

YETA LEARNING QUESTION RESEARCH  
BRIEF SERIES:

# HOW DO YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORT YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE MARKET?



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# INTRODUCTION



In partnership with The Mastercard Foundation, NCBA CLUSA implemented the five-year Youth Empowerment Through Agriculture (YETA) program in Northern and Midwestern Uganda in the districts of Dokolo, Kole, Masindi and Kiryandongo. Along with its partners Youth Alive Uganda (YAU), Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU) and the Youth Forward Learning Partnership (Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and Development Research and Training (DRT)), YETA focused on four objectives: 1.) forming and strengthening youth associations (YAs), 2.) improving the well-being and confidence of YA members through enhanced foundational skills, 3.) increasing access to financial services for YA members and 4.) developing the technical and entrepreneurial skills of YA members so they can launch their businesses.

After reaching 27,130 youth (exceeding our target of 26,250), YETA is now publishing a series of Learning Question Research Briefs to galvanize discussion among youth, policymakers and practitioners and advance the Mastercard Foundation's Youth Forward Initiative learning agenda. Through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)—as well as project data collected since 2015 (see 'Methodology')—this research brief documents the experiences and learnings from YETA's work in Uganda—specifically how young people can effectively participate in markets through their groups.

# THE YETA APPROACH

Prior to participating in the YETA program, a majority of youth in YETA intervention areas worked on small pieces of land provided by their parents or elders in their communities, without the necessary skills or finance<sup>1</sup> to farm productively. With limited knowledge to effectively manage the little income generated, youth often did not know how to best invest their time and limited assets. Other challenges youth faced in agriculture included low levels of productivity, lack of access to resources and limited skills. We addressed these challenges by creating a network of youth associations and cooperatives.

YETA's youth associations acted as a vehicle to address these obstacles by providing access to formal training and mentorship<sup>2</sup> so that young people had the skills to produce more and invest better. YETA's core trainings covered governance, financial literacy, foundational skills and agriculture enterprise. Foundational skills trainings incorporated Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and family planning (FP). These trainings—along with others—were carried out over a six-month period and then followed by an incubation

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1 See YETA's 'How is Financial Inclusion Supporting Youth Empowerment?' Learning Question Learning Brief.

2 See YETA's 'How Mentorship Empowers Youth' Learning Question Research Brief.

phase that included intensive youth mentorship for another six months by YETA staff, community elders and parents, private sector actors, and local government officials. The groups were encouraged to choose a mentor to support their group endeavors and form a village savings and loans association (VSLA) to save for their individual goals and group projects. Groups functioned as a means to empower youth, build their confidence and self-esteem, and demonstrate that change and better livelihoods are possible (i.e. diversified livelihoods). It was easier for groups to access resources—including land, information and concessionary loans—provided by government or other NGOs than it was for individuals.

YETA promoted several profitable agricultural activities based on a value chain analysis, including 1.) crop production (sunflower, soybeans, maize and horticulture), 2.) livestock (piggery, goat-keeping and rearing, and animal traction), and 3.) produce buying and selling. Youth's enterprise selection varied according to location and weather patterns. In 2017-2018, for example, goat-keeping and rearing was particularly popular as erratic weather patterns rendered crops less profitable in the northern regions. Youth enterprise selection was driven by each value chain's potential profitability. Through the YETA program, youth were taught how to conduct cost-benefit analyses to inform their decisions on which business were the best fit for them. Youth who could afford to build pigpens or chicken coops pursued livestock businesses. Others with fewer resources pursued crop-oriented businesses, as less upfront costs were required.



# YOUTH LEVERAGED COLLECTIVE ACTION TO ACCESS MARKETS

With low temperature variability and two rainy seasons in most of the country producing multiple crop harvests per year, Uganda has tremendous agriculture potential. By one estimate, the country could feed 200 million people—four times Uganda’s current population (44.7 million).<sup>3</sup> Roughly 70% of the population derives their livelihood from agriculture. Products such as coffee, tea, sugar, livestock, edible oils, cotton, tobacco, plantains, corn, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, millet, sorghum and groundnuts generate 43% of Uganda’s export earnings.<sup>4</sup> However, youth have difficulty participating in these markets due to a lack of knowledge on agriculture product quality, standards

and price information.<sup>5</sup> Many youth are unaware that they can obtain higher prices if they sell in an organized way. Instead, they often sell individually and get market information from traders, who have incentives to exploit young farmers at the farm gate. Young women face even more difficulties accessing markets, as their freedom of movement is often restricted by social and cultural norms.

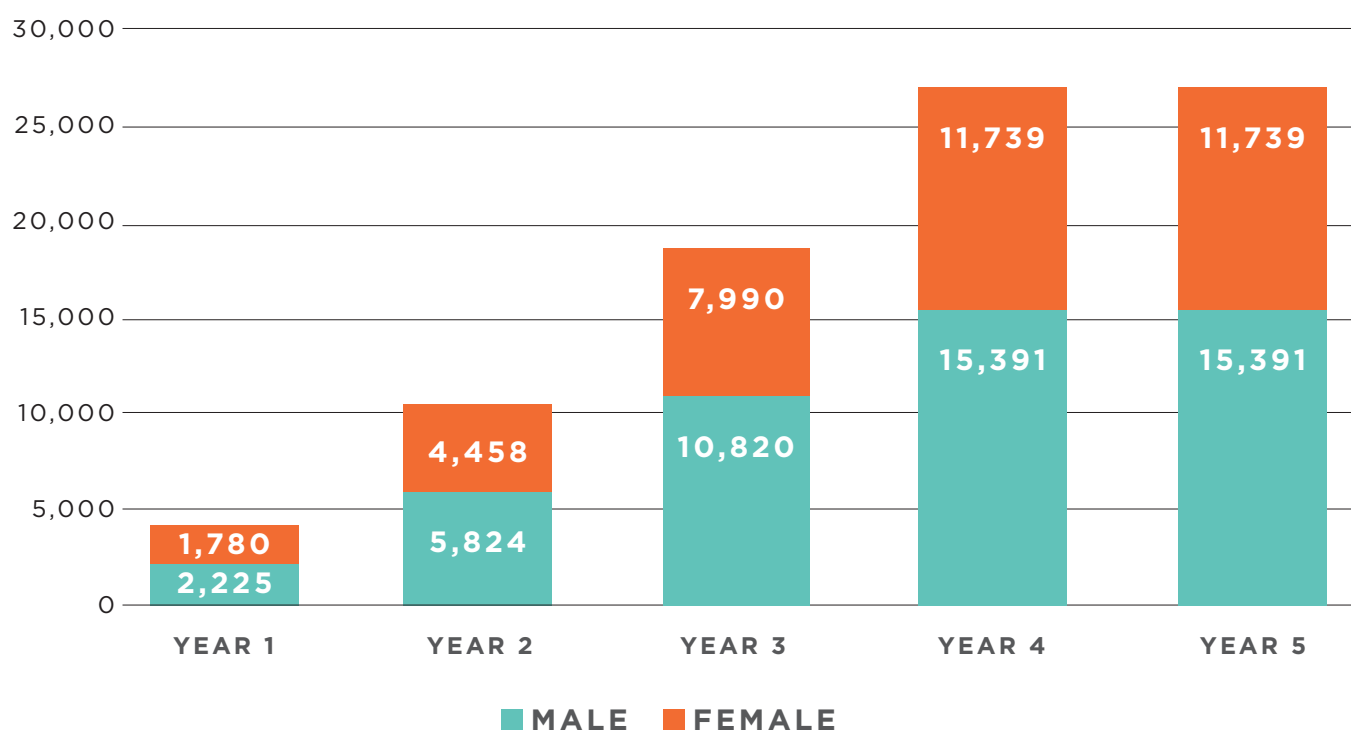
YETA’s youth associations became effective avenues for addressing some of these barriers and integrating youth into agriculture markets. They were critical in catalyzing youth’s access to ready markets and

3 Uganda Country Commercial Guide, U.S International Trade Administration. 21 July 2019. Also see FAO.

4 Uganda Country Commercial Guide, U.S International Trade Administration. 21 July 2019. Also see FAO.

5 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2014). FAO, Private and public partnership model for youth employment in agriculture; experiences from Malawi, Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar archipelago. Rural employment, case studies series No.4, FAO, Rome, Italy. 33

**CHART 1**  
**CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF YOUTH MOBILIZED  
TO JOIN YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS**





ultimately increasing their livelihoods. YETA trainings as well as mentorship and support from community partners, parents and public and private extension services helped young people improve the quality and quantity of their production through good agronomic practices like conservation farming and quality seed use. Youth learned that bulking different crops would not generate better prices. They realized that they needed to plant the same crop and same seed variety of that crop at the same time, follow recommended agronomic practices, and then bulk that single crop to achieve negotiating influence.

When youth pursue collective actions and economies of scale and are equipped with relevant skills as well as access to credit, they can improve production and integrate into markets.<sup>6</sup> Compared to 55% of youth in 2016, by the end of the program 87% of youth reported agriculture enterprises as a source of income. The percentage of youth with increased yields from their agriculture enterprises rose from 16% in 2016 to 50% in 2019.<sup>7</sup>

6 YETA income generating jobs were primarily via self-employment

7 See YETA Final Evaluation

YETA promoted improved post-harvest handling practices and encouraged the use of PICS<sup>8</sup> bags so farmers could store their grain and sell when prices are higher. PICS bags coupled with bulking helped youth access new markets as well as markets at different times. These practices were particularly essential in 2018 Season A (February-April), when maize prices across the country dropped. Maize-growing YAs stored their harvest and the following year began selling at relatively higher prices because of increased demand from Kenya and South Sudan. Though youth now recognize the benefits of bulking, they've expressed that it's not always an easy choice due to immediate basic needs at harvest time. Some sell a portion of their produce at farm gate prices for immediate cash and keep the balance for bulking. Some groups have been able to mitigate these financial constraints through their formal agreements with Area Cooperative Enterprises (ACE)<sup>9</sup> and other private sector actors; many offer youth cash advance payments to alleviate upfront costs.

8 Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags consist of two layers of polyethylene liners and a third layer made from woven polypropylene. It is a low-cost method of reducing post-harvest losses.

9 In Uganda, an Area Cooperative Enterprise (ACE) consists of at least two primary cooperatives.



# REDUCING RISK AND PURSUING ECONOMIES OF SCALE

After the six-month trainings, YETA provided youth associations with a one-time demonstration kit<sup>10</sup> to apply what they learned from the trainings. YETA did not distribute additional kits throughout the project; youth were expected to later generate enough profits to purchase their own inputs and services to sustain their businesses. To start, YETA youth had very few assets to pilot their ideas so these kits were powerful instruments in propelling their businesses. With limited assets, pursuing new business ventures was challenging for youth and kits helped to lower risks to enter the market. Thereafter, youth were empowered to start and grow their businesses.

Associations became safe spaces for experiential learning, to test and scale new ideas. Groups served as a laboratory for learning-by-doing different ways to advance their business plans, correct failures and adjust to evolving market conditions like drought or a decline in commodity prices. Groups helped youth to pool resources and reduce risks: young people were more inclined to share labor burdens, diversify their entrepreneurial pursuits, and launch new joint ventures. This allowed them to diversify sources of income. Groups also attracted potential buyers; they were able to access groups' produce from one central location, reducing their transportation costs and creating opportunities for youth to negotiate.

Youth associations wanted to continue reaping the benefits of increased social capital and working together. Through their groups, they accumulated and sold larger volumes, engaged larger markets, accessed storage facilities and generated more savings. Some YETA youth groups were inspired

10 YETA distributed one demonstration kit per association based on the value chain businesses they selected. The kits consisted of farm inputs for youth to apply what they learned from the trainings to the farm. For example, if an association selected maize their kit included improved seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, and post-harvest handling tools like hermetic bags. Note, the kits were not handouts but rather demonstration-sized kits to do hands-on, experiential learning. Kits were not large enough to see profits.

## SETTING TARGETS

Average output per acreage of maize increased from 800 KG to 1,500 KG; soybean from 120 KG to 400 KG; and sunflower from 350 KG to 500 KG. Improved production quality and quantity helped youth cooperatives set ambitious, realistic targets to secure future partnerships within the private sector. For example, each member of Kyatiri Young Farmers' Cooperative set an individual target to produce at least three tons of Longe 5H maize on two acres; the cooperative at large projected producing 700 tons per season. Because of their set targets, the co-op was able to sign a contract with the World Food Programme for their maize grain.

to formalize these activities and become member-led, self-governed registered cooperative businesses. By project end, 4,568 youth (2,649 males and 1,919 females) formed and registered 17 primary cooperatives and two Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs) with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.<sup>11</sup>

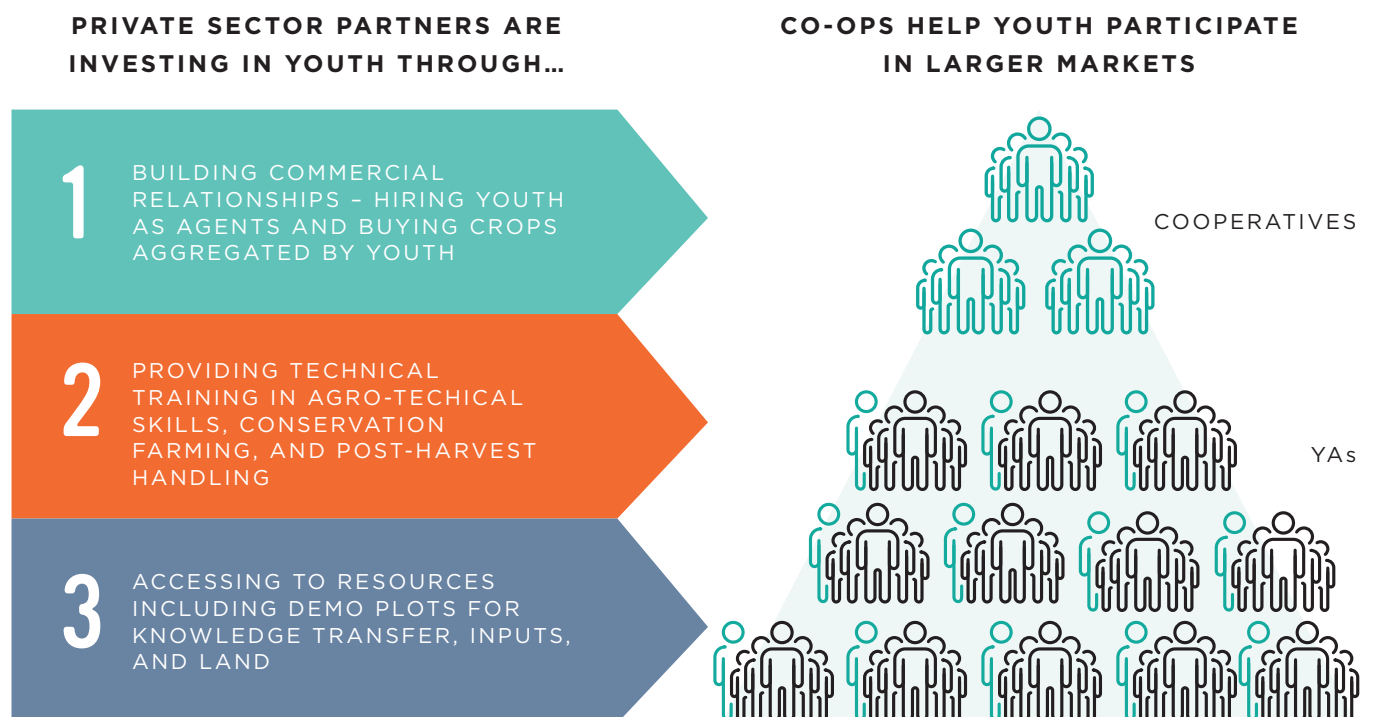
11 To legally operate, cooperatives and SACCOs must register their businesses with Uganda's Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC). The registration process is rigorous. Cooperatives require a minimum of 30 members. They then need to purchase a copy of the MTIC's standardized national bylaws for 10,000 UGX. The District level government then audits the cooperative's accounts and based on that, provides recommendation for registration to MTIC, at the national level. After receipt of that recommendation, the cooperative's files are taken to MTIC and there, youth are required to pay another 50,000 UGX.

# FORMALIZED PARTNERSHIPS WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

It should be noted that cooperative formation was not a part of YETA's original scope. Of their own accord, youth decided that the cooperative business model was the best way to amplify their market voice and increase their bargaining power. When managed well, youth associations—and especially cooperatives—can help youth become job creators and employ even more youth.

YETA did not subsidize the private sector to incentivize it to work with youth as this can distort markets and undermine long-term self-reliance. Instead, the project facilitated symbiotic relationships between private actors and youth. The private sector benefitted from having an increased market to buy produce from and sell their inputs (see *Figure 1*). And through their collective influence, youth accessed improved seeds and other inputs as well as bigger markets and better prices. These links are incentive-based, driven by larger production volumes and profitable opportunities. Most youth enterprises became profitable—in fact, 66% of youth on average earned incomes that exceeded expenditures. Such incentives are vital when designing youth programs to ensure the integration of youth into markets.

**FIGURE 1**  
**SYNERGIES CATALYSED AMONG YOUTH COOPERATIVES, ASSOCIATIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**





YETA youth-led cooperatives developed strong ties with the private sector, signing formal agreements and engaging in contract farming<sup>12</sup> with larger off-takers. For example, in Kole District youth-led Ayer Joint Primary Cooperative signed a contract with Ednak Company to grow and supply them with sorghum. They also signed a contract with the large, Lira-based agribusiness Ngetta Tropical Holding Limited. Ngetta supplies the cooperative sunflower seeds at UGX 58,000 per bag both on cash and credit. Non-Ayer member farmers pay 60,000 UGX per bag. After harvest, Ngetta buys the cooperative's produce at UGX 1,100 per kilogram, compared to UGX 900 for non-members. Ngetta offers Ayer members free trainings on good agronomic practices around sunflower production including post-harvest handling and value addition businesses (i.e. sunflower cooking oil, cake, etc.). They've also linked several YAs to a mobile payment platform that helps youth access markets for sunflower and track their payments.

In Masindi District, Kyatiri Young Farmers' Cooperative signed a contract with Masindi Seed Company to produce the Longe 5H maize variety. Their mass production of maize attracted the attention of the World Food Programme (WFP) and, as a result, offered the cooperative free storage. Masindi Seed Company was particularly keen on engaging youth businesses. Four YAs signed contracts with the agribusiness to multiply the soybean variety Maksoy 5N; youth and the agribusiness negotiated pre-determined prices above the market well before production. Their contracts were also open so they could sell their produce to any other buyer that could offer a higher price. These associations received seeds on credit, harvested 22.4 tons of soybean, and ultimately earned UGX 29,120,000 (USD \$ 7,870). Masindi Seed also targeted

YETA YAs to become seed multipliers because they were well organized and able to mobilize resources such as land suitable for seed multiplication. Youth were also willing to be trained and were quick learners, according to Masindi Seed. Under these formal agreements, youth now know their end market before even beginning production. This lowers their risk of an uncertain market and helps them plan and invest for the future more effectively.

YETA's Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) were an integral part of these successes. RACs held quarterly, district-based meetings that convened the whole system of actors—ACEs, processors, vet services, agribusinesses, financial services providers, district level government and, of course, youth to achieve a common objective: connecting youth to dignified work in agriculture. This multi-stakeholder platform helped to build trust and understanding along YETA-selected value chain actors and resulted in formal partnerships between youth and the private sector. The private sector committed to increasing seeds access, value chain financing, establishing demonstration plots, conducting trainings on post-harvest handling, conservation farming, bulking and purchasing. RACs also facilitated links between youth groups and government programs such as the Youth Livelihood Program and Women's Empowerment Fund. Proactive government officials were particularly key in helping youth grow their businesses; agricultural and veterinary officials joined YETA staff in its programmatic monitoring visits and even conducted follow-up visits on their own.

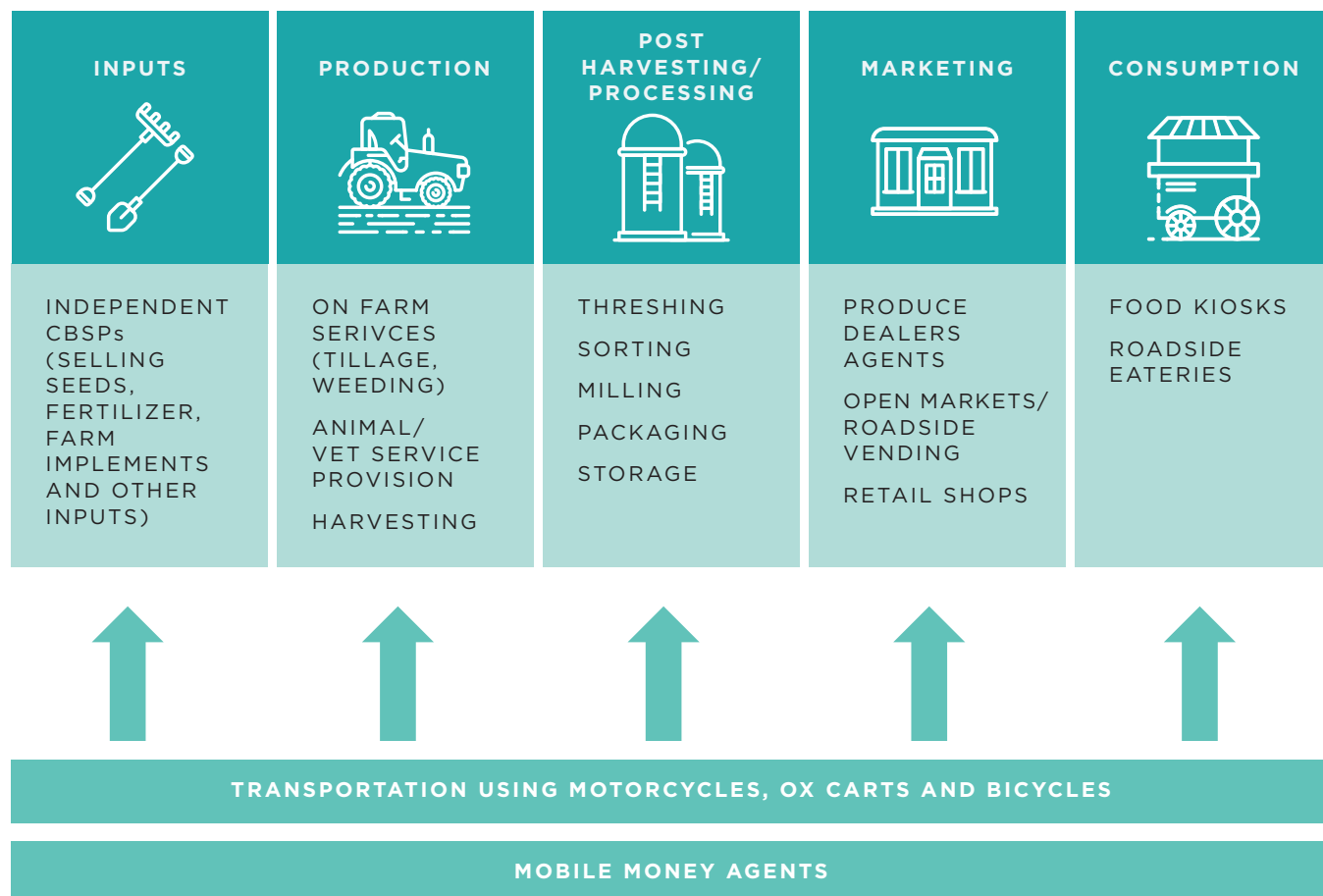
<sup>12</sup> Contract farming can be defined as an agreement between farmers and processing and/or marketing firms for the production and supply of agricultural products under forward agreements, frequently at predetermined prices. (Eaton, Charles and Shepherd, Andrew W.; Contract farming - Partnerships for Growth: FAO)

# ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MARKETPLACE

YETA encouraged youth to diversify their entrepreneurial pursuits beyond production and livestock management and pursue input provision, marketing, bulking, ploughing, para-vet and other agro-services as individuals and smaller groups of agents. Inspired by what they learned in their YAs, 6,469 youth launched off-farm businesses and became Community-Based Solution Providers (CBSPs). CBSPs are agents that provide solutions for agriculture, livestock, health, nutrition and irrigation services to their communities. They are commercially-oriented problem solvers; these last-mile agents

or agripreneurs bring demand driven inputs and services to clients in remote areas of communities. YETA communities grappled with challenges related to pesticide and herbicide use, for example. The program addressed this gap in the market by training CBSP Spray Service Providers (SSPs) on best spraying techniques including identifying correct pesticides, mixing, storage and safe disposal of empty containers. Livestock farmers also lacked access to treatment services and a basic understanding of good livestock management. YETA trained young CBSPs interested in providing para-vet services to these farmers.

**FIGURE 2**  
**CBSP BUSINESSES THAT YOUTH ENGAGED IN TO INCREASE THEIR INCOMES**



# S U C C E S S E S

## SERIAL ENTREPRENEUR

### ODER ABEL

In 2018, Oder Abel of Kole district sprayed 40 acres at UGX 25,000 (USD \$6.75) per acre, earning him UGX 1,000,000 (USD \$270.30). In 2019, Abel sprayed 61 acres, which earned him UGX 1,525,000 (USD \$412). Abel invested those profits into farming and planted 1.5 acres of beans. He harvested 1.2 tons in early 2019, which earned him UGX 1,800,000 (USD \$486). He saved all of his profits from harvest in his bank account that YETA encouraged him to open. Later in 2019, Abel planted another two acres of beans and expects to harvest three tons that will earn him UGX 7,000,000 (USD \$1,891). Abel has ambitious plans. He wants to buy 25 knapsack sprayers and employ his friends to also engage in spraying services, build a permanent house, and go back to school to complete a certificate in agriculture.

YETA achieved significant progress in empowering youth through accessing markets. The following represents key results from these activities:

- 318 youth associations came together and formed 17 primary cooperatives and two SACCOs that are operational and benefiting from established relationships with improved input and other service suppliers and end market buyers.
- 6,469 youth accessed additional incomes by launching CBSP businesses such as seedlings propagation, spraying, cleaning, shelling, processing, bulking, irrigation and vet services, marketing and retail activities.
- By 2019, the majority of youth had achieved profitability. YETA participants whose income from agriculture exceeded their business expenditures ranged from 57.5% in Dokolo to 95% in Masindi and Kriyandongo. Overall, 66% of youth on average achieved incomes that exceeded expenditures.
- In 2016, about 9% of youth had the knowledge and skills to start and maintain a sustainable agriculture enterprise, compared to 87% youth in 2019. In addition, by the end of the program, 85% of youth reported that they had been operating the same business for over two years, indicating a reasonable level of business stability (no significant differences were observed by sex or district).
- Youth-led VSLAs generated UGX 1,260,355,893 (USD \$340,636) cumulatively by 2019, which provided a source of capital for youth to borrow and invest in their enterprises.<sup>13</sup>
- Two youth SACCOs provided financing for youth enterprises; combined, these two SACCOs accumulated UGX 28,278,000 (USD \$7,642) in savings and provided UGX 28,225,000 (USD \$7,628) in loans.

<sup>13</sup> 42% of the YETA youths who took loans invested 100% of the loan amount in the business. Another 23% invested somewhere between 10-99.99%. The remaining 34% invested less than 10% of the loan amount in the business.

# CHALLENGES

- **DISEASES AND BLIGHTS:** African Swine Fever, Foot and Mouth Disease, New Castle Disease, Fall Army Worm and other infestations contributed to crop and livestock damage and business instability. YETA was able to respond by helping youth become livestock para-vets who worked with District Veterinary Offices to manage disease outbreaks.
- **GROUP COHESION:** As youth associations were linking with markets and began generating incomes, the differences of opinion among members resulted in conflicts and disagreements. This was anticipated as it is a normal phase in group business enterprise development. However, YETA required a youth-sensitive response to helping resolve these issues. YETA helped youth form reflection circles—smaller groups of members—to allow peers to discuss, share and openly identify problems and explore solutions. YETA found reflection circles to be an effective means for associations to translate challenges into meaningful learning opportunities.
- **STAFFING STRUCTURE:** YETA's original staffing structure was organized around specialized areas of expertise (agribusiness, financial services, foundational skills, etc). However, this resulted in less effective resource allocation and limited coordination, negatively impacting staff morale as well as the ability of youth to advance their businesses. In response, YETA reorganized field staff roles—shifting from specialists to generalists. This allowed YETA district-based staff to work with designated youth associations more closely, providing direct technical assistance on a routine basis, covering all areas of need (e.g. financial services, agribusiness, foundational skills, etc.). This improved morale, accelerated implementation and allowed for a greater understanding of youth group dynamics, progress and areas for improvement (i.e. learning).

# LESSONS LEARNED

- The technical training package—agriculture enterprise, budget and cash flow, cost-benefit analysis, marketing, partnership building, cooperative principles, and savings and credit—combined with the practical “hands-on” experience with the private sector (input supply, services and buyers) played a vital role in building the capacity of youth to achieve profitability and business stability.
- Youth enterprise selection needs to be anchored in each youth associations’ own cost-benefit analysis. This ensures that youth start their ventures with an understanding of the market and that their decisions are built on a good business case, according to market information and potential gross margins.
- Establishing trust and understanding between youth and private sector partners via district-based RACs was key to facilitating market transactions and integrating youth into formal contracts. Youth cost-benefit analysis and production target-setting helped them demonstrate their business skills and gain the confidence of buyers, such as the WFP.
- Youth associations offered a platform for upgrading youth skills and testing ideas. However, when youth associations came together and formed primary cooperatives, this provided youth greater scale and social capital allowing them to pursue multiple income-generating activities such as crop farming as well as livestock rearing, increasing productivity and income.
- While value addition was not the primary focus of YETA, CBSPs and youth associations were able to address emerging gaps in agriculture value chain development to ensure a holistic market system for youth. For instance, youth CBSPs and youth associations took up activities beyond production including seed multiplication and vet services. Youth programming requires understanding how rural markets function and identifying market gaps to ensure sustainability all along the value chain.



# CONCLUSION

YETA integrated more than 27,000 youth into agricultural markets and related services. A solid majority of them (85%) have maintained their businesses over two years, indicated relative business stability and potential for sustained growth. Youth associations served as laboratories for them to test their business ideas and gain new skills without taking on excessive risk. By providing entrepreneurship kits, helping them establish group enterprises, and sharing labor and accessing other resources, YETA helped them lower not only their risks, but also the barriers to market entry that youth face.

As youth gained more business skills, established relationships with private sector partners and

increased their confidence, they were eager to pursue additional business ventures. This manifested itself in a number of ways: 1.) youth associations came together to form larger primary cooperatives to achieve greater economies of scale and more market influence, 2.) youth employed the skills they learned from their groups to start other income-generating activities such as CBSPs, which helped to diversify their incomes, and 3.) youth adopted formal business practices such as contracting with buyers. These achievements set the stage for youth to continue their enterprises long after YETA ends.



# METHODOLOGY

Qualitative methods were largely used for this study. We collected data over a period of two weeks in April 2019 across Kiryandongo and Kole districts. While YETA worked across four districts, the research team chose Kiryandongo and Kole to cover the full breadth of YETA experiences, including post-conflict populations (Kiryandongo) and higher and lower performing groups. Thirteen Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with sampled youth across YAs and two with cooperatives; each FGD was comprised of five female and five male youth. FGDs were complemented with 24 in-depth Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with model youth, parent mentors, Community Development Officers, Agricultural Officers, Sub County Chiefs, Parish Chiefs, Local Council 1 Chairpersons, mentors and private sector actors. Findings from these interviews were triangulated with YETA program quarterly reports, monthly regional reports, Youth Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (YMEL) Leaders<sup>14</sup> reports, partners' (Youth Alive Uganda

and Reproductive Health Uganda) reports, as well as YETA staff reflections and experiences. It should be noted that some of the outcomes reported in this study were unintended and, as a result, baseline information was not originally collected. Though the study documents these outcomes, it was difficult to quantify some changes without baseline data.

This report also relied on the findings and data from YETA's Effectiveness Study and Final Evaluation. NCBA CLUSA's Effectiveness Study (April 2019) examined the type, number and incidence of changes related to YETA interventions.<sup>15</sup> These were derived from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with change agents, including project staff, mentors, parents, private sector partners, community leaders, mentors, local institutions (civil society and government) and youth groups and leaders.

14 YMEL leaders are youth leaders selected by their peers to collect and record day to day activities of their association. They document the YA's general progress and then on a monthly basis, YMELs collate that information and provide it in report form to YETA staff.

15 Change is defined here in terms of improved wellbeing of YETA participants (e.g. improved savings, adopting good agriculture practices, and reduction in the rate of unplanned pregnancies, etc.)

## ABOUT THE PARTNERS

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The Mastercard Foundation works with visionary organizations to enable young people in Africa and in Indigenous communities in Canada to access dignified and fulfilling work. It is one of the largest, private foundations in the world with a mission to advance learning and promote

financial inclusion to create an inclusive and equitable world. The Foundation was created by Mastercard in 2006 as an independent organization with its own Board of Directors and management. For more information on the Foundation, please visit: [www.mastercardfdn.org](http://www.mastercardfdn.org)

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The National Cooperative Business Association CLUSA International (NCBA CLUSA) is the apex association for cooperative businesses in the United States and an international development organization. Founded in 1916, NCBA CLUSA strives to advance, promote and protect cooperative enterprises through cross-sector advocacy, education and public awareness that help co-ops thrive, highlighting the impact that cooperatives have in bettering the lives of individuals and families.

Internationally, NCBA CLUSA has worked in over 100 countries building sustainable communities, creating economic opportunities and strengthening cooperatives. Our work focuses on an approach that empowers smallholder farmers, women, and youth in the areas of food security, agricultural development, strengthening of communities and farmer organizations, community-based health and natural resources management.

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The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is an independent think tank on international development and humanitarian issues, founded in 1960. Based in London, its mission is "to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty,

the alleviation of suffering and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries." It does this by "locking together high-quality applied research, practical policy advice, and policy-focused dissemination and debate."

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Development Research and Training (DRT) is a national non-government and non-profit organization whose core work is to conduct policy focused research and analysis and institutional

capacity building and development. The overarching aim of our work is to influence change in policy and practice that responds to the needs of chronically poor people in Uganda.



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