OPERATION WEALTH CREATION AND LIVELIHOODS OF PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES; CASE STUDY OF KAMUKUZI MBARARA MUNICIPALITY MBARARA DISTRICT

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OF BISHOP STUART UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY, 2018
DECLARATION

I, Kobuhwezi Justine do hereby declare that this piece of work is my own and that no part or whole of it has ever been submitted to any other institution for any award.

Signed: ..................................................  Date: .............

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This report titled "Operation Wealth Creation and Livelihoods of People with Physical Disabilities; Case Study of Kamukuzi Mbarara Municipality Mbarara District" has been submitted to the Faculty for examination with my approval as the university Supervisor:

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Signed: ........................................ Date: 23/10/2017
DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to Heritage Christian Fellowship and Oasis of Hope Church Mbarara for the social, financial and moral support rendered to me, their constant prayer and comfort which all contributed greatly towards my education.
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Great thank goes to my respondents who provided me with data that has enabled me to present this report.
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<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAES</td>
<td>College of Agricultural and Environment Sciences</td>
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<td>CWDs</td>
<td>Children with Disabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAAIF</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoGLSD</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development</td>
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<td>NAADS</td>
<td>National Agricultural Advisory Services</td>
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<td>NDP</td>
<td>National Development Plan</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NRM</td>
<td>National Resistance Movement</td>
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<td>NUDIPU</td>
<td>National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda</td>
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<td>OWC</td>
<td>Operation Wealth Creation</td>
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<td>PEAP</td>
<td>Poverty Eradication Action Plan</td>
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<td>PEPDEL</td>
<td>Promoting the Employability and Employment of People with Disabilities through Effective Legislation</td>
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<td>PWDs</td>
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<td>Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment</td>
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<td>Self Help Groups</td>
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<td>Tigray Disabled Veterans Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>UPDF</td>
<td>Uganda Peoples’ Defense Forces</td>
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ABSTRACT

The study was about Operation Wealth Creation and Livelihoods of PWDs in Kamukuzi Mbarara Municipality. 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 favour 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: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Globally, nearly half of world’s 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).

The World Bank and the World Health Organization estimate that people with disabilities represent approximately 15% of the global population (World Health Organization & World Bank, 2011). Of this population, 82% live in developing countries and 20% live in extreme poverty (World Health Organization & World Bank, 2011). People with disabilities are overrepresented among the people living in extreme poverty, on less than $1.25 per day. Disabilities can exacerbate poverty by increasing the costs incurred by a household for care and treatment, and negatively impacting earnings if the person with a disability is dependent on others for day-to-day support. In turn, living in poverty can increase the likelihood of disability due to hazardous living and working conditions, inadequate access to treatment, and malnutrition, especially in childhood. However, people with disabilities are underrepresented in development programs. AusAID has estimated that existing development programs reach a mere 3 to 4% of people with disabilities (AusAID, 2014). For financial services, the situation is particularly dire: it is estimated that less than 1% of the poor served by microfinance organizations are people with disabilities (Handicap International, 2006).
In spite of the emphasis on the right-based approach to disability, about 82% of disabled people worldwide live below the poverty line (Cramm and Finkenflugel, 2008). An estimated 65-80% of 60 million disabled people in rural areas of India do not have access to basic minimum facilities (Ghai, 2001). ‘Disability’ still remains overwhelmingly marginalised at mainstream developmental research, institutional, policy and programme levels (Grech, 2009). Social and economic discrimination, architectural, transportation, institutional and policy barriers continue to prevent disabled people from accessing any opportunities (Rust and Metts, 2007). The situation regarding employment and livelihoods for disabled people depicts a poor picture. The statistics suggest that unemployment for working age disabled people in developing and industrialised countries is between 80-90% and 50-70% respectively (Naami et al., 2012). Furthermore, unemployment among disabled women is almost 100% in developing countries.

In Zimbabwe and other African nations, the family has been responsible for taking care of its disabled members. However, pressures from urbanisation and changing patterns of employment leading to urban migration have resulted in the breakdown of the extended family system (Peters and Chimedza, 2000). Due to more limited family support, people with disabilities have been locked in houses and placed in institutions, and are generally seen as burdensome (Peters and Chimedza, 2000). Tolerance of people with disabilities has also tended to diminish sharply during periods of economic hardship (Turnbull, 1992).

In South Africa, less than 1% of all people employed are people with disabilities (Statistics South Africa, 2001). People living with disabilities are also less likely to be able to access social protection mechanisms and social networks of support. For this reason, many people who are living with a disability are also caught in a cycle of poverty. The mainstreaming of disability in the poverty reduction agenda is therefore an urgent development priority.
In Uganda, PWDs, women and youth/children constitute a large share of the portion of country’s population that actively works in agriculture. However, they face inequities in terms of access to productive resources, including land and credit as well as extension services (IFAD, 2000). In addition, both women and other marginalized persons face other constraints such as low levels of education and economic power that affect their production efficiency (UBoS, 2006). Conversely, marginalization and a failure of access to resources by PWDs in Uganda is evident and tied to economic and social exclusion, isolation and neglect, resulting in increased poverty (Lwanga Ntale, 2003).

The Uganda National Household Survey of 2009/2010 estimated disability to be at 16 percent of Uganda’s then 30.7 million population. This Survey followed a functional limitation approach rather than an impairment based model to identify disability. The variation in data presentation illustrates how the definition of disability and the method of collecting data affect survey results. There are around 5 million persons with disabilities in Uganda of which 12 percent are reported to have “some difficulty” in at least one of the six functional domains while three percent have “a lot of difficulty” and about one percent were unable to perform at all using at least one of the six functional domains (National Household Survey of 2009/2010).

The 5-year National Development Plan for 2010/11–2004/15 was launched in April 2010. Persons with disabilities were neither involved, nor mentioned in the initial plan. However, they were briefly consulted in connection with the first revision and during preparation of the third version they were consulted via the NGO Forum in Uganda, allowing the movement to make a coordinated contribution (NDP, 2010/11–2004/15). The subsequent NDP and Vision 2040 have included
disability aspects. The National Development Plan has some specific targets for PWD in the area of trade, education, health and social security. Furthermore, the Gender and Equity Budgeting initiative is an effort to make different sectors focus on issues related to equity -disability being one such issue.

Earlier phases of “Promoting the Employability and Employment of People with Disabilities through Effective Legislation” PEPDEL included the compilation of a country study on legislation, policy and implementation mechanisms on the training and employment of persons with disabilities to build a knowledge base on people with disabilities; identification of priority and needs in consultation with government, representatives of workers’ and employers’ groups and disabled persons’ organizations; support to NUWODU for the development of a simplified version of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2006, and of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and, a disability audit of Ugandan laws concerning the education, training and employment of persons with disabilities (UBOS, 2009).

Currently under MoGLSD, there is a new five-year initiative called the Expanding the Social Protection Programme, approved in June 2010 and funded by DFID and Irish Aid, with technical support from UNICEF. The programme has a strong focus on developing social protection systems in government policies. It includes policy development and financing; building the social protection skills of government and the public sector; advocacy to build demand for social protection activities among the public, politicians and CSOs; and testing the systems, process and procedures of cash transfer activities under the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) project. SAGE is currently being supported in eight selected districts and is expected to benefit about 600,000 people with regular cash grants by 2014 (MoGLSD, 2010). The target population
includes children, the elderly, orphans, disabled persons and all categories of people and households unable to get themselves out of poverty. Actual targeting criteria include the elderly and households with a high number of dependants (labour-deficit households) (Feinstein International Center, 2011; Onapa, 2010). Recipient households are provided with a cash grant of UGX 22,000 ($9) per month. The SAGE pilot area includes two districts in LRA-affected areas and three in Karamoja. In Karamoja, however, only the old age pension programme will be implemented in the pilot phase, as the targeting criterion for vulnerable households (high dependency ratio) has been deemed inappropriate to the context.

In June 2014, President Museveni announced that the army would be entrusted with the role of transforming Agriculture. Frustrated by the challenges in the agriculture sector, President Museveni decided to redesign the NAADS programme by deploying UPDF officers to Luweero Transformation of Agriculture for Wealth Creation Involvement of UPDF in NAADS Programme and its Effectiveness and parts of Eastern Uganda on a pilot basis to carry out roles hitherto meant for NAADS. The outcome was that these military officers posted impressive results within just two years. Building on the success of that pilot programme in boosting agricultural production, the commander of Operation Wealth Creation, General Caleb Akandwanaho, launched a partnership between Makerere University College of Agricultural and Environment Sciences (CAES), NAADS and Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) to implement the new NAADS model. The goal of the partnership is to share knowledge and skills that address challenges facing agricultural production in Uganda, focusing particularly on the reduction of post-harvest losses and managing the supply and distribution of quality inputs to farmers (ACODE, 2015).
Under the operation wealth creation, homesteads with less than four acres are supported to become food secure and engage in high-value crops like horticulture and rearing livestock like poultry, zero-grazing diary, apiary and piggery for non-Muslims. The four-acre model complemented by other Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) initiatives involving systematic distribution of improved seeds, planting and breeding materials, the single spine extension services, improved post-harvest handling storage and value addition will be the main strategy for commercialising and transforming small-holder and peasant agriculture in the country. b) In order to transform peasant agriculture to commercial, co-ordinate the OWC and also follow the production value chain from the farmers to the final consumer (NRM Manifesto, 2016-2021).

By 2013, 412,090 Mango seedlings, 27.3 million coffee seedlings, 846,756 Orange seedlings, 4,199,355 Tea seedlings, 2,063.5 tonnes of maize, 869.1 tonnes of beans, 48,243 bags of cassava cutting, 438,000 tree seedlings and 10,000 banana tissues have been delivered to farmers (ACODE, 2015). These gains have been enjoyed by every Ugandan including people with physical disabilities as long as they have relevant documents to qualify them as legible beneficiaries. What was not clear was how PWDs have involved, what have been implemented and whether such has improved on their livelihoods. This is the background against which the study is proposed.

1.2 Problem statement

Operation wealth creation Programme was designed to correct the past failures of NAADS and other programs and to bring out greater productivity, poverty reduction and sustainable household food security (NRM Manifesto, 2016-2021). Despite the attention and resources devoted to the OWC program to support households in accessing extension services in order to improve their productivity and hence livelihoods improvement, there is limited public information on the impact
of the program especially on PWDs. There is also uncertainty on whether the objectives of OWC are being realized. Implementation of the program has not been without challenges. The program has not streamlined guidelines on how beneficiaries are to be selected and assisted; it is mainly at the discretion of program administrators to determine who is eligible to participate (IPSOS, 2015). The unanswered question thus was on whether the program integrated the intended beneficiaries particularly PWDs and if so, what has been its outcomes on their livelihoods. This would help in ascertaining whether the current OWC program has a potential to improve livelihoods of PWDs taking Mbarara municipality as a cases study.

1.3 Main objective

The main objective was to ascertain the progress of OWC towards livelihood improvement of PWDs in Mbarara municipality.

1.4 Specific objectives

1) To establish the extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

2) To document the nature of services and products provided to PWDs by operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

3) To establish the benefits of operation wealth creation towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality

4) To find out the challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality
1.5 **Research questions**

i. What is the extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality?

ii. What is the nature of services and products provided by operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality?

iii. What is the effect of operation wealth creation on the livelihood improvement of PWDs in Mbarara municipality?

iv. What are the challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality?

1.6 **Scope of the study**

The study was geographically limited to Mbarara municipality in Mbarara district, south western Uganda. In terms of content scope, the study was limited to wealth creation as the independent variable and PWDs’ livelihoods as the dependent variable. Specifically, the study was limited to establishing the extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation, documenting the nature of services and products provided by operation wealth creation, establishing the benefits of operation wealth creation on PWDs’ livelihood and finding out the challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihood through operation wealth creation. In terms of time scope the study was limited to the period between 2013 and 2016. This is the period in which operation wealth creation was formulated and adopted by government hence encouraging one to investigate the changes that have taken place in terms of livelihoods of PWDS. This was deemed adequate enough to evaluate the OWC benefits realized.
towards improving livelihoods of people with physical disabilities. This was not a terminal
evaluation of the program rather an assessment towards realization of objectives with regard to
people with physical disabilities.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study was expected to generate information on the impediments to PWDs’ attainment of better
livelihoods and the extent to which OWC has positively influenced their livelihood improvement.
They would in turn be able to embrace the available OWC opportunities so as to improve their
livelihoods.

The study findings would be used by policy makers in the line ministries of Education, Finance
and Planning and Gender Labour and social development in efforts to strengthen the involvement
of PWDs in OWC programme. Based on these findings, they would be able to design better
strategies of reaching out to this category and equipping them with relevant vocational skills and
other economic opportunities accruing from OWC.

To future researchers and academicians interested in the topic, the study results are expected to
provide related literature which would act as a baseline for future studies.
1.8 Conceptual framework on OWC and livelihood of PWDs

According to the figure 1.8, operation wealth creation (independent variable) reflected in Productivity in farm output, increased demand for agricultural services and commercialized agriculture affects livelihood of People with Physical Disabilities (dependent variable) through improved socio-economic security, improved food security and nutrition, increased real per capita income and reduced economic dependency. The two variables are interlinked by the policy environment and OWC guidelines which people with physical disabilities are supposed to follow. Based on this conceptual model, the study assessed whether OWC has impacted on the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities in terms of literacy, income level and life skills among others.
1.8 Theory underpinning the study

The study was based on the sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA). The call for emphasis on sustainable livelihoods was set out in the 1997 White Paper on international development as follows: “...refocus our international development efforts on the elimination of poverty and encouragement of economic growth which benefits the poor. This will be done through support for international sustainable development targets and policies that create sustainable livelihoods for poor people, promote human development and conserve the environment” (DFID, 1997: 33). A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living; a livelihood is sustainable if it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long-term” (Chambers and Conway, 1992). In this definition, a number of strands coalesce. On the one hand there is a requirement for livelihood to be able to recover from “stress and shocks” but also to be able to “maintain and enhance” capabilities and assets into the future. A central element in this “resilience” to stress and shocks is the diversification of elements that comprise “livelihood”. This is relevant to livelihoods of PWDs in that it provides framework within which they are able to come out of their socio-economic impediments through capacity building, asset acquisition and economic activities. These when achieved later enable the PWDs to work towards maintaining or improving their livelihoods in the long term. The PWDs are the poor and most vulnerable group that needs their livelihood to be realized and consequently improved by being empowered by OWC programme.
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, attempts were made to present and review information as presented by different scholars concerning operation wealth creation’ contribution towards livelihoods of people with physical disabilities. The presentation and review of related literature was done thematically based on study objectives.

2.1 The extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in government wealth creation program

Poverty interacts with social exclusion in important ways and it has been recognized as the key challenge of our time. Despite various efforts through the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, poverty, inequality and social exclusion remain rampant in many countries, and are closely connected. UNDP National Human Development Report (2007) for Ghana indicated that there is a high correlation between poverty and social exclusion, but that not all poor are socially excluded, nor that all the vulnerable socially excluded people are poor (Ghana UNDP Human Development Report, 2007). It also indicated that an increase in poverty induces an increase in social exclusion. The notion of social exclusion can contribute to the understanding of the nature of poverty, as well as help identifying causes of poverty that may otherwise be neglected (Sen, 2000). Almost by definition, poverty limits the access of people to the most basic levels of social inclusion. Not only directly, in the form of material deprivation, such as the inability to afford shelter and buy food, but also in regards to agency; the poor are often without the willingness and capacity to act, and psychologically disempowered, as they feel excluded from the greater

The Declaration on Employment and Poverty in Africa, 2004 commits African Union (AU) members to ensure equal opportunities for disabled persons by implementing the African Decade of Disabled Persons and, to that end, developing policies and national programmes that favour full participation of persons with disabilities and their families in social, political and economic development. The Plan of Action for the implementation of the commitments made in this Declaration prioritizes the targeting and empowering of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, through education, skills training entrepreneurship, among other recommended actions. The move towards a human rights approach to disability issues and away from a social welfare or charity approach is also reflected in ILO’s Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and employment of Disabled Persons (No. 159) of 1983, now ratified by 78 countries. Convention No. 159 requires States to develop a national policy concerning vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities based on the principles of equality of opportunity and equal treatment, and to promote community involvement and mainstreaming where possible. Malawi ratified ILO Convention No. 159 in 1986 and is making progress in developing rights-based legislation concerning disabled persons by drafting (2004) a new Disability Bill to replace the Handicapped Persons Act of 1971. Uganda through operation wealth creation has also mainstreamed people with disabilities rights to participate in the program and also be able to uplift their livelihood status (ILO, 2006).
Today, disability concerns in Uganda have reached a level where they are part and parcel of the country’s general concerns, which have to be addressed in national policies and programmes. A number of legal provisions, such as the Parliamentary Elections Statute 1996, the Children Statute 1996, the Local Government Act 1997, the Land Act 1998, the Uganda Communication Act 1997, the Traffic and Road safety Act 1998, the UNISE Act 1998 and the Movement Act 1998, attempt to address the needs of disabled people. Each of these pieces of legislation mainstreams disability and provides regulations aimed at improving access of services to disabled people. It was not until the most recent PEAP process that the disability movement made a co-ordinated effort to ensure that people with disabilities were included in mainstream poverty eradication programmes. In the recent process, NUDIPU was successful in organising key disabled people’s organisations to participate in the process. Not all disabled people’s organisations participated, due lack of resources and capacity (NUDIPU, 2003).

PEAP should recognise that people with disabilities need special support such as skills, appropriate technology, access to information, and so on, in order for them to actively participate in agriculture as an income-generating occupation but also to have food security at household levels. Land is a critical aspect in agriculture and it is therefore important that people with disabilities access land, through redistribution of communally owned land, for instance. Government should provide guarantees (especially where people with disabilities lack collateral) for low-cost development finances (medium and long term) to be accessed by people with disabilities for investments geared towards alleviating poverty and as a way of creating employment. People with disabilities should be provided with key agricultural technologies (including technical advice in processing, storage, preservation) from government to boost their productivity. PEAP should specifically come up with
mechanisms to link and guarantee markets for products produced by people with disabilities (Gariyo, 2002).

2.2 Nature of services and products provided by operation wealth creation

In June 2014, President Museveni announced that the army would be entrusted with the role of transforming Agriculture (ACODE, 2015). Frustrated by the challenges in the agriculture sector, President Museveni decided to redesign the NAADS programme by deploying UPDF officers to Luweero and parts of Eastern Uganda on a pilot basis to carry out roles hitherto meant for NAADS. The outcome was that these military officers posted impressive results within just two years. Building on the success of that pilot programme in boosting agricultural production, the commander of Operation Wealth Creation, General Caleb Akandwanaho, launched a partnership between Makerere University College of Agricultural and Environment Sciences (CAES), NAADS and Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) to implement the new NAADS model. The goal of the partnership is to share knowledge and skills that address challenges facing agricultural production in Uganda, focusing particularly on the reduction of post-harvest losses and managing the supply and distribution of quality inputs to farmers.

With regard to the nature of NAADS, CAES and UPDF partnership, three priority areas of cooperation have been agreed namely; 1) to support a single spine agricultural extension system after the reform of NAADS, 2) to support post-harvest management and value addition, 3) to support production, supply and distribution of quality tree and forest planting materials. Prof. Bashaasha revealed that CAES brings a variety of competencies to this partnership, including access to application of knowledge; demonstrating success with business incubation activities to support agro processing and value addition in agriculture (ACODE, 2015).
According to MAAIF (2015), Standing Orders of Procedure (SOP) for OWC were thereafter produced and distributed in February 2015. According to the SOP, the main focus of OWC is to: Provide for strategic interventions in: distribution of seed, planting, stocking and breeding material; value addition; tractorisation and mechanisation; and water for production focusing on small scale irrigation; Streamline the output marketing structures through: farmer cooperatives / institutions; handling postharvest handling structures; and marketing, addressing both domestic and international markets.

Under OWC, District Local Governments are mandated to: Carry out planning, selection of priority commodities within the framework of the zonal priorities, ascertaining beneficiaries, receipt and verification of technologies; Provide agricultural extension and advisory services; Mobilise LG resources to support implementation of OWC; Carry out inspection, monitoring and evaluation at district level; Documentation and reporting (District performance reports) (MAAIF, 2015).

2.3 Benefits from Operation Wealth Creation towards PWDs’ livelihood improvement

Governments across nations have also introduced various financial incentives including tax benefits, funding for employment-related accommodations or workplace modifications to ease the entry of people with disabilities into the economy. For example, in Australia, the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations provides A$10,000 from funds under the Workplace Modifications Scheme for any workplace modifications for new employees with disability.
Social assistance by governments across countries help to ease those with disabilities into employment, providing a safety net should they not succeed. For youth with disabilities, time-bound security (time-limited disability benefits as adopted by Germany, Netherlands and Norway) acts as an incentive for PWDs to find work within a timeline.

Funding or micro financing for self-employment is another way to help those with disabilities become financially independent. There have been focused microfinance programs that target people with disabilities. For instance, a microfinance scheme targeted Ethiopian women who became disabled during war. It has had a positive impact on the lives of these women (ILO/Ireland Aid/Tigray Disabled Veterans Association (TDVA, 2003).

Many organizations are taking to the idea of supporting employment by first placing and then training an employee, dispelling the belief that disabled people cannot perform a particular job (Moxley, et al, 2003). This move towards a person-centered model, where the interest and skill of the individual is matched to fit job requirements, instead of the other way round, has opened many doors for PWDs (O’Brien, C. & O’Brien, 1998). Across the world, a tailored training approach according to the unique challenges and demands of specific types of disability, in public and private organizations has given many an opportunity to hone their skills. This step has been important since disabilities are wide-ranging.

Many organizations are offering core life-skills training, including training in interpersonal skills and coping mechanisms to help PWDs adjust to the business environment. For instance, in Bangladesh “The Persons with Disabilities Self-Initiative to Development” program helps PWDs to form self-help groups (SHGs) within a community. Trainers and artisans impart skills to trainees
to become self-reliant. Peer groups help those who want to start out on their own, with technical and business skills (Kalimullah & de Klerk, 2008).

2.4 Challenges faced by people with physical disabilities

According to Ddamulira (2003), partnership is very relevant because public policy actions tend to vary from one group to another. Different groups of PWDs need specific attention in order to improve their quality of life and this is where relevant data is most needed in order to have appropriate interventions. For example, the provision of services range from psycho-socio support, stigmatisation, disorientation and more, each of which needs to be covered differently, while at the same time, provision of specific equipment may also vary from one group to another. As mentioned above, government emphasises universal primary education (UPE) but does not come up with specific ways to cater for children with disabilities (CWDs), including special sub-groups, such as deaf and blind children, and those who are physically handicapped. The groups need specific attention, facilities and skills that are relevant to their special learning needs. The pillar does not also address education for CWDs beyond UPE – a situation that has tremendously reduced their opportunities in areas of higher learning. This eventually led some of them to poorer employment or to working in a less skilled labour market, limiting their chances to earn a better source of livelihood.

Apart from recognising the need to directly increase the ability of the PWDs to raise their income, this OWC does not clearly indicate what policy interventions will target PWDs in the agricultural sector. It does not recognise the specific needs of PWDs to participate on equal terms in this sector, either as individuals or collectively. Some of these needs include having innovative advisory services under OWC whether demanded or not, in order to explore and boost the PWDs potential
to actively and profitably participate in the agricultural sector. PWDs might also need special technologies and technical skills in addition to accessing other productive resources like credit, leased land and restocking, which guarantee returns from such investments to be supported by government. However, this should not be interpreted as meaning that PWDs have to be labour providers under such schemes, but as meaning that boosting their entrepreneurship as managers is also possible and should be of priority (NUDIPU, 2005).

Persons with disabilities face a number of barriers that pose significant challenges to them. These barriers include environmental, institutional, attitudinal and economic barriers that prevent them from participating fully in and being included in the mainstream of society. Environmental barriers include inaccessible public and private buildings; institutional barriers include expulsion, exclusion and segregation from key social institutions; while due to attitudinal barriers, persons with disabilities are treated with prejudice of varying degrees. Persons with disabilities also face a number of economic barriers and are disadvantaged in terms of access to loans; land and property ownership; business ventures and employment avenues resulting in the majority of persons with disabilities living in abject poverty with no access to resources and income. Owing to these barriers, the majority of people with disabilities in Malawi are confronted with many and varied challenges as they struggle to achieve their broader political, social and economic rights which consequently deprive them of their improved livelihood (Malawi Government, 2006).
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a detailed description of the research methodology that was used to investigate the contribution of operation wealth creation on PWDs’ livelihood in Mbarara municipality. The chapter presents research design, study population, sample design, sample size determination, data collection methods and instruments, data quality and data analysis.

3.1 Research design

The study adopted a cross-sectional and descriptive study design. Cross-sectional design helped the researcher to gather data from a sample of population at a particular point in time (Sekaran, 2003). The research design was descriptive in order to describe relevant aspects of the phenomena of interest. The design exploited both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative approach was used to collect qualitative data using interview method for concerned people to give their own views on OWC and PWDs’ livelihoods in addition to documentary review guide. Quantitative approach was used to provide the fundamental connection between empirical observation and mathematical expression of quantitative relationships. These two approaches were adopted to enable the researcher analyze relevant information concerning people’s opinions about the study variables.
3.2 Study population

The study targeted a study population that comprised of people with physical disabilities that were 18 years and above as the primary respondents, OWC officials and local leaders. Kamukuzi division has a total population of 291 people with physical disabilities and these included the physically and visually impaired (Mbarara Municipal Council, Community Based Services Department, 2009). From this population, only 50% of the PWDs were considered based on those aged 18-49 years making a total of 146 adult PWDs.

3.3 Area of the study

The study was conducted in Kamukuzi Division, located in Mbarara municipality in Mbarara district. Kamukuzi Division covers the northern part of Central Business District. It is located north of the Central Business District, bordering with Kakoba Division in the East, Nyamitanga Division in the South, Kakiika Division in the North and the West and Nyakayojo Division in the South west. Kamukuzi climate is classified as tropical. In terms of services, the division comprises of Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital - A 600-bed, public hospital, administered by the Uganda Ministry of Health. The current economy of Kamukuzi is predominantly based on the social services sector, the informal sector activities, trade, and industry. Majority of people derive their livelihood from employment income (54.3 percent), business industry (26 percent), farming (7.1 percent), property (1.6 percent) and other incomes (10.9 percent), (Kamukuzi Three Year Rolling Development Plan, 2009/10-2011/12).

3.4 Sample size determination

To estimate the sample size for the PWDs, the following Cochran’s formula was used:
\[ n = \frac{Z^2 NP (1-P)}{d^2 (N-1)+ Z^2 P(1-P)} \]

Where

\[ Z^2 = 3.841 \]

\[ N = \text{total population} \]

\[ P= 0.5 \]

\[ d^2 = 0.0016 \]

\[ n = \frac{3.841 \times 146 \times 0.5 (1-0.5)}{0.0016 (146-1) + 3.841 \times 0.5 (1-0.5)} \]

\[ n = \frac{140.196}{1.192} \]

\[ n = 117.6 \quad n = 118 \]

In addition to 118 PWDS, 3 local leaders, 3 CDOs and 2 OWC officials were selected, making a total sample size of 126 respondents.

Out of 126 sample size that was determined using Cochran’s formula, only 105 questionnaires were returned and analysed. The response rate was computed as; \( \frac{105}{126} \times 100 = 83.3\% \). The researcher based on Amin (2004)’s recommendations that in a survey, a response rate of over 70% should yield valid findings. According to the researcher, the obtained response rate of 83% was above what Amin (2004) recommended. For the key informants, only 6 were finally selected out
of 8 and this totaled to 111 as a total sample size. The good response rate is attributed to the importance attached to the issue of operation wealth creation towards livelihood improvement among PWDs, hence respondents getting interested in participating in the study.

3.5 Sampling techniques
Simple random sampling was used to select people with physical disabilities. This was made by use of a sampling frame of PWDs from Kamukuzi division. The sampling frame was provided by the division. This method is suitable because, due to probability and chance, the sample should contain subjects with characteristics similar to the population as a whole. Using simple random sampling also enabled the researcher to obtain a sample that is a replica of the target population and biasness was avoided. Purposive sampling was used to select local leaders, CDOs and OWC officials. Purposive sampling method was preferred because it involves selection of respondents that possess prior knowledge on the phenomena under investigation according to Amin (2005).

3.6 Data collection instruments
The methods that were used to collect data in this study were questionnaires and documentary review.

3.6.1 Questionnaire
Questionnaires were used as one of the data collection methods and applied to people with physical disabilities. The selection of this method was guided by the time available and the objectives of the study. Using a questionnaire saves time as it can be administered to several respondents at the same time. The researcher was also concerned on getting the opinions, perceptions, feelings and attitudes of respondents on their knowledge levels and attitudes towards OWC and PWDs’
livelihood improvement. The target population was believed to be literate and no difficulties were anticipated in responding to questionnaires. All questionnaires consisted of closed ended questions.

### 3.6.2 Interview guide

This was administered to the local leaders, CDOs and OWC officials in Mbarara municipality. The interviews were used because a one to one open ended conversation enabled the researcher to find extra information, which supplemented questionnaires in order to make purposive decisions. The researcher asked the respondents predetermined open ended questions to generate qualitative data in form of respondents’s experience, knowledge and opinions about the topical issue. The method also gave a chance for probing especially when the respondents do not understand the question.

### 3.6.3 Documentary review guide

Documentary review provided an insight on the contribution of operation wealth creation towards PWDs’ livelihood. This method was used to collect secondary data, which is already available in published/unpublished form. Documentary review data was in form of various documents like OWC progress reports, NUDIPU reports, Mbarara district PWDs’ reports and internet sources. The data collected from documents reviewed was used to supplement the data collected from questionnaire and interview guide for triangulation.

### 3.7 Data Quality Control

#### 3.7.1 Validity

Validity is the process of collecting and analyzing data to assess the accuracy of an instrument.
For validity test, the researcher was able to measure the extent to which the results of the study were generalized (Campbell and Stanley, 1966). Content validity index (CVI) method was used to establish the validity of all the designed questionnaires using the following formula;

\[
CVI = \frac{n}{N}
\]

Where \( n \) = number of items rated as relevant

And \( N \) = Total number of items in the questionnaire.

This research instrument was considered valid when the Content Validity Index was 0.7. Validity was also measured by use of expert judges in addition to the supervisor.

The CVI for the questionnaire instrument was calculated as follows.

\[
CVI = \frac{17}{20} = 0.85
\]

Given the obtained value 0.85 was above 0.7, it meant that the data collection instrument was valid for data collection.

The CVI for the interview guide instrument was calculated as follows.

\[
CVI = \frac{19}{20} = 0.93
\]
CVI = 0.83

Given the obtained value 0.83 was above 0.7, it meant that the data collection instrument was valid for data collection.

### 3.7.2 Reliability

It is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results/data after repeated trials. Reliability of research instrument was determined using Cronbach alpha coefficient. The reliability of the instruments was computed using SPSS to determine the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. The closer it is to one, the higher the consistency (Sekaran, 2003). The questionnaire was pre-tested in the areas not intended for research using Test/re-test because it permits the instrument to be compared with itself, thus avoiding the sort of problems that could arise with the use of another instrument (Kumar, 2011).

The Cronbach Alpha formula below was used:

$$\alpha = \frac{K}{K-1} \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum_{i} SD^2_i}{SD^2_t} \right]$$

Whereby:

- $K$ = Number of items in the instrument
- $SD^2_i$ = Variance of total instruments
- $SD^2_t$ = Variance of a single individual item
- $\alpha$ = Alpha
The scores found at 0.7 and above alpha values indicated good credits hence better for use (Amin, 2005).

The reliability of the questionnaire instrument was calculated using SPSS and results were presented in table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1: Showing reliability results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Processing Summary</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excluded&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha</th>
<th>N of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.870</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, since the value of the alpha co-efficient was .87 which was greater than 0.7, the questionnaire was considered reliable for use in data collection.

### 3.8 Data collection Procedure

The researcher ensured that the research methods are discussed with the supervisors before using them in the field. The researcher also obtained an introductory letter from the Faculty to allow the
study to be undertaken in the study area. This enabled the respondents in the field to co-operate willingly without any suspicion.

Reaching at each respondent, the researcher gave the introductory letter to each respondent and explained the purpose of the study by word of mouth where necessary and consent was sought from respondents before actual data collection.

The respondents were given sufficient time to respond without being inconvenienced. To every questionnaire, a letter explaining the purpose of the study was attached. The respondents were assured on anonymity and confidentiality in order to encourage honest responses. The distribution and collection of questionnaires was conducted by the researcher in person.

3.9 Data analysis

Data analysis was done quantitatively and qualitatively analysed. Quantitative analysis of data collected from the questionnaire was done using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). This data was generated from structured questionnaire. Descriptive analysis in terms of frequencies and percentages was conducted to describe the characteristics of respondents and determine the extent to which OWC has improved livelihoods of PWDs. The results from the analysed data was presented in form of frequencies and percentages in tabular, graphical and chart forms. Analysis of qualitative data involved linking the variables and their relationships that were established and interpreted using questionnaire, interviews, stories and phrases. Thematic analysis was used in addition to supplementation with secondary data under qualitative analysis. Responses were summarized under major themes and related with secondary data (literature). Qualitative analysis mainly relied on the interview guide responses and documentary review.
3.10 Study limitations

The time given for the research was inadequate to actually get a conclusive report on the variables to be studied. However, the researcher dedicated more time to the study in order to meet the deadline.

Some respondents tended to conceal information thinking it might be taken for other purposes outside academic purposes. The researcher however, informed the respondents that confidentiality would be kept highly and the data was for only academic purposes.

There was a challenge of locating the PWDs for interviews given their physical limitations and being scattered in the study area. This was dealt with by relying on some of the PWDs’ representatives at different local council levels to trace these respondents.
CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The study set out to ascertain the progress of OWC towards livelihood improvement of PWDs in Mbarara municipality. This chapter presented research finding, analysis and interpretation based on the specific objectives stated earlier as thus; To establish the extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality, to document the nature of services and products provided to PWDs by operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality, to establish the benefits of operation wealth creation towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality and to find out the challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality.

4.1 Presentation of the Background information

Information was sought on demographic factors and these included age, gender, education level, position held and duration of service in the position among others. The details of these are presented in the ensuing sections.

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

The study established the gender distribution of respondents within their categories and the results are presented in Figure 4.1.
Figure 4.1: Gender of respondents

Source: Field Data, 2017

Figure 4.1, shows that majority of the respondents 79 (71.2%) were males while the remaining 32 (28.8%) were females. This implied that more male PWDs participated in the study compared to females. This implied that more male PWDs were active in various economic activities compared to females. This pointed to the fact that most female PWDs do not have self esteem and equal opportunities to enable them get involved in livelihood improvement activities while male PWDs on the other hand due to gender and disability stereotypes have some assets to support their economic activities.

4.1.2 Age distribution of respondents

The study also collected information on the ages of respondents. These were categorized using a range of nine years as shown in Figure 4.2.
Figure 4.2: Age distribution of respondents

Source: Field Data, 2017

Figure 4.2 indicates that the majority 47 (42.3%) of the respondents were aged 21-30 years. These were followed by 35 (31.5%) of the respondents that were aged 31-40 years and 19 (17.1%) were aged 41-50 years. The least 10 (9%) of the respondents were aged 51 and above years. The findings above signified that most of the PWDs interviewed were still in the youthful and productive age. These would make them potential beneficiaries of the OWC program.

4.1.3 Level of education

The researcher requested the respondents to indicate their highest level of education; the reason for this request was to help in understanding how their education level shaped PWDs’ level of involvement in operation wealth creation and its effect on their livelihood improvement.
Table 4.1: Education level of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uneducated</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Field Data, 2017*

Table 4.1 shows that a significant number of respondents constituting 45 (40.5%) had obtained secondary level education, followed by 29 (26.1%) who had completed primary level. Furthermore, 15 (13.5%) of the respondents had attained tertiary education as their highest education level while 13 (11.7%) respondents had never received any formal education. The remaining 7 (6.3%) respondents had been educated to university level. This meant that majority respondents that got involved in the study were literate, having attained different education levels.

4.2.0. Extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in Operation Wealth Creation in Mbarara Municipality

In the first objective, respondents were asked to provide their responses on the extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality and the results that emerged were presented below.

4.2.1 PWDs’ involvement in OWC programe

The respondents (PWDs) were asked whether they were involved in OWC programme and mixed views were generated. According to the study findings, majority of the respondents constituting
96 (91.4%) reported being not involved while the remaining 9 (8.6%) were involved. The findings implied that majority of the people with physical disabilities have not yet been involved in OWC programme, a factor that could mean less or no improvement of their livelihoods.

Of those 9 PWDs involved in OWC program, majority 4 (44.4%) pointed out seed distribution as one of the OWC programs in which PWDs have been involved. This indicated that some of PWDs have been able to access some of the seeds and seedlings to boost their income generation through farming. The other OWC program in which PWDs have been involved was mentioned by 3 (33.3%) respondents as skills training. In this case, the PWD beneficiaries under this program have been recruited and given training in apprenticeship skills such as carpentry and joinery, tailoring, shoe making, knitting among other skills. This has been intended to enable such PWDs start related income generating activities aimed at improving their livelihoods.

In agreement with the findings, one of the representatives of PWDs at the local council one had this to say:

“Through our representative at the ward level, we have been able to acquire assistance in form of training in different apprenticeship skills that have ranged from Knitting to tailoring, weaving and shoe making. These have helped some of the PWDs to generate income or supplement on existing income sources to improve on their livelihoods” (per.com.PWDs representative Kamukuzi, June, 2017).

More 1 (11.1%) of the respondents revealed that PWDs were involved in OWC program through agricultural advisory services. In this case, the PWDs that have interest in investing in agriculture for their livelihoods have been able to join the agricultural education training sessions and demonstrations so as to acquire adequate knowledge to enable them work towards uplifting their
livelihood status. Less number of PWDs embraced agricultural advisory services probably due to the fact that this program was rarely attractive to most PWDs because it did not offer tangible assistance in terms of seeds and farm tools. The remaining 1 (11.1%) of the respondents revealed that they had been involved in youth livelihood program where they were being supported through groups to start some income generating projects.

4.2.3 Reasons for PWDs’ non involvement and participation in OWC

The PWDs that were not involved in OWC programs indicated their views on why they were not involved as indicated in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Reasons for PWDs’ non involvement and participation in OWC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWC programs</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program design does not favour their involvement</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have not been made aware of the benefits</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of organization by PWDs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of self esteem</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2017

As revealed in Table 4.5, 46 (47.9%) of the respondents revealed that they were not aware of the benefit from the OWC program. They pointed out that most of the PWDs have not been informed by relevant OWC officers about how they are to participate hence remaining unaware about such program.

More 22 (22.9%) of the respondents revealed that the program design does not favour their involvement in OWC. It was learnt that the OWC program did not provide for specific provisions
on how the PWDs were to benefit but rather had a program for the population in general. Hence this had led to a good number of PWDs who already have less self esteem to keep away from the program. This together with their physical disabilities that limited their movement to and from OWC centres hindered their involvement.

Furthermore, 15 (15.6%) of the respondents pointed out the fact that most if not all PWDs still lack self esteem and self belief to join and embrace OWC and other related government development programs. The remaining 13 (13.5%) of the respondents cited lack of organization capacity by PWDs as another reasons for their very low involvement in OWC program.

It was established from the findings that the program design generally excluded PWDs and rather considered people in general as potential beneficiaries of OWC program. Yet the PWDs were facing their unique problems related to their physical disabilities which added to their stigmatization by the able bodied from the society. According to the OWC program, it is at the discretion of the program administrators to determine who is eligible to participate. Furthermore, the OWC program was to be implemented by UPDF officers especially in dissemination of agricultural inputs and monitoring how they have been used. Yet these are soldiers that have been detached from the population by nature of their profession which has distanced them from the PWDs from communication about how they were to benefit.

Concerning the issue of PWDs’ exclusion from the program design, one of the key informants had this to say;

“All the indicators show that the OWC program designers did not think about and later involve the PWDs as one of the marginalized groups which the program would be helping to come out of their socio-economic problems. They have not been consulted
through their leaders and due to the fact that their representatives are few in higher offices did not have any significant impact as far as their inclusion is concerned. This has meant that their chances of benefiting from the OWC programme in terms of livelihood improvement have remained small and slim” (per.com. Local area Councillor, Kamukuzi Division, June, 2017).

This lack of consideration of people with physical disabilities was deep rooted in most government development programmes due to lack of comprehensive and specific strategic plan for their inclusion and participation in such programmes. Their leadership at all levels is very minimal, very few are employed in formal service sector and no impactful development program has been formulated and implemented for them. All these have kept PWDs out of the limelight as far as their participation in OWC program for their livelihoods.

This could be partly attributed to lack of sensitization on their rights and how they can mobilize themselves and have one voice in demanding for their services including OWC program.

4.3 Nature of Services and products provided by operation wealth creation in Kamukuzi division

The second objective sought to document the nature of services and products provided to PWDs by operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality. In response, a number of related issues were generated.
4.3.1 Services provided by operation wealth creation to people with physical disabilities

The respondents that had been involved in OWC together with key informants were able to point out their views concerning services or products that have been provided by OWC program to PWDs in Mbarara municipality. Their views were captured in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Services provided by Operation Wealth Creation to people with physical disabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services provided by OWC</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth livelihood funds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery of seeds to farmers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2017

As presented in Table 4.6, majority of the respondents constituting 7 (46.7%) revealed that delivery of seeds and seedlings to farmers has been one of the services provided to PWDs by Operation Wealth Creation. According to the findings, each of the PWDs was given two kilograms of beans, two kilograms of maize and between fifty and one hundred coffee seedlings depending on the land size to be planted.

More 4 (26.7%) of the respondents revealed that training was among the services/products provided by OWC to people with physical disabilities. This ranged from commercial farming to marketing, savings among others. The remaining 4 (26.7%) respondents youth livelihood funds as part of the services provided by OWC to PWDs.

It was learnt that PWDs have benefited from delivery of seeds during their distribution in their respective communities. This has enabled the PWDs who are farmers to collect some of these
seeds and engage in farming to improve their livelihoods. Furthermore training was provided to groups of youth and adults in which various aspects of livelihood improvement were talked about including how the people can exploit OWC program to benefit themselves. In support of the above findings, one of the key informants commented thus;

“Some of the youth members with physical disabilities have also been among beneficiaries of the training on enterprise selection and maintenance whereby the purpose of the training was to equip the youth with basic skills in selection and management of established businesses before being given the needed OWC support. However it should be noted that PWDs that are not members of such youth groups have not benefited in terms of related OWC services which has limited ability of most PWDs to improve their livelihoods” (per.com.CDO of Kamukuzi Division, June 2017).

4.3.2 How PWDs have been mobilized to access the services and products from OWC program

The respondents (key informants) were asked to mention ways in which PWDs have been mobilized to access the services and products from OWC program. In response, 3 (50%) of the respondents revealed that mobilisation was done through their local council representatives. The other 2 (33.3%) of the respondents revealed that PWDs were being mobilized through public rallies and gatherings where such information was passed on for everybody to understand and react accordingly. The least 1 (16.7%) of the respondents pointed out use of media adverts and public address system to inform the PWDs about availability of services under OWC program.
It was learnt that local council representatives of PWDs informed their fellow PWDs on the availability of services and how they are to benefit by meeting them as groups or visiting them within their homes to pass on the message. In support of the above findings, one of the key informants commented thus;

“During our OWC meetings we call upon the PWDs representatives at local councils to participate and get information on how services are to be extended to beneficiaries including PWDs. In so doing these PWDs leaders have disseminated the information to their fellow PWDs either through organizing meetings for them or reaching them one on one. As a result, some of the PWDs have responded positively towards embracing the OWC services” (per.com.OWC officer, Mbarara district, June, 2017).

This indicated that majority of the PWDs preferred having physical contacts with their representatives rather than reliance on the media for their mobilization which involved money that was inadequate to most PWDs.

4.3.3 How services/services/products for PWDs have been determined

On how the services and products for PWDs have been determined, all the respondents (local leaders, CDOs and OWC officials) revealed that it was determined through needs assessment. It was learnt that through needs assessment, the concerned authorities of the OWC program have been able to identify and zone needs of the people depending on their geographical location and land size. Other issues considered in the needs assessment were poverty status affordability. Given that the needs assessment applied to the general population, it implied that PWDs’ needs were not given special attention which had affected their involvement in the program greatly.
The respondents were asked whether PWDs have been helped by the services and products from OWC program. In response all the respondents revealed that they have not been helped by the services and products from OWC program. This was attributed partly to the fact that the program did not involve the PWDs in the different processes from the design up to implementation to establish their views on how they wanted to participate. The failure to be helped by the services and products from OWC was therefore attributed to discrimination by the able bodied persons.

4.4 The benefits of Operation Wealth Creation towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Kamukuzi division

The third objective sought to establish the benefits of operation wealth creation towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality. The respondents were able to generate their responses regarding the related issues.

4.4.1 Whether operation wealth creation has changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities

The respondents were asked whether operation wealth creation has changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities and in response, different views were registered as presented in Figure 4.3.
Figure 4.3: Responses on whether operation wealth creation has changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities

Source: Field Data, 2017

According to the study findings, majority of the respondents constituting 99 (89.2%) disagreed that operation wealth creation has changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities. The remaining 12 (10.8%) of the respondents agreed that operation wealth creation has changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities. The findings indicated that to a large extent, operation wealth creation has not changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities. In agreement with the above findings, one of the key respondents commented thus:

“Generally I do not see any benefits accruing from Operation Wealth Creation towards PWDs. First of all their participation is still very low and almost non existent. Moreover those who have been involved have not gained much yet from the program. The nature of service delivery through the OWC towards PWDs has generally excluded the PWDs
from benefiting. As a result, their livelihoods have remained poor despite the existence of the OWC program” (per.com.CDO Kamukuzi Division, June 2017).

This was partly attributed to the fact that very few have been involved and those that had been involved not all benefited yet from the program due to delays in service delivery and discrimination by OWC officials in delivering the related services and products.

4.4.2 Benefits accruing from OWC programme towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality

The few respondents who testified having benefited from the OWC programme towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality were able to present some of the benefits gained from the operation wealth creation.

Table 4.7: Benefits accruing from OWC programme towards PWDs’ livelihoods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits from OWC</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self employment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved skills</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary Data, 2017*

One of the benefits was mentioned by 5 (41.7%) of the respondents as food security. It was learnt that those who had received products from OWC in form of seeds have been able to plant them as a source of food security. The PWDs were given seeds for planting in a bid to save them from food insecurity and to enable them have surplus for sale to generate income for their other basic needs – clothing, medical care, education. This has made their homes food secure hence contributing to PWDs’ improved livelihoods. The PWDs before that have benefited from this program are those
with land inherited from their parents or hired/secured free land from those who have plenty to plant mostly the seasonal crops such as maize and beans got from OWC program.

The other 4 (33.3%) of the respondents revealed that self employment was one of the benefits accruing from OWC program. It was learnt that through engaging themselves in OWC program, they have undertaken agriculture as a type of self employment since they have been able to get food and some income. Some of the PWDs were able to reinvest accrued income to other small businesses such as tailoring, shoe repairing, small kiosks among others.

The remaining 3 (25%) of the respondents pointed out improved skills as one of the benefits accruing from OWC towards improved livelihoods. Given that distribution of agricultural inputs was accompanied by various related training programs, the PWDs have benefited by acquiring specialized skills such as improved farming knowledge, business management skills, financial management skills and saving knowledge which have furthered their livelihoods. It was learnt that by engaging in programmes of OWC such as tailoring, farming, poultry keeping among other income generating ventures, they have been able to gain knowledge and skills that have aided them further to work towards improving their livelihoods through income generation.

4.4.3 Comparison of the livelihood status before and after OWC programme

The respondents were requested to compare the livelihood status before and after OWC program in Mbarara municipality. According to the study findings 66 (59.5%) of the respondents revealed that there has been no change at all with the introduction of OWC program in terms of PWDs’ livelihoods. On the other hand, 21 (31.8%) of the respondents pointed out the view that there has been a change from illiteracy to literacy. This applied to the PWDs that have benefited from training in apprenticeship and those that have been supported with special needs education as part
of skilling them. More 13 (11.7%) of the respondents showed that change has been realised whereby some of the beneficiaries have been able to gain some income from the related income generating activities as a result of OWC program compared to the situation before.

It was also learnt from 7 (6.3%) of the respondents that change has been witnessed in terms of employment. On the issue of employment one of the key informants revealed thus;

“Compared to the time before OWC program when there was high unemployment among PWDs, self employment had been gained by some PWDs which had also helped in boosting their livelihood status in the area. The PWDs are now actively involved in knitting, tailoring, shoe making as some of the apprenticeship skills gained to earn them income. Although a significant number of PWDs is still unemployed, there is hope that intensification of OWC and other government programs towards PWDs will further improve their livelihoods” (per.com.LC Chairperson, Rwebikoona cell, Kamukuzi, June, 2017).

The 4 (3.6%) of the respondents pointed out the fact that no big change has been witnessed as a result of OWC program. In relation to the findings, one of the PWDs had this to comment;

“As one of the PWDs, I can confidently say that we have virtually gained very little from this OWC program. Our participation has been very minimal and as a result we have not benefited as the people without physical disabilities. Therefore, I see no improvement in our livelihoods with the onset of OWC and the situation has remained the same or deteriorated for other PWDs” (per.com.PWDs’ chairperson, Kamukuzi ward, June, 2017).
The findings indicated that to a large extent, there has been no change in livelihood improvement to a large cross-section of people with physical disabilities. This was dependent on the fact that majority of the PWDs have neither been involved nor supported adequately to enable them tap the intended benefits for their improved livelihoods.

4.5 Challenges faced in promoting livelihoods of people with physical disabilities through OWC in Mbarara municipality

The fourth objective sought to find out the challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality. In response, different views were registered from respondents concerning these challenges.

4.5.1 Challenges faced by PWDs in promoting their livelihoods through OWC

The study respondents were able to present some of the challenges faced by PWDs in enhancing their livelihoods as presented in Figure 4.4.
The respondents gave different challenges as hindering PWDs in promoting their livelihoods. One of the challenges was mentioned by majority 51 (45.9%) of the respondents as physical disability nature. Due to their different physical disabilities such as lameness, blindness among other defects, most of the PWDs were unable to perform their tasks as expected. They thus had physical limitations with movement to and from the OWC service centres and were likely to be timely in accessing the related services. This consequently affected their ability to tap the opportunities from OWC program. The other 29 (26.1%) of the respondents revealed discrimination as another challenge faced by PWDs in promoting their livelihoods in their respective communities. Lack of information was also cited by 19 (17.1%) of the respondents as another challenge faced by PWDs in promoting their livelihoods. The least 12 (10.8%) of the respondents pointed out inferiority
complex as another challenge faced by people with physical disabilities from promoting their livelihoods.

In relation to the issue of discrimination, one of the PWDs commented thus;

“Most of the PWDs due to their discrimination from the public have ended up developing inferiority complex whereby our self esteem and self belief have drastically reduced. This has consequently led to self isolation from the public leading to inability to attend to public gatherings where programs such as OWC are handled” (per.com.PWD, Ruharo, Kamukuzi, June, 2017).

4.5.2 Challenges faced by OWC implementers in helping PWDs

The respondents (key Informants) were also able to express their views concerning the challenges faced by OWC implementers in helping PWDs. One of the challenges was mentioned by majority respondents 4 (66.7%) as program design challenges. It was revealed that the OWC from the onset did not involve the PWDs and did not treat them as a special needs groups that need unique program design. As a result, the implementation of the program has been made difficult as PWDs’ involvement has become difficult due to their physical impairment associated challenges. Mobilization challenge was also mentioned by 1 (16.7%) of the respondents as affecting OWC implementers in trying to help PWDs to benefit from the program. Lack of interest was mentioned by 1 (16.7%) of the respondents as another challenge faced by OWC implementers in helping PWDs.

On the issue of mobilization challenge, one of the OWC officials had this to say;

“In our attempts to reach all sections of people with the activities and services of OWC program, we have been challenged by the fact that most of the PWDs are scattered and
yet they can hardly move to the designated centres in time for the organized trainings and other activities. As such we have also found it a challenge to reach every person with physical disability yet our facilitation is inadequate. This has limited our reach to such members of the society and have ended up serving few of the PWDs with OWC products” (per.com. OWC official, Mbarara District, June 2017).

Indeed it was observed during interviews with the PWDs that most of these PWDs were scattered and lacked coordination between them. This consequently made OWC program implementers struggle to reach such category of the population with the related services. Moreover, it was revealed that some of the PWDs reached did not seem to have interest in OWC program activities and services. Some of the PWDs felt that they could not manage effectively and later gain from the program products and hence did not respond positively as a result.
CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the discussion, conclusions and recommendations as derived from the findings. The discussion of the findings is based on the presented findings in chapter four and related to secondary data sources concerning Operation Wealth Creation and Livelihoods of People with Physical Disabilities in Kamukuzi, Mbarara Municipality Mbarara District.

5.1 Discussion of study findings

The discussion of study findings was done based on themes derived from study objectives.

5.1.1 The extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

It has been established from the findings that to a large extent, there has been no involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality. This implied that majority of the people with physical disabilities have not yet been involved in OWC programme, a factor that meant less of no improvement of their livelihoods. In agreement with the findings, UNDP National Human Development Report (2007) for Ghana indicated that there is a high correlation between poverty and social exclusion, but that not all poor are socially excluded, nor that all the vulnerable socially excluded people are. It also indicated that an increase in poverty induces an increase in social exclusion. The notion of social exclusion can contribute to the
understanding of the nature of poverty, as well as help identifying causes of poverty that may otherwise be neglected (Sen, 2000).

This is against the Declaration on Employment and Poverty in Africa, 2004 which commits African Union (AU) members to ensure equal opportunities for disabled persons by implementing the African Decade of Disabled Persons and, to that end, developing policies and national programmes that favour full participation of persons with disabilities and their families in social, political and economic development. The Plan of Action for the implementation of the commitments made in this Declaration prioritizes the targeting and empowering of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, through education, skills training entrepreneurship, among other recommended actions. The move towards a human rights approach to disability issues and away from a social welfare or charity approach is also reflected in ILO’s Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and employment of Disabled Persons (No. 159) of 1983, now ratified by 78 countries. Convention No. 159 requires States to develop a national policy concerning vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities based on the principles of equality of opportunity and equal treatment, and to promote community involvement and mainstreaming where possible.

It has been established that very few of the PWDs have been involved in OWC through youth livelihood program, seed distribution and skills training. Relatedly it is further revealed that Uganda through operation wealth creation has also mainstreamed people with disabilities rights to participate in the program and also be able to uplift their livelihood status (ILO, 2006).

The non involvement of majority PWDs in Operation Wealth Creation has mainly been attributed to having not been sensitized and mobilized to benefit. This was due to the fact that the
implementers were very few and could not manage to traverse the whole area of operation looking for PWDs. This was in addition to the fact that their representatives. Other reasons have included the fact that the program design does not favour their involvement and lack of self esteem among majority PWDs. Yet according to NUDIPU (2003), it was not until the most recent PEAP process that the disability movement made a co-ordinated effort to ensure that people with disabilities were included in mainstream poverty eradication programmes. In the recent process, NUDIPU was successful in organising key disabled people’s organisations to participate in the process. Not all disabled people’s organisations participated, due lack of resources and capacity.

5.1.2 Nature of Services and products provided by operation wealth creation in Mbarara Municipality

As far as the nature of services and products provided by operation wealth creation, it has been established that majority of the PWDs as earlier noted were not accessing any services or products from operation wealth creation since they were not involved in the program. This contrary to ACODE (2015) that in June 2014, President Museveni announced that the army would be entrusted with the role of transforming Agriculture. Frustrated by the challenges in the agriculture sector, President Museveni decided to redesign the NAADS programme by deploying UPDF officers to Luweero and parts of Eastern Uganda on a pilot basis to carry out roles hitherto meant for NAADS. Building on the success of that pilot programme in boosting agricultural production, the commander of Operation Wealth Creation, General Caleb Akandwanaho, launched a partnership between Makerere University College of Agricultural and Environment Sciences (CAES), NAADS and Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) to implement the new NAADS model. The goal of the partnership is to share knowledge and skills that address challenges facing agricultural
production in Uganda, focusing particularly on the reduction of post-harvest losses and managing the supply and distribution of quality inputs to farmers.

The few PWDs that have been involved in OWC program have been provided with services and products ranging from delivery of different seed varieties, youth livelihood funds and training in different enterprises. Relatedly, ACODE (2015) revealed with regard to the nature of NAADS, CAES and UPDF partnership, three priority areas of cooperation have been agreed namely; 1) to support a single spine agricultural extension system after the reform of NAADS, 2) to support post-harvest management and value addition, 3) to support production, supply and distribution of quality tree and forest planting materials. Prof. Bashaasha revealed that CAES brings a variety of competencies to this partnership, including access to application of knowledge; demonstrating success with business incubation activities to support agro processing and value addition in agriculture.

Concerning how PWDs have been mobilized to access the services and products from OWC program, the findings revealed that this has been mainly done through their local council representatives and public rallies and gatherings where such information was passed on for everybody to understand and react accordingly. This indicated that the current mobilization was generally not effective given that majority of the PWDs had not finally been involved in most OWC program activities.

In agreement with the above findings, MAAIF (2015), it is said that under OWC, District Local Governments are mandated to: Carry out planning, selection of priority commodities within the framework of the zonal priorities, ascertaining beneficiaries, receipt and verification of technologies; Provide agricultural extension and advisory services; Mobilise LG resources to
support implementation of OWC; Carry out inspection, monitoring and evaluation at district level; Documentation and reporting (District performance reports). Given that there has been no clear method of determining services and products for PWDs by the OWC program, it was evident that majority of the people with physical disabilities have not been helped by the services and products from OWC program in changing their socio-economic status quo.

5.1.3 The benefits of Operation Wealth Creation towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality

The findings established that the current operation wealth creation program has not managed to change the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities. This implied that majority of the PWDs have not been involved and the few that have been involved have not been helped effectively to improve their livelihoods through the OWC program.

The findings revealed that the few PWDs that have benefited from OWC program have gained in terms of food security, self employment and improved skills in managing different business enterprises. This is supported by ACODE, (2015) that by 2013 412,090 Mango seedlings, 27.3 million coffee seedlings, 846,756 Orange seedlings, 4,199,355 Tea seedlings, 2,063.5 tonnes of maize, 869.1 tonnes of beans, 48,243 bags of cassava cutting, 438,000 tree seedlings and 10,000 banana tissues have been delivered to farmers. This implied that OWC had a potential to cause positive change in terms of improvement in PWDs’ livelihoods once it was well implemented and included majority of them.

Furthermore, funding or micro financing for self-employment is another way to help those with disabilities become financially independent. There have been focused microfinance programs that target people with disabilities. For instance, a microfinance scheme targeted Ethiopian women
who became disabled during war. It has had a positive impact on the lives of these women (ILO/Ireland Aid/Tigray Disabled Veterans Association (TDVA), 2003).

Many organizations are taking to the idea of supporting employment by first placing and then training an employee, dispelling the belief that disabled people cannot perform a particular job (Moxley, et al, 2003). This move towards a person-centered model, where the interest and skill of the individual is matched to fit job requirements, instead of the other way round, has opened many doors for PWDs (O’Brien, C. & O’Brien, 1998).

In terms of skills, it is believed that many organizations are offering core life-skills training, including training in interpersonal skills and coping mechanisms to help PWDs adjust to the business environment. For instance, in Bangladesh “The Persons with Disabilities Self-Initiative to Development” program helps PWDs to form self-help groups (SHGs) within a community. Trainers and artisans impart skills to trainees to become self-reliant. Peer groups help those who want to start out on their own, with technical and business skills (Kalimullah & de Klerk, 2008).

The findings indeed showed that there has been no change realized when comparing the time before and after introduction of OWC program as far as PWDs’ livelihoods were concerned. This indicated that the current OWC has either not yet yielded any positive change or had failed operationally to cause any change in terms of livelihoods for PWDs comparing the situation before and after OWC program.
5.1.4 Challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through OWC in Mbarara municipality

Based on the fact that the OWC program has involved and benefited few PWDs, it was evident that a number of challenges are still faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through OWC. The main challenge was related to their physical disability nature. This limited their ability to embrace the program and participate actively with the able bodied persons.

The other faced challenges have been discrimination, lack of information and inferiority complex of PWDs. It was further established that the challenges faced by OWC implementers in helping PWDs have been mainly program design challenges, mobilization challenge and lack of interest by some PWDs towards OWC program activities. In support of the above NUDIPU (2005) asserts that apart from recognising the need to directly increase the ability of the PWDs to raise their income, this OWC does not clearly indicate what policy interventions will target PWDs in the agricultural sector.

It does not recognise the specific needs of PWDs to participate on equal terms in this sector, either as individuals or collectively. Some of these needs include having innovative advisory services under OWC whether demanded or not, in order to explore and boost the PWDs potential to actively and profitably participate in the agricultural sector. PWDs might also need special technologies and technical skills in addition to accessing other productive resources like credit, leased land and restocking, which guarantee returns from such investments to be supported by government. However, this should not be interpreted as meaning that PWDs have to be labour providers under such schemes, but as meaning that boosting their entrepreneurship as managers is also possible and should be of priority (NUDIPU, 2005).
Persons with disabilities face a number of barriers that pose significant challenges to them. These barriers include environmental, institutional, attitudinal and economic barriers that prevent them from participating fully in and being included in the mainstream of society. Environmental barriers include inaccessible public and private buildings; institutional barriers include expulsion, exclusion and segregation from key social institutions; while due to attitudinal barriers, persons with disabilities are treated with prejudice of varying degrees. Persons with disabilities also face a number of economic barriers and are disadvantaged in terms of access to loans; land and property ownership; business ventures and employment avenues resulting in the majority of persons with disabilities living in abject poverty with no access to resources and income. Owing to these barriers, the majority of people with disabilities in Malawi are confronted with many and varied challenges as they struggle to achieve their broader political, social and economic rights which consequently deprive them of their improved livelihood (Malawi Government, 2006).

To some extent, the PWDs have tried to deal with their challenges by working through their representatives, joining some of the associations that were targeting OWC fund so as to enable them to also benefit and attending sensitization meetings organized on about poverty alleviation.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the major study findings the following conclusions can be drawn concerning Operation Wealth Creation and Livelihoods of People with Physical Disabilities. It is evident that people with physical disabilities have not been involved in the current operation wealth creation. This could be majorly attributed to the fact that they have not been reached with sensitization programs that could mobilize them to embrace the OWC program. This points to the fact that the OWC
program has mostly tended to target able bodied people leaving majority vulnerable and disadvantaged PWDs out.

Few PWDs who have been part of organized groups that have more able bodied persons rather than being treated as special groups have been able to access services and products of OWC program in terms of delivery of seed varieties for commercial farming, youth livelihood funds to engage in income generating activities in addition to training in various aspects. The implication was that majority of the PWDs have been left out by OWC program and as a result have not improved their livelihoods.

Despite this fact, the OWC program remains potentially a beneficial program for improving the livelihoods of the PWDs given that the gains that have been got by the few PWDs have caused positive change to their livelihoods. It is thus timely that such implementation gaps rectified so as to enable more involvement of PWDs so as to equally gain in terms of their improved livelihoods.

Despite the attempts by operation wealth creation to uplift the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities, a number of challenges still hinder the program from achieving its objectives. The main challenge has been related to the physical disability nature which limits PWDs’ movement to where services are located. Other challenges have been program design and mobilization challenges especially on the side of OWC implementers.

5.3 Recommendations

There is need for special attention to people with physical disabilities by government through its OWC implementers right from the program design such that the PWDs can be assured of how they
are going to participate and how they will equally benefit from OWC program. This will create more understanding of the program by PWDs and attract more support hence creating a bigger impact on their livelihoods.

The needs assessment should be done specially on PWDs to identify their physical barriers that hinder them from fully participating in OWC program. With such information established, the responsible program implementers can design appropriate interventions to address their unique challenges and increase their participation and chances of improving their livelihoods.

More sensitization programs and training in various leadership aspects should be extended to leaders of PWDs and PWDs so as to deal with the problem of lack of self esteem. With continuous involvement in sensitization, majority of the PWDs can be able to come out and actively get involved in development programs particularly operation wealth creation.

Information dissemination should be improved upon by OWC implementers using various information communication platforms and avenues to increase awareness of the PWDs about availability of the program and how they can get involved. Some of these communication platforms can include church gatherings, public notices, local council meetings, radios and phone messages. These if used in combination can help to reach more PWDS to embrace the OWC program.

There is need to build mechanisms into a framework that integrates and accommodates different stakeholder interests, strengthening how policy is put into action by aligning policy with
implementation. By doing this, inclusiveness of PWDs during implementation of the OWC program can be enhanced enabling PWDs to improve their livelihoods.

Efforts should be made to instill an atmosphere of trust and broad based participation by different stakeholders into the OWC implementation process as a range of voices contributes to the negotiated outcomes for the benefit of all stakeholders including PWDs. Stakeholders include government ministries and authorities, industry, politicians, local governance and citizens’ groups, local communities and civil society and advocacy organizations.

Existing community structures to disseminate information and work as a link for the PWDs should be used by OWC program to deal with the challenges. The existing community leadership structures such as local council leaders, opinion leaders, PWDs leaders and church leaders should be used to disseminate information with an intention of reaching out to everybody including PWDs on OWC program progress and what they are expected to do.

Working through representatives should be looked into by PWDs in order to deal with their challenges. These can act as a bridge between PWDs and OWC implementers in delivery of services and products from OWC to PWDs.

Attending sensitization was also mentioned by 26 (24.8%) respondents as another measure used by PWDs to deal with their challenges. It was learnt that some of the PWDs had become enlightened about the importance of embracing sensitization meetings and other public gatherings
as these would help to equip them with knowledge and information about different aspects affecting their livelihoods to enable them react appropriately to benefit.

5.4 **Areas for Further Research**

There is need to do an in-depth research operational factors affecting operation wealth creation programe towards people with physical disabilities’ livelihoods. This will help to identify the major barriers to participation of PWDs in OWC program.

There is need for further research on implementation methodology and participation of people with physical disabilities. This can also help to identify the underlying participation challenges of PWDs and how their participation can be improved.
References


12. Mbarara Municipal Council, Community Based Services Department, 2009).


19. NUDIPU (2003). MDG-PEAP submission for the consultative group meeting NUDIPU.


Appendix 1: Questionnaire for People with Physical Disabilities

I am Kobuhwezi Justine a student at Bishop Stuart University carrying out research titled “Operation Wealth Creation and Livelihoods of people with physical disabilities; case study of Mbarara Municipality Mbarara district”.

Basing on your position in the community, you are considered to be knowledgeable and can help in answering the questions for this study. In view of this recognition, you have been selected to take part in the study and I kindly request you to respond to a few questions. Your responses will be treated with maximum confidentiality. The findings of this study are strictly for academic purposes.

Section A: Background Information (Bio data of Respondents)

1. Age
   - [ ] 21-30 years
   - [ ] 31-40 years
   - [ ] 41-50 years
   - [ ] 51 and above

2. Sex
   - [ ] Male
   - [ ] Female

3. Level of education
   - [ ] Primary
   - [ ] Secondary
   - [ ] Tertiary
   - [ ] University

4. Position held
   - [ ] LC chairperson
   - [ ] Councillor
   - [ ] Division chairperson
   - [ ] CDO
OWC extension officer

5. Duration of service in the above position

- Less than two years
- Between two to five years
- Between five to ten years
- More than ten years

Section B: Extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

6. Have you been involved in OWC programe?
   a) Yes
   b) No

7. If yes, in which OWC program have you been involved?
   a) Youth livelihood programme
   b) Agricultural value addition
   c) Skills training
   d) Others (specify)-----------------------------------------------

8. How have you been involved?
   a) Through implementing some of the activities ie farming
   b) Participated in skills training
   c) Participated in OWC meetings
   d) Others (specify)-----------------------------------------------

9. Have you participated as an individual or in groups?
   a) As individuals
b) As groups

Section C: Nature of services and products provided by operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

10. Which services has Operation wealth creation provided to you as a PWD in Mbarara municipality?
   a) Training
   b) Youth livelihood funds
   c) Vocational education
   d) Others (specify)---------------------------------------------------------------

11. How have you been mobilized to access the above services and products from OWC program?
   a) Through their umbrella organizations
   b) Through their local council representatives
   c) Use of the media adverts
   d) Others (specify)---------------------------------------------------------------

12. How have you been selected as a beneficiary of the services/products from OWC?
   a) Needs assessment
   b) Group meetings involving PWDS
   c) Based on baseline data
   d) Others (specify)---------------------------------------------------------------

Section D: The benefits of operation wealth creation towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality

13. Do you think operation wealth creation has changed your livelihoods as a PWD?
14. If yes, in what ways is OWC changing your livelihood?

a) Improved literacy levels
b) Created self employment
c) Empowered them with technical skills
d) Others (specify)…………………………………………….…………………

15. How do you compare the livelihood status before and after OWC programme?

a) From illiteracy to literacy under OWC program
b) From no income to some income
c) From lack of employment to self employment
d) Others (specify)…………………………………………….…………………

Section E: Challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

16. What challenges do you face in accessing OWC services?

a) Physical disability nature
b) Inferiority complex
c) Lack of good representatives in different for a
d) Others (specify)------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

17. What are some of the measures put in place by you as PWDs to solve some of the challenges?

a) Working through representatives
b) Joining associations targeting OWC fund
c) Attending sensitization meetings for OWC program
d) Others (specify)------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
18. What is currently being done under OWC programme to deal with the above challenges?
   a) Sensitization
   b) Liaising through representatives of PWDs
   c) Revision of the program activities
   d) Others (specify)

19. How effective are the measures to such challenges by OWC?
   a) Awareness about OWC is gradually being made
   b) PWDs are joining other able bodied people in groups
   c) Not been effective
   d) Others (specify)

20. What are your suggestions towards OWC and livelihoods of PWDs?

21. Any other comments regarding people with physical disabilities and livelihood improvement of PWDs in Mbarara municipality?
Appendix 2: Interview guide for the local leaders, CDOs and OWC officials

I am Kobuhwezi Justine a student at Bishop Stuart University carrying out research titled “Operation Wealth Creation and Livelihoods of people with physical disabilities; case study of Mbarara Municipality Mbarara district”.

Basing on your position in the community, you are considered to be knowledgeable and can help in answering the questions for this study. In view of this recognition, you have been selected to take part in the study and I kindly request you to respond to a few questions. Your responses will be treated with maximum confidentiality. The findings of this study are strictly for academic purposes.

Section A: Background Information (Bio data of Respondents)

1. Age---------------------------------------------------------------

2. Sex---------------------------------------------------------------

3. Level of education-------------------------------------------------

4. Position held------------------------------------------------------

5. Duration in the position held

Section B: Extent of involvement and participation of PWDs in operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

6. Are PWDs involved in some of the OWC programs?
   a) Yes
   b) No

6. If yes, in which OWC program are PWDs involved?
7. If no give reasons why?


8. Have the PWDs participated as individuals?


Section C: Nature of services and products provided by operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

10. Which services has Operation wealth creation provided to people with physical disabilities in Mbarara municipality?


11. How have they been mobilized to access the above services and products from OWC program?


12. How have the services and products for PWDs been determined?


Section D: The benefits of operation wealth creation towards PWDs’ livelihoods in Mbarara municipality

14. Has operation wealth creation changed the livelihoods of people with physical disabilities?
15. If yes, in what ways is OWC changing livelihoods of PWDs?

16. How do you compare the livelihood status before and after OWC programme?

Section E: Challenges faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihoods through operation wealth creation in Mbarara municipality

18. What challenges are faced by people with physical disabilities in promoting their livelihood through OWC?

19. What challenges have been faced by OWC implementers in helping their livelihood through OWC?

20. What is currently being done under OWC programme to deal with the above challenges?

22. What are your suggestions towards OWC and livelihoods of PWDs?
21. Any other comments regarding people with physical disabilities and livelihood improvement of PWDs in Mbarara municipality?