

2018
**Social
Protection
Conference**
KENYA



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Enhancing Complementarities In Social Protection

Subject: Uganda Social Protection Programmes

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Outline



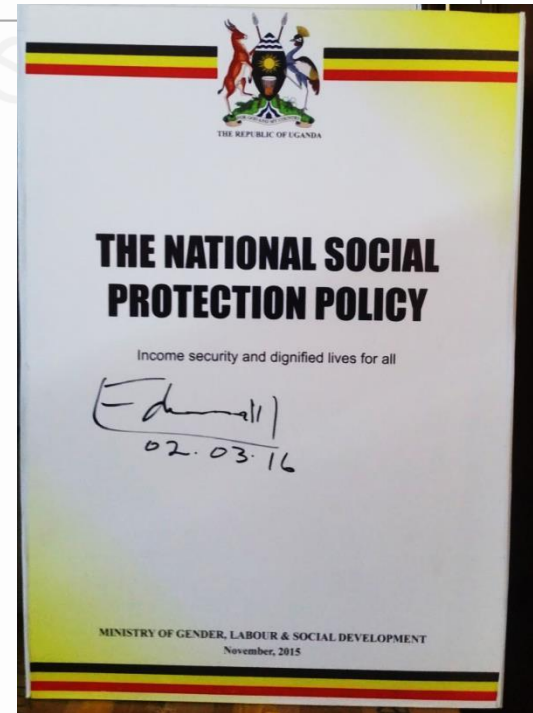
- i. Definition of Social Protection
- ii. Overview of the National Social Protection Policy
- iii. Complementarities for social protection and other interventions.
- iv. Conclusion.



Definition of Social Protection in Uganda



- The NSPP defines Social Protection as *“public and private interventions to address risks and vulnerabilities that expose individuals to income insecurity and social deprivation, leading to undignified lives”*
- In the Ugandan context social protection comprises two pillars, namely:



i. Social security

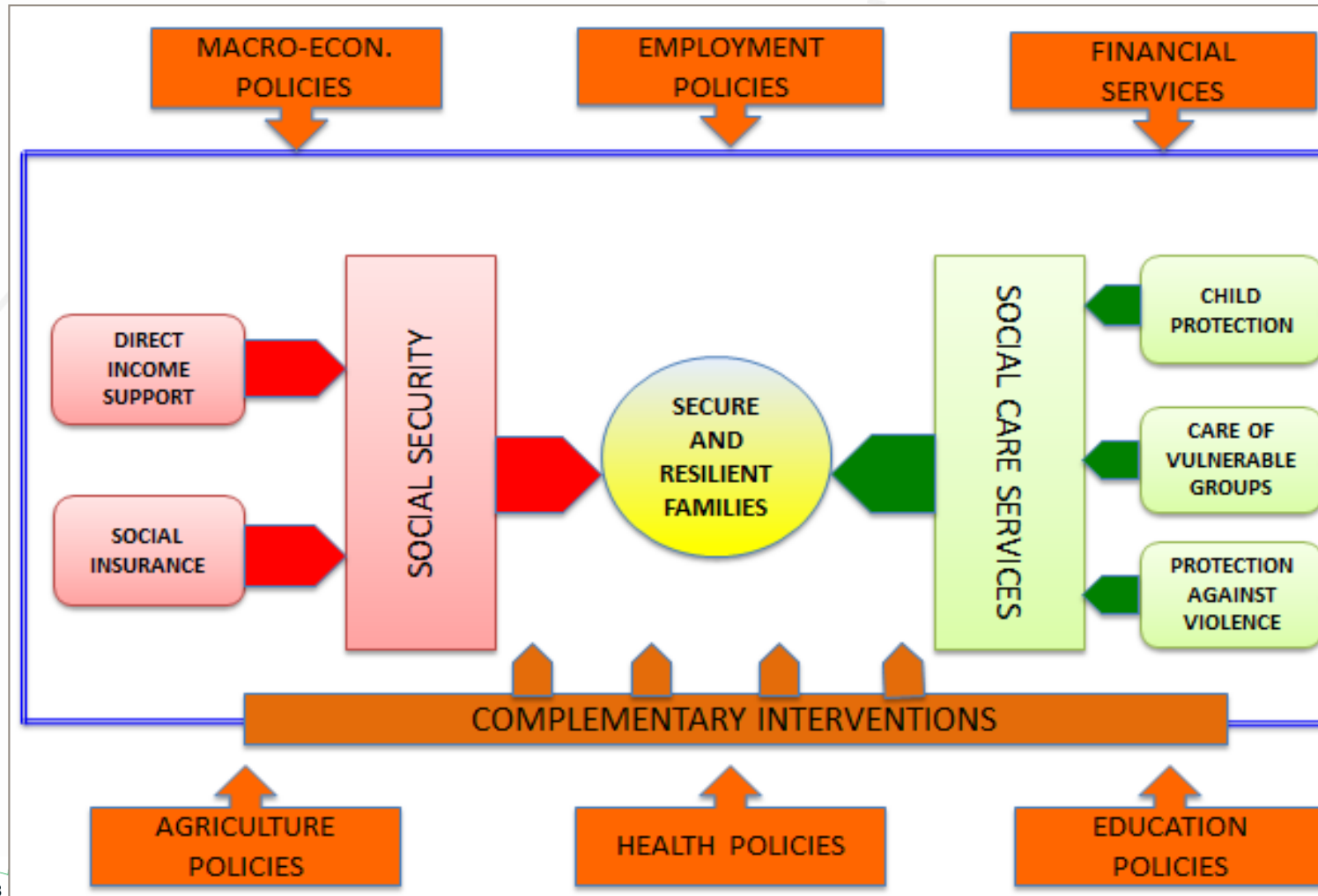
ii. Social care and support services

Components of the NSPP



- i. Direct income support:** - non-contributory regular, predictable cash and in-kind transfers that provide relief from deprivation to the most vulnerable groups in society (e.g Senior Citizen grant, Disability Grant, Public Works Scheme)
- ii. Social insurance:** - contributory risk pooling arrangements that seek to mitigate livelihood risks & shocks arising from ill-health, retirement, disability (e.g. Public Service Pension Scheme, NSSF, health insurance , informal self help schemes)
- iii. Social Care and Support Services:** - a range of services that provide care, support, protection and empowerment to vulnerable individuals who are unable to fully care for themselves

A framework for a comprehensive Social Protection Provision



National Social Protection Policy Direction



Vision

- A society where all individuals are socially secure and resilient to socio-economic shocks

Mission

- Provision of integrated, comprehensive and coordinated social protection services to address risks and vulnerabilities associated with age, gender, disability, health, employment and poverty

Goal

- To reduce extreme poverty and socio-economic inequalities for inclusive development by 2024



Policy Objectives



1. To increase access to social security;
2. To enhance care, protection and support for vulnerable people; and
3. To strengthen coordination of social protection services

DIRECT INCOME SUPPORT -SAGE



- Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) is a pilot Direct Income Support programme in 40 districts of Uganda reaching 157,278 beneficiaries disbursed 24.9 billion this financial year.
- It is implemented by Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) through Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP). The program is implemented with funding support from the GOU, UK Department for International Development and Irish Aid.





- ESP aims to embed a national social protection system; including direct income support for the poorest and most vulnerable, as a core element of Uganda's national planning and budgeting processes.
- The programme that commenced in 2011 currently implements the Senior Citizen Grants (SCG) to all persons aged over 65 years in the rest of the districts and 60 years for Karamoja and 100 oldest persons per subcounty in the roll-out districts. Beneficiaries receive 25,000/= a month.

Complementarities



❖ SP cannot be implemented in isolation:
Enabling factors that increase impact

✓ *SCTs are successful if they are part of a broad based policy which takes other factors into account*

- ✓ *Schools should not be out of reach, but easily accessible*
- ✓ *SCT will be not be successful if the quality of schools and learning outcomes are low; in this case attending school improve their income prospects in the long run*

Complementarities



- SAGE enables its beneficiaries address some of their immediate needs, facilitating them to access social services specifically health and education for the grand children as well as increasing their potential to benefit from other programmes available within the communities.

Complementarities



- The SAGE programme pay points provide an opportunity and space for education and sensitization campaigns targeting the different categories of beneficiaries.
- Service providers at all levels utilize this space to create awareness and share information concerning available services and programs such as agricultural extension services, health, hygiene and sanitation, financial literacy.

Complementarities



- Most of the beneficiaries have invested in small agriculture, livestock enterprises and petty trade.
- Such projects justify the need for provision of agricultural extension services, business education and project management to strengthen the beneficiary potential into these enterprises and to sustain their livelihood sources.

Complementarities



- SAGE MIS and other Social Protection MIS like NUSAF, WFP is to be linked the Single Registry for Social Protection Programmes.
- This data will be used in the targeting processes or quality assurance especially where there is need to avoid duplication and provides Local Governments with records of their elderly population to inform the district planning processes as well as national planning for social protection interventions and coordination.

Complementarities



- NUSAF3 Labour Intensive Public Works Programme and Disaster Risk Financing component complements efforts of the environmental management through tree planting and maintenance of water ponds.
- It also supports food security by cultivating both food crops and cash crops. For instance orange and mango tree planting.

Complementarities under NUSAF3



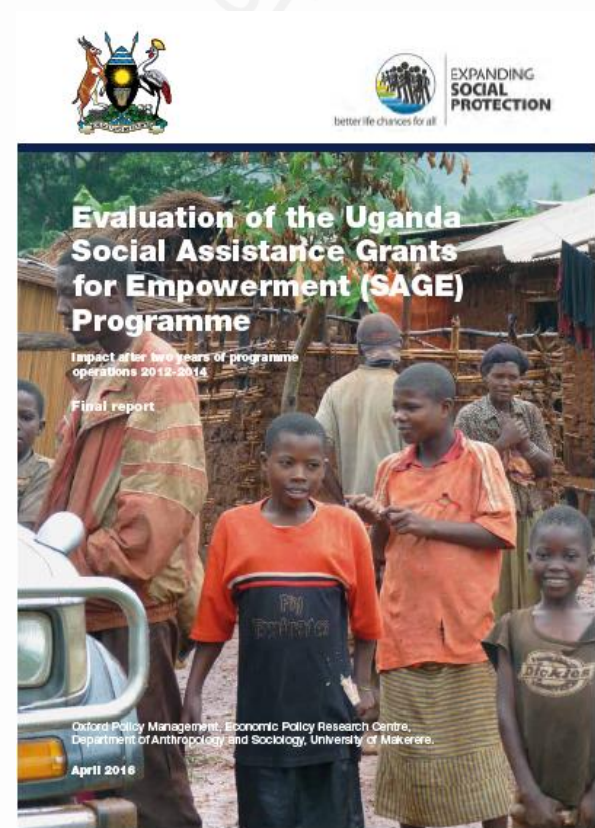
- Beneficiaries are able to save from the payments made. Beneficiaries reached through LIWP are **61,347** (male **29,900** and female **31,447**)
- Beneficiaries reached through DRF are **31,386** (male **13,018** and female **18,368**)
- LIWP Beneficiaries earned a **UGX 1,181,522,950** and saved **UGX 334,366,960**
- Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) beneficiaries earned **UGX. 4,938,749,500** and Saved **UGX 1,622,800,326**



Impacts social protection in Uganda

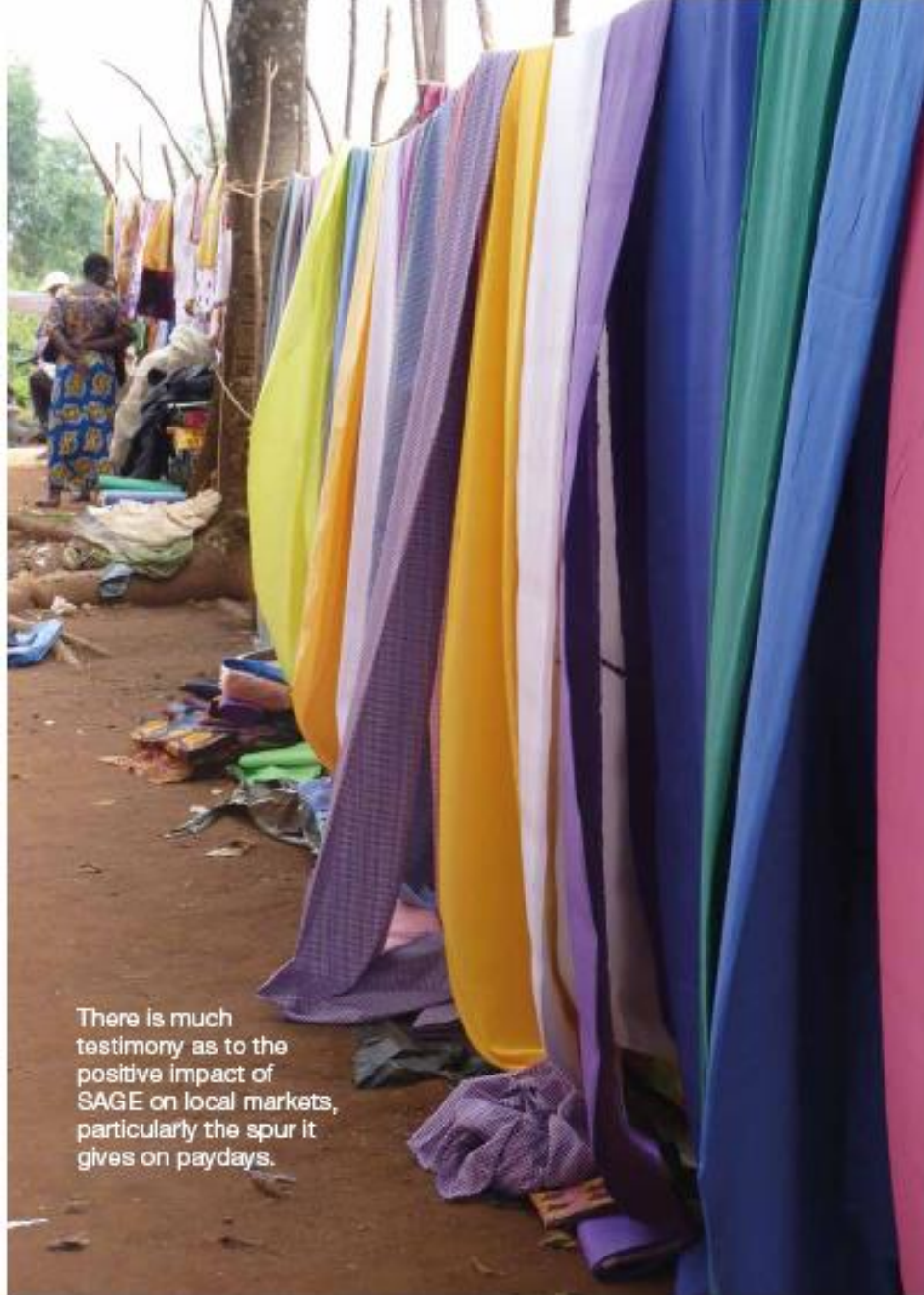


- The SAGE pilot has generated positive impacts among beneficiaries and the communities in the 15 pilot districts :
 - Increased nutrition and food security
 - Improved financial access to education and health
 - Increased livelihood investments and local economic impacts
 - **Access to credit** for investment and in times of hardship
 - Increased self esteem and community participation



Impacts

- Improved access to credit through SACCOS and village savings and revolving schemes
- Increased participation in local markets and economies



There is much testimony as to the positive impact of SAGE on local markets, particularly the spur it gives on paydays.

Other complementary interventions



- School feeding programme which supports children to attend school and support human capital development.
- Youth Livelihood programme which enhances youth involvement in productivity and employment.
- Women Economic Empowerment Programme which supports women to engage in economic activities thereby enhancing productivity, and employment.

Conclusion



- Appreciation of the importance and benefits of synergy building among state and non-state actors is important for strengthening impacts, cost effectiveness and enhancing sustainability thus maximizing outcomes.
- Encouraging this both at central and local government level is important since service delivery is decentralised.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

