



Needs Assessment REPORT

Marketable Enterprises that Can Enhance PWD Livelihoods in COVID 19 Era and Beyond in Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi districts.

With Field Work Conducted from October 26th – 30th 2020

OCTOBER 2020

The Assessment was Commissioned by
Caritas Uganda with Support from Caritas Norway in
Conjunction with UNAPD

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About Caritas Uganda

Caritas Uganda is the overall coordinating body for the socio-economic development efforts of the Uganda Episcopal Conference. Its mission is to foster sustainable integral development through promotion of community initiatives and policy advocacy. The primary targets of its programmes are the most vulnerable of society, most of whom live in rural hard-to-reach areas of Uganda.

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Acronyms

COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interview
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
NUDIPU	National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda
ODK	Open Data Kit
ODK	Open Data Kit
PWDs	People With Disabilities
S/C	Sub-county
UNAPD	Uganda National Association of Persons with Disabilities

Acknowledgements

This needs assessment was commissioned by Caritas Uganda with Support from Caritas Norway in Conjunction with UNAPD. A consultant from LUKAM Group Company was hired to conduct this assessment on behalf of Caritas Uganda. As Caritas Uganda, we would like to express our appreciation to all those who participated in the field work in the three districts of Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi. Special thanks go to Caritas Lira and Nebbi for their guidance and support during field work. More profoundly, we would like to commend UNAPD for their efforts rendered during the course of tools designing and field coordination.

We would also like to applaud Caritas Norway for the generous financial support that enabled this assessment to be conducted. It is hoped that the findings from this assessment will be used to leverage the procurement and distribution of required items for PWDs but also as a guide for implementation of other project activities in the selected districts.

Thank You All

October, 2020

Executive Summary

Introduction:

Persons with disabilities living in rural areas already deal with increased livelihood challenges and societal marginalization that negatively impacts nearly every facet of their lives. They also face disability-based discrimination, which is exacerbated in situations of crisis, and when it intersects with other factors, such as poverty, gender or age. With the outbreak of the novel corona virus, persons with disabilities are more likely to experience negative socioeconomic outcomes including higher poverty rates, discrimination, exclusion, which make them more vulnerable to the infection of COVID-19. This assessment was conducted to facilitate the process of alleviating the livelihood challenges accelerated by the Corona virus among PWDs. Thus, the assessment was sanctioned to establish the current livelihood activities by PWDs, the practical livelihood support required and best preferred, the capacity of PWDs to engage in marketable enterprise development/projects, the level of clustering/collaboration that could offer market prospects or enterprise development and participation enablers/barriers of PWDs on the agricultural supply and value chain.

Methodology:

The assessment adopted a cross sectional design that utilized a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. Household data was collected based on the principles of Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) technique. A sampling frame was provided by CARITAS Uganda based on the household mapping that was done as part of this project, from where a sample of 114 Beneficiaries were systematically sampled. Data collection tools were jointly designed and data was collected using smart phones with Open Data Kit (ODK) software.

Findings:

Demographic Characteristics

- Care-givers of persons with disability formed the major composition of beneficiaries - 54%.
- The differentials in terms of gender were not so significant (49.6% male vs 50.4% female).
- Majority of beneficiaries sampled were in the age group 35-49 years - 45.1% overall. 69% of beneficiaries were married but the proportion of those who were single was significant - 20.4%.
- Catholics formed majority of the religious denomination - 58.4%)
- Upper primary (P.4-P.7) dominated the highest level of education attained - 45.1% The household composition was mainly 6-10 people - 58.4%).
- Household heads main occupation was peasantry - 74.3%.

Current Livelihood Activities

- Petty trade accounts for 41.7% of the daily earnings to support livelihoods
- Market vending accounts for 21.1%
- Major occupation of PWDs was farming - 73.4%

- Farming is largely for subsistence

Livelihood Support Required

- Goats rearing – 42.5%
- Piggery Farming – 15%
- Poultry 13.7%
- Business – 12.4%
- Training needs that can enable them beneficiary projects thrive
- Financial Management/literacy – 70%
- Marketing Dynamics – 59.5%
- Book Keeping – 39.3%
- Enterprise selection - 38.1%

Capacity of PWDs to Engage in Enterprise Development/Projects

- Dokolo TC demonstrated overall higher income - 51.4%
- Beneficiaries in Dokolo TC earn shs11,000-50,000
- The differentials in income for beneficiaries in Aleptong are significant, with those in Abia demonstrating more earnings than in Amungo sub county (54.1% vs 45.9%)
- In Nebbi district, the earnings for beneficiaries in Jupangira sub county are significantly higher than those in Nyaravur (59.5% vs 45.9%).
- In Nyaravur sub-county, 35.3% do not own land.
- In Dokolo, majority of the beneficiaries own between 1 to 3 acres of land.
- The average size of land owned by beneficiaries is 2.34 acres.
- In Aleptong, the average land size owned is 3 acres which is significantly higher than those in Dokolo.
- Beneficiaries in Nebbi reported an average land size of 3.12 acres

Required Support to Make Animals More Profitable

- Proper feeds provision and provision of animals/poultry
 - 45.9% in Dokolo
 - 70.3% in Aleptong
 - 78.4% in Nebbi

Required Support for Crop Production

- There are three key forms of support required for maximizing land for production.
 - Seeds
 - Training
 - Fertilizers
- In order of their preference, seeds were highly reported with Nebbi district at 100%, Dokolo at 78.4% and Aleptong at 89.2%.

Most preferred Crop Enterprises by Beneficiaries

The most preferred crop enterprises mentioned across all the districts were;

- Beans – 85%
- Maize – 66%
- Groundnuts – 38%
- Cassava – 36%
- Simsim – 29%
- Soya bean – 25%

Enablers for PWDs Participation in Community Developments

- Engagement in income generating activities
- Access to community meetings
- Access to education
- Access to transport means
- Equal treatment at home
- Good health
- Family support
- Access to start-up capital
- Skills programs
- Group formation
- Access to the right information

Barriers for PWDs Participation in Community Developments

- Discrimination
- Lack of support
- Lack of education
- Bad community leaders especially at the sub-county level
- Lack of capital for business
- People's attitudes

Food Rations Preferred

- Beans – 69%
- Posho – 68.1%
- Sugar – 35.4%
- Cooking oil – 34.5%
- Salt – 33.6%
- Rice – 26.5%
- The variations in food preferences across districts can be seen in food items as Silver fish where it is most preferred in Nebbi and Aleptong

Sanitation and Hygiene Requirements

- Drying racks
- Hand washing facility (stand, water dispenser/reservoir, e.t.c)
- Soap
- Water storage containers like Jerrycans, buckets, pots, e.t.c
- Menstrual Pads (for women and girl children).

Participation Enablers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain

- Capital - 72.6%
- Labour - 30.1%
- Farming tools - 56.6%
- Seeds - 62.8%
- Fertilizers - 26.5%

Participation Barriers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain

- Lack of capital was mainly pronounced across all the district - 80.5%
- Lack of equipment – 56.6%
- Entrepreneurship skills – 23.9%
- Low literacy levels
- Lack of viable business plans
- Lack of training tools for PWDs
- Lack of information on good crop production practices
- Lack of genuine mentors and support from communities
- Poor-quality agricultural materials

Conclusion:

The assessment found that the livelihoods of households where PWDs live are affected by the time spent in taking care of the disabled people within the households compounded with the resources which go to the PWD that would otherwise be spent on other household needs. Additionally, the sanitation and hygiene remain an issue of concern as well as the community attitude to alleviate household livelihood dynamics. The current livelihood activities are largely hinged on farming and petty trade and the required support to alleviate household poverty is premised on Goats rearing, Piggery Farming, Poultry and Businesses. However, in a bid to provide this support, training is paramount in areas like Financial Management/literacy, Marketing Dynamics, Book Keeping and Enterprise. Other Enablers for improving livelihood conditions found out during the assessment include; engagement in income generating activities, access to community meetings, access to education, access to transport means, equal treatment at home, good health, family support, skills programs, group formation and access to the right information.

Recommendations:

Based on the conclusion above, the assessment makes the following recommendations;

1. The project support ought to be commensurate to the needs of the beneficiaries. Given that the beneficiaries are predominantly farmers, activities aimed at improving their yield in both crop and animal husbandry are more resourceful.
2. Small business start-ups and provision of animals/poultry are key practical and sustainable enterprises to providing livelihood support required by PWDs. However, training will be a key facilitator in successful implementation mainly for enterprises aimed at generating daily income.
3. The project ought to have an agronomist to monitor and train beneficiaries on proper farming practices given that majority have the desire to start producing crops for both subsistence and commercial purposes. This should also be accompanied with trainings on nutrition specifically given to caretakers with children in need of special diets.
4. Based on the findings of this assessment, the project ought to consider provision of psychosocial support to both caretakers and children with disability so that participation on the agricultural supply and value chain is not derailed by attitudinal challenges.
5. Supply of materials and food rations should be based on the needs presented in this assessment. Although there are no significant differentials of needs by district, there are some districts that have certain preference of certain materials than the rest.
6. The capacity of PWDs to engage in marketable enterprise development/projects should be pivoted on caretakers especially if the project is helping those that are mentally and physically disabled.
7. Project advocacy strategies should focus on creating awareness among care givers of PWDs, families, community leaders and communities about the rights and needs of People with disabilities and their entitlements as citizens.
8. The project should help beneficiaries to sufficiently access government programs and efforts should be made to provide them with assistive devices for their mobility so that they can monitor and fully participate in their enterprises as well as community development programs.

Introduction

World Health Organization estimates that approximately 10% of any population is disabled. It also estimates that of the 10% only 5.8% of persons with disabilities need to be provided with services. The United Nations Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for PWDs (1991) urges all nations to show strong commitment on equalization of opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The National Policy on Disability in Uganda also aims at promoting equal opportunities for enhanced empowerment, participation and protection of rights of PWDs irrespective of gender, age and type of disability. This is in recognition that PWDs can perform to their full potential given the same conditions and opportunities irrespective of their social, economic and cultural backgrounds.

Persons with disabilities living in rural areas already deal with increased livelihood challenges and societal marginalization that negatively impacts nearly every facet of their lives. They also face disability-based discrimination, which is exacerbated in situations of crisis, and when it intersects with other factors, such as poverty, gender or age. For example, persons with physical disabilities in rural areas, their ability to achieve economic security and independence has very often been a goal kept out of reach by a variety of societal assumptions about their ability – or inability – to reliably combat their livelihood challenges¹. With the outbreak of the novel corona virus, persons with disabilities are more likely to experience negative socioeconomic outcomes including higher poverty rates, discrimination, exclusion, etc which make them more vulnerable to the infection of COVID-19. Thus, as COVID-19 continues to have wide-reaching impacts, it is important to note how persons with disabilities are uniquely impacted by the pandemic, and help them to redefine their already threatened livelihood to transcend the societal impacts of COVID-19.

One possible solution to livelihood challenges of PWDs in rural areas lies in their potential to become self-employed or to start and run their own businesses. Some argue that self-employment can be used as a potential rehabilitation vocational tool to achieve faster and better integration into the labour market of individuals who become disabled².

It is against this background that this needs assessment was sanctioned to collect credible data on the livelihood support required for PWDs to deal with their inherent challenges being faced in this COVID 19 era as well as to forge a sustainable solution beyond COVID 19. It is hoped that the findings from this assessment will be used to leverage the procurement and distribution of required items for PWDs but also as a guide for implementation of other project activities in the selected districts.

The assessment was guided by the following objectives;

¹ <https://blogs.icrc.org/new-delhi/2020/08/26/covid-19-and-its-impact-on-persons-with-disabilities/>

² Arnold, N. L., & Seekins, T. (2002). Self-employment: A process for use by vocational rehabilitation agencies. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 17(2), 107-113.

To establish;

- a. The current livelihood activities by PWDs in Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi districts.
- b. The practical livelihood support required and best preferred by PWDs in Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi districts.
- c. The capacity of PWDs in Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi districts to engage in marketable enterprise development/projects.
- d. The level of clustering/collaboration that could offer market prospects or enterprise development among PWDs.
- e. Participation enablers and barriers of PWDs on the agricultural supply and value chain in Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi districts

Methodology

Assessment Design

The assessment adopted a cross sectional design that utilized a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. In a blend of various methods, a scientific triangulation was maintained to ensure quantitative data collection through a household (HH) survey and qualitative data gathered through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs).



An Enumerator Conducting a One-on-one interview with a care taker of a PWD in Dokolo TC, Dokolo District

Household data was collected based on the principles of Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) technique. LQAS, sometimes called "acceptance sampling"³, involves taking a small random sample from each set of items in the population, and testing each sampled item to determine whether it meets a predetermined standard of quality. LQAS is functionally identical to stratified sampling (where each lot is a single

³ Lemeshow, S.; Taber, S. (1991). "Lot quality assurance sampling: single- and double-sampling plans". *World Health Statistics Quarterly*. 44 (3): 115–32. PMID 1949879.

stratum), but requires smaller samples because it does not attempt to construct a precise estimate of population parameters. LQAS works by subdividing a program area into smaller areas. Typically, LQAS uses a sample size of 19 individuals from each supervision area.

In our case, we sampled two sub counties from each district (Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi), where the pilot project is to be implemented providing a total of six sub counties from where we sampled 19 Beneficiaries. This resulted into a sample of 114 Beneficiaries for the entire catchment area. In each of the district, we conducted one non-homogeneous focus group discussion of PWDs and a Key Informant Interview with a PWD group leader.



A Focus Group Session in Amugo Sub-county, Aleptong District

Sampling Procedure

A sampling frame shall be provided by CARITAS Uganda based on the household mapping that was done as part of this project, from where a sample of 114 Beneficiaries will be systematically sampled. These will be reached through local structures of PWDs or if the sampling frame contains other information such as location and telephone contacts, the enumerator will reach the respondent with ease.

Table 1: Sample Split per District and Sub-county

District	Sub-county						Total
	Dokolo TC	Okwalongwen	Abia	Amugo	Nyaravur	Jupangira	
Dokolo	19	18	0	0	0	0	37
Aleptong	0	0	20	17	0	0	37
Nebbi	0	0	0	0	17	22	39
Total	19	18	20	17	17	22	113

Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection tools were jointly designed prior to data collection and a one-day orientation for enumerators was arranged. The questionnaire was designed using KoBoToolbox (mainly the survey questionnaire) and programmed on mobile phones. Data was therefore collected using smart phones with Open Data Kit (ODK) software

as the enabler. A team of two people collected group level data required for the qualitative assessment and thereafter collected survey-based data at household level within the community, with the help of interpreters in cases where there were linguistic differentials.



An Interviewer with her Translator conducting a face to face interview in Dokolo District

A data analysis plan was developed based on the assessment objectives. Survey data was uploaded from formhub web application in Excel format and exported to IMB SPSS ver23.0 for analysis. Recordings from focus group discussions and key informant interviews were immediately transcribed, organized and analyzed using thematic and content analysis framework.

Quality Assurance

Quality assurance started with orientation of enumerators on the assessment objectives and methodology. The smartphones used for data collection were GPS enabled to ensure that interviewers conducted the interviews in the actual sampling points. Additionally, Caritas staff in the three districts together with UNAPD visited Beneficiaries in their households to make sure that the right Beneficiaries were interviewed. During the processes of exporting data from excels to SPSS, it was further subjected to forensic checks and data cleaning to ensure validity and reliability.

Ethical Considerations

Oral informed consent was obtained before each interview or survey. The overall objective of the assessment was explained to the Beneficiaries by enumerators at the onset of all interviews. Only those that accepted to be interviewed were enrolled to participate in the assessment. The design and implementation of the assessment also ensured that the principles of gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination are considered and acted upon throughout the exercise.

Findings

Demographic Characteristics

Data on the demographic characteristics of Beneficiaries was collected because of the significance it has on disability and vice versa. For instance, as life expectancy in general increases, persons with disabilities who survive into old age can also be expected to contribute to the overall growth in the population of older persons with disabilities. Disability also affects marriage patterns, as most of the people who are physically disabled struggle to get partners or companions in marriage because of their limited physical ability to perform household chores.

Table 2: Distribution of Demographic Characteristics of Beneficiaries

Demographics	District			Total (N=113)
	Dokolo (N=37)	Aleptong (N=37)	Nebbi (N=39)	
Respondent category				
Person with disability	35.1%	56.8%	43.6%	45.1%
Care-giver of person with disability	62.2%	43.2%	56.4%	54.0%
Head of household of person with disability	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Sex				
Male	37.8%	51.4%	59.0%	49.6%
Female	62.2%	48.6%	41.0%	50.4%
Age Group				
18-24 years	2.7%	5.4%	10.3%	6.2%
25-34 years	21.6%	16.2%	0.0%	12.4%
35-49 years	32.4%	54.1%	48.7%	45.1%
50-66 years	32.4%	16.2%	23.1%	23.9%
67+ years	10.8%	8.1%	17.9%	12.4%
Marital Status				
Single	21.6%	21.6%	17.9%	20.4%
Married	56.8%	78.4%	71.8%	69.0%
Widowed	21.6%	0.0%	7.7%	9.7%
Divorce or Separated	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.9%
Religion				
Protestant	21.6%	35.1%	10.3%	22.1%
Catholic	51.4%	51.4%	71.8%	58.4%
Muslem	10.8%	2.7%	0.0%	4.4%
Born Again	16.2%	10.8%	17.9%	15.0%
Education level				
No formal education	29.7%	37.8%	12.8%	26.5%
Lower primary (P.1-P.3)	13.5%	5.4%	15.4%	11.5%
Upper primary (P.4-P.7)	48.6%	40.5%	46.2%	45.1%
Ordinary level secondary	5.4%	5.4%	17.9%	9.7%
Advanced level secondary	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Tertiary	2.7%	8.1%	7.7%	6.2%
Household composition				
2-5 people	32.4%	21.6%	10.3%	21.2%
6-10 people	62.2%	62.2%	51.3%	58.4%
10+ people	5.4%	16.2%	38.5%	20.4%

Status of Respondent at household level				
Household head	56.8%	54.1%	74.4%	61.9%
Wife	32.4%	32.4%	15.4%	26.5%
Child	2.7%	5.4%	0.0%	2.7%
Dependent	8.1%	8.1%	10.3%	8.8%
Occupation				
Student	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Farming	73.0%	78.4%	71.8%	74.3%
House wife	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	2.7%
Petty trade	5.4%	0.0%	10.3%	5.3%
Causal worker	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Mechanic	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Carpenter	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Fishing	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Business	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	1.8%
Begging	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	2.7%
None	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
Others	5.4%	10.8%	0.0%	5.3%

Table 2 indicates that overall, care-givers of persons with disability formed the major composition of Beneficiaries representing 54%. By district, Aleptong presented more of the disabilities responding for themselves (56.8%) compared to the rest. Although more females participated in the assessment, the differentials in terms of gender are not so significant (49.6% male vs 50.4% female). Majority of Beneficiaries sampled were in the age group 35-49 years representing 45.1% overall. By district, Aleptong had more of this age category than the rest of the districts. 69% of Beneficiaries reported that they were married but the proportion of those who were single is also significant (20.4%). Catholics formed majority of the religious denomination (58.4%) and upper primary (P.4-P.7) dominates when it comes to the highest level of education attained (45.1%). The household composition was mainly reported to be 6-10 people (58.4%). Information was mainly provided by household heads whose main occupation was peasantry representing 74.3%.

Prevailing Challenges of Households with PWDs

Beneficiary households were requested to indicate the effects that people with disabilities have on their families based on their experiences. This done to ascertain the level of perceived impact of taking care of a PWD on the overall household level dynamics.

A Lot of Time to Care

Caretakers indicated that people with disabilities especially children require a lot of time and attention to provide with them the necessary support they need to their peculiar disabilities. Some of their disabilities requires that the care takers manage them timely. For instance, one of the FGD participants who had a 13-year-old boy revealed that if she does not give him food during breakfast or lunch, he cannot ask it himself. Thus, she is the one who knows that at such a time, the boy needs to eat. Lest if not fed, the child can die with starvation. Therefore, in order to make sure that PWDs are well taken care of, a lot of time is required for monitoring.

I have a boy who cannot eat, walk and sit. So, it is my work to make sure that I bathe him, carry him from where he is and feed him. Therefore, the time I spend towards him is a lot which would otherwise be used for productive activities to take care of other household needs (FGD, Male participant)

Augmented Household Expenditures

The nutrition required for many children with disability is a special one which requires one to have money to buy food with nutritional value. This affects the household disposable income which in most cases is not available. Subsequently, in a bid to look for such diets, the household livelihood is affected and poverty becomes eminent due to the presence of a child with a disability.

My child doesn't feed on dry tea or anything for breakfast because once I do that, he fails to drink it, starts to cough and cries every time, but when I give him milk, he stabilizes and feels fine. So, I have to make sure that milk is there every day which costs me a lot of money, which is even scarce (FGD, Female Participant)

I have a child who doesn't hear and has problems with movements. You find that it is difficult to clothe these children because they crawl every time and clothes get worn out quickly (FGD, Male participant)

Maintaining Sanitation of PWDs

The findings from focus group discussions revealed that it is very hard to maintain sanitation for children with disabilities given that the care taker has to be with them full time to make sure that if they urinate or defecate, someone is able to recognize that and clean them immediately. Therefore, this requires a committed care taker who probably if is not the real parent may not manage. As such, children with disabilities find themselves in the poorest state of physical hygiene because of laxity of caretakers or reduced continual commitment of the care taker.

My child if you don't check her continually to see whether she has passed urine or defecates, she cannot tell you because of her condition. Therefore, you have to make sure that you check on her and remove the clothes if she has spoiled them and bathe her, though she is 18 years. This consumes a lot of time and if she is not helped, she will remain like that leading to very poor hygiene (FGD, Female participant)

Community Attitudes

A negative attitude toward disability is one of the potential barriers for people with disability (PWD) to achieve social equality. Focus group participants attested to this indicating that for households with PWDs, community members sometimes do not want to eat from such homes insinuating that if they eat from such households, they will get the same conditions. Additionally, people in communities see PWDs as useless people and when their parents attend social gatherings, they are sometimes pointed at by community members as parents of useless children.

It was also mentioned that for some children who crawl, when they get to the neighbors, they discriminate them and sometimes do not want to give them food. However, for those who will give them food, they will tell them to sit at a distance from the rest of the household members so that they don't mix with them while eating food.

This stigmatization according to the participants is not only directed to the person with disability, but also to parents of these people. As such, they indicated that if such parents have not built the consciousness to accept this, they are psychologically tortured.

I am telling you, for us parents with children with disability, looking at how community members treat our children and how they sometimes negatively talk about us, if you have not built on yourself a mindset to accept the situation, you can end up not doing anything, but stressed (FGD, Male participant)

Current Livelihood Activities

Beneficiaries were asked to indicate different ways in which they were earning a living in their respective communities. Majority representing were in crop production followed by petty trade/vending

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Current Livelihood Activities

Current Livelihood activity	District			Total (N=113)
	Dokolo (N=37)	Aleptong (N=37)	Nebbi (N=39)	
Piggery farming	8.1%	21.6%	5.4%	9.7%
Poultry	8.1%	8.1%	15.2%	5.3%
Goats rearing	21.6%	8.1%	4.2%	9.7%
Animal buying and selling	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Bee keeping (honey harvesting)	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	1.8%
Vegetable production	2.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%
Maize production	5.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%
Motorcycle repair and spare parts sale	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Tailoring	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%
Arts and craft	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Fishing	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Shoe repairing	2.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%
Petty trade	25.4%	27.1%	40.0%	41.7%
Market vending	9.7%	24.3%	30.2%	21.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Overall, petty trade accounts for 41.7% of the daily earnings to support livelihoods while market vending accounts for 21.1%. Although the major occupation of PWDs was reported to be farming (73.4%), this is largely for subsistence use rather than income generation. The reason why daily income was mainly reported from petty trade and market vending.

Livelihood Support Required

Beneficiaries were asked to mention the kind of projects that are practical which they desire to do if they are supported by any Program so that they generate income for themselves and the households they come from. This was a multiple response question and was analyzed by aggregation.

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Preferred Livelihood Activities

Preferred Livelihood Activity	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Piggery farming	34	15.0%	30.1%
Poultry	31	13.7%	27.4%
Goats rearing	96	42.5%	49.6%
Animal buying and selling	1	0.4%	0.9%
Milk production	12	5.3%	0.9%
Vegetable production	1	0.4%	0.9%
Seed supply	3	1.3%	2.7%
Maize production	9	4.0%	8.0%
Value addition on agricultural products (specify)	1	0.4%	0.9%
Motorcycle repair and spare parts sale	3	1.3%	2.7%
Tailoring	2	0.9%	1.8%
Hair cutting	1	0.4%	0.9%
Arts and craft	1	0.4%	0.9%
Home construction	1	0.4%	0.9%
Fishing	1	0.4%	0.9%
Shoe repairing	1	0.4%	0.9%
Business	28	12.4%	60.2%
Total	226	100.0%	190.30%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

In order of importance, majority of the beneficiaries prefer Goats rearing, Piggery Farming, Poultry and Businesses represented by 42.5%, 15%, 13.7% and 12.4% respectively. The explanation behind the choice of these project was solicited from focus group discussions as noted below.

If I can get a cow that produces milk, I would be covered with the nutritional part of the child and as the female animal continues to give birth, I can sell some when the child gets a problem (FGD male participant, Aleptong District)

For me Poultry can work for me because even the disabled child, though deaf, he knows how to feed them and can pick the eggs during the period of laying. The child can also feed on the eggs alongside vegetables. He also doesn't eat beef, so at times if the chicken is many, we can slaughter for him to eat (FGD male participant, Dokolo District)

Me I have land which I think is enough, if I get oxtploughs I can grow enough food and sell some in the market and get other projects from the output from the garden (FGD, Female participant, Aleptong)

The extracts above substantiate on the statistical expressions presented in table 4 in terms of the underpinnings for the percentage distributions for preferred enterprises by beneficiaries.



One of the Potential beneficiaries who requested for Poultry

For the key projects identified, beneficiaries were requested rate the training needs that can enable them their project very well. A five-point Likert scale was provided for rating from (1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Not Sure, 4= Agree to 5= Strongly Agree). The percentage distribution of the responses suggests that Financial Management/literacy, Marketing Dynamics, Book Keeping and Enterprise selection are the desirable training needs by beneficiaries for their smooth running of their projects. These are represented by 70%, 59.5%, 39.3% and 38.1% respectively.

Table 5: Rankings of the Preferred Training Needs

Training Need	Responses on a Five Point Scale					Response Rate	Aggregates answers (Agree and Strongly Agree)
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree		
Enterprise selection (N=113)	59.3%	1.8%	0.9%	30.1%	8.0%	100.0%	38.1%
Leadership (N=107)	38.3%	33.6%	7.5%	18.7%	1.9%	94.7%	20.6%
Book Keeping (N=61)	18.0%	41.0%	1.6%	37.7%	1.6%	54.0%	39.3%
Proposal writing/Business Plan (N=49)	18.4%	61.2%	0.0%	14.3%	6.1%	43.4%	20.4%
Financial Management/literacy (N=40)	7.5%	17.5%	5.0%	62.5%	7.5%	35.4%	70.0%
Marketing Dynamics (N=37)	2.7%	32.4%	5.4%	56.8%	2.7%	32.7%	59.5%
Value Addition and Branding (N=35)	8.6%	62.9%	2.9%	22.9%	2.9%	31.0%	25.7%

Setting standards of quality of goods and services (N=28)	0.0%	75.0%	3.6%	14.3%	7.1%	24.8%	21.4%
Monitoring and evaluating of group enterprises (N=28)	0.0%	78.6%	10.7%	7.1%	3.6%	24.8%	10.7%
Communication (N=28)	82.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	24.8%	3.6%

Capacity of PWDs to Engage in Enterprise Development/Projects

Beneficiaries were assessed for their monthly income and land ownership to ascertain their capacity to run the preferred projects.

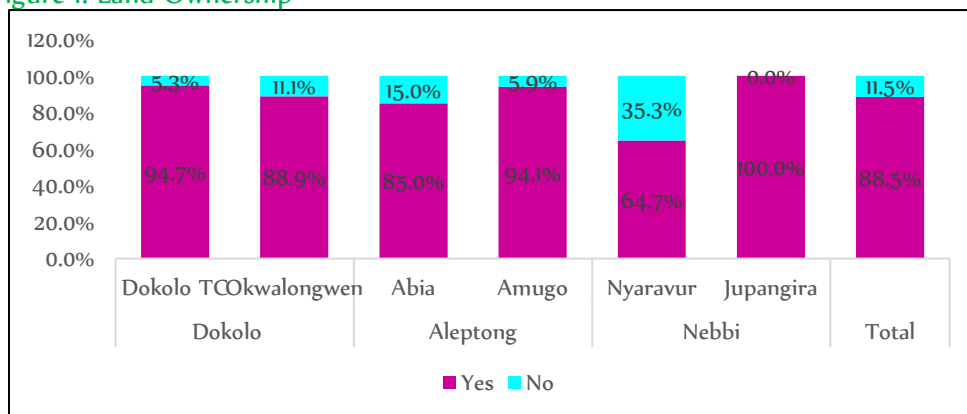
Table 6: Monthly Income

	Dokolo		Aleptong		Nebbi	
	Dokolo TC	Okwalongwen	Abia	Amugo	Nyaravur	Jupangira
shs0	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
shs100-10,000	21.6%	2.7%	18.9%	2.7%	17.9%	15.4%
shs1,000-50,000	24.3%	16.2%	21.6%	29.7%	25.6%	30.8%
shs51,000-100,000	2.7%	10.8%	13.5%	13.5%	0.0%	10.3%
shs10,000-200,000	2.7%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
shs210,000-400,000	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	51.4%	48.6%	54.1%	45.9%	45.9%	59.5%

The monthly income data in table 6 for Dokolo district indicates that although beneficiaries in Dokolo TC demonstrate overall higher income (51.4%) than those in Okwalongwen sub county, their income is not evenly spread. Majority of beneficiaries in Dokolo TC earn shs1,000-50,000 while in Okwalongwen subcounty, there are beneficiaries who reported to earn shs210,000-400,000. The differentials in income for beneficiaries in Aleptong are significant, with those in Abia demonstrating more earnings than in Amungo sub county (54.1% vs 45.9%). In Nebbi district, the earnings for beneficiaries in Jupangira sub county are significantly higher than those in Nyaravur (59.5% vs 45.9%).

These findings suggest that although there are income differentials across the three districts, household income earned is still very low compared to the number of people in each household (see household composition in the demographic section)

Figure 1: Land Ownership



Other than in Nyaravur sub county in Nebbi district, almost all beneficiaries in other sub counties reported to own land. In Jupangira sub county, all beneficiaries reported to own land while in Nyaravur, 35.3% do not own land. This means that production of crops in Nyaravur sub county may not be so lucrative as in Jupangira.

Table 7: Size of Land Owned

Size of land owned (Acres)	District			
	Dokolo	Aleptong	Nebbi	Total
0.5	2.9%	0.0%	12.1%	5.0%
1	29.4%	24.2%	0.0%	18.0%
2	23.5%	21.2%	24.2%	23.0%
2.5	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
2.7	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
3	20.6%	24.2%	30.3%	25.0%
4	11.8%	15.2%	0.0%	9.0%
5	2.9%	9.1%	33.3%	15.0%
6	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
7	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%
10	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Dokolo, majority of the beneficiaries own between 1 to 3 acres of land. However, the average size of land owned by beneficiaries is 2.34 acres. In Aleptong, the average land size owned is 3 acres which is significantly higher than those in Dokolo. Beneficiaries in Nebbi also reported an average land size of 3.12 which is slightly higher than those in Aleptong. Thus, the capacity to utilize land for crop and animal production still remains low among the beneficiaries. To further ascertain this, beneficiaries were asked to indicate how much of the land has been used and that that they have not used.

Table 8: Number of Acres Dedicated for Crop Production

Number of Acres for Crop Production	Dokolo	Aleptong	Nebbi	Total
None	2	2	1	5
0.5-0.9 Acres	3	3	5	11
1-1.8 Acres	14	9	8	31
2-2.8 Acres	12	8	16	36
3-4 Acres	5	11	4	20
4.5-5 Acres	0	2	0	2
Total	36	35	34	105

Of the 105 beneficiaries who responded to the question on the number of acres dedicated for crop production, majority were using 2-2.8 acres for crop production (36). Most of these are in Nebbi and Dokolo as presented in table 8. However, in Aleptong, a significant number of beneficiaries were utilizing 3-4 acres for crop production (11). The number of acres dedicated for animal production were also established and table 9 presents the findings.

Table 9: Number of Acres Dedicated for Animal production

Number of Acres for Animal Production	Dokolo	Aleptong	Nebbi	Total
0	22	26	13	61
0.1	1	0	0	1
0.2	3	1	3	7
0.3	2	1	0	3
0.4	0	1	0	1
0.5	3	4	14	21
1	2	0	3	5
1.3	1	0	0	1
Total	34	33	33	100

Of the 100 beneficiaries who responded to the question, majority had no land dedicated for animal production (61), with most of them from Dokolo and Aleptong. However, of those who had animals, most of them were utilizing 0.5 acres and majority were in Nebbi district (14).

Beneficiaries who reported to be rearing animals were requested to indicate which animals they were rearing and their numbers. Table 10 presents the type of animals per district.

Table 10: Type of animal Reared and the Number per District

Type of Animals Reared	Dokolo	Aleptong	Nebbi	Total
Piggery farming	4	1	0	5
Poultry	3	1	0	4
Goats rearing	6	3	20	29
Cows	5	3	0	8
Others	2	0	3	5
Total	12	7	20	39

Goats rearing was reported to be the main animal production enterprise with majority of beneficiaries reporting from Nebbi district (20 out of 29). Other animals reported were Pigs, Cows, Chicken and Ducks.

Required Support to Make Animals More Profitable

Beneficiaries were asked to mention a number of ways in which they can be supported to make their animals more profitable to their families. Table 11 shows that of the respondents in all the districts, proper feeds provision and adding on the number of animals they currently have is paramount for their profitability in animal production. This is represented by 45.9% in Dokolo, 70.3% and 78.4% respectively in Aleptong and 66.7% respectively in Nebbi district.

Therefore, support in animal production ought to be in the mentioned areas preferably training in feeds production as well as distribution of actual animals to beneficiaries.

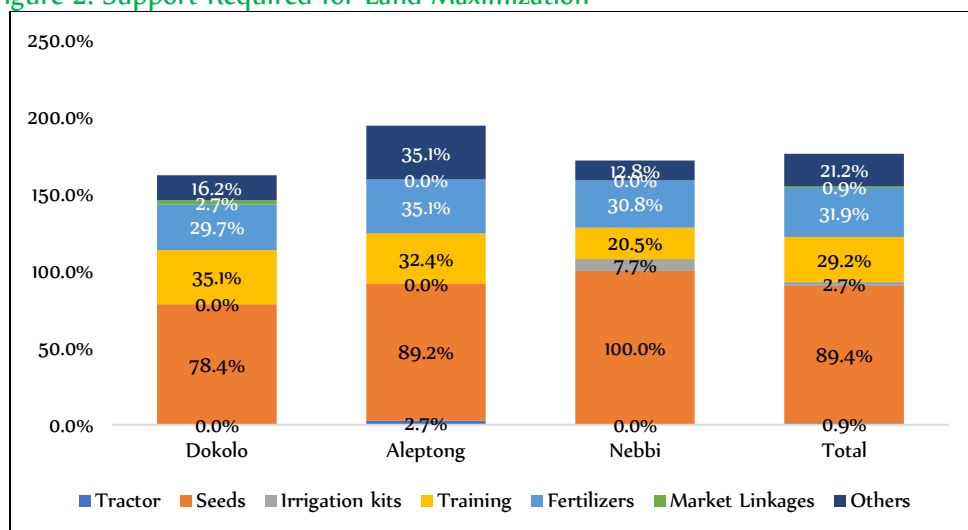
Table 11: Required Support to Make Animals More Profitable

Required Support to make the animals more profitable	District						Total	
	Dokolo		Aleptong		Nebbi		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Add value to their products	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Provide proper feeds	17	45.9%	26	70.3%	26	66.7%	69	61.1%
Increase on their numbers	17	45.9%	29	78.4%	26	66.7%	72	63.7%
Training on proper management	6	16.2%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	7	6.2%
Visiting model farmers	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Other	14	37.8%	7	18.9%	13	33.3%	34	30.1%
Total	37	100.0%	37	100.0%	39	100.0%	113	100.0%

Required Support for Crop Production

The support required for beneficiaries to maximize their land was established in all the districts where beneficiaries were selected.

Figure 2: Support Required for Land Maximization



There are three key forms of support required for maximizing land for production as indicated by beneficiaries. These are; Seeds, Training and Fertilisers. However, in order of their preference, seeds were highly reported with Nebbi district at 100%, Dokolo at 78.4% and Aleptong at 89.2%.

Subsequently, beneficiaries were asked to indicate their most preferred choice of crops that they would be interested in planting if the project supports them. Table 12 presents the number and percentage distribution of the responses given by beneficiaries by district and crop enterprise.

Table 12: Most preferred Crop Enterprises by Beneficiaries

Most Preferred Crops	District						Total (N=113)	
	Dokolo (N=37)		Aleptong (N=37)		Nebbi (N=37)		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Beans	26	70.3%	31	83.8%	39	100.0%	96	85%
Sorghum	2	5.4%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	3%
Rice	2	5.4%	9	24.3%	8	20.5%	19	17%
Millet	3	8.1%	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	6	5%
Groundnut	14	37.8%	10	27.0%	19	48.7%	43	38%
Peas	0	0.0%	6	16.2%	0	0.0%	6	5%
Maize	21	56.8%	26	70.3%	28	71.8%	75	66%
Cassava	8	21.6%	7	18.9%	26	66.7%	41	36%
Simsim	4	10.8%	19	51.4%	10	25.6%	33	29%
Sunflower	2	5.4%	9	24.3%	0	0.0%	11	10%
Cabbage	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	3%
Soya beans	8	21.6%	20	54.1%	0	0.0%	28	25%
Vegetables (sukuma wiki, Nakati, Bugga)	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	3%

The most preferred crop enterprises mentioned across all the districts were; Beans, Maize, Groundnuts, Cassava, Simsim and Soya bean in order of their importance represented by 85%, 66%, 38%, 36%, 29% and 25% respectively. This order of preference is the same when it comes to individual districts as presented in table 12.

Enablers for PWDs Participation in Community Developments

Beneficiaries were asked to indicate what makes it easier for PWDs to participate in community developments. Findings from focus group discussions revealed that there a number of enablers for PWDs to participate in their community developments and activities. These are; engagement in income generating activities, access to community meetings, access to education, access to transport means, equal treatment at home, good health, family support, access to start-up capital, skills programs, group formation, access to the right information and donor support.

If we make groups so that we can learn more about the activities that best suit our disability conditions but also learn from others what they are doing to transit through the hard life faced with disability. We can also get emotional and financial support from each other and be encouraged to participate in community activities (FGD, Male participant Aleptong)

Mobility is a problem so we need transport so that we can participate in community meetings and also be in position to visit other sites like farming to learn better practices (FGD, Female participant Dokolo)

Barriers for PWDs Participation in Community Developments

Persons with disabilities usually face difficulties to participate fully and effectively in the activities and programmes in society across all sectors. This is mainly caused by the different barriers they encounter when attempting to participate. The assessment sought for these barriers which should address government programs when trying to ensure equal participation of persons with disabilities in society.

Findings from focus group discussions revealed a number of barriers with emphasis on lack of start-up capital, agricultural implements like hand hoes, ox ploughs and seeds to facilitate their crop production. Transport was also highlighted as a major barrier to PWDs with difficulties in walking. They mentioned that in order to fully engage in community development, they require to have wheel chairs and possibly someone to help them in their movement. Across the FGDs that were conducted, six major barriers for PWD participation in community development were reported; discrimination, lack of support, lack of education, bad community leaders especially at the sub-county level, lack of capital for business and people's attitudes.

Supply of Food Rations

Beneficiaries were requested to indicate which food rations they would mostly prefer if they are to be supported by the project. Table 13 presents the findings by districts.

Table 13: Most Preferred Food Supplies by Beneficiaries

Most Preferred Food Rations	District						Total	
	Dokolo (N=37)		Aleptong (N=37)		Nebbi (N=39)		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Maize flour	24	64.9%	27	73.0%	26	66.7%	77	68.1%
Beans	24	64.9%	27	73.0%	27	69.2%	78	69.0%
Peas	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Corn-soya blended	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%
Salt – iodized	12	32.4%	13	35.1%	13	33.3%	38	33.6%
Sugar	13	35.1%	14	37.8%	13	33.3%	40	35.4%
Rice	2	5.4%	5	13.5%	23	59.0%	30	26.5%
Cooking oil	12	32.4%	12	32.4%	15	38.5%	39	34.5%
Powdered Milk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	10.3%	4	3.5%
Fruits	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%
Silver fish	0	0.0%	5	13.5%	6	15.4%	11	9.7%

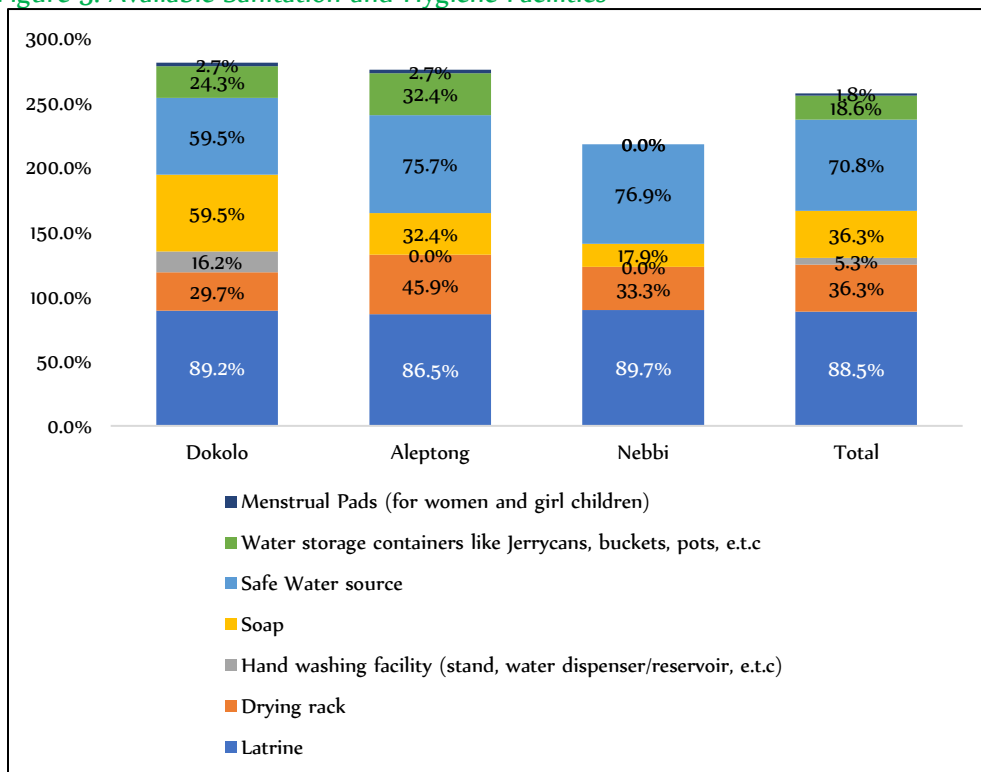
Overall, the foods preferred by beneficiaries in order of their preference were; Beans, Posho, Sugar, Cooking oil, Salt and Rice represented by 69%, 68.1%, 35.4%, 34.5%, 33.6% and 26.5%. The variations in food preferences across districts can be seen in food items as Silver fish where it is most preferred in Nebbi and Aleptong.

Sanitation and Hygiene Requirements

As indicated in the qualitative findings, sanitation and hygiene in households with people with disabilities is of critical concern. As such, beneficiaries were requested to indicate which sanitation and hygiene facilities they were having in their homesteads. The findings in Figure 3 show that a latrine and a safe water source are the key facilities mentioned at overall percentage of 88.5% and 70.8% respectively. The least mentioned yet very important were; Drying rack, Hand washing facility (stand, water dispenser/reservoir, e.t.c), Soap, Water storage containers like Jerrycans, buckets, pots, e.t.c and Menstrual Pads (for women and girl children).

In terms of differentials by district, Dokolo and Aleptong was where drying racks were least available while hand washing facilities are completely absent in Aleptong and Nebbi. Beneficiaries in Dokolo and Nebbi reported severe lack of water storage containers like jerrycans and buckets compared to those in Aleptong. Menstrual pads were generally reported as severely unavailable across all the district.

Figure 3: Available Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities



Most Needed Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities

The findings in table 14 show that the most needed sanitation and hygiene facilities in order of their preference are; hand washing facility (stand, water dispenser/reservoir, e.t.c), soap, water storage containers like jerrycans, buckets, pots, e.t.c and drying racks. According to table 14, there are observable differentials in the sanitation and hygiene needs. Latrines are more needed in Aleptong and Nebbi districts, Hand washing facilities and Soap are more profoundly needed in Nebbi than other districts represented by 90% and 82% respectively.

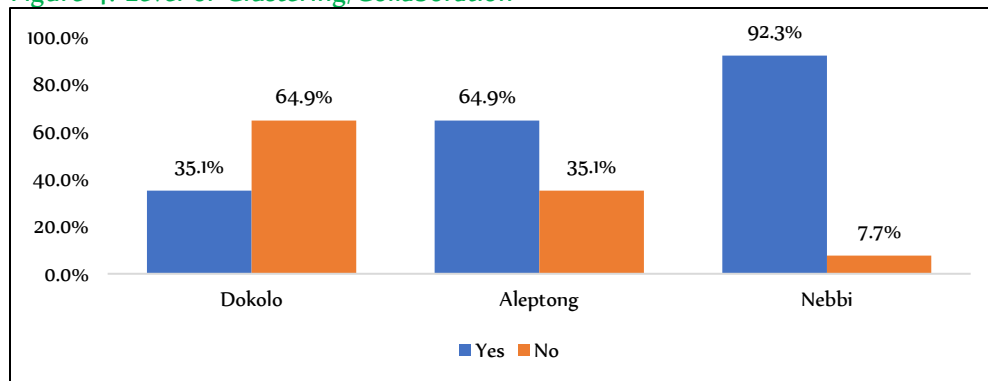
Table 14: Most Needed Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities

Most Needed Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities	District						Total	
	Dokolo (N=37)		Aleptong (N=37)		Nebbi (N=39)		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Latrine	3	8.1%	7	18.9%	7	18%	17	15.0%
Drying rack	14	37.8%	18	48.6%	12	31%	44	38.9%
Hand washing facility (stand, water dispenser/reservoir, e.t.c)	15	40.5%	25	67.6%	35	90%	75	66.4%
Soap	17	45.9%	24	64.9%	32	82%	73	64.6%
Safe Water source	6	16.2%	5	13.5%	13	33%	24	21.2%
Water storage containers like Jerrycans, buckets, pots, e.t.c	21	56.8%	25	67.6%	19	49%	65	57.5%
Water treatment items like safeguard tablets, e.t.c	2	5.4%	6	16.2%	1	3%	9	8.0%
Menstrual Pads (for women and girl children)	6	16.2%	7	18.9%	8	21%	21	18.6%
Others (specify):	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	8%	4	3.5%

Level of Clustering/Collaboration

The assessment aimed to establish the level of clustering/collaboration that could offer market prospects or enterprise development among PWDs. As such, beneficiaries were asked whether they were in any group in their communities and which groups they were in.

Figure 4: Level of Clustering/Collaboration



According to the findings in figure 4, Nebbi district reported many beneficiaries who are organized in groups than Aleptong and Dokolo representing 92.3%. In Dokolo and Aleptong, beneficiaries who are in groups represent 35.1% and 64.9% respectively.

Of those who are involved in groups, 58% are in women saving groups while 42% are in youth groups.

Participation Enablers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain

Beneficiaries were requested to mention which items/needs would enable them to effectively participate on the agricultural supply and value chain in their communities. Table 15 presents the findings.

Table 15: Participation Enablers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain

Participation Enablers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain	District						Total	
	Dokolo		Aleptong		Nebbi		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Land	4	10.8%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	6	5.3%
Water	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	2	1.8%
Capital	23	62.2%	29	78.4%	30	76.9%	82	72.6%
Labour	20	54.1%	7	18.9%	7	17.9%	34	30.1%
Farming tools	20	54.1%	28	75.7%	16	41.0%	64	56.6%
Seeds	20	54.1%	32	86.5%	19	48.7%	71	62.8%
Fertilizers	9	24.3%	8	21.6%	13	33.3%	30	26.5%
Animals	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	3	7.7%	5	4.4%
Poultry	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Veterinary medicines	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Assistive devices	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Transport means	2	5.4%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	4	3.5%
Training	6	16.2%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	7	6.2%
Storage Facilities	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%
Pesticides	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Others	0	0.0%	4	10.8%	0	0.0%	4	3.5%

The main enablers mentioned by beneficiaries to participate on the agricultural supply and value chains were; Capital (72.6%), Labour (30.1%), Farming tools (56.6%), Seeds (62.8%) and Fertilizers (26.5%). The major district differentials in the needs for participation on the agriculture value chain is Training which was only mentioned in Dokolo at 16.2%.

Participation Barriers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain

Beneficiaries were requested to mention what would inhibit them to effectively participate on the agricultural supply and value chain in their communities. Lack of capital was mainly pronounced across all the district represented by an overall percentage of 80.5%. This was followed by lack of equipment and entrepreneurship skills represented by 56.6% and 23.9% respectively. Other limiting factors that were significantly mentioned were; Low literacy levels, Lack of viable business plans, Lack of training tools for PWDs, Lack of information on good crop production practices, Lack of genuine mentors and support from communities and Poor-quality agricultural supplies with their corresponding percentages presented in table 16.

Table 16: Participation Barriers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain

Participation Barriers on Agricultural Supply and Value Chain	District						Total	
	Dokolo (N=37)		Aleptong (N=37)		Nebbi (N=39)		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Low literacy levels	5	13.5%	5	13.5%	5	12.8%	15	13.3%
Lack of viable business plans	4	10.8%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	6	5.3%
Societal and cultural negative attitudes and perception	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Self-esteem and self confidence	3	8.1%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	4	3.5%
Lack of training tools for PWDs	6	16.2%	6	16.2%	0	0.0%	12	10.6%
Lack of entrepreneurship skills	12	32.4%	6	16.2%	9	23.1%	27	23.9%
Lack of assistive devices	2	5.4%	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	5	4.4%
Lack of information on good crop production practices	7	18.9%	3	8.1%	3	7.7%	13	11.5%
Lack of information on good livestock production practices	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%
Enterprise selection mismatch	1	2.7%	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	4	3.5%
Lack of genuine mentors and support from communities	5	13.5%	6	16.2%	3	7.7%	14	12.4%
Lack of access to Capital	24	64.9%	31	83.8%	36	92.3%	91	80.5%
Lack of Land for production	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%
Lack of equipment	17	45.9%	25	67.6%	22	56.4%	64	56.6%
Lack of market for our produce	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%
Poor quality agricultural supplies	0	0.0%	5	13.5%	2	5.1%	7	6.2%
Others	2	5.4%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	2.7%

The assessment sought suggestions of beneficiaries on how they would want the program aimed at benefiting PWDs effectively implemented. The following were their suggestions in raw form.

- Awareness of the community about the program
- Better seed variety should be given
- Boosting business for PWDs inform capita provision
- Direct supply of materials to beneficiaries
- Education to PWDs
- Encouraging the society to be accommodative of the PWDs
- Engaging the beneficiaries all the time
- Entrepreneurial skills development
- Monthly monitoring of the projects
- Proper leadership to manage project affairs
- Providing assistive devices to the PWDs
- Provision of access to markets
- Provision of farming tools
- Provision of Psycho-social support
- Provision of trainings on the enterprises given
- Timely and coherent Communication
- Timely delivery of seeds and other agricultural implements

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The assessment has established the current livelihood activities and the practical livelihood support required by the beneficiaries in Dokolo, Aleptong and Nebbi districts. It has also presented the capacity of beneficiaries to engage in marketable enterprise development/projects as well as the level of clustering/collaboration that could offer market prospects or enterprise development among beneficiaries. Lastly, the participation enablers and barriers of PWDs on the agricultural supply and value chain have also been established to provide project backstopping. The assessment found that the livelihoods of households where PWDs live are affected by the time spent in taking care of the disabled people within the households compounded with the resources which go to the PWD that would otherwise be spent on other household needs. Additionally, the sanitation and hygiene remain an issue of concern as well as the community attitude to alleviate household livelihood dynamics. The current livelihood activities are largely hinged on farming and petty trade and the required support to alleviate household poverty is premised on Goats rearing, Piggery Farming, Poultry and Businesses. However, in a bid to provide this support, training is paramount in areas like Financial Management/literacy, Marketing Dynamics, Book Keeping and Enterprise. Other Enablers for improving livelihood conditions found out during the assessment include; engagement in income generating activities, access to community meetings, access to education, access to transport means, equal treatment at home, good health, family support, skills programs, group formation and access to the right information.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion above, the assessment makes the following recommendations;

1. The project support ought to be commensurate to the needs of the beneficiaries. Given that the beneficiaries are predominantly farmers, activities aimed at improving their yield in both crop and animal husbandry are more resourceful.
2. Small business start-ups and provision of animals/poultry are key practical and sustainable enterprises to providing livelihood support required by PWDs. However, training will be a key facilitator in successful implementation mainly for enterprises aimed at generating daily income.
3. The project ought to have an agronomist to monitor and train beneficiaries on proper farming practices given that majority have the desire to start producing crops for both subsistence and commercial purposes. This should also be accompanied with trainings on nutrition specifically given to caretakers with children in need of special diets.
4. Based on the findings of this assessment, the project ought to consider provision of psychosocial support to both caretakers and children with disability so that participation on the agricultural supply and value chain is not derailed by attitudinal challenges.
5. Supply of materials and food rations should be based on the needs presented in this assessment. Although there are no significant differentials of needs by district, there are some districts that have certain preference of certain materials than the rest.

6. The capacity of PWDs to engage in marketable enterprise development/projects should be pivoted on caretakers especially if the project is helping those that are mentally and physically disabled.
7. Project advocacy strategies should focus on creating awareness among care givers of PWDs, families, community leaders and communities about the rights and needs of People with disabilities and their entitlements as citizens.
8. The project should help beneficiaries to sufficiently access government programs and efforts should be made to provide them with assistive devices for their mobility so that they can monitor and fully participate in their enterprises as well as community development programs.