

Did What?

Research Project in Brief

A-PODD in Uganda

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THE SECRETARIAT OF THE AFRICAN DECADE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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1. Introduction

This *Did What?* summarises the activities of the African Policy on Disability and Development (A-PODD) project in Uganda. It outlines the statement of the problem, research context, the A-PODD project itself, methods used, and the impact of our work. The policy brief also provides recommendations to support the promotion of disability inclusion in the national development agenda. We conclude with a list of research and 'workshop' participants, the names of the larger A-PODD research team, and acknowledgements.

2. Statement of the Problem

There is credible evidence to suggest that disability issues do not feature in most development policies, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).^{1,2} This is in spite of the declaration that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) launched the PRSP to assist low-income countries achieve poverty reduction.³ It was expected that the PRSPs would steer low-income countries to promote opportunities, facilitate empowerment and enhance security for their poorest citizens, including people with disabilities.⁴ However, most governments and their development partners, continue to exclude people with disabilities from the PRSP process. These partners persistently view disability as a separate issue from mainstream development, and so do not feel obliged to include disability issues in their development plans. Consequently, people with disabilities are perpetually marginalised, and they remain poor. Without getting disability issues on the PRSP agenda, it will be very difficult indeed to achieve MDG 1, on poverty reduction and most of the other MDGs. The World Report on Disability⁵ stresses the need to address poverty and to ensure that people with disabilities are involved in, and benefit from, policy initiatives aimed at poverty reduction. The A-PODD project explored the extent to which disability issues are included in the PRSP process in Uganda. The study also investigated how disability can be put on the agenda of national development initiatives, and how research evidence can be utilised to facilitate such a process.

¹ Coleridge, P. (2007). Economic Empowerment. In T. Barron & P. Amerena (Eds) *Disability and Inclusive Development*. London: Lenard Cheshire International.

² Dube, A. (2006) Dube, A. K. (2005). '*Participation of Disabled People in the PRSP/PEAP Process in Uganda*'. (http://disabilitykar.net/docs/uganda_prsp.doc).

³ World Bank (2001). Reviewing Poverty Reduction Strategies Program (<http://www.worldbank.org/developmentnews/stories/html/080601a.htm>).

⁴ Craig, D. & Porter, D. (2003). Poverty Strategy Papers: A new Convergence. *World Development*. 31 (1) 53-69

⁵ World Health Organisation & World Bank (2011) *World Report on Disability*. Geneva: WHO

3. Policy Context

Uganda is a landlocked East African country astride the equator. It is bordered by Sudan in the North, Kenya in the East, Tanzania and Rwanda in the South and Democratic Republic of Congo in the West. Uganda covers a total area of 241,550.7 km², with land area of 199,807.4 km². The latest Uganda National Household 2009/2010 survey estimates that the country's population is 30.7 million, with 16% of the population aged 5 years and above, having a disability.⁶ This is a significant increase from the previous 7.1% estimate of the 2005/2005 survey⁷, and the 2002 National Census's 3.5%.⁸ The differences are mainly attributed to the varied concepts and definitions of disability used during data collection, and improved methods of gathering data. Also, the 2002 National Census estimated that, out of the 38% affected by poverty, 24% are people with disabilities. These percentages are likely to be an under-estimate as the latest World Disability Report suggests that nearly 15% of the population is made up of people with disabilities⁹. The lack of reliable disability statistics, however, compromised the extent to which disability can be included in PRSPs, but there is a clear and urgent need to address the links between disability and poverty¹⁰ and disability and international development¹¹ and to network evidence into action through inclusive debate and planning¹².

NUDIPU is the umbrella organisation for DPOs in Uganda. As such, it is a key organisation representing the interests of people with disabilities in relation to their involvement in local and national processes. NUDIPU has four impairment specific disability organisations, and these are Uganda National Association of the Blind, Uganda National Association of the Deaf, Uganda National Action on Physical Disabilities (UNAPD), and National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda. Other organisations such as Epilepsy Support Association of Uganda, Mental Health Uganda, Uganda Parents of Children with Learning Disabilities, Spinal Injury Association of Uganda and Legal Action on People with Disabilities are yet to be considered as affiliates.

4. The A-PODD Project

Uganda is one of the four African countries that participated in a three-year A-PODD research project (2009-2011), which is funded by the Irish Health Research Board (HRB) and Irish Aid. It is jointly run by Trinity College Dublin, Centre for Global Health; the Secretariat of the African Decade for Persons with Disabilities; and Stellenbosch University, Centre for Rehabilitation Studies, where the project is based. The project

⁶ Uganda Bureau of Statistics [UBOS], (2010). The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2000/2010.

⁷ Uganda Bureau of Statistics [UBOS], (2006). The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2005/6.

⁸ Uganda Bureau of Statistics [UBOS], (2002). Uganda Population and Housing Census 2002.

⁹ World Health Organisation & World Bank (2011) World Report on Disability. Geneva: WHO.

¹⁰ Eide, A.H. and Ingstad, B. (2011). Disability & Poverty: A global perspective. Bristol: Policy Press.

¹¹ MacLachlan, M. and Swartz, L. (Eds.) (2009) Disability & International Development: Towards inclusive global health. New York: Springer.

¹² Mji, G., Gcaza, S., Swartz, L., MacLachlan, M. & Hutton, B. (2011) An African way of networking around disability. Disability & Society, 26, 365–368.

investigated the need for disability to be included on the agenda of national and international development initiatives. It aimed at documenting and analysing factors that contribute to realising the rights of people with disabilities, promote their health and well-being and release their economic potential. The project also considered how research evidence can be utilised to inform the policy environment, and development initiatives and institutions. It also explored community and grass-roots decision-making and inclusion efforts.

Malawi, Sierra Leone, and Ethiopia were selected also to participate in the A-PODD project for their unique characteristics. Uganda and Malawi were the only two African countries that had a Disability Ministry at the time. Then, South Africa created the Ministry of women, children, and people with disabilities. Sierra Leone had just emerged from conflict that resulted in many people being disabled but had no centralised Ministry. Ethiopia is considered the second most populous country in Africa, with significant geographical barriers and a highly dispersed population; presenting challenges to the inclusion of people with disabilities, again without a centralised Ministry.

5. Collaboration with local partners

A-PODD's commitment to the countries in which the research was being undertaken, was to work with, and support, local partners. To this effect, NUDIPU hosted the A-PODD project in close collaboration with the Department of Disability and Elderly, which falls under the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD). A-PODD signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the stated organisations. Through this MOU, the Research Assistant, Mr. Moses Mulumba, sought to contribute the equivalent of one day's work per week for NUDIPU, as part of A-PODD's support to the organisation. Since the research assistant has a legal background, NUDIPU asked him to support them in policy analysis, litigation, advocacy, and other human rights related issues. The local partners were instrumental in identifying key stakeholders and participants for the study, including the organisation of the end-of-year feedback workshop held at Hotel Africana in Kampala. Throughout the year, the A-PODD team was invited to participate in workshops and meetings organised by NUDIPU. For instance, the Finance Minister asked NUDIPU, which in turn requested A-PODD's input, on a proposal to repeal Section 22 (1) (e) of the Income Tax Act, which provided 15% tax exemption to private employers who employ people with disabilities.

6. Methods

The A-PODD study was conducted in two Districts, namely Kampala and Kiboga. The project employed a series of five qualitative data collection methods, followed by a feedback workshop. Key informant interviews were conducted first, followed by focus group discussions, critical incident technique, nominal group technique and finally, the force field analysis. The methods complemented each other, while each method emphasised a specific characteristic, such as 'knowledge' and 'attitudes', as indicated in figure 1. Participants were drawn from government departments, Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs), including people with disabilities at grassroots level, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Community Based Organisations, national and international non-

governmental organisations (NGOs) and research institutions. This research process is illustrated in Figure 1.

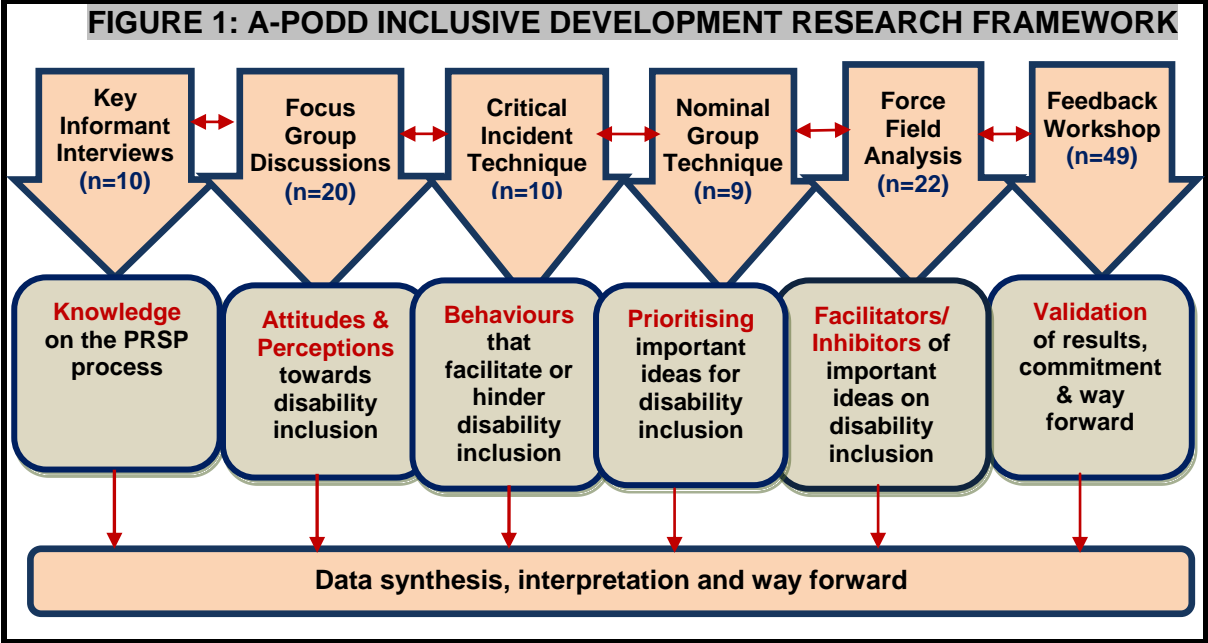


Figure 1 illustrates the interconnectedness of the data collection methods, culminating in the feedback workshop that also explored the validity of the research findings with key stakeholders. Each method highlighted specific attribute(s), which converged in the final analytical process. Key informants concentrated on knowledge; emerging issues informed focus group discussions, which highlighted attitudinal issues and perceptions regarding the inclusion of disability in the PRSP process. The Critical Incidence Technique was conducted to establish behaviours and skills that contribute to disability inclusion or exclusion from the PRSP. Data from these three methods was analysed thematically. The Nominal Group Technique was used to prioritise factors identified as crucial in disability inclusion. While the Field Force Analysis was used to identify factors for, and against, disability inclusion. Finally, the feedback workshop was carried out to synthesise and explore the validity of our interpretation of the research findings. Delegates of the feedback workshop committed their respective organisations to utilise the research evidence, with a view to improving the participation of people with disabilities in national development processes.

Over the page is a photograph of some of the participants who attended the feedback workshop at Hotel Africana in Kampala on 20 October 2009.



7. Results

Although each data collection method focused on specific attributes outlined in Figure 1, the selected findings reflect the complementary nature of the methodological process. These findings are similar and comparable across the four study countries, contributing to their potential transferability to other low-income countries, using the PRSP approach.

Definition of Disability – Although the country's Disability Act provides a working definition of disability, participants noted that disability is a complex concept, with different agencies defining it according to their own organisational understanding, making it difficult to ensure disability inclusion. It was felt that the traditional way of understanding disability is still prevalent, resulting in the marginalisation of disability issues in local and national development processes.

Negative attitudes and perceptions - Despite the long history of disability activism and existing disability-specific legislation, negative attitudes were perceived as the biggest obstacle to achieving disability inclusion. People with disabilities are often made to feel and accept that they are not useful citizens, due to societal and cultural negative attitudes. Such attitudes prevent genuine incorporation of disability issues in the PRSP, because people with disabilities are considered incapable of contributing towards the national development agenda. Participants indicated that negative attitudes are not only a domain of non-disabled people, but that people with disabilities have equally internalised these disabling feelings, which prevent them from challenging the status quo. Hence, they fail to demand their right to participation in community and national development activities. In addition, off-putting attitudes prevent this group from being deemed as primary beneficiaries of basic social services at community level. It was further underlined that people with disabilities continue to experience prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination, the effects of which are considered worse than those imposed by bodily impairments.

Legislation – The study established that Uganda has a comprehensive set of legislation with implications for disability rights and development. However, there are too many policies with minimal implementation, due to lack of operational guidelines for monitoring. Consequently, disability issues are not prioritised during resource allocation. Despite ratifying the UNCRPD in September 2008, the disability movement was concerned about the lack of domestication and implementation of this Convention and its tenets. They argued that, although important, the mere presence of legislation and policies do not, in themselves, ensure participation of people with disabilities and disability mainstreaming.

Self representation - The long history of disability advocacy in Uganda was acknowledged, and the milestones achieved to-date. The presence of a strong national movement (NUDIPU), its decentralisation system in various districts, is perceived as crucial in ensuring visibility of people with disabilities, and a catalyst to disability inclusion. The political representation, from local up to national level, was also applauded. Nevertheless, NUDIPU was excluded from the initial PRSP formulation process, and was later minimally involved during the second and third PEAP/NDP revision processes. Participants noted that the lack of open dialogue between government and DPOs, negatively impacts on disability inclusion. This was attributed to the fact that people with disabilities, and their organisations, do not have the capacity and appropriate knowledge of the PRSP process. As a result, their advocacy role is adversely compromised. Furthermore, participants noted that the five Members of Parliament with disabilities come from the same political party. Therefore, they are not prepared to bring out any issues in opposition to the views of their fellow party cadres; lest they are seen as ‘traitors’. Consequently, their advocacy role on disability issues is compromised by party allegiance.

Ministry of Labour Gender and Social Welfare Department/Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs - The establishment of the Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs was a historic achievement for the disability movement, and it increased visibility of disability issues at national level. However, there are concerns that most government sectors are relegating disability issues to this department. Lack of human capacity and financial resources were said to impact negatively on the department’s ability to influence other government sectors to mainstream disability. The absence of employees with disabilities in this Ministry was viewed as detrimental to disability inclusion. Furthermore, issues of gender, youth, children, the elderly, and labour were seen to be overshadowing disability issues. To this end, the ministry was seen to be overburdened by issues of vulnerability, to the extent that the Department of Disability and Elderly seemed to be swallowed within this over-burdened Ministry, and the Department’s capacity to handle disability issues was questioned. Furthermore, within the Department, elderly issues were seen to be overshadowing disability issues, and people with disabilities were yet to, meaningfully, reap the benefits of this ministry. While there was a call to empower this Department, others felt that it should be relocated to a more powerful office with more influence, such as that of the Prime Minister or President.

Research Evidence and Utilisation – It was acknowledged that there was a great deal of research on disability that had been conducted in Uganda. However, there was a concern regarding the lack of a central database, where all research evidence on

disability can be obtained. As a result, it was felt that there was a problem of duplication of effort, and an unnecessary use of human and financial resources. Furthermore, participants indicated that the existing research evidence has yet to meaningfully influence disability inclusion in the NDP process. The identified challenge was the inability to identify the right process for ensuring that research evidence feeds into such a process. Consequently, the lack of utilisation of disability-related research evidence contributed to the exclusion of disability issues, from programmes targeting poverty reduction.

8. Impact

The A-PODD project managed to bring together various stakeholders, particularly policy makers, CSOs, DPOs, including disability representatives at grassroots level, development partners, research institutions, and the media. These organisations came together to discuss disability and development issues and they perceived this process as an ‘eye opener’. For example, during the FGD in Kampala, one participant commented that the FGD was not only for the A-PODD research project; it had, also, benefited them as DPOs, since the study had served as an awakening call for disability inclusion in the development agenda. In Kiboga, the disability councillors had not met for over a year, and A-PODD had challenged them to engage more with development issues. Therefore, it was felt that the A-PODD project had assisted organisations to have a better understanding of disability issues. The project had provided them, also, with the necessary ‘ammunition’ to fight for disability inclusion in national development processes.

The research assistant’s work for NUDIPU was part of A-PODD’s fulfilment of its commitment to improve capacity among DPOs. This contribution was highly appreciated by NUDIPU. We, also, assisted NUDIPU to engage in a last minute lobbying for disability inclusion in the NDP, after being invited by the NPA to do so. Our efforts yielded positive results as disability was included in some sectors that had not been considered, prior to the A-PODD team’s contribution. The A-PODD team was also invited by the Hon James Mwandha (RIP) and Kyamboko University to review a ‘consumer-made certificate course outline’ on ‘Disability and Human Rights’, targeting grassroots leaders with disabilities.

The feedback workshop was attended by 49 stakeholders from a wide range of government, donors and civil society organisations. In total, the workshop attracted print and electronic media agencies, which saw disability receiving prime-time media coverage, as well as putting disability issues in the limelight. These media agencies included Top Radio, Radio Simba, KFM Radio, Top TV, Uganda Broadcasting Cooperation (TV), New Vision and The Monitor (print media). The presence of key policy makers, such as the National Planning Authority, the Commissioner for Disability and Elderly, and some development partners, created a huge impact with regard to appreciation of disability issues and the A-PODD findings.

As part of capacity development, A-PODD provided full scholarship for the Uganda research assistant, Moses Mulumba, to undertake an MPhil degree in Disability and

Rehabilitation. Mr Mulumba graduated in March 2011, along with his colleagues from Malawi and Ethiopia; and his thesis is available for downloading.¹³

The research assistant has been working closely with NUDIPU since his A-PODD tenure expired, and he eventually bid, and won, a consultancy tender through NUDIPU to conduct a study that culminated into the Uganda's 2010 shadow report on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

We have built long-lasting relationships with various stakeholders in Uganda, and we continue to network and get updates with regard to disability issues in the country. We also continue to support NUDIPU in its advocacy work, by providing them with relevant information, via emails, and they have always appreciated it.

9. Recommendations

Development efforts and resources should seek to harmonize and align with:

9.1 *Mainstreaming a Human Rights View of Disability:* The Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs, National Council for Disability, and NUDIPU, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders, should promote disability awareness in both urban and rural areas, using lessons learnt from gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming. To achieve this, workshops and training events, electronic and print media, drama in local languages at community and national gatherings, should be used to promote a rights-based approach to understanding the concept of disability.

9.2 *Guidelines for Enacting and Harmonising Existing Policies:* The Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs, in collaboration with NUDIPU and the National Council for Disability, should formulate implementation guidelines to inform the operation of existing disability-specific policies. This includes harmonising different definitions of disability in various pieces of legislation such as the Persons with Disabilities Act, Worker's Compensation Act, the Employment Act and the National Social Security Fund Act. In turn, policy makers and service providers should have a common understanding of the disability concepts.

9.3 *Advocacy for Implementing the United Nations Convention:* Following Uganda's ratification of the UNCRPD in September 2008, the Department of Disability and Elderly, the National Council for Disability, NUDIPU, in collaboration with their allies, should lead the advocacy campaign to promote the domestication and implementation of the Convention and its tenets.

9.4 *Creating and Utilising Evidence-Base:* There is a perceived lack of aggregated disability-related data in Uganda and a perceived need for research of this nature; and for the utilisation of such data to inform the PRSP process. Research institutions, government departments and NUDIPU are encouraged to develop a 'clearing house' for

¹³ <http://scholar.sun.ac.za/handle/10019.1/6695>.

disability research in, and relevant to, Uganda. Policy makers, employees of the Office of Statistics and DPOs should be supported to attend disability-related conferences and information exchange programmes in Africa (e.g. African Network on Evidence to Action in Disability – www.afrinead.org) so that they can become more proficient creators and users of evidence. There is, also, a need to utilise existing data, as participants appeared to be unaware of the SINTEF ‘Living Conditions’ research on the lives of people with disability in Uganda.

9.5 Inclusion in Planning: The National Planning Authority should include at least two people with disability-specific knowledge on its Board and technical team, to assist with the participation of people with disabilities and the subsequent disability inclusion during the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Development Plan.

9.6 Lobbying and Advocacy: Government and its partners should create a pool of funds for capacity development for people with disabilities and their organisations in areas of lobbying and advocacy, administrative and leadership skills, policy analysis, financial skills, and the NDP process, to enable them to effectively participate in local and national decision-making processes, if the decentralisation system is to yield the intended benefits.

Annex A: List of Participants

Name	Position	Organisation
Herbert Baryayebwa	Commissioner	The Department of Disability & Elderly
Michael Sebuliba	Executive Director	NUDIPU
Alex Kagona	Policy Analyst	NUDIPU
Esther Kyozira	Manager - Human Rights	NUDIPU
Francis Kinubi	Board of Directors, Chairperson	NUDIPU
Abdul	Researcher	NUDIPU
Beatrice Nafuna	Member	NUDIPU
Appy Sempaka	Programme Officer	NUDIPU
Godfrey Mugisha	Member	NUDIPU
Justus Atwijukie	Programme Officer	NUDIPU
Rahman Kalungi	Personal Assistant	NUDIPU
Ruth Michan	Personal Assistant	NUDIPU
Martin Ssenoga	Programme Officer	NUDIPU
Patricia Nakagulire		NUDIPU
Margaret Babadiri	Member of Parliament	Kaboko District & a person with a disability
Ndeezi Alex	Member of Parliament	Disabled People Representative
William Nockrach	Member of Parliament	Disabled people Representative
Nalule Safia	Member of Parliament	Disabled people Representative
Sylvia Tereka	Board Member	National Planning Authority
Sam Kakoolwa	Officer	National Planning Authority
Rosemary Kaduru	Executive Director	Disability Research Training
Marion Mbabazi	Researcher	Disability Research Training
Paul Onapa	Senior Policy Analyst	Disability Research Training
Gordon Tsubira	Programme Officer	Katalemwa Lenard Cheshire Home
Richard Ssewakiryanga	Executive Director	NGO Forum
Hon James Mwandha	Former MP & Activist	Former MP, Activist (Rest in Peace)
Beatrice Guzu	Executive Director	NUWODU
Willy Agirebabazi	Senior Human Rights Officer	Uganda Human Rights Commission
Karim Kilimijabo	Chairperson	Kiboga Disabled People Union
George Katumba	Country Programme Director	Action on Disability & Development
Alice Nganwa		
Aloysius Kiribaki	Programme Officer	Action on Disability & Development (now with

		Sense International
Ronald Ndawula	Programme Officer	Action on Disability and Development
Christine Lule	Programme Coordinator	Action on Disability & Development
Dents Okot	Programme Officer	Action on Disability and Development
Joanne Bosworth	Social Development officer	Department for International Development
Laura Kanushu	Executive Director	Legal National for Persons with Disabilities
Ssengooba, Med	Administrator	Legal Action for Persons with Disabilities
Kagona Juliet	Programme Officer	Little People of Uganda
Florence Ndagire	Lobbying & Advocacy Officer	Uganda Society for Disabled Children
Godfrey katande	Volunteer	Uganda Society for Disabled Children
Victor Locoro	Lecturer	Kyambogo University
Mr. James Mwesigye	Disability Activist	Independent Consultant
Elizabeth Hawiya	Programme Officer	Sense International
Barbara Batesaki	Executive Director	COMBRA
Melda Tumukunde	Executive Secretary	Uganda National Action on Physical Disability
Kamya Julius	Executive Secretary	National Council for Disability
Alosyias Kiribaki	Programme Officer	Action on Disability & Development
Kati Hannigton	News reporter	Top TV/Radio
Tenywa James	News reporter	Radio Simba
Nicholas Kajoba	News reporter	New Vision
Moses Ndhaye	News reporter	KFM Radio
Clement Wangira	News reporter	Uganda Broadcasting Cooperation TV
Juma Musoke	News reporter	The Monitor
Charles Ahabwe	Admin Assistant	UNPID
Ahmed Kanakulya	Council Member	National Council for Disability
Robinson Owori	Admin Assistant	NUWODU
Ooka Phionah Agaba	Personal Assistant	NUWODU
Mr. Willy Agirebabazi	Senior Human Rights Officer	Uganda Human Rights Commission
Paul Sentenza	Executive Secretary	Signhealth Uganda
Hon. Ndeezi Alex	Member of Parliament	Disabled people Representative
Hon. William Nockrach	Member of Parliament	Disabled people Representative
Hon. Nalule Safia	Member of Parliament	Disabled people Representative
Mr. Ben Male	Country Programme Director	Sight Savers International
Marry Mayende	Executive Director	Uganda Parents of Children with Learning Disabilities
Barbara Batesaki	Executive Director	Community Based Rehabilitation Alliance
Tumukunde Emelda	Executive Secretary	Uganda National Action on Physical Disability
Jonah	Outgoing Secretary General	Disabled Students Group, Makerere University

Annex B: A-PODD Research Team

Malcolm MacLachlan	-	Principal Investigator
Gubela Mji	-	Co-principal Investigator
Kudakwashe Dube	-	Co-principal Investigator
Tsitsi Chataika	-	Post Doctoral Research Fellow
Margaret Wazakili	-	Post Doctoral Research Fellow
Moses Mulumba	-	Research Assistant (Uganda)
Boniface Massah	-	Research Assistant (Malawi)
Frank Kallon	-	Research Assistant (Sierra Leone)
Dagnachew Wakene	-	Research Assistant (Ethiopia)
Lorraine Van den Berg	-	Administrator (South Africa)
Marcella Maughan	-	Administrator (Ireland)

Research Advisors

1. Patrick J. Drudy, Department of Economics, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
2. Arne Eide, SINTEF Health Research, Oslo, Norway.)
3. Siphokaszi Gcaza, Centre for Rehabilitation Studies, Stellenbosch University, South Africa
4. Rachel Kachaje, Southern African Federation of the Disabled And the Disabled Women in Africa, Malawi
5. Hasheem Mannan, Centre for Global Health, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
6. George Mkondiwa, Ministry of Persons with Disabilities & Elderly, Government of Malawi
7. Eilish McAuliffe, Centre for Global Health, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
8. Roy McConkey, Institute of Research, University of Ulster, N. Ireland
9. Michael O'Toole, Centre for Global Health, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
10. Gerard Quinn, Department of Law, National University of Galway, Ireland
11. Katherine Rogers, UNICEF, New York, USA
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13. Leslie Swartz, Department of Psychology, Stellenbosch University, South Africa
14. Jimmy Volmink, Medical Research Council of South Africa

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For more information:

More information on the A-PODD project, including *Did Whats?* for other countries, is available at:

The Project website:

www.a-podd.org

Stellenbosch University's Centre for Rehabilitation Studies:

www.sun.ac.za

Trinity College's Centre for Global Health:

www.global-health.tcd.ie

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