

DEVELOPING AN INTEGRATED SSN PROGRAMME:

The Case of Public Works Programmes in Uganda

Core course on SSN

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Washington DC

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Outline

- Brief country context
- Current Status of PWPs in Uganda
- Examples of Programmes with PW components
- Regions with PWP
- Anticipated Challenges
- Framework for developing integrated PWP in Uganda
- Experiences of other countries
- Pertinent strategies
- Way forward towards developing integrated PWPs in Uganda

Brief country context

- Economic growth of 6.5% pa for over 10 years
- Poverty has declined significantly in recent years – from 31.1% in 2005/06 to 19.7% in 2012/13
- 6.7 million people still live below the poverty line
- 43% of the population are highly vulnerable to poverty
- About 1.1 million poor households are labour endowed and could benefit from PWP
- 83% of these households are in post conflict regions of Northern and Eastern Uganda

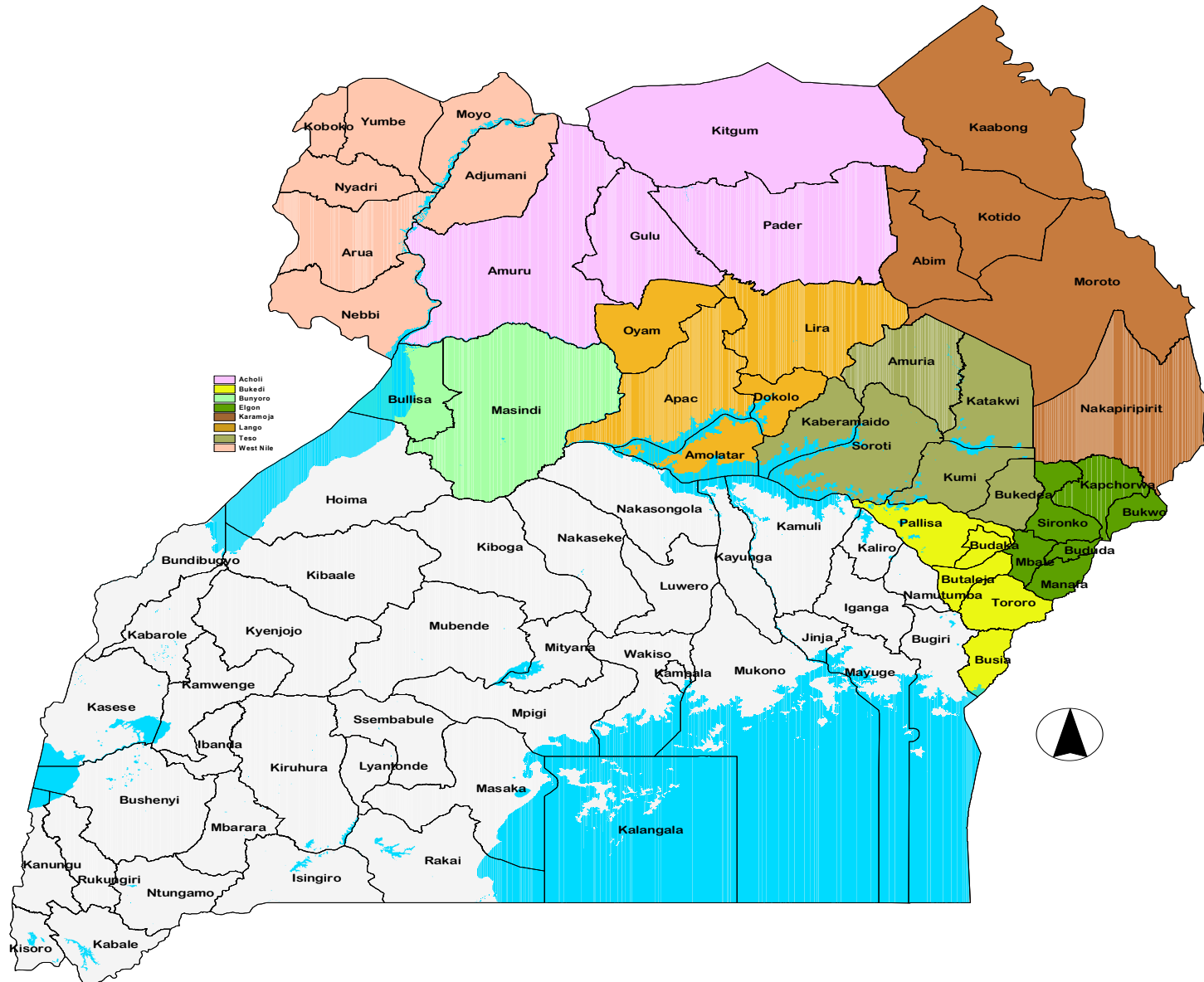
Current Status of PWPs in Uganda

- Diverse PWP in Northern and North Eastern Sub-regions supported by 6 Donors (WB, WFP, DFID, EU, DANIDA, Irish Aid)
- Different approaches, payment rates and objectives
- Interventions provide only one off benefits
- No formal coordination mechanism
 - ~ Low coverage compared to the need (only 500,000 reached)
 - ~ Overlapping coverage in some cases
- Much of expenditure is not pro-poor
- High administrative costs by the multiple actors
- Limited impact of the programmes
- Implementation capacity is limited
- Limited emphasis on quality of community asset

Examples of Programmes with PW components

- Northern Uganda Agriculture Livelihoods Recovery Programme (ALREP)
- Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP)
- Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF-2)
- Development Assistance to Refugee Hosting Areas (DAR)
- Rehabilitation of Agricultural Livelihoods in Northern Uganda (RALNUC)

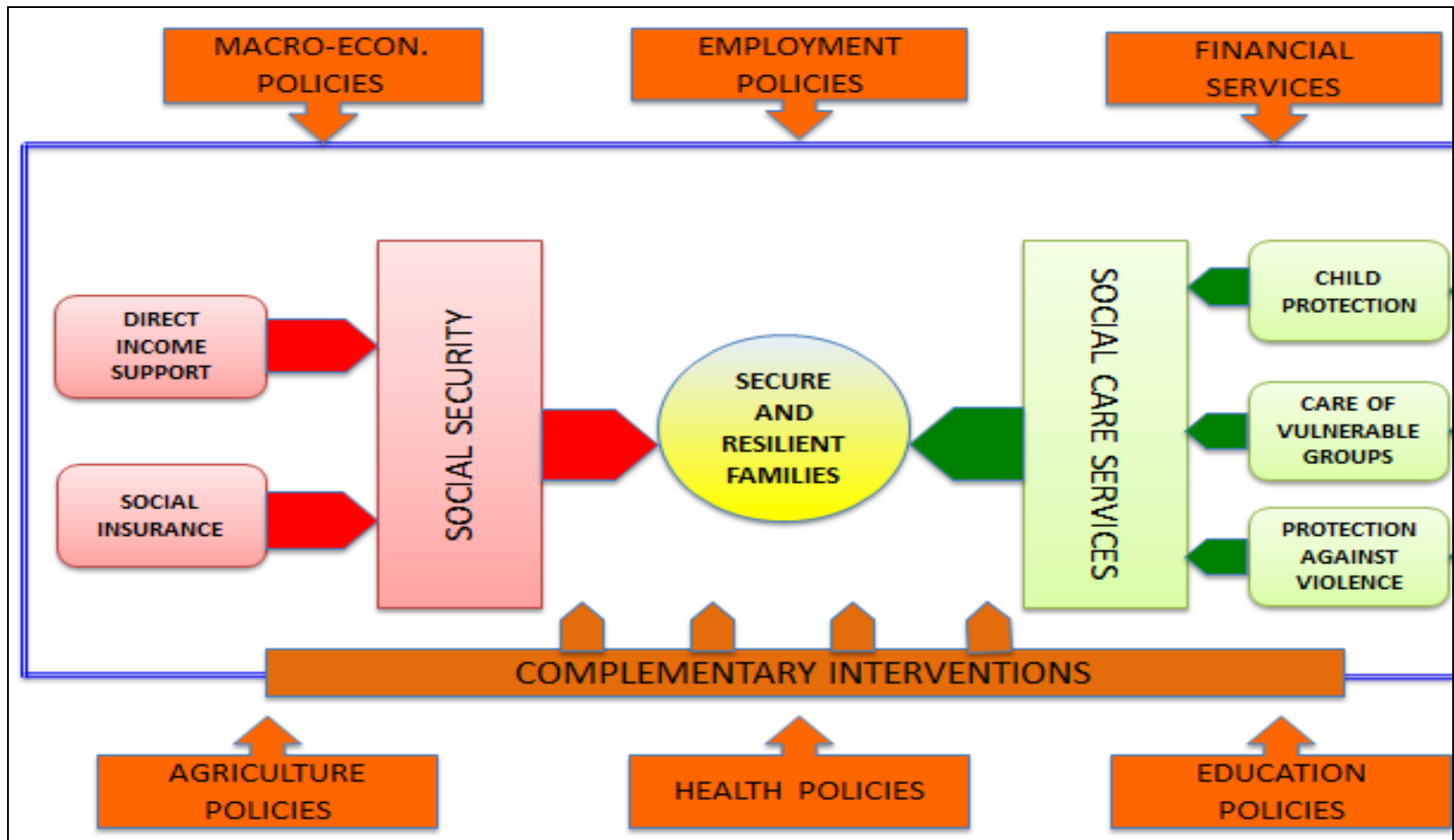
Regions with PWP



Anticipated Challenges

- Lack of clarity on institutional mandate for PWP;
- Capacity of the institution identified to spearhead design and implementation of PWP in Uganda
- Building consensus on the role of PWPs in Uganda;
- Different understanding of integrated SSN programmes
- Resistance to funding grant based SP type support to people with the capacity to work;
- Diverse interests of Development Partners might perpetuate fragmentation;
- What should be the model or shape of Integration?

Framework for developing integrated PWP in Uganda



Experiences of other countries

- Mapping and harmonization of fragmented programmes in Madagascar
- Harmonized unconditional cash transfer in Zimbabwe – funds pooled under UNICEF
- Harmonized MIS for existing beneficiaries in 4 cash transfer programmes in Kenya
- One payment service provider for 3 programmes in Kenya
- Donor funding coordinated by UNDP and resource mobilization by Planning Commission in Bhutan
- Basket funding of PSNP in Ethiopia provides best practice

Pertinent strategies

- Clarifying institutional mandate for design and implementation of PWP in Uganda
- Building the system rather than short-term project delivery focus
- Aligning and harmonising DP support within the National Social Protection Policy for efficiency
- Coordinating all interventions within system through an appropriate coordination mechanism
- Building on what we have now, expanding what works, changing what does not
- Designing National PWP for future sustainability
- Enhancing the capacity for delivery of PWPs

Way forward towards developing integrated PWPs in Uganda

- Constituting a multi-sectoral PWP Technical Working Group;
- Cabinet approval of the SP Policy and programme Plan of Implementation
- Reforming PWPs to ensure that they address risks and vulnerabilities from SP Perspective;
- Developing a strategy for integrating PWPs;
- Lobbying for Government funding of PWPs
- Building capacity of PWP implementing agencies

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING