Examining the Relationship between Resource Allocation and Operation Management of Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) In Nyakabingo Parish, Kisoro District, Uganda

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the correlation between resource allocation and operational management within Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in Nyakabingo Parish, Kisoro District, Uganda. Employing a mixed-methods approach, data were gathered from 93 participants via questionnaires, interviews, and direct observation, so ensuring the triangulation of quantitative and qualitative insights. Findings indicated that resource use, inclusion, monitoring, and adaptability were seen favorably, however transparency, equity, and attention to vulnerable groups were identified as deficiencies. Operational management results demonstrated strengths in resource efficiency and training; however, they were compromised by delays, ineffective communication, and insufficient monitoring. Correlation analysis revealed a robust positive correlation ($r = 0.825$, $p < 0.000$) between resource allocation and operational management. Regression findings indicated that allocation, coordination, and planning accounted for 33.2% of the variance in operational performance, highlighting the impact of supplementary factors such as leadership and governance. The study shows that efficient resource allocation markedly improves operational management; nonetheless, sustainable impact necessitates openness, equity, and accountability.

The study recommends an enhancement of monitoring mechanisms, the improvement of stakeholder participation, and the prioritization of vulnerable populations to maximize OWCs impact on rural socio-economic development.

Keywords: Resource Allocation, Operation Management, Operation Wealth Creation Nyakabingo parish, Kisoro District, Uganda.

INTRODUCTION

Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) was instituted by the Government of Uganda as a strategic initiative to augment household incomes and facilitate socio-economic development via agricultural modernization. Aligned with the nations comprehensive development strategy, OWC aims to enhance livelihoods through the distribution of agricultural inputs, the fortification of farmer capabilities, and the promotion of community-oriented production systems.

The efficacy of such programs relies not only on resource availability but also on the allocation and management of those resources within local operational frameworks.

In Nyakabingo parish, Kisoro District, the intricacies of resource allocation and operational management provide a distinctive framework for analyzing the effects of OWC. The parish, defined by small holder agriculture and restricted access to contemporary farming methods, exemplifies the problems and opportunities confronting rural populations in Uganda. Comprehending the allocation of resources including resource coordination, and resource planning and the impact of operational management structures on their utilization is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

Resource allocation is the deliberate distribution of financial, human, and material resources to projects or activities to optimize efficiency, sustainability, and competitive advantage. Thomas, (2024) asserts that efficient resource allocation is essential for sustainable growth, necessitating managers to equilibrate costs,

benefits, risks, and restrictions in fluctuating settings. Bo Liu, (2024) emphasizes that strategic planning and resource allocation are fundamental to long-term sustainability in institutions, asserting that allocation must correspond with organizational priorities and stakeholder requirements.

Operational performance on the other hand denotes the quantifiable efficacy of organizational procedures in attaining efficiency, quality, timeliness, and stakeholder satisfaction. It assesses the efficacy of resource and strategy implementation in achieving results. Moumin (2024) contends that operational performance now includes not only financial measurements but also social and environmental elements, evaluated using frameworks like the Balanced Scorecard and EFQM model. Kalunda (2024) correlates operational performance with operations strategy and competencies, demonstrating that resource-based perspectives and core competences directly affect productivity and competitiveness.

Therefore, this study therefore examines the correlation between resource allocation and operations management within OWC in Nyakabingo parish. This research seeks to evaluate the efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness of various processes to identify their strengths and deficiencies in execution. The findings will enhance discussions on optimizing government activities to align with local conditions, ensuring that resource allocation results in sustainable wealth generation and improved living standards for rural communities.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Efficient public resource management is central to effective program implementation, especially in government-aided programs such as Operation Wealth Creation (OWC). According to New Public Management (NPM) theory, public sector effectiveness depends on transparency, accountability, and performance measurement (Hood, 1991). NPM emphasizes that clear allocation of resources, systematic coordination, and performance monitoring lead to improved operational outcomes.

Additionally, Program Implementation Theory suggests that the success of government programs is contingent upon proper planning, stakeholder involvement, equitable resource distribution, and feedback mechanisms (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1973). These principles are reflected in OWC, where the allocation, coordination, and monitoring of resources directly influence operational management outcomes, including efficiency, timeliness, and training support for beneficiaries.

This study integrates these perspectives to propose that: - Resource allocation, when equitable, needs-based, and transparent, improves operational management. - Resource planning (scheduling, monitoring, and input availability) and resource coordination (stakeholder roles, communication, conflict resolution) act as critical mediators enhancing operational performance.

Hypothesis

The study tested the Null hypothesis that is “There is no significant relationship between resource allocation and operational management of OWC in Nyakabingo parish, Kisoro District” to provide a rigorous filter of truth.

Methodology

The study utilized a case study design with a mixed-methods approach to investigate the correlation between resource allocation and operational management of Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in Nyakabingo Parish, Kisoro District. The approach facilitated the triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data, ensuring a thorough comprehension of the research issue.

The research was carried out in Nyakabingo Parish, Chahi Sub-County, Bufumbira South Constituency, a primarily rural region where agriculture serves as the principal economic activity. The parish consists of 11 localities, with an aggregate population of 7,723 individuals (UBOS, 2014). To ensure practicality, the target population was confined to 121 families designated by the Kisoro District OWC Coordinator (2024) as program beneficiaries, spread among four villages: Muganza, Buhayo, Bikoro, and Rwankoni.

A stratified random sampling method was employed to guarantee representation among settlements. The sample size was calculated using Yamanes (1967) formula at a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, resulting in 93 respondents. Simple random sampling was implemented inside each stratum to reduce bias and improve representativeness.

Data collection utilized three complementary methodologies. Questionnaire surveys conducted with recipients and project managers to assess views of resource allocation and operational efficacy. Conduct key informant interviews with government officials, community leaders, and stakeholders to gain comprehensive insights into management methods and difficulties. Direct observation of project operations to record actual practices and interactions, therefore corroborating survey and interview results.

The research employed standardized tools such as self-administered questionnaires, an interview guide, and an observation checklist to guarantee consistency and reliability in data gathering. This methodological approach offered comprehensive scope and depth, enabling the researcher to obtain quantifiable results while examining the contextual factors affecting OWC implementation in Nyakabingo Parish.

Reliability of the Research Instrument (Cronbach's Alpha)

To ensure that the survey instrument measuring resource allocation, resource coordination, and resource planning was reliable, internal consistency was tested using Cronbach's alpha. A Cronbach's alpha value of 0.70 or above is considered acceptable, with higher values indicating stronger reliability. The results, shown in Table below indicate that all constructs of the questionnaire demonstrated good to excellent reliability, confirming that the instrument consistently measures the intended variables. These findings confirm that the questionnaire items were sufficiently reliable for measuring the constructs of the study and were therefore considered appropriate for subsequent statistical analyses including correlation, regression, and ANOVA.

Reliability Statistics (Cronbach's Alpha) for the Questionnaire

Construct / Subscale	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Reliability Interpretation
Resource Allocation	10	0.842	Good
Resource Coordination	10	0.816	Good
Resource Planning	10	0.830	Good
Overall Questionnaire	30	0.864	Excellent

Resource Allocation (α = 0.842): Indicates high internal consistency among items measuring allocation processes, showing that respondents' perceptions of resource allocation were reliably captured. Resource Coordination (α = 0.816): Confirms that the items assessing coordination among stakeholders and projects consistently measured this construct. Resource Planning (α = 0.830): Demonstrates that items evaluating planning processes were reliably assessed. Overall Questionnaire (α = 0.864): The combined instrument exhibits excellent reliability, ensuring that the study's quantitative findings are robust and credible.

RESULTS

The objective of the study was to examine the relationship between resource allocation and operation management of Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in Nyakabingo parish, Kisoro District. In assessment of this, the Likert scale was used to gauge its relationship with the study independent variables. By interpretation, the scores were set to mean: <3 (disagreement) while >3 (agreement) in response to the research indicators as contained in the survey questionnaire. Results obtained are presented as below in table 1.

Table 1: Resource allocation and operation management of OWC

	SD		D		N		A		SA		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	Mean
Resources are allocated based on the actual needs of OWC projects	11	14.7%	15	20.0%	2	2.7%	40	53.3%	7	9.3%	**3.227**
There is transparency in the process of resource allocation for OWC projects	19	25.3%	18	24.0%	0	0.0%	31	41.3%	7	9.3%	**2.853**
The allocated resources are effectively utilized in OWC projects	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	21.3%	36	48.0%	23	30.7%	**4.093**
Adequate financial resources are allocated to support the operation management of OWC projects.	1	1.3%	12	16.0%	11	14.7%	43	57.3%	8	10.7%	**3.600**
There is equity in the distribution of resources among different areas	1	1.3%	14	18.7%	17	22.7%	43	57.3%	0	0.0%	**3.360**
Resource allocation considers the specific needs of vulnerable groups	17	22.7%	1	1.3%	12	16.0%	35	46.7%	10	13.3%	**3.267**
The process of resource allocation is inclusive and involves input from various stakeholders.	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	10	13.3%	45	60.0%	18	24.0%	**4.040**
The allocated resources are monitored throughout the project cycle to ensure proper utilization.	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	11	14.7%	55	73.3%	8	10.7%	**3.920**
Flexibility in resource allocation helps in addressing unforeseen challenges during project implementation.	0	0.0%	9	12.0%	16	21.3%	37	49.3%	13	17.3%	**3.720**
Resource allocation strategies are continuously reviewed and adjusted based on project performance.	11	14.7%	14	18.7%	0	0.0%	39	52.0%	11	14.7%	**3.333**

Source: Primary data, 2024

The findings on resource allocation and operation management in table 1 of Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) based on factors that included, allocation based on actual needs, transparency in resource allocation effective utilization of allocated resources, adequate financial resources for operation management, equity in resource distribution, consideration of vulnerable groups, inclusiveness in the allocation process, monitoring of resource utilization, monitoring of resource utilization, flexibility in resource allocation, continuous review and adjustment of strategies, revealed a mixed perceptions and results among respondents as below.

On needs-based allocation, majority of the respondents (53.3%) agreed that resources are allocated based on actual project needs, though 34.7% disagreed or strongly disagreed. The mean score (3.227) indicated a moderate agreement. On transparency the perceptions of transparency were relatively weak, with 49.3% disagreeing and only 50.6% agreeing. The mean score (2.853) suggested low confidence in transparency. Looking at effective utilization, respondents strongly agreed that allocated resources are effectively utilized, with 78.7% in agreement and a high mean score (4.093). On financial adequacy, most respondents (68%) agreed that adequate financial resources are allocated, reflected in a mean of 3.600. When it came to equity in distribution**,** over half (57.3%) agreed that resources are equitably distributed, though 41.4% expressed neutrality or disagreement. The mean score (3.360) showed moderate support. On consideration of vulnerable groups, opinions were divided, with 46.7% agreeing but 24% disagreeing. The mean score (3.267) reflects moderate agreement. Inclusiveness on the other hand strongly reveled that majority (84%) agreed that the allocation process is inclusive and involves stakeholder input, with a high mean score (4.040). Looking at monitoring**,** most respondents (73.3%) agreed that resources are monitored throughout the project cycle, yielding a mean score of 3.920. Flexibility on the other hand nearly two-thirds (66.6%) agreed that flexibility in allocation helps address unforeseen challenges, with a mean score of 3.720. Finally continuous review reveled more than half (66.7%) agreed that strategies are reviewed and adjusted based on performance, though 33.4% disagreed. The mean score (3.333) indicates moderate agreement.

The results therefore suggest that while resource utilization, inclusiveness, monitoring, and flexibility are perceived positively, transparency and consideration of vulnerable groups remain weak points. Respondents generally acknowledged that OWC resources are used effectively and managed inclusively, but concerns about fairness, transparency, and equity highlight areas needing improvement for sustainable impact.

Respondents Views on resource allocation and operation management

Resp*: The resources allocation influences some individuals because not everyone in the community benefits from these programs. They choose a few and so these who do not get are affected because they cannot benefit anything from the government projects in the community yet some have bigger lands (Male aged 34 years).*

This signified that *t*he distribution of resources lacks equitable coverage, as not all community members benefit from the programs. This selective allocation leads to disparities, leaving some individuals, including those with significant land, unable to access the benefits of government projects.

Findings on Operation management

The study also analyzed the status of operation management for OWC projects, Questionnaires were structured using a Likert scale, with response options ranging from Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D), Neutral (N), Agree (A), to Strongly Agree (SA). Results obtained were presented as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Represents Findings on Operation Management

	SD		D		N		A		SA		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	Mean
The allocation of resources in OWC projects is efficient.	14	18.7%	12	16.0%	1	1.3%	33	44.0%	15	20.0%	**3.307**
OWC projects are implemented within	18	24.0%	16	21.3%	0	0.0%	35	46.7%	6	8.0%	**2.933**

the planned timeframe.											
The quality of inputs provided in OWC projects meets the required standards.	14	18.7%	19	25.3%	0	0.0%	36	48.0%	6	8.0%	**3.013**
There is effective monitoring and evaluation of OWC projects.	18	24.3%	19	25.7%	0	0.0%	28	37.8%	9	12.2%	**2.878**
Beneficiaries of OWC projects receive adequate training and support.	12	16.0%	17	22.7%	2	2.7%	35	46.7%	9	12.0%	**3.160**
The goals and objectives of OWC projects are clearly communicated to all stakeholders.	16	21.3%	19	25.3%	0	0.0%	36	48.0%	4	5.3%	**2.907**

Source: Primary data, 2024

The outcomes of operational management for OWC projects in table 2 exhibit a varied landscape. Majority of respondents (64%) concurred that resource allocation is efficient (mean = 3.307), indicating reasonable confidence in resource distribution; yet, a notable minority indicated discontent. The timeliness of project execution was seen as a deficiency, with around 45.3% expressing disagreement regarding the completion of projects within established deadlines (mean = 2.933), indicating delays that compromise effectiveness. Perceptions of input quality were polarized, with 56% affirming that inputs satisfy established requirements and 44% dissenting (mean = 3.013), indicating discrepancies in quality assurance. Monitoring and assessment received the lowest rating (mean = 2.878), with fifty percent of respondents expressing skepticism over its efficacy, hence underscoring deficiencies in accountability and oversight. Training and support for recipients garnered modest acceptance (mean = 3.160), suggesting that although numerous farmers gain from capacity building, others continue to be underserved. The communication of aims and objectives was deficient (mean = 2.907), with nearly half of respondents feeling insufficiently informed, thereby diminishing stakeholder participation and ownership. The findings indicate that although OWC operations exhibit strengths in resource efficiency and training, they are compromised by ongoing issues in timeliness, monitoring, input quality, and communication, necessitating immediate enhancements to comply with the laws of the country like the Public Finance Management Act (2015) and NAADS guidelines that prioritize transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement.

Table 3: Correlation analysis for the relationship between resource allocation and operation management

		Resource allocation	Operation management
Resource allocation	Pearson Correlation	1	.825
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	75	75

Operational management	Pearson Correlation	.825	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	75	75

The correlation analysis in table 3 investigated the relationship between resource allocation and operational management within Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in Nyakabingo Parish. The findings indicate a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.825 between the two variables, with a significance level (p-value) of 0.000 in the two-tailed test. This signifies a robust positive association that is statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval. This indicates that enhancements in resource allocation are closely linked to advancements in operational management, and vice versa. The investigation utilized a sample size of 75 respondents, who provided complete data for the variables included in correlation analysis, the correlation results are based on 75 valid observations establishing a dependable foundation for the observed association.

The robust positive association (r = 0.825) indicates that the efficacy of OWC in Nyakabingo Parish is significantly contingent upon resource allocation. When resources are allocated equitably, sufficiently, and according to project requirements, operational management processes such as oversight, stakeholder engagement, and resource utilization are likely to operate more efficiently. Conversely, deficiencies in resource distribution, such a lack of transparency or inequality, are likely to compromise operational efficiency.

The statistical significance (p = 0.000) indicates that this association is not coincidental, but rather represents a true connection between the two dimensions. This discovery corresponds with overarching ideas of public resource management, which assert that efficient allocation is essential for the effective functioning of government-supported programs.

The findings indicate that improving resource allocation mechanisms via openness, equality, and responsiveness to local needs will directly improve operational management outcomes in the context of OWC. This highlights the necessity of incorporating accountability and participative methods into resource planning, guaranteeing that operational frameworks are both adequately funded and trusted by the community.

Regression Analysis

Regression was run to determine how variations in resource allocation influence the effectiveness of operational management within Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in Nyakabingo Parish, Kisoro District.

Table 4: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.576[a]	.332	.304	.52187
a. Predictors: (Constant), Resource Allocation, Resource coordination, resource planning				

Regression analysis was performed to evaluate the impact of variations in resource allocation, coordination, and planning on the efficacy of operational management in OWC projects within Nyakabingo Parish. The model yielded a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.576, signifying a moderate positive association between the predictors and operational management. The R Square value of 0.332 indicates that roughly 33.2% of the variability in operational management effectiveness is attributable to resource allocation, coordination, and planning. The Adjusted R Square of 0.304 indicates that, after considering the number of predictors, the model accounts for approximately 30.4% of the variance, which is statistically significant in social science research. The standard error of 0.52187 indicates a moderate degree of prediction error, suggesting that although the model is beneficial, additional factors outside resource allocation also affect operational management results.

The findings indicate that resource allocation, coordination, and planning significantly influence, though do not solely determine, the success of OWCs operational management. The moderate association (R = 0.576) suggests that enhancements in resource allocation and coordination are likely to improve operational efficiency, while they are not the only factors involved. The explanatory power of 33.2% is significant in the realm of community-based development programs; however, it underscores that additional variable such as leadership capacity, beneficiary participation, quality of inputs, and external environmental factors constitute the remaining 66.8% of variation.

This implies that, in addition to enhancing resource allocation procedures, OWC must also allocate resources to complementary areas, including transparent monitoring systems, prompt supply of inputs, and effective communication of project objectives. The findings correspond with Ugandas Public Finance Management Act (2015), which underscores that resource distribution should be coupled with accountability and efficiency protocols.

The regression analysis indicates that resource allocation is a crucial determinant of operational management effectiveness, with its impact enhanced by robust coordination, planning, and governance frameworks.

Table 5: ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.607	3	3.202	11.758	.000[b]
	Residual	19.336	71	.272		
	Total	28.943	74			
a. Dependent Variable: Operation management						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Resource allocation, Resource coordination, resource planning						

The ANOVA results indicate that the regression model assessing the impact of resource allocation, resource coordination, and resource planning on operations management is statistically significant. The F-statistic of 11.758, along by a p-value of 0.000, signifies that the predictors collectively exert a significant influence on the dependent variable. The variation elucidated by the regression model (Sum of Squares = 9.607) much exceeds the unexplained variation (Residual Sum of Squares = 19.336). The model explains a significant fraction of the total variation in operation management (Total Sum of Squares = 28.943), indicating that resource-related factors are critical determinants of operational efficacy in OWC projects.

These findings underscore that efficient resource management is important to the success of OWC operations. The statistically significant F-test indicates that resource allocation, coordination, and planning are interdependent with operational outcomes, together influencing project management efficacy. This corresponds with Ugandas Public Finance Management Act (2015), which underscores the necessity for transparency and efficiency in the planning, allocation, and coordination of resources to attain developmental goals. The NAADS operational standards emphasize the significance of equitable distribution and stakeholder engagement in resource planning to guarantee that agricultural initiatives achieve their intended outcomes.

The findings indicate that deficiencies in any of the three predictors such as ineffective coordination or insufficient planning can directly compromise operational management, regardless of resource availability. Conversely, enhancing these processes can markedly augment project execution, oversight, and sustainability. The ANOVA indicates that resource management techniques are statistically significant determinants of operational effectiveness, highlighting the necessity for OWC to emphasize transparent allocation, coordinated delivery, and strategic planning.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study demonstrate a strong positive relationship between resource allocation and operational management within Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in Nyakabingo Parish. The correlation analysis revealed a significant association between the two variables ($r = 0.825$, $p < 0.001$), indicating that improvements in the allocation of financial, human, and material resources are closely linked to better operational management outcomes. This result supports the argument of Henry Mintzberg that effective organizational performance depends largely on how resources are structured and coordinated within operational systems. Similarly, the findings align with the perspective of Alfred Chandler who emphasized that organizational strategy and structure must support efficient resource deployment to achieve desired outcomes Thomas (2024) who emphasizes that efficient resource allocation is essential for sustainable growth, and Bo Liu (2024) who argues that allocation must align with organizational priorities and stakeholder needs, a view reinforced by the studys evidence of inclusiveness and stakeholder input. Similarly, Kalunda (2024) supports the link between resource-based perspectives and productivity, consistent with respondents agreement on effective utilization of resources. However, Moumin (2024) stresses that operational performance should also incorporate social and environmental dimensions through frameworks like the Balanced Scorecard, yet the studys weak scores on transparency and equity suggest gaps in accountability. While the Public Finance Management Act (2015) and NAADS guidelines emphasize transparency and stakeholder engagement, the study highlights deficiencies in monitoring, communication, and consideration of vulnerable groups. Scholars such as Mintzberg (1994) and Chandler (1962) caution that resource allocation alone does not guarantee success, pointing instead leadership, governance, and institutional frameworks as critical determinants, a perspective supported by the regression results showing that allocation explains only 33.2% of operational performance variance

However, additional dimensions such as supply chain integration, technological innovation, workforce development, organizational culture, quality management, sustainability, and stakeholder satisfaction are being recognized as critical determinants of performance. This review synthesizes peer_reviewed studies The relationship between resource allocation and operation management is also observed in the following thematic areas. Supply Chain Integration Supply chain collaboration scholarly observed as enhances responsiveness and reduces costs. Integrated systems enable real_time information sharing and coordinated planning. Studies show that supply chain integration mediates the relationship between operational management and organizational performance (Flynn, Huo, & Zhao, 2010; Prajogo & Olhager, 2012). Technology and Innovation Industry technologies automation, and predictive analytics are transforming operational management. Digital transformation improves flexibility and decision_making, while enabling mass customization. Recent research has linked digital innovation with sustainable corporate performance (Frank, Dalenogare, & Ayala, 2019; Sony & Naik, 2020). Human Capital and Workforce Skills, Organizational Culture and Leadership, Workforce capabilities are central to operational efficiency. Training, leadership development, and knowledge management foster adaptability and innovation. Literature emphasizes that continuous learning and employee empowerment are essential for sustaining productivity (Delery & Roumpi, 2017; Jiang, Lepak, Hu, & Baer, 2012).Culture and leadership influence how operational strategies are executed. A culture of collaboration and accountability supports efficiency, while leadership commitment ensures alignment across departments (Schein, 2010; Ogbonna & Harris, 2000). Quality Management Practices, Frameworks such as Total Quality Management (TQM), Lean, and Six Sigma reduce waste and improve customer satisfaction. Continuous improvement initiatives enhance operational reliability and long_term performance (Talib, Rahman, & Qureshi, 2011; Antony, 2014). Sustainability and Environmental Considerations, Sustainability has become a central theme in operational management. Green operations and eco_friendly supply chains reduce environmental impact while improving efficiency and brand reputation. Although sustainability initiatives may increase short_term costs, they are essential for long_term competitiveness (Seuring & Müller, 2008; Sarkis, 2020). In Stakeholder Satisfaction, operational management is influenced by the expectations of customers, employees, regulators, and communities. Literature links stakeholder satisfaction with operational efficiency, noting that organizations prioritizing stakeholder needs achieve stronger legitimacy and resilience (Freema , Harrison, Wicks, Parmar, & De Colle, 2010; Donaldson & Preston, 1995).

CONCLUSION

This study examined the relationship between resource allocation and operational management within Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) in Nyakabingo Parish, Kisoro District. The findings confirmed that efficient resource allocation plays a significant role in improving operational management, although other factors such as leadership capacity, stakeholder participation, and governance structures also influence project performance.

The literature demonstrates that operational management extends far beyond resource allocation. Supply chain integration, technological innovation, workforce development, organizational culture, quality management, sustainability, and stakeholder satisfaction collectively shape operational outcomes. These factors interact dynamically, requiring managers to adopt holistic strategies that balance efficiency, adaptability, and long_term sustainability. Future research should explore how these dimensions intersect in different contexts, particularly in emerging economies

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the efficacy of Operation Wealth Creation (OWC), the Government of Uganda must prioritize transparency and equity in resource allocation by enforcing adherence to the Public Finance Management Act (2015), requiring public disclosure of resource distribution, and incorporating accountability frameworks such as the Balanced Scorecard. District OWC Coordinators should improve operational efficiency by implementing digital tracking systems for inputs, conducting quarterly stakeholder forums, and establishing participatory monitoring to ensure timely delivery and accountability. Community leaders and beneficiaries ought to advocate for inclusivity by forming village-level allocation committees that prioritize vulnerable demographics, including women, youth, and landless farmers, while promoting cooperatives and peer-to-peer training to optimize resource utilization. Concurrently, academia and researchers should broaden their investigations beyond resource allocation to encompass leadership, governance, and external influences by undertaking longitudinal studies, creating localized operational frameworks, and generating evidence-based policy briefs to guide NAADS and Parliament, thus ensuring that OWC attains sustainable, equitable, and community-driven outcomes.

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