

UPDATE



Some of the group members in Nebbi involved in soap making pose with their product after a long working day. UNAPD has established and supported four other groups involved in tailoring and making various products out of beads in a bid to reduce poverty among PWDs through supporting them with income-generating activities.

Death better than Disability

They have asked to be killed rather than living with physical disability

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EDITORIAL



George W. Kiyingi
Executive Director

I welcome you once again to this edition of UNAPD update. We continue to lobby Government to make life more descent and worthwhile for PWDs. Examples of PWDs from developed countries with severe disabilities petitioning their Governments to terminate their lives shows the untold suffering PWDs go through the world over. Here in Uganda, the situation is worse. I appeal to Govern-

ment to improve the living conditions of PWDs by providing free education, medical, assistive devices, pay for their helpers/guides or sign language interpreters.

We need to borrow a leaf from countries like Denmark which have made significant progress in promoting disability rights. However as Sven from Denmark advises, rights do not come on a silver platter; they are fought for.

I applaud Dr.Trudy Owen of the Uganda Polio Project and her team for providing free assessments and high quality orthotic devices to persons with physical disabilities. The Government should ensure that such services reach upcountry members as well, where the need is higher than that of urban dwellers. I also appeal to those who received these devices to make good use of them.

UNAPD, Spinal Injury Association and Brain Injury Support Association of Uganda have been involved in designing of a joint project aimed at unifying organisations of Persons with Physical Disabilities (PWPD). This offers a very good opportunity for all PWPD to advocate for their rights with a common and strong voice. Thanks to our Danish partners DHF, DBIA and DSOD for this exciting initiative. With time other organisations of PWPD will also be brought on board. This unity of purpose is very important. In fact, UNAPD is about to commence the process of her constitutional review which will involve consultations with all key stakeholders. So the new UNAPD constitution which will be approved by the General Assembly later this year, should exhibit this unity.

On June 16, we celebrated the Day of the African Child under the theme: "Eliminating harmful social and cultural practices affecting children; our collective responsibility". This is very applicable to children with disabilities. Let us ensure the protection of children's rights including their right to education.

Last month, we saw off our own Sarah Namazzi who moved on for better pastures. She had distinguished herself as a dedicated staff with a high commitment to the achievement of UNAPD goals. I wish her luck in her new endeavours. In the same vein, I welcome Apollo Mukasa back to UNAPD.

Enjoy your reading!

Start a welfare system for PWDs

We were fascinated with an article in the international media where two United Kingdom citizens hired lawyers to convince judges in the Court of Appeal to grant them permission to be killed because of their physical disability. Paul Lamb and one Martin's lawyers struggled to justify and convince the judges as to why their clients should be killed. 57-year-old Lamb, a father of two, was paralysed from the neck to the feet following a car accident in 1970 that injured his spinal cord. He is in constant pain, only has minimal movement in one hand, needs 24-hour care as he is just fed, bathed and clothed.

Martin on the other hand is unable to speak nor move and describes his life as "undignified, distressing and intolerable." Martin and Lamb are asking for "a dignified suicide". However, the judges noted that they are sympathetic with the petitioners but refused to heed to their plea, saying, it is only the UK Parliament that can allow the petitioner to be killed. The men would have already killed themselves but they can't without a helper. In a survey, most British called on their Parliament to legalise suicide. In Norway, this is legal.

This news doesn't come as a shock. A survey done in U.S. in 2008 launched to understand America's perception of disability, asked: "Which would you choose: Living with a severe disability that forever alters your ability to live an independent life, or death?" Most of the youth (63%), educated (57%), rich (59%) and citizens in West America (61%) said they would rather die.

There are also many stories of parents in some parts of the world who kill or abort children with disability – even in developed countries where there is social security and PWDs live a much better life than here in Uganda. If PWDs in developed countries where there are unemployment benefits, free helpers, free medical care and assistive devices, PWDs helped to buy cars, among other benefits, could contemplate suicide, what about in Uganda and other developing countries?

Uganda should emulate some developed countries and start a welfare system for PWDs, majority of whom are living in misery and poor conditions characterized by ill health, lack of assistive devices and helpers/guides, inaccessible physical environment, discrimination and stigmatisation, to mention a few. The welfare system may not be exactly like those in the developed countries but should start with the basics.

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The Polio Project has come in handy



**By Arthur Blick Sn.
Chairman UNAPD**

As I write this article, a team of health professionals, economists and social workers are in the country again to help our members with physical disability with treatment and assistive devices through the Uganda Polio Project. Their first similar and commendable exercise was in June last year when over 200 of our members received free treatment and or assistive devices.

The project specifically aims at three things: to find a use for surplus assistive devices from UK; establish a long-term link between the orthotics profession in the UK and Uganda; and to carry out an economic evaluation to measure the impact of this equipment on socioeconomic factors of persons with physical disabilities such as income, education and employment.

I commend the UK team particularly team leader Dr. Trudy Owens because of their holistic approach to physical disability. Most people with physical disability need regular assessment and treatment. They need quality assistive devices to aid their movements to be able to participate in all activities of personal and social development. Unfortunately, most of them cannot access these services because of the costs involved or unavailability of these services close to the people.

Uganda also lacks precise statistics on disability which is one of reasons why the Government and development partners have not been able to adequately plan for PWDs. Dr. Trudy's findings (see summary on page 10-11) will go a long way to fill this gap. Equally important is that Dr. Trudy's team is working with the local orthotists, physiotherapists, and other health workers in Mulago. This will go a long way in improving the skills of our health workers in handling, treating, assembling and manufacturing assistive devices.

Most people treated by the team have disability as a result of polio, injuries caused by gun shots and accidents, and also congenital deformities. We commend Government for containing the polio epidemic and for the relative peace currently prevailing in the country that has seen no or few new cases of people hit and disabled by landmines, bombs and gun shots reduce. More political solutions should be sought to avoid a re-occurrence of these situations. The Government, individuals and development partners each should also play their key roles to eliminate road accidents and congenital deformities. Most of the newer cases of physical disabilities are a result of accidents and congenital disabilities that could otherwise be avoided.

I cannot hide my excitement to Dr. Trudy's findings particularly as regards employment of PWDs: "The vast majority of disabled work - a total of 75% in both wage and self-employment. Only 8% are unemployed i.e. actively looking for a job and 13% are out of the labour force". I am one of the Ugandans that are passionately advocating for PWDs to work for themselves. I greatly discourage the old tradition of begging and asking or waiting for handouts. This "tradition" is not only demeaning and disempowering but also unsustainable. The research findings now show that a vast majority of PWDs are now working much as their earnings are still so low. It is a right step in the right direction.

I once again wish to appreciate Dr. Trudy and her team for the wonderful support extended to persons with physical disability. I urge our Government to provide more practical interventions to reduce and manage disability. Disability is a very big deterrent factor to personal, social and the country's development if deliberate and appropriate rehabilitation and medical interventions are not provided. It is much cheaper to prevent disability than living with and managing it. To our members, you have a great role to play. There are many things that nobody can do for you – not even Government. I urge you to struggle and be productive citizens in society. This will greatly reduce the discrimination and stigmatization that we face almost daily.

Condolence message

The Board and Staff of UNAPD wish to extend our heartfelt condolence to Ms. Barbra Nabaloga who lost her 20-year-old son Jonathan Kazibwe in June, 2013 under mysterious circumstances. This was shortly followed by the death of her husband George Rukidi only three weeks later!

Nabaloga is an active member of UNAPD in Kampala and the treasurer of UNAPD Women Wing.

Our sincere condolences also go to the family, friends, and all UNAPD's Members in Kampala and in Uganda.

May God grant them Eternal Peace.

UNAPD, partners plan for mega project



Sarah and Apollo at a party to honour her service to UNAPD

Apollo back as Sarah moves on

UNAPD's former Project Officer for Capacity Building and Accessibility Project Apollo Mukasa is back in the organisation this time as the Project Coordinator (PC) for Membership Empowerment Project (MEP). Mukasa left UNAPD in 2011 for further studies in the United States where he has completed a Masters Degree in International Development and Social Change. He takes over from former PC George William Kiyingi who was confirmed as a substantial Executive Director.

However, as Mukasa was coming back, Sarah Namazzi, the accountant was exiting, after serving UNAPD in this position for three years. Deo Kintu, a former accounts assistant is now the acting accountant.

UNAPD organised a party to see Namazzi off, who the chairman Athur Blick, said had diligently served the organisation. The Treasurer Ark Goffin Candria attended the party (see pictorial on page 6)

Four staff of UNAPD partners from Denmark have been in the country to support the organisation to write a four-year 7.5-billion-shilling (15 million Danish Krune) project.

The partners were Sven Hansen from Danish Handicap Forbund, Frede Schulz from Danish Brain Injury Support Association, Ole Ansbjerg from Disabled Sports Organisation Denmark and Kimmie an Intern with DSOD.

The project which is subject to approval from the Disabled People's Organisation Denmark (DPOD), will be implemented by mainly three organisations of people with physical disability and brain injury namely; UNAPD, Spinal Injury Association (SIA) and Brain Injury Support Association Uganda (BISAU). It will also bring on board other organisations working for a specific category of people with physical disability.

The aim of the project is to unite and facilitate organisations of people with physical disability to work together and speak with a stronger and united voice. Many specific organisations of people with physical disability have been formed and so there is need to facilitate an enabling environment for these organisations to be independent but working together in harmony for a common goal. They include SIA, BISAU, Little People of Uganda, Landmine Survivors, and Rheumatism Association Uganda.

Two British men want to be killed over physical disability

By Gerry Loughran

Paul Lamb and another man known only as Martin want court to allow them be killed because of their severe physical disability. Lamb is so badly paralysed he is unable to raise the poison to his lips.

If a doctor or anybody helped him, he could be accused of murder. So Lamb is asking the Court of Appeal for a ruling that would give physicians a defence against such a charge.

Assisted suicide is illegal in Britain but it is permitted in Switzerland and some other European countries, and no action has been taken against relatives who have accompanied a British family member to the Swiss clinic Dignitas to help their loved one die. Health professionals, however, could not expect protection from legal action.

Lamb, 57, a father of two, was paralysed from the neck down in a car accident in 1970 and has only minimal movement in one hand. He is in constant pain, needs 24-hour care and his life consists of "being fed and watered."

His legal team asked the court to declare that any doctor who helped him to die would have a defence against a charge of murder known as

"necessity." This would mean it was necessary for the doctor to act to stop intolerable suffering.

Joining Lamb's action is a man known only as Martin who has locked-in syndrome, meaning he is unable to speak, virtually unable to move and describes his life as "undignified, distressing and intolerable."

However, the three presiding judges refused to grant the men their wish: "We are acutely aware of the desperate situation in which the appellants find themselves and we are very sympathetic. But we cannot decide this case as a matter of personal sympathy."

A new survey of British people who follow a religious faith produced the surprising result that the majority supported assisted suicide. Out of 4,437 British adults polled, some 70 per cent said they backed a change in the law, with 16 per cent opposing it. Roman Catholic bishops have been particularly vocal against assisted suicide but 56 per cent of Catholics polled favoured a change in the law. Of all faiths, only Baptists, Muslims and Hindus did not produce a majority in favour of change.

Judges held that it is Parliament, not the courts, which should decide.

Pallisa: From scratch to some prosperity

BY ABDUNASSER MUCKASSA

Greetings from Pallisa District Action on Physical Disability (PADIAPD). On behalf of PADIAPD and on my own behalf, I extend our sincere thanks to UNAPD for the work it is doing of mobilising, sensitising, advising and supporting the member associations in Uganda particularly Pallisa.

PADIAPD was formed in November 2007 following advice from Okebe Onya, then Executive Director of UNAPD. He asked me: "Why don't you as a district form a physical disability association and you join UNAPD for membership, recognition and support."

I called a few members and sold the idea to them. By then Pallisa was still one district before Budaka and Kibuku were split from it. Those I contacted accepted the idea and we formed the association. Then our membership stood at 55.

Politics is a dirty game as it affected us because of the spilt as some members went to Kibuku and others to Budaka. In Pallisa our membership reduced to 39.

We have held two General Assemblies the first in November 2007 and the second in November 2011. I am proud to announce that I have been going through unopposed on both occasions. I thank the electorate.

During my reign we have worked together with our mother partner UNAPD. It has supported us in many ways to see that the association is moving on and sustainable. The activities carried out are:

1. Mobilization and registration of members
2. Registration of the association with Pallisa District Local Government
3. Registration of the association with UNAPD
4. Holding two General Assemblies and election of the office bearers
5. Sensitization of stakeholders in accessibility
6. Monitoring the work of the Community Mobilizer

We appreciate the UNAPD Update, the bi-monthly newsletters that are sent to us for information sharing. It contains very educative information which makes someone with disability to wake up and do something rather than sitting idle. In the newsletter, there is much information which is educative to the entire community. Please keep it up.

I am pleased to list down the names of my executive committee members

1. Muckassa Abdunasser – Chairperson



Pallisa association organised a training workshop in accessibility for teachers in schools. In picture, teachers in a practical accessibility auditing session.

2. Gimbo Margaret – Vice Chairperson
3. Taliba Margaret – Secretary
4. Semei Edward – Treasurer
5. Nankoma Janet – Committee Member
6. Aredo Richard – Committee Member
7. Kalugana Mutwalibi – Committee Member
8. Aupal George William – Committee Member
9. Obuge David – Committee Member

We also have Oluka Patrick the Community Mobilizer.

I wish to thank UNAPD for the support you have rendered to us and I hope for the same for the rest of the project period and beyond.

Long live UNAPD, long live the Physical disability fraternity, long live Uganda

The Writer is the Chairperson Pallisa District Action on Physical Disabilities



The bosses...

On May 25, UNAPD organised a descent 'send off' for Sarah Namazzi, former accountant who moved on for greener pasture. At the party hosted at the secretariat, there was a lot of prizes, eating, drinking and dancing, as speaker after speaker only talked 'goodies' about Sarah (see story on page 4).



Sarah the 'bride'...



The cake...



Hahaha...the eats



And the dance...



Now the gifts...

Collective responsibility

Everybody has a role to play in educating children with disability



Vincent L. Kafeero
Project Officer

One of the principles to promote education in Uganda is inclusive education. That is why Government, in January 1997, introduced Universal Primary Education (UPE) which was followed by Universal Secondary Education (USE) in 2007. This is reasserted in the Persons with Disability Act 2006 and is consistent with international standards set out

in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the UN

standards on equal opportunity. The belief is that children with disability can go to the same schools with others and perform better but the schools should have a good physical environment, necessary special teachers, teaching aids and favourable attitude of everybody.

UNAPD through the Accessible and Inclusive Schools for CWDs Project is playing a supplementary role to Government and her stakeholders to ensure that CWDs do not miss out on their right to education. Uganda needs educated children including those with disabilities to grow into responsible citizens and play great roles in the development of the key oil, gas, tourism and agriculture sectors which are needed to build a sustainable nation.

Education of children including those with disabilities requires collective efforts of parents/care takers, the teachers, school administrators, fellow pupils, owners of private schools and the entire public. Under the Persons with Disability Act, for example, Government is supposed to commit not less than 10% of all educational expenditure to the educational needs of CWDs. However, this is not real because at present, there is no specific budget allocation to special needs education. This therefore calls for a specific budget allocation to special needs education to enhance learning of special needs children.

Currently, a big number of PWDs in Uganda are youth who have previously been children and have successfully completed their studies. The writer is a model and proudly affirms that CWDs are trainable /educatable once given an opportunity by their peers, parents, teachers, and care givers, among others. UNAPD has trained her members and parents of CWDs in lobbying and advocacy so that their skills in advocacy for education of

CWDs are improved. UNAPD recently participated in the celebration to mark the Day of African Child (DAC), held talk shows all this aimed at raising the profile of CWDs and showing casing their abilities.

This is therefore a wakeup call to all of us to untap the potentials of CWDs. Recalling the theme for the DAC 2013: 'Eliminating harmful social and cultural practices affecting children; our collective responsibility', I must emphasise that CWDs are vulnerable to harmful social and cultural practices and they should be equally protected like other children.

As we work with Government to achieve the goal of education for all, different stakeholders should increase their efforts in regard to sensitising parents and care givers about the benefits of parenting CWDs for them to grow up loved, cared for, energetic and full of life. Segregated data on disability should be collected to enhance proper planning for CWDs. Braille facilities and sign language interpretation services should be provided in schools to ensure increased learning of pupils with visual and hearing impairments. Also, special furniture for pupils of short stature (little people) should be planned for during procurement of schools' furniture. Access to the physical environment in schools should be improved to promote learning of pupils with physical disabilities.

**I support education of CWDs.
What about you?**



The parents, teachers, community, school administration and pupils: each has a role to play to achieve the education for all goal

Disability in Denmark, Uganda, Ghana:

Who is Sven?

I come from Denmark. I work with DHF (Danish Association of People with Physical Disability); a sister organisation of UNAPD. I work as a Programme Officer responsible for cooperation with sister organisations in Uganda and Ghana. I have been with DHF for one year-and-a-half.

Before DHF where were you working?

I was working in Central America but not with people with disability. I was working with farmers' associations and cooperatives for another Danish NGO.

I know there are PWDs in Central America? How do you compare them with their counterparts in Uganda.

I know mostly in Nicaragua where I have worked with some PWDs in some occasions. The economic level in Nicaragua is almost the same with that of Uganda. There are many poor people and PWDs are poor. Many people live in the countryside. They have bad roads. Many PWDs cannot leave the houses. Some of them don't have a room where to sleep especially if their families don't care to support them. But there are changes because the disability movement has been growing stronger in the last 10-15 years. In the big cities, some buildings are accessible. There are sidewalks along the roads that are accessible for wheelchairs. Wheelchair users do not have to share the road with vehicles and motorcycles. Therefore, these roads are safer.

Buses are more convenient for use by PWDs. They patiently wait for them. There has been much awareness-raising with the bus drivers. But before, they could just hurry on to make more money.

Is this because of advocacy or there is some legislation requiring buses to give preferential treatment to PWDs?

It is mostly because of advocacy work; awareness-raising with bus driver.

How do you compare the situation of PWDs in Denmark with that of Uganda and Nicaragua?

Sven Hansen is a new DHF Programme Officer, who has been designated to coordinate DHF with her partners in Uganda and Ghana. UNAPD's Information Officer HAMAD LUBWAMA talked to him during his visit to Uganda in May

The economic situation in Denmark is better. When you make advocacy it is easier to make impact because the government has more money to support its people. There are many advances in accessibility and disability compensation. There is a principle that a PWD should not be barred from a building or a job because of their disability. They also have a right to be compensated to be

able to do a job. If someone can't afford to work full time because of their disability, the employer pays only for the time they work and the government tops up to enable this person have a living salary. The government helps PWDs to buy cars, helps the blind to get special computers and equipment, and software they can use. It also pays for their helpers or guides and sign language interpreters.

It seems like PWDs in Denmark are very comfortable. Do they face any challenges?

Ooh! There are always challenges. The PWDs requirements are a rights issue. Rights are fought for and the disability movement has been doing this for more than the last 100 years of disability advocacy. We cannot relax because there are pressures from society urging government to reduce on the amount of money it spends on PWDs. There is a financial crisis in the whole world and it is affecting Denmark.

How is the accessibility situation in Denmark?

This is also a never ending job. In DHF we have a com-



Sven Hansen in an interview with Information Officer Hamad Lubwama

The differences and similarities

mittee working on accessibility. Each local branch also has a committee on accessibility. They are trained in building standards and do advocacy for accessibility. They inspect buildings and everytime they see a construction going on, they talk to the engineers and ask them whether they are considering accessibility. There is a big problem with private buildings but even in public constructions there cases where the architects or engineers forget all about accessibility.

Is there no legislation about accessibility?

There is legislation and Denmark has signed the UN Convention on the Rights of PWDs. However, construction is a complex process involving many people; the owner of the building, the authorities, the architect, the engineer and the workman who does the actual building. If one of these people is not aware of accessibility, we find problems with accessibility.

Denmark does not have so much money and citizens still have some challenges. What inspires them to give money and support other people in the world?

The inspiration comes from the feeling of solidarity. In Denmark, we have achieved some rights through advocacy work and we want to help other people to have their rights. We think that if other people achieve the same rights, we as a movement will be much stronger, much more able to defend our rights. If my neighbour has the same rights I have, when I am in trouble, I will be able to ask the neighbour to help me defend my rights.

DHF has supported UNAPD for more than 10 years. Is DHF realising its objectives for the support?

It is a long-term struggle but we see UNAPD growing stronger in the disability movement. The district branches are growing stronger. We are realising that it is better for local people to advocate for their rights with the local authorities and achieve some results. We see one school made accessible in one district and another one in some other district. This shows that things can be done. When we have some model schools, maybe we can start spreading to many other schools in the districts.

You are planning for a new project for UNAPD, SIA (Spinal Injury Association) and BISOU (Brain Injury Support Organisation Uganda). What do you want to achieve in this project?

The biggest interest for us in DHF is to see Ugandan organisations working together. We see many new organisations of people with physical disability formed. We want them to unite and speak to government with a stronger and united voice. Each organisation has its own specific objectives. UNAPD want to work on economic empow



PWDs from developed countries like Steve Johnson (R) from Britain are catered for by their Governments more than those in Uganda and Ghana

and improve accessibility to schools. SIA and BISAU want to build their organisations and do advocacy on health issues that are specific to people with brain and spinal injuries.

Where does DHF want to see UNAPD in the next five to 10 years?

In the mid-term, we hope to see UNAPD stronger in the disability movement, reaching basic agreements with government on how to advance disability rights in Uganda. In the long term we hope DHF will not be having more programmes in Uganda because the disability movement will be standing on its own. We think it is possible because we have seen it in Nicaragua, a country that is not much more developed than Uganda. DHF last year started our last programme there. Now the disability movement is much stronger and is standing on its own. They do not need money from DHF to continue because they have their own sources.

Any advice to PWDs in Uganda?

Fight for your rights. We are happy to help you do that.

Uganda Polio Project: Summary of initial results

BY DR. TRUDY OWENS

In June 2013, five economists from the University of Nottingham led a team of UK-based medical professionals including orthotists, doctors, physiotherapists and occupational therapists, to evaluate the treatment of 233 persons with physical disability (PWPD) in Uganda. The aim of which was to establish whether the provision of appropriate orthotic equipment (e.g. caliper, knee braces, adapted shoes etc.) would have an impact on the health and well being of the PWPD, as well other non-medical aspects of life, such as employment and income, household allocation of duties, and aspirations and expectations. In addition, data was also collected on their knowledge of their rights namely; of the legal provisions and government policy relevant to the disabled.

Of the individuals that took part in the sample 58% are male and 42% are female. The average age is 40, with most aged between 30 and 55. In addition to the first phase which was carried out in June 2012, follow up interviews were carried out in October 2012 and February 2013. This document summarises some key observations and results prior to the final phase of project in June 2013.

Education

On average, individuals completed nine years of schooling with almost 34.8% of the individuals having completed primary school, 48.9% secondary education and 13.5% tertiary education. The number of years of schooling was higher for individuals that were brought up by their parents, in comparison to other adults who

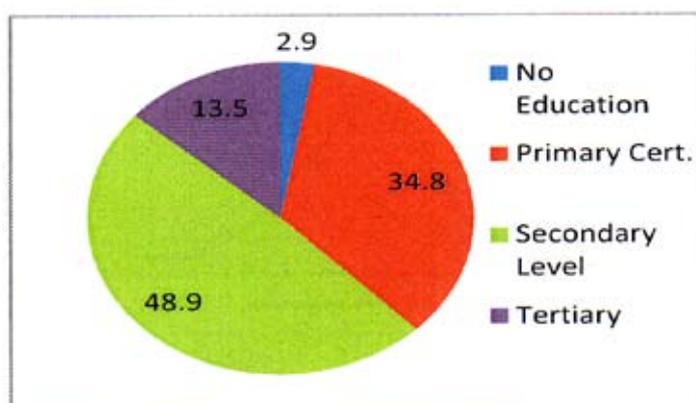


Figure 1: Education Attainment (%)

may have looked after them. Overall, educational levels of the individuals are very similar to urban population patterns (2009/10 Uganda National Household Survey-UNHS).

Income

The individuals involved in the trial are poor. On average, monthly earnings are reported to be around 305,000/= significantly less than urban average of 660,200 (2009/2010 UNHS). In addition, more than 30% of individuals consider themselves poor or very poor and only 10% declare that they live comfortably within their homes. Moreover, about half of them have a household income lower than what they consider the obsolete minimum income to live well.

Employment

The vast majority of PWPD work. A total of 75% in both wage and self-employment (fig 2). Only 8% are unemployed i.e. actively looking for a job and 13% are out of the labour force.

There is a difference in earning profiles for the wage and self-employed; the wage earners have higher earnings within a narrower range than the self-employed (fig 3).

4 month later... whilst the total number of employed did not change significantly, almost 50% of the individuals reported that they were performing new tasks and duties that they could not previously. Women reported that they were more likely to work in the family business and do the shopping; men were less likely to perform household duties, but dedicated more time to either working or looking for job

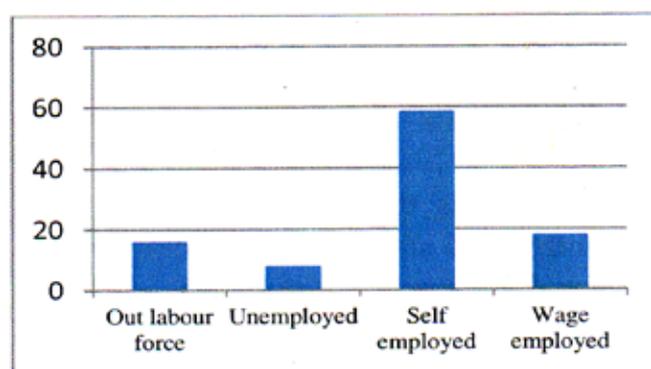


Figure 2: Employment Outcomes (%)

Mobility and health

4 months later... almost all of those interviewed (86%) claimed to have experienced an improvement in their mobility since June 2012, and about 77% reported to use the equipment every day. Moreover, 58% stated their life overall improved or strongly improved. 54% of individual reported that their health improved or strongly improved (Turn to page 11).

MONEY MATTERS with DEO KINTU



Our members, I take this opportunity to thank you for the tremendous work you do to improve your individual standards of living in particular and that of people with disability in general.

I still want to convey my thanks to all district UNAPD associations chairpersons and their committees where the Membership Empowerment Project (MEP), and Accessible and Inclusive Schools for Children with Disability Project (AISP) are implemented. Indeed, you are doing a great work to ensure that you plan for activities, budget and apply for trust fund and implement activities for the good of your people.

UNAPD Finance department is also grateful to you for being able to account for this trust fund very well using our guidelines. This is an indication that our trainings in records and book keeping are making good impact.

Today, I want to share with you something brief about a CASHBOOK. I believe all our MEP project districts received financial books and among them were cashbooks. We noticed that despite the trainings you have had on financial management systems for the association, some districts still find a problem with recording data in the cashbook. It is on this note that I clarify about it.

Our cashbook has six columns: the date, particulars, ledger/ folio, debit column, credit column and finally a column for balances.

1. Date column: It is very important to first record the

day on which the transaction is made. For example, when receiving cash for the association, a receipt is issued. So ensure that

the date written on the issued receipt is the one recorded in the cashbook as cash received by the association. Also, in case cash is paid out, the same date of paying should be recorded in the cash book.

2. Details/particulars column

On the same row of the date, write the summary of the transaction. If it is cash received for membership registration as written on the receipt for example, then the same should be put in the particulars column. In case it is cash banked, still indicate it as cash banked.

3. L/F i.e. Ledger /Folio: In this column, the receipt number for cash received is entered. For example receipt 001.

4. Debit column: All cash received by the association is recorded in this column, basing on the date of that particular transaction. It is written in figures i.e. 20000, etc.

5. Credit column.: All cash issued out from the cash book is recorded in this column. For example, money banked to the association's account. It is advisable not to use money from source i.e. from cashbook to spending. All cash must be first be banked, then withdrawn and spent on activities for reconciliation purposes

6. Balance column: The differences between debit and credit figures are recorded in this column

DATE	DETAILS	L/F	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
1/6/2013	b/f				10000
1/6/2013	Membership fees	001	40,000		(10,000+40,000)= 50,000=
10/6/2013	Well wisher contribution	002	200,000		(50,000+200,000) = 250,000=
10/6/2013	Money banked			200,000	(250000-200000)= 50,000=

From Page 10

Knowledge of Disability Rights and Institutions

Over 50% of those interviewed were aware of the National Policy for Disability, the National Council for Disability (NCD), the Persons with Disability Act (PWDs Act), as well as broader provisions in the health, education and labour legislations. There also did not seem to be much difference in this knowledge between the PWDs and the non-PWDs (who were also surveyed in this area).

However, only 40% of the disabled were aware that the Ministry for Gender, Labour and Social Development is responsible for disability issues.

But despite the presence of knowledge of these institutions, almost 42% of the sample had experienced some form of discrimination in the 12 months prior to June 2012.

Education and membership of external networks (such as NGOs, clubs, associations) are important determinants of this knowledge for women while being in wage employment is important for men. In addition, this knowledge allows women to earn more, while for men, it appears to have, statistically, no effect on their earnings. Further, knowledge of these institutions does not affect the choice between wage and self-employment of the individuals.

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Coaches receive more training



BY SCHOLASTICA OPOTI

Coaches for UNAPD sports project in Mubende have received more skills for the game after undergoing a three-day further training, courtesy of an international sitting volleyball expert from Britain.

The 16 participants were all smiles as they received certificates, after successful completion of the training by Steve Johnson from Liverpool in Britain and Rafi Bachu from Uganda Paralympics Committee. Ole Ansbjerg from the Disabled Sports Organisation Denmark (DSOD) who support the project also witnessed the training.

The training aimed at equipping the participants with more volleyball skills to enable them go back and impart the skills to the sportsmen and women from the three project sub-counties: Bukuya, Mubende Town Council and Kassanda.

“This time I have managed to understand the whole sport and I am really a coach now. Thanks to Ole,” said Regina Nanteza from Kassanda Sub County

The training which involved both practical and theory sessions, was vital for the participants as they were able to master volleyball skills faster such as serving, setting, movement, spiking and ball touching.

This training, that took place at Mubende Rehabilitation Centre, was the second of its kind following an earlier one done in March 2012.

Bachu urged the participants to have regular weekly trainings for their teams in their respective sub-counties, saying this will enable them to master the coaching skills and be ready for the upcoming competitions

The training was also evaluated, and it was found out that it was steadily realizing one of its main goals of mobilizing more people with physical disability to join UNAPD as more 96 members have been registered.

The participants were awarded certificates of and more training equipment and urged to go train, mobilise more persons join UNAPD and the sports team as well as creating awareness about disability.

The team leader of the participants Yasin Walakira said the sport activities have brought them together as persons with physical disability and also improve on their economic status.

He said whenever they come for training they contribute money and give it to one member to start an income-generating activity.

He thanked UNAPD and DSOD for the project and requested for the extension of the project to more sub-counties in the district for better results.