youth Produce Traders.



Members of Anyadwe Youth Group in their store packing produce in sacks

Located in Anyadwe Village, Kal Parish, Patiko Sub-county, Aswa County in Gulu District, the 10 active members currently by their own admission, have never regretted the decision to trade in produce buying.

The group is a major supplier and deals in produce such as beans, soya beans, millet, sim-sim, rice and maize, among other produces. They also used some of the money to buy a weighing scale, storage material and paid rent for a year at US\$50,000/= per month. Their major markets are the local community and towns like Lira, Kitgum and Kampala.

Completing payment of the loan in October, 2019 was an honor to the group attributed to hard work and a deliberate aim to be better.

Okello is grateful to YLP that they can now concentrate to work because there is no more time to waste. He advises his fellow youth to work hard and make good use of time. He adds that youth should not just work hard but also be patient as there will always be a breakthrough in business. However, he warns that it is only those who are prepared and have the endurance that will be the ones that make it to another level.

Benefits:

- 1) Members' livelihoods have improved tremendously because through their trade each one has invested privately in groceries, butchery, barber shops, tailoring, agriculture as well as livestock which help them in their daily needs. Besides, they still maintain their original business.
- 2) The youth group has acquired training in records, business and financial management and also hold monthly meetings among others which helps them track the progress of their business.
- 3) They have gotten exposure to other business partners which has widened their scope of operation and market as far as Lira, Kitgum and Kampala among others besides the local community.



A personal shop for one of the members of Anyadwe Youth Produce Buyers Project in Gulu. He also does printing

6 KEY PROGRAMME CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CHALLENGES	MITIGATION MEASURES
Inadequate funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased lobbying and engagement of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development – Utilize the revolving funds recovered from the districts and municipalities to finance additional youth projects
Low technical capacity in some Local Governments (understaffing, slow action)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular implementation support to the Local Governments
Deliberate violation of Guidelines by some stakeholders such as CDOs and Sub-County Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Invoking sanctions, administrative and legal actions against those who violate the YLP guidelines – Involvement of Accountability and Enforcement Agencies such as the Inspectorate of Government – Collaborating with the Ministry of Local Government to punish errant officers
Natural Calamities (disease outbreaks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rescheduling of repayments and or Refinancing projects genuinely affected by natural calamities
Poor attitude among some youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry has embarked on regular stakeholders' sensitization and media programmes to mobilize youth for recovery of funds
Internal conflicts in some groups. This has led to a high rate of group disintegration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry has developed a simplified template for the group constitution to provide benchmarks and standards to enhance group cohesion - YLP guidelines were also review to reduce the group size to a minimum of 5 people per group.
Deliberate refusal by some youth including youth leaders to repay the funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry has embarked on regular stakeholders' sensitization and media programmes to mobilize youth for recovery of funds
Diversion of funds by some groups for unintended ventures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Invoking sanctions, Administrative and legal actions against those who deliberately violate the YLP guidelines – Training of groups on the procedures under YLP – Provision of routine technical support to provide guidance to those youth who may be facing challenges in their enterprise and limit unplanned diversions of project funds.

7 LIST OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		BENEFICIARIES		
	PROJECTS	AMOUNT DISBURSED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ABIM	58	558,430,320	447	391	838
ADJUMANI	131	913,964,058	950	784	1,734
AGAGO	126	1,060,342,500	922	740	1,662
ALEBTONG	156	1,404,686,000	1,058	930	1,988
AMOLATAR	159	1,258,384,200	1,010	860	1,870
AMUDAT	136	1,136,319,670	857	844	1,701
AMURIA	155	900,534,348	1,049	1,007	2,056
AMURU	141	1,100,620,900	1,053	843	1,896
APAC	60	485,983,900	394	312	706
APAC MC	57	473,829,000	370	291	661
ARUA	199	1,543,031,750	1,380	1,036	2,416
ARUA MC	52	486,749,500	378	327	705
BUDAKA	155	1,198,338,672	1,038	861	1,899
BUDUDA	70	758,216,074	456	347	803
BUGIRI	167	1,375,916,000	1,093	850	1,943
BUGIRI MC	53	494,230,000	297	253	550
BUGWERI	123	1,042,092,000	751	575	1,326
BUHWEJU	151	857,515,400	982	788	1,770
BUIKWE	65	529,541,000	417	322	739
BUKEDEA	133	1,122,960,965	877	756	1,633
BUKOMANSIMBI	112	804,758,000	690	544	1,234
BUKWO	151	847,214,821	928	766	1,694
BULAMBULI	123	1,037,707,856	821	677	1,498
BULIISA	58	589,661,000	368	334	702
BUNDIBUGYO	171	1,278,129,000	1,079	1,075	2,154
BUNYANGABU	126	826,553,500	870	702	1,572
BUSHENYI	179	1,216,325,590	1,039	959	1,998
BUSHENYI ISHAKA MC	42	281,027,400	246	221	467
BUSIA	139	1,117,921,963	929	772	1,701
BUSIA MC	38	292,691,874	225	224	449
BUTALEJA	119	768,440,957	768	749	1,517
BUTAMBALA	78	630,640,978	500	425	925
BUTEBO	77	641,022,700	440	427	867
BUVUMA	93	746,271,980	624	437	1,061

DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		BENEFICIARIES		
	PROJECTS	AMOUNT DISBURSED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
BUYENDE	335	2,017,535,000	2,047	1,621	3,668
DOKOLO	157	1,307,323,000	1,028	810	1,838
ENTEBBE MC	44	348,956,324	256	239	495
FORT PORTAL MC	47	387,642,470	308	227	535
GOMBA	97	838,593,022	595	526	1,121
GULU	87	687,415,300	641	474	1,115
GULU MC	66	526,738,000	455	407	862
HOIMA	116	1,100,310,000	745	557	1,302
HOIMA MC	55	417,807,612	316	307	623
IBANDA	106	976,086,639	720	535	1,255
IBANDA MC	57	509,101,000	382	311	693
IGANGA	149	1,348,453,000	955	747	1,702
IGANGA MC	52	427,207,500	340	249	589
ISINGIRO	157	1,590,959,519	1,062	766	1,828
JINJA	131	1,158,623,707	869	692	1,561
JINJA MC	53	449,090,000	337	248	585
KAABONG	166	1,363,036,915	1,085	1,227	2,312
KABALE	157	923,366,145	935	896	1,831
KABALE MC	24	215,500,500	135	133	268
KABAROLE	191	1,392,962,456	1,337	967	2,304
KABERAMAIDO	71	514,569,525	455	399	854
KAGADI	144	1,349,484,122	952	705	1,657
KAKUMIRO	92	743,270,500	604	489	1,093
KALAKI	76	415,709,634	524	389	913
KALANGALA	99	747,503,500	713	551	1,264
KALIRO	153	1,128,449,600	986	747	1,733
KALUNGU	103	877,348,800	647	527	1,174
KAMPALA	458	4,421,327,280	2,650	2,350	5,000
KAMULI	237	1,694,700,236	1,531	1,231	2,762
KAMULI MC	22	194,730,747	113	119	232
KAMWENGE	124	1,133,493,000	798	601	1,399
KANUNGU	165	1,393,173,400	1,004	1,005	2,009
KAPCHORWA	67	469,971,751	442	353	795
KAPCHORWA MC	61	508,972,000	371	358	729
KAPELEBYONG	63	360,889,106	445	380	825

DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		BENEFICIARIES		
	PROJECTS	AMOUNT DISBURSED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
KARENGA	38	364,008,064	288	248	536
KASESE	291	2,408,674,150	1,801	1,729	3,530
KASESE MC	79	557,764,680	457	540	997
KASSANDA	129	964,655,000	780	653	1,433
KATAKWI	121	991,688,017	737	693	1,430
KAYUNGA	217	1,655,566,238	1,396	1,062	2,458
KAZO	45	464,052,000	314	220	534
KIBAALE	121	1,122,930,800	767	561	1,328
KIBOGA	130	809,194,000	866	616	1,482
KIBUKU	126	962,687,076	867	712	1,579
KIKUUBE	100	907,448,125	626	474	1,100
KIRA MC	69	631,970,000	431	330	761
KIRUHURA	94	1,027,225,500	613	500	1,113
KIRYANDONGO	145	1,176,794,226	1,043	774	1,817
KISORO	202	1,374,493,000	1,329	1,270	2,599
KISORO MC	49	459,066,000	282	266	548
KITAGWENDA	68	641,411,200	434	348	782
KITGUM	222	1,388,055,300	1,674	1,299	2,973
KITGUM MC	70	450,846,000	454	420	874
KOBOKO	114	887,932,898	828	616	1,444
KOBOKO MC	47	455,052,960	303	247	550
KOLE	130	997,144,700	875	642	1,517
KOTIDO	173	1,049,044,396	969	1,365	2,334
KOTIDO MC	167	1,193,020,136	961	1,217	2,178
KUMI	104	801,804,654	594	582	1,176
KUMI MC	51	409,137,000	293	245	538
KWANIA	89	774,268,000	570	467	1,037
KWEEN	157	986,832,727	1,064	878	1,942
KYANKWANZI	70	583,793,000	512	377	889
KYEGEGWA	119	1,164,039,300	799	629	1,428
KYENJOJO	282	2,286,090,500	1,838	1,403	3,241
KYOTERA	123	930,522,250	761	647	1,408
LAMWO	199	1,475,371,000	1,474	1,251	2,725
LIRA	127	998,287,500	894	680	1,574
LIRA MC	70	656,200,500	425	392	817

DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		BENEFICIARIES		
	PROJECTS	AMOUNT DISBURSED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LUGAZI MC	23	186,268,000	138	126	264
LUUKA	160	1,230,020,500	1,029	884	1,913
LUWERO	205	1,486,290,291	1,314	1,061	2,375
LWENGO	124	890,277,450	781	670	1,451
LYANTONDE	150	1,053,720,798	942	682	1,624
MADI OKOLLO	91	699,387,900	645	521	1,166
MAKINDYE SSABAGABO MC	75	612,306,000	452	372	824
MANAFWA	103	965,145,114	612	581	1,193
MARACHA	122	925,734,700	808	626	1,434
MASAKA	118	1,053,743,995	749	669	1,418
MASAKA MC	90	507,948,681	485	493	978
MASINDI	112	857,292,000	779	602	1,381
MASINDI MC	59	534,611,172	351	291	642
MAYUGE	239	2,046,564,045	1,533	1,340	2,873
MBALE	108	1,136,326,112	760	568	1,328
MBALE MC	48	423,934,681	271	256	527
MBARARA	104	1,006,072,228	649	514	1,163
MBARARA MC	64	556,021,100	358	328	686
MITOOMA	120	1,011,280,500	708	644	1,352
MITYANA	101	734,975,457	665	559	1,224
MITYANA MC	22	189,623,350	122	115	237
MOROTO	99	880,550,243	680	674	1,354
MOROTO MC	33	268,738,681	181	224	405
MOYO	108	894,175,800	733	604	1,337
MPIGI	97	834,778,000	631	558	1,189
MUBENDE	149	1,056,277,303	974	769	1,743
MUBENDE MC	41	362,453,000	256	201	457
MUKONO	112	921,755,500	713	579	1,292
MUKONO MC	67	602,682,500	391	388	779
NABILATUK	62	512,677,899	448	391	839
NAKAPIRIPIT	119	1,050,885,500	790	702	1,492
NAKASEKE	171	1,212,652,080	1,159	984	2,143
NAKASONGOLA	76	739,457,000	526	395	921
NAMAYINGO	111	1,166,593,750	743	519	1,262

DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		BENEFICIARIES		
	PROJECTS	AMOUNT DISBURSED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NAMISINDWA	69	626,045,000	416	363	779
NAMUTUMBA	206	1,275,911,000	1,438	1,003	2,441
NANSANA MC	90	686,824,000	543	428	971
NAPAK	196	1,392,853,326	1,406	1,332	2,738
NEBBI	148	994,193,550	1,207	813	2,020
NEBBI MC	32	254,455,000	233	156	389
NGORA	133	1,089,212,532	828	709	1,537
NJERU MC	40	321,075,400	251	181	432
NTOROKO	88	739,111,500	534	513	1,047
NTUNGAMO	151	1,265,443,350	965	791	1,756
NTUNGAMO MC	42	418,417,000	246	190	436
NWOYA	150	1,057,363,400	1,025	927	1,952
OBONGI	37	330,774,000	250	187	437
OMORO	124	909,296,000	837	734	1,571
OTUKE	161	1,241,198,900	1,042	877	1,919
OYAM	154	1,245,820,000	1,070	829	1,899
PADER	129	952,397,900	898	834	1,732
PAKWACH	97	753,860,879	712	564	1,276
PALLISA	235	1,784,396,870	1,343	1,227	2,570
RAKAI	156	1,182,338,800	1,019	777	1,796
RUBANDA	107	801,574,643	645	666	1,311
RUBIRIZI	125	931,377,539	803	679	1,482
RUKIGA	66	453,712,452	396	353	749
RUKUNGIRI	151	1,339,776,400	953	772	1,725
RUKUNGIRI MC	41	331,253,700	232	238	470
RWAMPARA	66	687,828,688	435	338	773
SEMBABULE	157	1,082,220,900	954	782	1,736
SERERE	186	1,311,694,064	1,170	998	2,168
SHEEMA	81	777,894,000	519	393	912
SHEEMA MC	52	519,381,000	339	241	580
SIRONKO	111	1,143,828,000	769	548	1,317
SOROTI	118	990,736,418	845	662	1,507
SOROTI MC	28	213,598,162	158	153	311
TEREGO	94	711,898,000	667	482	1,149
TORORO	167	1,426,247,993	1,181	975	2,156

DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		BENEFICIARIES		
	PROJECTS	AMOUNT DISBURSED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TORORO MC	35	357,987,500	197	208	405
WAKISO	206	1,743,164,150	1,316	1,093	2,409
YUMBE	286	2,315,784,900	1,953	1,561	3,514
ZOMBO	151	972,606,000	1,103	796	1,899
NATIONAL	20,522	162,972,200,329	133,682	112,188	245,870