



Monitoring Mechanisms of the Social Safety Net Programmes in Uganda

By
Alado Tonia
Research Economist
Economic Development Policy and Research Department
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

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Policies and programmes

- PEAP(Poverty Eradication Action Plan)/Poverty Reduction Strategy paper.
 - Social Development Investment Plan (SDIP)
 - Northern recovery program
 - Peace, recovery and development programmes(PRDP)
- NDP
 - One of its objectives is to expand social protection measures to reduce vulnerability and enhance productivity of the human resource.
 - SAGE-2010/11

Social safety net programmes in Uganda

Uganda has two major social Safety net work programs and these include;

- Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF)
- Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment(SAGE)

Northern Uganda Social Action Fund(NUSAF)

- NUSAF is a five- year programme that is aimed at improving the livelihoods of the Northern population that were agonized by the civil war.
- NUSAF 1: 2002-2008
 - Included a component titled Community Development Initiatives, which, while not explicitly a social transfer programme, involved communities identifying a project (for example the construction of a classroom), which was to be implemented through public works employment of community members.
- NUSAF 2:
 - Retained the community development initiative (now called the Public Works Programme), however the orientation and objectives of the programmes are more explicitly on social protection.
 - In both phases of the programme, it operates in all of the ‘wider North’ districts covered by the PRDP.
- NUREP, ALREP, KALIP, KPAP and LEARN

Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment(SAGE)

SAGE

- Expanding social protection(ESP) is a government of Uganda initiative implemented under the Ministry of gender, labour and social development.
- In June 2010, cabinet approved the design of the ESP.
- ESP was designed to reduce chronic poverty and improve life chances for poor men, women and children in Uganda.
- The purpose was to embed a National Social protection system in Uganda that benefits the poorest as a core element of Uganda's national policy planning and budgeting process

SAGE.....

- The programme consists of two components;
 - Develop and implement a national social protection vision and policy framework
 - Develop a pilot social transfer (SAGE)
 - Senior citizens grant
 - Vulnerability family grants
 - Child grants
 - Disability grants

SAGE is implemented in 14 districts of; Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Nebbi, Amudat, Kyegegwa, Kyankwanzi, Zombo, Napak and Kole

Implementation and monitoring process-SAGE

- The SAGE is implemented into two ways;
 - The Senior citizens grants
 - To reduce old age poverty by providing a minimum level of income security
 - Increase access to health and education among old persons and their families
 - This grant is invested back into the community to boost local business and support local economic growth
 - Vulnerable Family grants (VFGs)
 - This mainly is a household grant
 - Targets households that are extremely labour capacity deficient and highly dependent and are bound to fall below the poverty line
 - Reaches mainly to old persons, children and people with disabilities
- In addition, the programme takes into consideration orphans and their caregivers.



Targeting

- VFGs is applied through conducting of numerical scores to members of each households in regard to age, sex, disability and orphan hood status.
- The household scores are calculated automatically through the Programme Management information system.
 - A threshold is set for each district based on the Uganda National Household survey 2009/10.
 - The household above the threshold would be targeted.

Implementation Mechanisms

The implementation mechanisms of these programmes include;

- ✓ Payment method
 - A monthly grant of UGX 25,000 (US \$ 8) is given to the beneficiaries.
 - This amount is a 20 percent representative of the monthly household consumption of the poorest of Uganda's population
 - To allow for inflation the amounts are annually revised and is sensitive to what is affordable at the national scale.
- ✓ Transparency and accountability
- ✓ Complaints and appeals mechanisms
- ✓ Management and information systems
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ Management system
- ✓ Selection of beneficiaries
- ✓ Community registration model for senior citizens



Monitoring indicators and system

- The monitoring indicators are selected based on interests of the relevant internal stakeholders.
- They have key aspects of the programme implementation and management.
- However, the SAGE monitoring indicators are categorized in terms of; health, education, nutrition, local economy and agriculture

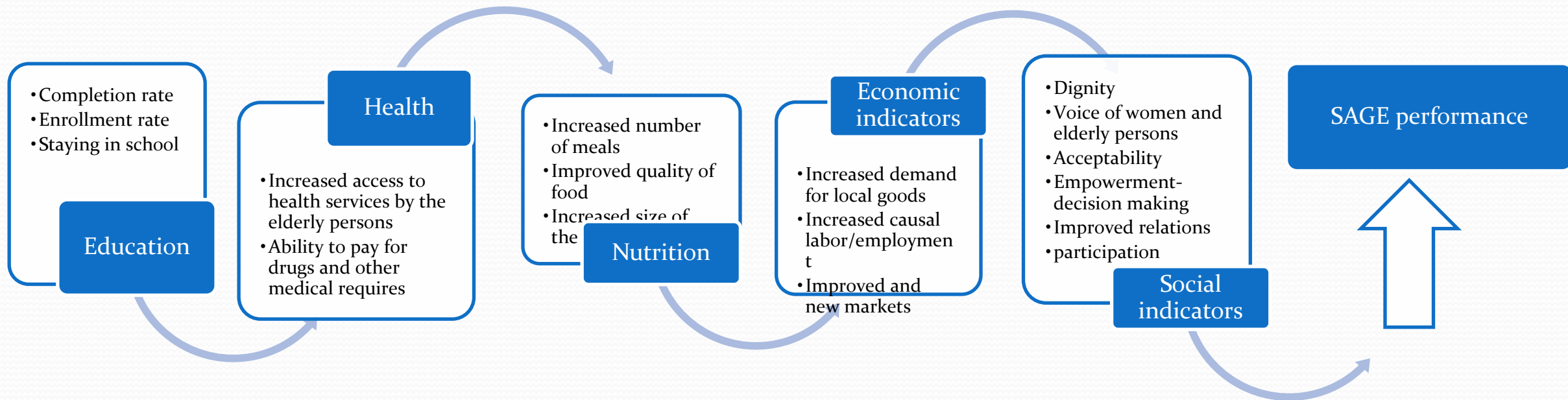
The current monitoring system consist of;

- Periodic field reports (monthly /quarterly)
- Performance reports
- Pay point monitoring reports
- Pay point exit surveys
- Stories telling /case studies
- Transaction data analysis
- Beneficiary transaction audits

Data sources

- Programme data(Administrative, internal reviews, surveys)
- The payment service provider
- National statistics data(UBOs)

Monitoring indicators.....



Challenges

- Stabilization and Structure adjustments programmes introduced in the 80s and 90s
 - PAPSCA(Program for alleviation of the poverty and social costs of adjustments)
 - Primary education rehabilitation
 - Urban infrastructure improvements in H₂O supply
 - Community based health services for disadvantaged residents of selected districts
 - Retrenched civil servants
 - Northern reconstruction project
 - Rebuilding both the social and physical infrastructure
 - UPPAP
 - UNHS
 - PEAP
- Challenges
 - Politicizing of the programme
 - Inadequate coordination of the programme activities
 - Inadequate and untimely release of counterpart funds
 - Implementation problems
 - Linking of the programmes to the various sectors in the economy especially at the LLGs

Learns learned

- Crafting a monitoring system around key programme process consequently leads to measurable programme results
- Discussing and agreeing on the monitoring system with relevant internal stakeholders enhances ownership and utilization of the system
- A flexible monitoring system allows modification as a result evolving needs and programme maturity
- Using a multiplicity of data sources allows triangulation which leads to understanding internal and structural relationship of the programme processes.

conclusion

- Incremental planning and realistic policy reforms and reviews
- Sustainability
 - Sustainability of Social Safety Nets



- Thank you