THE CIVIL SOCIETY STRATEGY FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION IN UGANDA (2011-2015)
OUR VISION:

“A strong social protection sector in Uganda that effectively addresses risks and vulnerabilities.”

Majority of older persons in Uganda live in rural areas where about 85% of active older persons are engaged in crop farming with no social security. Currently only 7.1% of older persons have access to pension, of whom 60% are males. The rest require social protection either through pension or some kind of assistance to enable them cope with vulnerability.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Strategy is a result of CSOs’ consultations and reflection meetings held over the past four years (2009-2011). It reflects the process CSOs in Uganda have gone through in shaping the Social Protection agenda; the strategy presents the Uganda Social Protection Platform (USPP) as a space for CSOs to debate and lobby for social policy that addresses the risks and vulnerabilities related to extreme poverty, using a rights based approach.

The Platform provides a formal opportunity for like-minded organisations to collectively articulate their concerns on Social Protection, and demand for policy and action that recognises Social Protection as the primary intervention for effectively tackling risk and vulnerability to chronic poverty, and ensuring equitable socio-economic development.

On behalf of the entire CSOs fraternity in Uganda, we would like to appreciate all who committed time, ideas and other resources to develop and refine the content of the strategy. Appreciation is extended to Mr. Herbert Baryayebwa, Director of Social Protection, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development MGLSD and Mr. Stephen Kasaijja, Head of the Social Protection Secretariat Expanding Social Protection Secretariat for supporting awareness raising meetings on Social Protection that enabled review of the strategy.

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We also greatly acknowledge financial support from HelpAge International towards the various meetings in which the strategy was reviewed and for printing of the strategy.
List of Acronyms

APSP  Africa Platform on Social Protection
AU   African Union
CAADP Comprehensive Agriculture Development Programme
CCFU  Cross Cultural Foundation Uganda
CSOs  Civil Society Organisations.
DRT  Development Research and Training
ESP  Expanding Social Protection Programme
LGs  Local Government
NDP  National Development Plan
NPA  National Planning Authority
MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MGLSD Ministry Of Gender Labour and Social Development
NAADs National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP National Development Plan
NEPAD New Partnership for Africa’s Development.
NUDIPU National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda
NUSAf Northern Uganda Action Fund
NGOs Non Government Organisations
NSSF National Social Security Fund
OPM Office of the Prime Minister
OVC Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEAP Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PLA Platform for Labour Action
SAGE Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SDIP Social Development Investment Plan
SP Social Protection
UBOS Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UNHS Uganda National Household Survey
URAA Uganda Reach the Aged Association
USPP Uganda Social Protection Platform
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Executive Summary

Poverty and Vulnerability

The Chronic Poverty Research report (DRT 2005), cites persistent chronic poverty affects 20% of the households in Uganda. Risk, vulnerability and poverty remain key challenges for Uganda’s quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. While poverty in Uganda declined from over 52% in the 1990’s to 31% in 2005/6, the Uganda National Household Survey 2009/2010 reports 24.5% Ugandans still live in poverty, on a dollar a day. Unfortunately, government programs designed to address poverty and related policies have not had much tangible impact on particularly the chronically poor, and the extremely vulnerable.

There is a misfit between the programmes designed and implemented by government to address the plight of Ugandan communities whose socio-economic circumstances make them vulnerable to chronic poverty. The programmes are usually homogeneous, based on the assumption that “one size fits all” while the communities being targeted are heterogeneous by nature. This misfit has led to key challenges of the chronically poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups, being poorly addressed.

Why engage on the Social Protection Agenda

The social protection agenda strives to promote social justice and social inclusion ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable benefit from economic growth; Social protection instruments commonly accepted and used by practitioners are Social Assistance/Cash Transfers, Social Insurance, Social Equity, and Social welfare. Social Protection interventions can accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction by fostering economic growth and well-being, and ensure social cohesiveness and stability (Draft SDP II 2009). Cash Transfer programs in Zambia and Malawi report significant positive impact of SP, through increased access to essential services such as health, shelter and education by members of the beneficiary households (Schubert, 2008). SP can improve health, nutrition and productivity, and is in itself an observance of the fundamental Human rights as enshrined in Uganda’s Constitution and International human rights instruments.

Labour distribution is grossly imbalanced with 81.8% of the working population concentrated in the informal sector compared to 18.2% employed in the formal sector. The mismatch between high growth rate of the labour force to jobs available and the lack of a legislative framework that caters for the needs of the entire labour force that matches the increasing labour force, calls for comprehensive social insurance schemes, that can secure people against shocks and risks, and provide support to mitigate the impact of income shocks resulting from unemployment, ill health, and retirement. Traditional social security schemes include the National social security fund (NSSF) the Public Service Pension Scheme (PSPS), and social health insurance (SHI), do not cater for people outside the public sector.

Social Protection in the National Planning Framework

Government Ministries, agencies and CSO’s have lacked a clear coordination framework for implementing social policies and programs, and their interventions have been fragmented and poorly coordinated, as a result. Nevertheless, concern for the impact of chronic poverty on the long term socio-economic development of Uganda, prompted key government ministries and CSO’s responsible for formulating policy and implementing local and national development interventions to engage the SP agenda.

Development partners and the government have committed to expand the scope of SP programmes

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1 Vulnerability is a person’s risk of exposure to events that threaten or seriously damage aspects of their well being and increase their chances of becoming poor, particularly those in marginalised communities, chronic poverty and extreme vulnerability.
2 The National Development Plan 2010-2014
3 Uganda MDG Progress Report 2011 et al
4 Expanding Social Protection 2010-2014 Programme Document of MGLSD
5 The Universal declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
6 Page 31, UNHS 2009/10
The National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2010 - 2015 identifies SP as a key strategy for protecting people from vulnerability and enhancing the productivity of human capital.

and policies in Uganda and the Expansion of Social Protection program (ESP), will make it possible to implement a series of national strategies including the cash transfers pilot project, Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE), and to develop the SP policy framework.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have played a key role in shaping the social protection policy debate in Uganda and shaping issues on the wider Africa Platform on Social Protection (APSP) through engaging the Africa Union. They have also contributed to knowledge sharing and learning, within the National Social Development Sector Framework. Together with the MGLSD, CSOs are currently engaged in developing a national SP Policy.

Why form the Uganda Social Protection Platform (USPP)?

The Uganda Social Protection Platform (USPP) was founded in December 2007 and formally established in February 2011. It is a loose coalition of civil society organizations working at District and national levels, with a stake in championing Social Protection (SP) as a measure for tackling poverty and addressing risk and vulnerability in Uganda.

The goal of the Platform was “To provide a harmonized, well articulated voice and efforts by civil society on issues of SP to inform development and implementation of effective Social Protection Policy and Programmes for poor people especially those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability in Uganda”.

Membership and Structure of USPP

The USPP has over 70 members from national and local CSOs with a mandate to tackle different issues on poverty, vulnerability and Social Protection; they include networks and coalitions working with children, people with disability, older persons, women and labour groups.

USPP is governed by a Steering Committee (SC) of 9 members headed by a Chairperson elected by a General member’s convention. The SC will have national regional representation of district networks from the East, West, Central and Northern parts of Uganda. Regional Contacts Persons (RCP) will be elected to sit on the SC representing the North, East West and Central regions of Uganda. They will be responsible for grassroots mobilization, and information sharing on issues of chronic poverty and social protection.

The USPP will establish District Social Protection fora to be integrated within District social service sector committees, and Advocate for the integrating SP into existing local government plans and budgets. A member will be selected to host the USPP secretariat. The Host organization will be responsible for the day-to-day programme coordination and management of the Platform.

Broad Programme Areas

While there is increasing appreciation of Social Protection (SP) in tackling poverty and vulnerability, few institutions and people hold a common understanding of the concept, and therefore cannot effectively engage on aspects of SP within their mandates and target communities. This is largely because Uganda’s social Protection sub sector is still young and most SP interventions are fragmented, scattered and characterised by weak coordination mechanisms across Ministries Departments and Agencies and Local governments; this has greatly impacted the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection services towards the chronically poor.

The USPP seeks to provide an informed and harmonized civil society voice and efforts on SP issues aimed at developing and implementing “pro-poorest” policies and programmes in Uganda. It has developed this strategy to help it succeed in achieving desired results; The strategy is articulated through the inter-linked broad programme areas below:
Programme Area 1: Social Protection Policy Development;

Objectives
1. Strengthen knowledge and skills of CSOs and poor people especially those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability to understand, analyze and articulate SP concepts.
2. Increase public awareness and support for SP in promoting social economic development and growth.
3. Increase participation in SP policy discussions, the design, implementation and evaluation of SP interventions at district and national levels

Strategy 1.1: Building the Capacity of USPP and other stakeholders:

Strategy 1.2: Public education campaigns on SP

Strategy 1.3: Policy advocacy and Engagement

Programme Area 2: Evidence Generation on Social Protection:

Objectives
1. Strengthen implementation of Social Protection interventions at district level
2. Strengthen stakeholder capacity to monitor implementation of SP activities at district level
3. Strengthen the people’s voice for self-advocacy and the citizens capacity to demand SP as a right
4. Increase the extent to which Local Governments implement identified SP interventions.

Strategy 2.1: Monitoring and Commissioning Research to inform policy development and review.

Strategy 2.2: Facilitate learning exchange programmes
Programme Area 3: Building a Social Protection Sector in Uganda;

Objectives
1. Increase public policy understanding of the relevance of SP
2. Strengthen responsiveness to critical SP issues during design, implementation and monitoring of key national, and sectoral policies and programmes
3. Increase the capacity of local governments to integrate SP issues in planning and resource allocation processes
4. Increase number of vulnerable and poor benefitting from SP interventions

Strategy 3.1:
Networking and Partnership development:

Strategy 3.2:
Establish Partnership with development actors

Programme Area 4: Institutional Support to the Platform;

Objectives
1. To increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the strategy.
2. To strengthen capacity of USPP structures and personnel to implement the strategy.
3. To strengthen roles and responsibilities of the USPP Platform structure
4. To strengthen reporting mechanism for the structure

Strategy 4.1
Establish a functional USPP structure

Strategy 4.2
Targeted Resource mobilisation

Strategy 4.3
Capacity building of USPP actors

Strategy 4.4
Monitoring and Evaluation

USPP is committed to address and demand government for a comprehensive social protection policy and proper delivery mechanism for social protection services.
Chapter 1.0
Introduction

1.1 Background

The last decade had seen the Social Protection (SP) debate take centre stage in policy discussions in government under the Ministries of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), and the Office of the Prime Minister. The MGLSD has been promoting social protection and championing efforts to realize a coordinated approach to social protection interventions in Uganda. Civil society organizations have also been actively involved in process of integrating SP issues in the National Development Plan (NDP) where SP is presented as a strategy for reducing vulnerability to enhance the productivity of human capital.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have played a key role in shaping the social protection policy debate in Uganda and shaping issues on the wider Africa Platform on Social Protection (APSP) through engaging the Africa Union. CSOs have contributed to knowledge sharing and learning, within the National Social Development Sector Framework and are engaged in developing a national SP Policy together with the MGLSD.

1.2 The Poverty and Vulnerability Context

Risk, vulnerability, and poverty remain key challenges for Uganda’s quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Poverty, Vulnerability and Marginalization are closely related and can cause income insecurity, deregulation, insecure livelihoods, ill health, trade imbalance, landlessness, and illiteracy. While poverty in Uganda declined from over 52% in the 1990’s to 31% in 2005/6, the Uganda National Household Survey 2009/2010 reports 24.5% Ugandans still living in persistent/chronic poverty, on a dollar a day, with rising income poverty and inequality contributing to this problem. With 4.2% Ugandans currently unemployed, the report projects that by 2025, Uganda’s population will be 55 million with 28 million of the labour force unemployed.

According to the DRT Chronic Poverty Research (2005) 20% of households (7.6 million Ugandans) live in persistent or chronic poverty. The report defines chronic poverty as “a state of poverty where individuals, households or regions get trapped in severe and multi dimensional poverty for an extended period of time, often across generations.” Persons with disabilities, vulnerable widows, and widowers, OVC, unemployed urban youth, youth (27%), ethnic minorities, and the elderly without support (only 7.1% have access to pension) are vulnerable to chronic poverty; so are unskilled labourers, people affected by conflict, HIV/AIDS, the landless, people in isolated communities and fragile environments, and those in areas susceptible to drought, floods, landslides and other natural disasters.

1.3 Why Uganda should engage the Social Protection Agenda?

The Chronic Poverty Research report (DRT 2005), cites that persistent chronic poverty affects 20% of the households in Uganda; and although over 73% of the Uganda’s population is employed in the agricultural sector, and over 80% of poorest households are involved in agriculture especially crop production (DRT, Budget Analysis Report, 2009), they lack any form of Social Protection, and national investment in extension services for the agriculture sector continues to be low, currently accounting for only 4% of the national budget allocation. Notwithstanding that Uganda endorsed the Maputo declaration in

Footnote: 8 The National Development Plan 2010-2014
2003, committing itself to adopt sound policies on agricultural and rural development, and to allocate at least 10% of its national budgetary resources to the sector by 2009.

According to the Uganda National NGO Forum/DRT, CSO Issues Paper (2008), Uganda’s national social security schemes cater for up to 4.8% of the total population. Other national Programs targeting OVC reach an estimated 38.8% of children in this category in Uganda (UNHS 2009/2010).

Concern for the impact of chronic poverty on the long term socio-economic development of Uganda, prompted key government ministries and CSO’s responsible for policy formulation and implementation of national and local development interventions to engage the SP agenda. The Uganda’s National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2010/2011 - 2014/2015 identifies Social Protection (SP) as a key strategy for protecting people from vulnerability and enhancing the productivity of human capital.

1.3.1 The need for Social Protection in Uganda

Vulnerability and poverty remain key challenges for Uganda in its quest to achieve the MDGs and worse for post conflict areas where no attempts have been made to develop long-term SP measures to match the high costs in humanitarian emergency and rehabilitation programmes.

Government programs designed to address chronic poverty like NUSAF, the OVC grant, and Cash for Work Schemes, and other national policies notably for Orphans and vulnerable children, the disabled, and the elderly, have not had a tangible impact particularly on the chronically poor, and extremely vulnerable.

Uganda lacks a comprehensive social protection policy and proper delivery mechanism for social protection services. The effectiveness and efficiency of SP services towards the chronically poor, has been greatly affected by the fact that Uganda has a young SP sub-sector, with mostly fragmented interventions fragmented, and weak coordination mechanisms across Ministry Departments, Agencies and Local governments.

1.3.2 Conceptual Clarity on Social Protection

While there is increasing appreciation of Social Protection (SP) in tackling poverty and vulnerability, few institutions and persons hold a common understanding of the concept, and therefore cannot effectively engage on aspects of SP within their mandates and target communities. Different economies and institutions have defined social protection in terms that fit within their mandates, objectives and operations, and the debate on what social protection means for Uganda is still ongoing; nevertheless, Social Protection (SP) is generally described as “a set of public and private sector mechanisms that protect and prevent individuals and households from suffering the worst consequences of shocks and stresses, and promote resilient livelihoods”. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development defines Social Protection as:

“All interventions by public, private, voluntary organizations and informal networks, to support communities, households and individuals, in their efforts to prevent, manage, and overcome a defined set of risks and vulnerabilities”.

While SP is a relatively new phenomenon, societal practices to address social protection have long existed. Traditionally, families in Uganda had the primary role of providing social protection to the most vulnerable people in society; furthermore, communal support groups such as “Munno Mukabi” provided a safety net for the chronically poor.

However, the increased pressures of urbanisation, conflict, income poverty, drought and HIV/AIDS have weakened social systems and traditional social protection mechanisms, calls for SP interventions that

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9 Social Protection for Development: A Review of Definitions: European Report Development
10 Uganda MDG Progress Report 2011 et al.
reach the wider community.

Uganda is a signatory to several regional and international agendas seeking to advance the adoption of social protection as a critical response to poverty and vulnerability. These include the Africa Union Social Development Policy Framework (Namibia in 2008), The Livingstone Call for Action (2006), NEPAD and CAADP. The Government of Uganda has implemented SP interventions such as the National Social security Fund, National Pensions Scheme, the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), the OVC grant, UPE and USE, Universal Health Services, Cash for Work Schemes and the Parliamentary Pension scheme, over the years; however, with the increase in urbanisation, acute unemployment levels, conflict, drought and the impact of HIV/AIDS, the fabric of social systems continues to wear thin.

1.3.3 A case for Social Insurance in Uganda

According to Uganda Bureau of statistics household survey of 2009/10, the labour force increased from 9.5 million in 2005/06 to 11.5 million in 2009/10. The annual growth rate in the employment sector is 4.7% is higher than the national population growth rate of 3.2%. The high growth rate of the labour force is a mismatch to jobs available; labour distribution is grossly imbalanced with 81.8% of the working population concentrated in the informal sector compared to 18.2% employed in the formal sector.

A related challenge is the increasing labour force that is not matched by a legislative framework to cater for the needs of the entire labour force.

This calls for a comprehensive Social Insurance schemes; such schemes can provide income on the basis of previous individual and/or employer contributions, and secure people against shocks and risks, and can provide support to mitigate the impact of income shocks such as unemployment, ill health, and retirement. Illustrative interventions include the National social security fund (NSSF) the Public Service Pension Scheme (PSPS), and social health insurance (SHI).

Currently, Uganda’s social security and pension schemes cover a very small fraction of the labour force. Less than 5% of the economically active population is covered by the two main pension schemes which are the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the Public Service Pension Scheme (PSPS).

The number of contributors to the NSSF in 2008/9 was approximately 333,000 and at retirement age contributors are supposed to receive a lump sum equivalent to about one year’s salary; the scheme is more like a savings account than an old age social security scheme.

The Public Service Pension Scheme (PSPS) covers civil servants. PSPS is a non-contributory scheme, fully financed by general revenues of government. About 300,000 civil servants in Uganda currently fall under this scheme, but for several years’ government’s financial allocations have been too low to cover the benefits of the pensioners.

In addition to the two schemes large private companies provide their employees with in-house pension schemes, and contract pension liabilities to private insurance firms; however even with these schemes in place, informal sector workers are still excluded from social insurance coverage. Despite of government’s policies of no cost sharing and universal health care, Ugandan households are still carrying the main financial burden of health care. Unfortunately, health care has become a luxury accessible only for those that can afford private services; the fact remains that health insurance covers only a small fraction of the whole population.

While some citizens are paying high rates for health care, others are completely isolated from health services. The poorest households are more vulnerable to health related shocks, and also face bigger access barriers to health care; health care costs represent a bigger proportion of the total household income of low income households; this in itself discourages the utilization of health services. According to the challenges of quality, accessibility, affordability and financing of health service delivery, the Community based Health Insurance comes as an answer for a better health care for all Ugandans, particularly the most vulnerable and poor.
A community based health insurance system with national coverage allows for equitable and affordable access to health care. Evidence from other African countries like Rwanda (Shimeles, 2010) shows that the establishment of community based health insurance in Africa has positive impacts on the population, particularly the poor and vulnerable.

More recent Legal and policy interventions such as the OVC Policy, the Persons with Disabilities Act, the Policy for Older Persons, the National Employment Policy and the National Youth Employment Policy, the Equal Opportunities Act, are intended to tackle risk and vulnerability using government, the private sector, NGOs, and traditional informal measures.

1.4 The Benefits of Social Protection

SP is a strategy for reducing vulnerability and risk for chronic poverty and enhance the productivity, that can boost economic growth, reduce poverty, improve health nutrition and productivity and the realisation of Human Rights as elaborated below:

i) Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction
Social protection fosters economic growth and well-being, to accelerate poverty reduction, and to ensure social cohesiveness and stability (Draft SDP II 2009). Evidence from Cash Transfer programs in Zambia and Malawi report significant positive impact of social protection in contributing to economic growth and facilitating access to essential services such as health, shelter and education of the members of the beneficiary households (Schubert, 2008).

ii) Social Protection Improves Health, Nutrition and Productivity
Social transfers can improve the family’s food security and nutritional status, thus improving labour availability and productivity at farm level. In Lesotho, the number of elderly never going hungry increased from 19%-48% after receiving the pension (Katharine 2009). Evidence also points to the importance of social protection in improving access to social services for instance, in Zambia, the cash transfer program contributed to reducing the incidence of illness from 42.8% to 35% a decline attributed to social protection and increased beneficiary ability to afford health care. (Ibid).

iii) Social Protection for realisation of Human Rights
Investment in social protection is in itself an observance of the fundamental rights. Social protection is enshrined in the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as well as international human rights instruments12, to which Uganda is a signatory. Access to education, health services, clean and safe water, work, decent shelter, adequate clothing, food security, pension and retirement benefits, are some of the rights enshrined in Uganda’s Constitution.

1.5 Social Protection in the National Planning Framework in Uganda
Inspite of well designed policies for vulnerable groups unfortunately, no tangible impact has been made on the poorest and most vulnerable people. Vulnerability and poverty remain key challenges for Uganda in its quest to achieve the MDGs.

In relation to the above, it is in order that Uganda’s National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2010/2011 - 2014/2015 identifies Social Protection (SP) as a key strategy for protecting people from vulnerability and enhancing the productivity of human capital.

There is an increasing appreciation and interest to integrate SP into more holistic poverty reduction frameworks and approaches in Uganda; however efforts to establish effective social protection measures have met with challenges arising from the absence of a common SP Policy framework. Government Ministries and agencies lack a clear coordination framework for implementing social policies and programs, and civil society organisations (CSOs) interventions have been fragmented and poorly coordinated.

Another critical challenge is that Uganda’s SP agenda has largely been targeting the formal sector. In relation to this, the Social Protection Sub-committee in the MGLSD has been championing efforts towards a coordinated approach to SP in Uganda. The NDP 2010 - 2015 also highlights the need for a comprehensive SP policy, and for proper coordination mechanisms for all SP related interventions.

committed to expand the scope of SP programmes and policies in Uganda and the Expansion of Social Protection program (ESP), will make it possible to implement a series of national strategies including the cash transfers pilot project, Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE), and to develop the SP policy framework.
Chapter 2.0
Uganda Social Protection Platform

The absence of a mechanism to ensure a strategic and harmonized approach to Social Protection interventions in Uganda is what has prompted the formation of a common platform on Social Protection. USPP is committed to address and demand government for a comprehensive SP policy and proper delivery mechanism for SP services.

The Uganda Social Protection Platform (USPP) was founded by Development Research and Training (DRT), Action Aid International-Uganda, Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU), National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU), World Vision, Platform for Labour Action (PLA), Uganda Reach the Aged Association (URAA) and Plan International Uganda, in December 2007 and formally established in February 2011. It is a loose coalition of civil society organizations working at District and national levels, with a stake in championing Social Protection (SP) as a measure for tackling poverty and addressing risk and vulnerability in Uganda.

The Platform is expected to strengthen civil society efforts to increasing understanding and demand for social protection in Uganda, and increase the quality, profile and voice of SP actors on social protection issues. The common Platform is also expected to provide legitimacy for SP actors to demand for Government’s political commitment towards SP policies and interventions, and increase the quality and strength of a collective voice, the profile and visibility of SP issues.

The Goal of the Uganda Social Protection Platform is “To provide a harmonized, well articulated voice and efforts by civil society on issues of SP to inform development and implementation of effective Social Protection Policy and Programmes for poor people especially those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability in Uganda”.

2.1 The USPP
Governance structure

2.2.1 Membership

USPP currently has over 70 members with national and district representation. The Platform is constituted of CSOs\(^\text{13}\) with a mandate to tackle different issues on poverty and vulnerability. It will have national level membership with a representation drawn from CSOs, networks and coalitions working with children, people with disability, older persons, women and labour groups. Members will be categorized according to SP thematic areas of Social Assistance, Social Equity, Social Insurance and Social services.

2.2.2 Leadership

The USPP will comprise of a General Member’s Convention (GMC), constituting all members of the Platform divided into clusters according to thematic areas. The GMC will meet once a year and have an elected 9 member Steering Committee (SC) charged with overall responsibility and accountability for implementation of the USPP strategy and plan.

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\(^{13}\) Refer to the list of organizations that are doing work on social protection in Appendices
There will be Regional Contacts Persons (RCP) elected to sit on USPP steering committee and representing the North, East West and Central regions of Uganda. The primary role of RCPs will be sharing information on chronic poverty and social protection with and members, marketing USPP, linking district social protection foras to regional conventions, advocacy, and mobilizing communities and CSOs for public education on SP.

Social Protection fora tasked to articulate on SP issues at the district and national levels will be established. District SP fora will be integrated within District social service sector committees, and Advocate for the integration of SP in existing local government plans and budgets. The District SP fora will be linked to national SP processes through the RCPs.

2.2.3 The Secretariat

The USPP will have a Secretariat responsible for coordinating and implementing USPP activities, supporting members, and coordinating collective actions according to approved plans and budgets.

2.2.4 The Host Organization

The Secretariat will be hosted by one of the USPP members. The position of Host Organization will be rotationally adjusted every 2 years. The host organization will be responsible for the day-to-day programme coordination and management; it will be answerable to the Steering Committee.

2.3 The Scope of the USPP Engagement on Social Protection

The USPP recognizes that a number of opportunities exist for it to engage the respective authorities to advance a comprehensive SP framework for policies and programmes that effectively address the needs of the poor, particularly those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability. The Platform is to demand for SP services for vulnerable and chronically poor households, and advocate for their livelihoods to be secured.

The Platform will engage in the formulation of SP interventions that support its members and other organizations to deepen their understanding of those conditions that drive and maintain people in vulnerability, extreme and chronic poverty. USPP will use a holistic approach to the SP agenda, and the four broad Social Protection instruments that address Social assistance, Social insurance, Access to social services, minimum standards & Social Equity legislation.

The platform intends to build the knowledge and skills of its stakeholders, and galvanize public, private and donor support for SP. It will also seek speedy recognition of SP as an independent sector by government, to pave the way for addressing social risks and vulnerabilities that sustain chronic poverty.
Chapter 3.0
USPP Strategic Focus and Programme activities

The USPP is committed to a social protection approach that is rights-based, empowering, culture and gender sensitive, community owned, people oriented and driven, long term focused, and affordable. USPP is to follow a strategic and harmonized approach to SP using thematic areas rather than a needs-based approach, and ensure that people most affected by poverty are clearly identified and targeted by CSOs mandated to address issues related to poverty, vulnerability and SP.

The mission of the Platform is:

“To strengthen the capacity of CSOs to effectively engage in development and implementation of Social Protection policies and programmes at all levels in Uganda”.

The overall Goal of the Uganda Social Protection Platform is:

“To provide a harmonized, well articulated voice and efforts by civil society on issues of SP to inform development and implementation of effective Social Protection Policy and Programmes for poor people especially those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability in Uganda”.

3.1 Strategic Objectives

1. To increase awareness of Social Protection among key stakeholders.
2. To strengthen capacity of USPP members to effectively participate in SP policy debates and implementation of Social Protection programmes at all levels.
3. To increase engagement and influence of USPP members in Social Protection policy development and harmonization with national plans and budgets.
4. To increase opportunities for shared learning on SP nationally, regionally and internationally.

The Platform shall have a holistic approach to the social protection agenda, using the four broad social protection instruments, with a keen interest to use measures that specifically reach out to the extremely vulnerable and marginalized communities.

3.2 The Platform’s expected strategic outcomes

1) CSOs with capacity to articulate and engage of social protection issues.
2) A comprehensive national social protection framework and policy developed.
3) An established, recognized and supported social protection sector for Uganda.
4) A mechanism created for longer-term CSO engagement with Government;
5) Increased space for networking, sharing experiences and best practices on SP issues.

3.3 Broad Programme Areas of the Strategy

The USPP seeks to provide an informed and harmonized civil society voice and efforts on SP issues aimed at developing and implementing pro-poorest policies and programmes in Uganda. It intends to achieve desired results through the interlinked broad programme areas below:

Programme Area 1: Social Protection Policy Development.
Programme Area 2: Contribute to Monitoring SP Policies and Programmes.
Programme Area 3: Building a Social Protection Sector in Uganda.
Programme Area 4: Institutional Support to the Platform.
Programme Area 1: Social Protection Policy Development

Existing national policies and programmes are silent on the issues of SP, and despite efforts by different ministries to recognise SP as an important intervention for addressing poverty, it is absent from existing sectoral policies and as such hardly attracts political attention.

USPP intends to strengthen civil society efforts to engage citizens in policy debates and stimulate increased demand and response for SP in Uganda. It will provide space for stakeholders to contribute to the national SP agenda. It also intends to strengthen lobbying and advocacy for the development of Policy and a regulatory framework to address chronic poverty and vulnerability.

The making of a comprehensive framework to guide and harmonise SP interventions, has been at the core of CSOs advocacy agenda since the beginning of this century. USPP is interested in the creation of an enabling policy, legal and institutional framework for reducing, risk vulnerability and chronic poverty. It seeks to have an all inclusive SP policy and will consult nationally and regionally.

This programme area indicates the interest of USPP to contribute to the development of an enabling policy, legal and institutional framework for reducing, risk and vulnerability to chronic poverty.

Objectives

1. To build knowledge and skills of CSOs and poor people especially those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability to understand, analyze and articulate SP concepts.
2. To increase public awareness and support for the importance of SP in promoting social economic development and growth.
3. Increase participation in SP policy discussions, the design, implementation and evaluation of SP interventions at district and national levels.

Expected outcomes

1. An informed USPP membership and other actors on social protection debates.
2. Informed policy engagement actions on development of a social protection framework.
3. Social sectors integrating social protection

Strategy 1.1: Building the Capacity of USPP and other stakeholders:

The capacity of CSOs, key government ministries and agencies will have to be raised to enable them effectively advocate for, implement and evaluate Social Protection interventions.

Activities:

1. Assess the capacity of key stakeholders to implement SP interventions.
2. Train members and CSOs the relation of SP and chronic poverty issues to the local realities of the chronically poor and extremely vulnerable, and national development.
3. Raise awareness on SP and chronic poverty issues among the general public.
4. Develop tools for raising awareness and training on SP, Poverty and vulnerability.
5. Train a core team of trainers from USPP to become change agents for SP in their organizations and areas of operation.

Strategy 1.2: Public Education campaigns on SP

The USPP will invest in raising awareness about SP among the general public through dissemination of information to communities. This is intended to facilitate collective engagement, increased understanding and action on the subject. Deliberate efforts will be made for extensive media coverage of all public engagements and key activities on SP.
Activities:

1. Produce IEC (e.g. newspaper pullouts, flyers, policy briefs, documentaries).
2. Organize public fora to speak about SP and debate issues.
3. Organise debates on TV and Radio.
4. Organize joint activities with partners.
5. Promote district-level, national level regional dialogue on SP.

Strategy 1.3: Policy advocacy and engagement

The USPP will organize and coordinate advocacy activities to influence formulation of a Social Protection framework and integration of SP in sectoral policies, and programmes at national and local government levels. It will also work towards the mainstreaming of SP across all sectors.

USPP will also organize and coordinate or engage in collaborative research with research agencies such as Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) and Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC).

Activities:

1. Map Social Protection services
2. Assess the capacity of members, the public, the private, and NGO sector stakeholders, to mainstream SP in their strategies and policies.

Programme Area 2: Evidence Generation on Social Protection

The USPP is concerned about the limited involvement of CSO in monitoring the effectiveness and impact of SP programmes in Uganda; the Platform is to increase active involvement in research, monitoring, evaluation and documenting lessons from SP policies and programmes, to inform decision making processes.

Objectives

1. Strengthen implementation of Social Protection interventions at district level.
2. Strengthen stakeholder capacity to monitor implementation of SP activities at district level.
3. Strengthen people’s voice for self-advocacy and the citizens capacity to demand SP as a right.
4. Increase the extent to which Local Governments implement identified SP interventions.

Expected outcomes

1. Corrective measures to address Social Protection are being undertaken by central and local government.

Strategy 2.1: Monitoring and Commissioning Research to inform policy Development and Review.

The USPP will invest in building the capacity of its members, District CSO networks, and relevant Local government sectors, to participate in evidence generation and evaluation of SP interventions.

Activities

1. Develop tools for research, monitoring and evaluation of SP interventions.
2. Commission research studies to inform policy development and review.
3. Generate evidence, and debate in support of SP sector.
4. Tracking studies on government commitments in addressing Social Protection.
5. Train USPP members and District CSO networks and relevant local government sectors to monitor and evaluate the delivery of SP.
6. Form SP District CSOs Foras through which District CSO networks and other organizations can debate, share experiences, plan and coordinate SP.
interventions.
7. Introduce SP on the agendas of district sector committees and other meetings.
8. Establish specific tools, benchmarks and indicators for monitoring effectiveness in implementation of Social Protection policy and programmes in Uganda.
9. Monitoring visits by USSP members, Social services department of Local government and other development partners supporting SP interventions.
10. Quarterly review meetings on progress of interventions by Local Governments and CSOs in mainstreaming SP and implementing SP programmes.
11. Work with communities to monitor and demand for SP as a right.
12. Conduct community-led social audits, midterm, and end of project evaluations.
13. Conduct Annual reviews to assess progress of the SP agenda and impact of policy interventions on meeting the needs of poor men, women and children in Uganda.

Strategy 2.2: Facilitate learning exchange programmes

The USPP members will use coordinated sub-regional learning avenues, and collaborate with District CSO Networks, relevant LG sectors and key ministries to implement SP interventions.

Activities:

1. Organise meetings with organizations and institutions that have common SP interests.
2. Document and widely share lessons learned and processes of SP engagement.
3. Contribute researched information and knowledge to national debates and processes.
4. Identify opportunities for in-country, regional, and international learning exchange visits.
5. Identify and coordinate attendance and contribution to regional and international learning exchange visits.
6. Identify and coordinate attendance and contribution to sub regional meetings on SP.
7. Mobilise resources to facilitate learning on SP for USPP members.

Programme Area 3: Build a Social Protection Sector in Uganda

This programme area supports the Platform’s role in mobilising, coordinating and participating in policy engagement in key policy processes, such as the reviewing of the NDP and across ministries especially MGLSD SP processes. The Platform intends to support multi-stakeholder and sectoral policy dialogues to inspire collective voice on SP, research, and capacity strengthening.

USPP is to strongly support the process of establishing an independent SP sector that can demand for an inclusive policy, resources ear-marked to address risk and vulnerability, stronger delivery and targeting systems that guarantee access of SP programmes by the poor men, women and Children in Uganda. SP programmes can help build the confidence of the people, and promote greater advocacy for CSOs and other actors to demand SP as a pathway to economic development and growth.

USPP can build a greater leverage in mobilizing communities and development actors to demand for SP as a holistic measure that builds on the poor people particularly those in chronic long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability. It will also build social capital for production and prepare communities to engage in key decisions related to SP programmes and promote social change in their communities.

Objectives

1. Increase public policy understanding of the relevance of SP
2. Strengthen responsiveness to critical SP issues during design, implementation and monitoring of key national, and sectoral policies and programmes
3. Increase the capacity of local governments to integrate SP issues in planning and resource allocation processes
4. Increase number of vulnerable and poor benefitting from SP interventions
Expected outcomes

1. Social protection services regularly delivered to vulnerable populations
2. Strong networking relations established
3. USPP with regional and international exposure.

Strategy 3.1: Networking and Partnership development:

The USPP will collaborate with other CSOs and stakeholders in the public, and private spheres to build a strong united voice and demand for the establishment of a SP sector in Uganda. The Platform will work with MGLSD and other development actors who have championed SP discussions and supported SP programmes.

Activities:

1. Networking and collaborating with other CSOs, government and the Private sector to advance the SP agenda.
2. Establish a mechanism for sharing information from networking and collaboration.
3. Identify and establish working relationship with existing SP initiatives and technical working groups at national and local levels.
4. Attend MGLSD annual sector review meeting and the quarterly meetings of its SP Subcommittee.
5. Annual SP review meeting for all SP actors in government, CS and Private sector.
6. Plan and regularly attend CSOs and donors meetings on SP
7. Regularly attend district-led meetings on SP
8. Engage in collaborative research with partners to build a case for the SP sector.

Strategy 3.2: Establish Partnership with development actors

The platform will work with Partners and stakeholders who have championed discussions and supported SP interventions like implementing ESP under The MGLSD.

Activities

1. Coordinate SP meetings with CSOs and donors.
2. Attend donor led SP social protection meetings.
3. Collaborative research with stakeholders and development partners.

Programme area 4: Institutional Responsibility and Support

The platform recognizes that good governance practices strengthen transparency and accountability to its membership, wider CSOs, and other stakeholders. This programme area looks into the internal organization of the Platform, and how it can be strengthened.

Objectives

1. Increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the strategy.
2. Strengthen capacity of USPP structures and personnel to implement the strategy.
3. Strengthen roles and responsibilities of the USPP Platform structure.
4. Strengthen reporting mechanism for the structure
5. Strengthen commitment by Platform members to promote SP programme actions.
6. Timely implementation of the strategy.
7. Increased effectiveness of USPP in implementing the planned actions.

Expected Outcomes

Strategy 4.1: Establish a functional USPP structure

Platform members will be responsible for putting in place structures that can ensure smooth running of its work. The structure of USPP will also have to be defined to enable members, secretariat staff
and other actors, understand the functioning of its different organs and how to relate to them.

**Activities**

1. The SC to meet and agree on the different organs of the Platform, their functions, roles of members and responsibilities.
2. The SC to establish rules, regulations, and codes of conduct to guide the different structures.
3. The SC to meet and develop a code of conduct as a tool for self discipline, regulation.
4. The SC to meet and agree on the basic values and identify of the platform.
5. Organize Platform meetings (Steering committee, General Members Conventions etc.).
6. Hold regular meetings for programme review, accountability and learning purposes.
7. Define and review member responsibilities and functions.
1. Develop Terms of Reference for established Structures.
2. Resource mobilization.

**Strategy 4.2:**

**Targeted Resource mobilisation**

The USPP will submit proposals and appeal to its members, partners and donors to commit annual support for the functioning of the Platform and its secretariat. It will also strive to abide by good governance principles.

**Activities**

1. Develop a fundraising strategy and drive.
2. Develop funding proposals and appeals.
3. Ensure strong internal policies, systems and controls.

**Strategy 4.3:**

**Capacity building of USPP actors**

The staff that works at the secretariat will have to be inducted on SP and USPP issues to prepare them to work effectively.

**Activities**

1. Train Platform staff and other actors on SP issues.
2. Train Staff of the secretariat on management and financial matters related to Platform work and host organizations internal processes.

**Strategy 4.4:**

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Steering Committee and the Secretariat will be responsible for tracking progress made on the agreed-upon actions and evaluating the performance of USPP.

**Activities**

1. Field visits to track progress of planned activities
2. Annual financial and programme audits and reviews
3. Mid-term and impact evaluation
**Chapter 4.0**  

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<th>Expected Out Puts</th>
<th>Responsible for outputs</th>
<th>Yr 1</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Area 1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Capacity Building</strong></td>
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<td>USPP Secretariat/Consultant</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective:</strong></td>
<td>Enhance the capacity of CSOs and poor people especially those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability persons to participate in SP policy discussion, programme design and policy formulation</td>
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<td><strong>Activities:</strong></td>
<td>Capacity needs assessment among CSOs</td>
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<td>1. one to one meetings with selected CSOs needs on SP</td>
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<td>2. Design training modules</td>
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<td>3. National and regional trainings</td>
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<td>4. TOT targeting USPP membership</td>
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<td>1. At least 1 training on SP held in 2011.</td>
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<td>2. Training module on SP in place.</td>
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<td>3. A group of 20 TOTs on SP</td>
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<td>4. An informed Group on SP</td>
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<td>among CSOs, Government etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Area 1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mainstreaming SP in existing policies and programmes across sectors.</strong></td>
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<td>USPP secretariat and members</td>
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<td><strong>Activities:</strong></td>
<td>Conduct Policy Analysis exercises for sectoral policies and SP mainstreaming training.</td>
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<td>Establishment and induct the SP Sub-committee and National CSOs SP task Force.</td>
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<td>Meeting with parliamentary committees</td>
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<td>1. Policy gaps identified</td>
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<td>2. Policy debates held</td>
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<td>3. Increased political interest and recognition SP</td>
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<td>4. Increased activism among sub-committees and grassroots.</td>
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</table>
| Undertake Research to generate evidence on SP | **Activities:**  
- Embark on mapping knowledge study on SP services by CSOs, government agencies, donors, private sector and other development partners. | 1. Report of Mapping study  
2. Collaborations of researchers on SP | USPP secretariat and Consultants’ |
| Programme Area 2: | Lobbying Local government | **Activities:**  
1. Meetings with key selected local governments officials in SAGE/Non-SAGE district  
2. Tracking studies on government commitments in addressing  
3. Formation of District SP Foras  
4. Participate in Midterm and Impact evaluations of SP programmes (Development of M&E system)  
5. Annual Reviews: Through the annual conventions we will assess contribution of the USPP to the discussion on SP in Uganda. | USPP secretariat, Regional Contact Persons, District Foras and general USPP membership |
**Programme Areas 3:**

**Strategic Objective:**
Build a SP Sector in Uganda:
To generate public and policy consensus on the relevance of a SP sector in Uganda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Networking &amp; Partnership</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Participate in Meetings and events organised by organisations/Institutions in the collaboration to advance the case for SP</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Identify existing SP initiatives and technical working groups (at national and local level), establish possibility of joining them,</td>
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<td>3. Attend MGLSD annual sector review meetings</td>
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<td>4. Facilitate learning exchange programmes national, regional and international level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Meeting at national level to launch platform and disseminate strategy</td>
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<td>• Design a SP Website Forum</td>
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<td>• Formulate popular versions of the strategy</td>
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<td>• District Foras engage directly on SP with their local governments</td>
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<td>• Exchange visits with other countries and regions to learn from implementation of SP programmes</td>
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<td>5. Public Education campaigns on SP:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Media engagement meetings</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Information Education Communication (IEC) materials-bags, caps, T-shirts, posters, stickers</td>
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<td>• Produce newspaper pullouts on SP, flyers, popular versions, policy briefs, newspaper inserts and partner with electronic media to promote public debates on SP and chronic poverty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Partnership development Foras with private sector, Faith Based Organizations and traditional leaders. We will urge FBOs to organize poverty weeks</td>
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<td>6. Promoting regional dialogues on SP Using community public testimonies on the benefits of SP. Get resource persons in the regions to articulate local experiences on poverty and the need for SP.</td>
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<td>7. Produce Documentaries on success stories of investing in SP in addressing chronic poverty.</td>
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<td>8. Communal organized debates on chronic poverty and SP.</td>
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<td>9. Establish Partnership with development actors</td>
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<tr>
<td>• CSOs/partnership meetings held with donor to lobby for support for the SP sector</td>
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<td>• Attend donor led SP SP initiatives (Trainings and lobby meetings to advance the case of chronic poverty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Document and share best practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Engage in collaborative research with partners and stakeholders</td>
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</table>

<p>| 1. Technical working groups |
| Include SP agenda |
| 2. Enhanced understanding of SP due to widely disseminated SP materials |
| 3. At least 4 NGO networking meetings at sub-regional and national level held. |
| 4. SP sector formed |
| 5. Attend quarterly meetings for SP Subcommittee |
| 6. A communication strategy developed |
| 7. Strategy printed and launched |
| 8. Quarterly newsletter |
| 9. Two visits done in Kenya and Ethiopia to learn from experience of SP programmes |
| 10. Eight Regional and community led Citizens’ dialogues to lobby SP sector held |
| 11. Press releases and policy briefs published and disseminated |
| 12. Contribute to DRT annual Report |
| 13. Documentaries shown on the plight poor people especially those in long-term poverty and extreme vulnerability and SP as key intervention hence Visibility of SP heightened through Media. |
| 14. 4 partner meetings with private sector and religious leaders and Cultural leaders |
| 15. 4 sub-regional Public dialogues held |
| 16. 2CBOs/Community/Citizens campaigns led on SP annually |
| 17. CSOs/Donor Reports |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Area 4:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective:</strong> Institutional Responsibility and Support: Define structures/organs of the platform.</td>
<td>1. To hold at least 4 steering committee meetings on quarterly basis</td>
<td>USPP Membership</td>
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<td>Activities:</td>
<td>2. General Members Convention held</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1. Meet with USPP membership to agree on roles and responsibilities of the different organs.</td>
<td>3. Code of conduct developed</td>
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<td>2. Meet with USPP to draw rules, regulations, and codes of conduct to guide the different structures</td>
<td>4. Midterm, impact and End of Programme Evaluation done.</td>
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<td>3. USPP develop a code of conduct as a tool for self-discipline, regulation and agree on basic values and identity of the platform.</td>
<td>5. Annual audits done</td>
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<td>4. Identify resources, human, financial and others</td>
<td>6. At 2 staff recruited and deployed at the secretariat</td>
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<td>• Continuous review of Host Organisation Finance, governance and management components to comply with good governance.</td>
<td>7. Staff training and appraisal done annually</td>
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<td>5. Internal Capacity building of USPP staff.</td>
<td>8. Fundraising strategy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Attend both national and international tailored packaged SP trainings</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Upgrading staff through management and financial trainings</td>
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<td>• Midterm Impact</td>
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<td>• End of Programme Evaluation</td>
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<td>6. Financial Audits</td>
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<td>• Annual audits</td>
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<td>• Ensure legitimate payments are prepared and paid on time in accordance with the policy</td>
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<td>7. Institutional Location of the Platform</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Recruitment, deployment of secretariat staff</td>
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<td>• Staff training and appraisal</td>
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<td>8. Establish Functional structures.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Hold steering committee</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Host regular meetings to review progress</td>
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<td>9. Define and review responsibilities and functions</td>
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<td>• Review ToRs and develop job descriptions for the structures and Personnel that tasked with implementation of the strategy.</td>
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<td>10. Develop ToR for Established Structures.</td>
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<td>• Develop ToRs for the CSOs SP task force, and Local Government SP Committee.</td>
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<td>• Review TORs together with NSC</td>
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<td>11. Resource mobilization</td>
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<td>• Draw a fundraising strategy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Hold General Members Conventions</td>
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Chapter 5.0
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 5.1

Background to the USPP

The Uganda Social Protection Platform (USPP) is a loose coalition of civil society organizations with a stake in championing Social Protection (SP) as a measure for tackling poverty and addressing risk and vulnerability in Uganda. USPP was formally established in February 2011. In November 2010, the founding organisations held a meeting in Entebbe with the view to expand the USPP membership, and agree on a way forward. In a subsequent meeting held in Kampala on 14 February 2011, members validated the USPP governance structure, reviewed draft membership guidelines, terms of reference for the steering committee and host organization, reviewed the draft a Strategy Paper developed by DRT, and elect members of the USPP steering committee. The overall objective of the February meeting prepared for the formal establishment of the USPP.

The Proposed Structure of USPP

The platform needs a structure that is small enough to be efficient and effective, but with an appropriate size to run business. For further details, refer to the Governance Structure under the Draft Operational Guidelines with input from the Civil Society National Platform Social Protection Members, dated February 2011.
APPENDIX  5.2

Registered members of USPP (as at the end of June 2011)

1. Action Aid Uganda
2. Action on Disability and Development (ADD)
3. Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU)
4. Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA)
5. Development Research and Training (DRT),
6. Elders Concern Uganda
7. Heifer International
8. Help Age International Uganda
10. Kaberamaido NGO Forum
11. Kibale Civil Society Network (KCSN)
12. Kiboga District NGO Forum
13. Kyenjojo NGO forum
14. Lira NGO Forum
15. Luweero NGO Forum
16. National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU),
17. Nebbi NGO Forum
18. New Horizon Women’s Education Centre
19. Plan International
20. Platform for Labour Action (PLA)
21. Save the Children in Uganda (SCIU)
22. Soroti Development Association & NGO Network (SODANN)
23. The Coalition of Uganda Private School Teachers Association (COUPSTA)
24. Uganda Child NGO Network
25. Uganda National NGO Forum
26. Uganda Reach the Aged Association
27. Uganda Red-Cross Society
29. Watoto Church Ministries
30. World Vision
## APPENDIX 5.3

### USPP PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USPP Stakeholder/Partner</th>
<th>Potential role in promoting Social Protection Agenda</th>
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</table>
| **Government Ministries** | • Participate in Inter-ministerial dialogues regarding social protection.  
• policy development  
• monitoring of government programme  
• Advocacy work. |
| **Parliament** | • Inter-Parliamentary social protection committee meetings  
• Capacity building on social protection  
• Provision of information on social protection |
| **Development partners** | • Funding social protection.  
• Meeting in donor led social protection processes. |
| **Research institutions** | • Joint researches on Social protection |
| **USPP Members** | • Awareness raising on social protection,  
• Joint policy consultations, independent monitoring and implementation.  
• Joint advocacy initiatives  
• Capacity building—training on Social Protection  
• Work with local governments to update basic registration documentation  
• Participate in local grievance mechanisms. |
| **CSOs** | • Joint Researches  
• Advocacy initiatives regarding the need for SP nationally  
• Document lessons from SP interventions.  
• Monitoring |
| **Local Government level—District social Protection Forums and Regional Contact persons—Steering committee for USPP** | • Oversight direction and coordination of SP initiatives  
• Beneficiary identification processes  
• Policy meetings to lobby them integrate SP in plans and budgets  
• Participate in registration processes  
• Train in social protection |
| **Communities** | • Awareness raising on social protection initiatives—roles corruption, grievance, rights, section and identification processes) |
APPENDIX 5.4

Demographic Trends

According to the Uganda National Health Survey (UNHS) 2009/2010, Uganda's population is presently estimated at 31 million, with 51% is under the age of 15. The report puts the annual population growth rate at an alarming 3.2% and neither job opportunities nor agricultural productivity has kept pace. 1512% percent of the total population of children are orphans, and 51% of children aged 5-17 are involved in child labour. The same report puts national disability at 16% percent and older persons at 3.5% of the total population.

According to the UNHS 2009/2010, about 4.2% Ugandans are unemployed; with a national population growth rate of 3.2% it is estimated that Uganda’s population presently stands at 31 million and will be at 55 million by 2025. The number of unemployed persons will have increased to 28 million people if no active measures are taken to address this challenge.17 According to the UNHS poverty in Uganda stands at 24.5%, corresponding to nearly 7.5 million persons in 1.2 million households. The incidence of poverty remains highest in the Northern region (46.2%) well above the national average of 24.5%. Poverty incidence in other regions was 10.7% for central, 24.3% for Eastern and 21.8% for Western. The Chronic Poverty Report for Uganda (2005) estimates that 20% of households in Uganda live in chronic poverty18

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15 13 million Ugandans are unemployed and the numbers are estimated to increase to 15 million by 2025, UBOS 2006
16 Pg. 45, UNHS 2009/2010
17 UBOS, 2006
18 (Uganda Chronic Poverty Report, 2005).