

**ASSESSING THE PROGRESS OF OPERATION WEALTH CREATION (OWC) ON
LIVELIHOODS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY IN NABWIGULU SUB-COUNTY,
KAMULI DISTRICT**

BY.

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DECLARATION

This special research report is my own work and no part of this report has ever been presented for an award of a Degree at any tertiary institution or university.

Signed Date

APPROVAL

This special research report has been submitted for examination with my approval as a
University Academic Supervisor

Signed Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my lovely parents Mr. Kayimbwa Grace and Ms. Naigaga Mirabu, dear brothers, Kisaame Tom, Kayimbwa Benard, Balaba wilberforce and my beautiful sisters, Namayende cissy, Bafumba Jennifer, Bajje Florence and Kaudha Naume and friends, never felt tired of supporting me during my pursuit for this Degree.

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“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”

Nelson Mandela

With no hesitations, I give glory and honor back to the living lord, for all his manifestations in me through his constant provisions, good health, knowledge, nice friends, life, relatives, cooperative course-mates, hardworking resourceful lecturers, guidance by the power of the Holy Spirit, thank you lord.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AU:	African Union
CAES:	College of Agricultural and Environment Sciences
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
CWDs:	Children with Disabilities
ILO:	International Labor Organization
MAAIF:	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MoGLSD:	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
NAADS:	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP:	National Development Plan
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM:	National Resistance Movement
NUDIPU:	National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda
OWC:	Operation Wealth Creation
PEAP:	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PEPDEL:	Promoting the Employability and Employment of People with Disabilities through Effective Legislation
Prof.	Professor
PWDs:	People with Physical Disabilities
SAGE:	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SHGs:	Self Help Groups
SOP:	Standing Orders of Procedure

TDVA: Tigray Disabled Veterans Association

UPDF: Uganda Peoples Defense Forces

UPE: Universal Primary Education

UBOS: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

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ABSTRACT

The study was about Operation Wealth Creation and Livelihoods of People With physical Disability (PWDs) in Nabwigulu Sub-county, Kamuli district. The study aimed at; establishing the extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation, documenting the nature of services and products provided to PWDs by operation wealth creation, establishing the benefits of operation wealth creation towards PWDs livelihoods and finding out the challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through operation wealth creation. The study adopted a cross-sectional and descriptive study design and targeted PWDs that were 18 years and above, OWC officials and local leaders. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to select respondents. Questionnaire and interviews were used as data collection methods. Data analysis was both qualitative and quantitative as they complemented each other in generating true information. It was established that PWDs are less involved in operation wealth creation program being attributed to Program design which does not favor their involvement and PWDs having not been made aware of the benefits. Services provided by OWC to the few involved PWDs were Delivery of seeds to farmers, youth livelihood funds and training. The findings indicated that to a large extent, OWC has not changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities and benefits included self-employment, improved skills and food security. The challenges faced in promoting livelihoods of people with physical disabilities through OWC have ranged from physical disability to discrimination and lack of information. It is evident that people with physical disabilities have not been involved in the current operation wealth creation. There is need for special attention to PWDs right from the program design to implementation and to build mechanisms into a framework that integrates and accommodates different stakeholder interests.

CHAPTER ONE:

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. (UBOS (2012), Uganda is regarded as an agriculture-based economy and a food basket in the Eastern African region, given its ability to produce a variety of foods and in large quantities. It comprises of the food and cash crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sectors. These sub-sectors contributed 62, 8, 17 and 13% respectively, to agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) the financial year in 2011/12, agriculture is considered an important sector that contributed 23.7 percent to GDP (at current prices) during that period. The agriculture sector, which is mainly subsistence, employs the largest proportion of Ugandas work force. During Uganda Housing and Population Census (2014), about 73 percent (81 percent female and 67 percent males) of the work force was employed in agriculture, making it the dominant economic activity at that time. The sector remains a major employer to date, with 70% and 66% of the working population engaged in agriculture during the financial years 2009/10 and 2010/11, respectively. The sector is crucial for general growth of the economy (providing inputs into the industrial sector) and poverty reduction especially among the rural poor for whom it provide employment. Agriculture is still a significant sector in Ugandas economy although its contribution to the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has continued to decline over the years (Uganda National Household Survey, 2014. Between 2010- 2013, Agriculture was contributing 83.5% to GDP. However, it declined by 14% in 2015.

Globally, nearly half of worlds population live on less than \$2.50 per day, and 10.7 percent of people live on less than \$1.90 per day 22,000 children die each day due to poverty related issues like hunger and preventable diseases (The World Bank, 2016).

It is further reported that over 750 million people do not have adequate access to clean drinking water, and disease from inadequate drinking water and sanitation kills 842,000 people each year (The World Bank, 2016).