



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR OLDER PERSONS 2012/13-2016/17



Ageing with security and dignity

July 2012

FOREWORD

The Development of the National Plan of Action is an important step which the Government of the Republic of Uganda has made towards the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on ageing which was adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002.

The Government of Uganda recognizes that as people attain old age, they should enjoy dignified life. It is for this reason that Government is determined to enhance the recognition of the contribution of older persons and to eliminate all forms of neglect, abuse and violence.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is aware that issues of older persons cut across a number of sectors and therefore, the process of the development of this plan was long as it required consultations with line Ministries, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, community members and older persons themselves.

The National Plan of Action for older persons includes various interventions at various levels, which will ensure improved quality of life of older persons. It emphasizes utilization of community based interventions to address their concerns and needs. This therefore requires local Governments to use bottom up approach to address their needs.

It is important to note that the needs of older persons are diverse and therefore require multisectoral approach during the implementation of the plan.

In this regard, each sector is expected to play its role according to its priority areas of intervention in the plan using resources within the MTEF

The strategy of mainstreaming issues of older persons in sectoral plans is emphasized for effective provision of services to this vulnerable group.

I therefore call upon all stakeholders to play their respective roles to ensure that older persons age with security and dignity.

Sulaiman Kyebakoze Madada(MP)
Minister of State, Disability and Elderly Affairs

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Acronyms

CBOs	- Community Based Organizations
CBS	- Community based support systems
CBR	- Community Based Rehabilitation
CSOs	- Civil Society Organizations
FAL	- Functional Adult Literacy
FBOs	- Faith Based Organizations
HIV/AIDS	- Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IGAs	- Income Generating Activities
LGs	- Local Governments
MAAIF	- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MFI	- Micro-Finance Institutions
MoES	- Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	- Ministry of Health
MoLHUD	- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoFPED	- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoLG	- Ministry of Local Government
MoPS	- Ministry of Public Service
MOTTI	- Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MWE	- Ministry of Water and Environment
NDA	- National Drug Authority
NGOs	- Non Governmental Organizations
NSSF	- National Social Security Fund
OPs	- Older Persons
OVCs	- Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
SACCOS	- Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations
TEF	- Traditional Extended Family
UAC	- Uganda Aids Commission
UNMHCP	- Uganda National minimum Health Care Package

Definition of key concepts:

Active Ageing: This is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age.

Community Based Care Services: This is the delivery of care services which can be accessed by older persons from near their homes and encourage them to participate in the development process.

Intergenerational linkages: this is a strategy of enhancing engagement with and participation of older persons in communities and all levels of government together with younger people, so as to challenge negative stereotypes among older and younger persons, provide regular supportive contact of both young and older people, create understanding and value contributions of both to society and, reduce isolation of older persons.

Older persons: These are women and men, who are aged 60 years and above.

Psychosocial: all actions that are provided to older persons to enable them to live meaningful and positive lives.

Rights Based Approach: refers to an approach to development that empowers people to make their own decisions, claim their rights to opportunities and services in accordance with human rights norms such as transparency, accountability, participation and non-discrimination.

Advocacy: Campaign to win support of others in order to get a change in policy, legislation or programme.

Civil Society Organization: A very broad range of nonstate agencies that are not for profit.

Equality: Absence of discrimination in resource allocation, power, opportunity, benefits or access to services on the grounds of a person's status, including gender.

Equity: Fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits, rights and responsibilities in society

Gender: The social and cultural construct of the roles, responsibilities, attributes, opportunities, privileges, status, access to and control over resources and benefits between men and women, boys and girls in a given society.

Human Rights: Inherent claims to social arrangements that protect each and every person from abuses and deprivation that would prevent them from attaining their full potential.

Indigenous Knowledge: The unique, traditional, local knowledge existing within and developed around the specific conditions of women and men indigenous to a particular geographical area.

Inequality: Discrimination in resource allocation, power, opportunity, benefits or access to services on the grounds of a person's status, including gender.

Mainstreaming: Effective integration of crosscutting policy themes such as gender, rights, environment as well as HIV&AIDS

Geriatrician: A medical specialist in the assessment and treatment of elderly people

Elder abuse: This is a general term used to describe certain types of harm to older adults.

Executive summary

Older persons are defined as persons aged 60 years and above (Uganda National Policy for Older Persons, 2009). The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report 2009/2010 indicates that there are 1,304,464 older persons in Uganda, 600,653 males and 703,811 females. The majority of older persons live in rural areas where about 85% of the active ones are engaged in crop farming. Currently, only 7.1% of older persons access pensions. This means that 92.9% in the informal sector do not access any form of pension.

According to the MGLSD situation analysis report (2009), older persons care for 63% of the orphans and vulnerable children. Older persons face many other problems such as poverty, ill health, food insecurity, mal nutrition, poor shelter, gender inequalities and abuse. Many financial institutions regard older persons as risky borrowers and therefore not credit worthy. The HIV and AIDS programs do not target them and yet they are still sexually active and they care for orphans some of whom are infected.

In addition to the above, old age contributes to many psychosocial problems. The care and support that existed in the past is weakening due to socio-economic changes associated with urbanisation and development. Consequently, older persons face isolation, stigmatisation and stereotypes. Sometimes their rights to work and own property as well as legal protection are violated.

Considering the magnitude of the challenges they face, the government developed a National policy for older persons in 2009 to address the above challenges. To operationalize the policy, Government has developed a National Plan of Action that seeks to guide stakeholders to provide equitable services to improve the wellbeing of older persons.

The overall objective of the plan is to empower older persons with information, knowledge and skills to access services and participate in development programs for improved standard of living.

To address this objective the plan focuses on the following priority areas: (I) Economic Empowerment, (II) social security, (III) food security and nutrition, (IV) health care and lifestyle for older persons, (V) HIV and AIDS, (VI) education, training and lifelong learning, (VII) psychosocial support and care for older persons, (VIII) conflict and emergencies; (IX) water and sanitation, (X) shelter, (XI) gender, (XII) elder abuse, (XIII) accessibility to physical facilities, and information, (XIV) research and documentation, and (XV) capacity building for service delivery.

Interventions to achieve this plan will be focused around the above priority areas.

Support supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions will be undertaken at all levels to enhance accountability and effectiveness.

Since issues of older persons cut across all sectors, implementation of this plan will be multi-sectoral. Financing the priority intervention areas of the National Plan of Action for Older Persons transcends the realms of one single sector. Therefore, its implementation will be funded within the respective sector budget ceilings. The total financial resources required to implement this action plan over the five years will be 982.9 billion Uganda shillings.

The financial resources required per year

Financial Year	Amount ('000)
2012/2013	71,165,372
2013/2014	134,006,402
2014/2015	197,450,002
2015/2016	261,449,452
2016/2017	318,796,211
Total	982,867,439

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Older persons are defined as persons aged 60 years and above. In Uganda older persons contribute immensely to the creation of wealth, support and care for children including HIV/AIDS orphans, creation of social cohesion and conflict resolution in their communities and the nation as a whole. Older persons make valuable contributions to society as guardians of traditions and cultural values which are passed on from generation to generation. In cognisance of the valuable contributions older persons make, the Government is committed to enhancing their potentials by establishing a framework to address their needs and rights.

The process of the development of this plan involved conducting a series of workshops and consultative meetings with line ministries and other stakeholders. Older persons as the beneficiaries were also consulted to ensure that they agree with the priorities, objectives and expected outcomes of the plan

The issues generated were used to formulate the plan.

1.2 Monitoring & Evaluation

The development of the Monitoring and Evaluation frame work outlined in this plan will be used to develop a Monitoring & Evaluation and a statistical system for older persons. This will work alongside the SDS MIS and UBOS surveys to enhance effective data management for tracking the impact of the National Plan of Action for older persons.

1.3 SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.4 Demographic Trend

According to the 1991 Uganda Population and Housing Census, the population of older persons was 686,260 (4.1%) of the total population of 16,671,705. This population increased to 1,101,039 (4.6%) as per the Uganda Population and Housing Census results of 2002. The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report 2005/06 estimated the population of older persons at 1,196,439 of which 634,156 were females while 562,283 were male. The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report 2009/2010 indicates that the population of older persons in Uganda was 1,304,464. The males were 600,653 and the females were 703,811. This indicates that in 14 years the population of older persons had nearly doubled in absolute terms and such an increase has profound consequences at individual, community and national level.

Summary of the selected characteristics of older persons (aged 60+) by sex as per the Uganda National House hold Survey 2009/2010.

Characteristics	Male	Female	Totals
Total population of older persons	600,653	703,811	1,304,464
Total population (%)	4	4.5	4.2
Living in urban areas (%)	7.5	7.4	7.4
% employed in agriculture sector	82	87.6	84.9
% economically active	86.7	81.8	84
% who head house holds	87.4	58.7	71.9
% who have a disability	61.6	66.9	64.5
% who have never been to school	32.8	69.8	52.6
% who are illiterate	40.5	79.5	61.3
% living in single person house hold	12.1	9.5	10.7
% who are widows	15.3	63.2	40.9

Source: UBOS National Household survey report 2009/10

1.5 Economic Situation

The majority of older persons live in rural areas where poverty is rife, economic opportunities are limited. They work in the agricultural sector, which is characterised by fluctuations in produce prices, irregular income and low returns to labour. About 85% of the active older persons are engaged in crop farming with no social security, rendering them totally vulnerable. Older persons are often denied credit by financial institutions due to the misconception that they are risky borrowers. The UNHS 2005/06 report indicates that 2.1 million (13.7%) of the children who would ordinarily have been raised by their parents are under the care of older persons.

1.6 Social Security

Currently, the formal social security system under the Uganda National Pensions Scheme and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) covers only 7.1% of the workforce in Uganda. The few beneficiaries of pensions face multiple difficulties in processing their retirement benefits such as centralisation of the system, distance from upcountry and inordinate delays in disbursement of their payments.

Ninety three (93%) of the older persons under the informal sector do not access any form of social pension.

1.7 Food Security and Nutrition

The study of the Health Needs of Older Persons by the MGLSD in 2002 indicates that older persons are the worst hit by food insecurity and poor nutrition. They mainly feed on carbohydrates and take only one meal a day. Inadequate food intake and poor diet pre-disposes older persons to malnutrition, ill health, emaciation and chronic energy deficiency.

Nutrition research and interventions tend to focus on the needs of under-fives, lactating mothers and other younger population groups. This focus has resulted in a failure to acknowledge the food and nutritional needs of older persons. The nutrition assessments and training curriculum exclude older persons.

1.8 Health

The Study on Social Protection in Uganda (2002) asserts that ill-health is a major source of worry and stress among older persons. Common health problems of the older persons include hypertension, stroke, diabetes, heart diseases, trachoma and blindness that often lead to complications and permanent incapacitation. Poor health reduces the capacity of older persons to generate income, curtails their productivity and compels them to depend on other people. Older persons can hardly afford the costs of travelling to the health facilities at the sub-district or in urban centres where they could access the comprehensive Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) provided by the Health Sector. Even where the older persons can access the UNMHCP, the package does not include drugs that treat diseases unique to older persons. Their health problems are compounded by lack of money for seeking treatment or buying drugs from private medical facilities or pharmacies. This is further exacerbated by lack of geriatricians.

1.9 HIV and AIDS

The HIV and AIDS pandemic poses a challenge to the Ugandan society and has had a devastating impact on older persons. They are sexually active, caretakers of HIV and AIDS patients and many are sexually assaulted. Lack of support or approval from family members for widowed older persons to re-marry leads them to secret sexual engagements, which exposes them to HIV infection. Most of the traditional healers and traditional birth attendants (TBAs) are older persons. They are not targeted for support in terms of access to information on or protection from HIV and AIDS in the course of providing assistance to patients. As a result they are at a risk of contracting HIV.

1.10 Psychosocial Support and Care of Older Persons

The breakdown of community resource systems has led to isolation of older persons and inactive ageing. As a result they suffer from stigma, physical abuse, stress, discrimination, neglect and chronic poverty. There is need to provide psychosocial support to the older persons in the communities through provision of quality counselling services and referrals.

1.11 Education, training and lifelong learning

Fifty three percent (53%) of older persons have never been to school, and out of this total, 70% are female while 32.8 are male. Eighty percent (80%) of the female older persons are illiterate compared to 41% of the male (UNHS Report, 2009/2010). Therefore, this shows that many older persons missed out on formal education and there is need to come up with programmes that cater for lifelong learning. It is also assumed that lack of respect for the older persons among the young generation is as a result of the family breakdown of the extended family system and omission of their importance in the school curriculum. There is therefore a need to include issues of older persons in the training curricula at all levels of education.

1.12 Water and sanitation

A study conducted by the MGLSD in 2002 indicated that 42.8% of older persons use boreholes while the majority (59.2%) use water from other sources. The Uganda Reach the Aged Association Report (2005) indicates that older persons who cannot travel long distances use contaminated water, which puts their health at risk. These reports indicate that limited access to safe water, long distances to water sources and poor environmental sanitation are some of the root causes of ill health among older persons. Apart from pit latrine coverage being low in most communities, they are not old age user-friendly as older persons usually have difficulty in squatting.

1.13 Shelter

The Study on the Health Needs of Older Persons conducted by the MGLSD in 2002 established that, in many communities, older persons live in semi-permanent, grass-thatched, mud and wattle houses. Some of the structures are dilapidated and this puts them and their dependants in grave danger, especially during rainy seasons.

1.14 Gender Inequalities

Both men and women face discrimination due to old age, but women experience ageing differently. Gender relations structure the entire life cycle from birth to old age, influencing access to resources and opportunities and shaping life choices at every stage.

Most of the Ugandan societies are patrilineal and most women do not inherit property from their families on anticipation that they will be married off. Help Age International Report (2004) reveals that historical and social cultural dominations of men in most societies has continued to have an effect on women's access to social, cultural, economic and political opportunities. Age affects women and men differently but impacts more on older women than men due to the different roles. According to a study on Equal Opportunity and Diversity in Uganda (2006), 75% of women aged 60 years and above are widowed compared to 23% of men in the same age category. Due to unequal household power relations, widows tend to be marginalized in terms of access, ownership and control over household resources.

1.15 Conflicts and Emergencies

Older persons experience neglect of both their needs and potentials in conflict and emergency situations. Their ability to cope in emergencies is hampered by exclusion and lack of understanding of their special needs by communities, humanitarian and public agencies. They are often excluded in the design and management of emergency interventions.

1.16 Elder abuse

Older persons are abused socially, physically, sexually, economically and psychologically. Their basic human rights such as the right to life and liberty, the right to work, the right to freedom from discrimination are violated. The older persons suffer abuses such as rape, theft and burglary, dispossession of property by individuals, families or the community and are, among other things, accused of witchcraft, preventing or causing too much rain for which they are tortured and assaulted. This situation arises because they live in isolation or they are too frail to defend themselves and there are no mechanisms to protect them.

1.17 Accessibility

Physical accessibility to facilities is vital and has a major impact on the mobility and independence of older persons. Poor physical accessibility discourages older persons from leaving their homes to enjoy their rights in society. Physical planners, engineers and architects do not consider the needs and rights of older persons. As a result, there are no age-friendly buildings, pavements, public toilets, and walkways.

1.18 Research and Documentation

Older persons are a depository of customs, traditions, skills and wisdom. There is limited research and documentation on the knowledge, skills and wisdom that could be tapped from older persons for posterity.

1.19 Capacity building

The institutional capacity of the MGLSD, the civil society and the older persons require strengthening to enhance effective initiation, implementation and management of interventions for older persons at all levels

1.20 Target Groups

The plan will target older persons with particular emphasis on the following categories:

The Physically and Mentally Incapacitated

These are older persons who live in isolation without any family or community support.

The Chronically Sick

These are older persons who suffer from incurable diseases.

The Homeless

These are older persons who live in temporary make shift shelter in the rural areas or resort to living on the streets or in shacks made out temporary materials in major urban centres.

The Widows and Widowers

Of the 5.2 million households in Uganda, about 16 percent are headed by an older person. Considering only older persons households, about 47 percent are headed by a widow/widower.

The Caregivers of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children

Nearly 13.7% of children in Uganda live in households headed by the older persons. Within these households a number of children are of primary school going-age (6-12 years). Three in every 10 orphans in Uganda live in older person's households, with 84.5 percent living in households headed by the older persons. (UNHS 2005/06)

The Economically Active Poor

These are older persons who are economically active, but they are not gainfully employed. Most of the work they do is either voluntary or unpaid family work.

2.0 Strategic Direction

2.1 Vision

A society where older persons are living in a secure and a dignified environment that fulfills their needs and aspirations

2.2 Mission

To contribute to the empowerment of older persons to effectively participate in and benefit from development initiatives

2.3 Values

The values for the plan are:

Equity, Transparency and accountability

Respect: Views, opinions and rights of older persons will be upheld while they are also expected to exhibit high sense self-respect.

Commitment: The willingness to work hard and give all energy and time to meet the vision.

2.4 Objectives of the plan

Overall objective

To empower older persons with information, knowledge and skills for increased participation in development programs for improved standard of living.

Specific objectives

1. To build the capacity of at least 40% of Older Persons and their families to effectively participate in economic development initiatives by 2015/16.
2. To enhance access to social security to older persons by 25% by 2015/16
3. To improve the food security and nutrition status of older persons by 2015/16
4. To achieve 50% access preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative care for older persons by 2015/16
5. To increase access to and utilisation of HIV and AIDS services by Older Persons.
6. To increase knowledge and skills on older persons and issues of aging.
7. To achieve 30% access to appropriate psychological and psychosocial support by 2015/16
8. Strengthen the existing emergency response capacities to deliver services to older persons in conflict, emergency and recovery situations.
9. To improve hygiene and sanitation practices in older persons households.
10. Promote gender equality and social inclusion for older women and men
11. To ensure that older persons enjoy secure and dignified lives.
12. To increase accessibility to physical facilities, and information by older persons
13. Promote evidence based information to facilitate planning for older persons
14. To impart knowledge, skills and attitudes to older persons and their families for effective participation in development initiatives.

2.5 *The guiding principles for this Action Plan*

Non-discrimination: During implementation of the plan, there will be no discrimination based on sex, age, disability, health status, language, ethnicity, religion, gender or any other reasons created by history.

Public Private Partnership: This plan cherishes partnership with the private sector as a vital and inevitable principle in implementing this plan. This shall entail promoting effective participation of CSOs and other private sector stakeholders in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan. This will also involve strengthening networks between households of older persons and communities, Government, Private Sector, Development Partners and Civil Society Organisations for sustainable service delivery at all levels

Rights Based Approach: Legislation and programming for Older Persons will be rights based.

Participation: Involvement of all stakeholders including older persons in the design and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of all interventions underpins this plan.

Gender responsiveness: All stakeholders will ensure that issues of older women and men are included in planning and implementation of programmes.

Equity and social choice: Older Persons are equal before law and are entitled to equal treatment and benefits from the laws. Older Persons will be provided with opportunity to take appropriate decisions on matters affecting their lives and families.

Adaptability: Flexibility of Older Persons will be promoted in order to cope with new innovations and technologies in a dynamic society.

3.0 **Strategies**

Whereas there are specific strategies under the each thematic area, the following are cross-cutting and stand out as the overall strategies:

3.1 *Networking and coordination*

Strengthening the capacity of the Department of Disability and Elderly to effectively coordinate and network with other actors in the sector is key to the successful implementation of the plan. This will entail providing information, mobilizing resources, ensuring quality of service provision, monitoring and evaluation. Committees will be created to bring together different actors involved in implementing programs for older persons

3.2 *Evidence-based Programming*

The Department of Disability and Elderly will carry out operational research to inform implementation of the plan and ensure that initiatives are relevant as well as responsive to emerging needs and trends.

3.3 *Lobbying and advocacy*

Lobby and advocate for recognition of the rights of the older persons by all actors of government will be strengthened. The Department of Disability and Elderly will engage other sectors and encourage them to plan for older persons.

3.4 Multi-sectoral collaboration

In implementing its mandate, the Department of Disability and Elderly collaborates with other sectors to enhance access to social services by the older persons to benefit from the development process.

3.5 Mainstreaming

Other actors will be encouraged to mainstream issues of older persons in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this plan.

3.6 Sensitization and awareness raising at all levels

Sensitization of communities and actors on the rights and responsibilities of the older persons will be carried out. The Department of Disability and Elderly will also raise awareness about the importance of active participation of older persons in development initiatives.

3.7 Strengthening social support systems

The Department of Disability and Elderly will strengthen and encourage community systems/structures that support the provision of care and protect older persons. Promotion of interventions that empower older persons to cope, develop resilience and attain full potential within their environment shall be emphasized. Good practice models on community support systems will be promoted and a functional database of services at community levels established and maintained.

3.8 Resource mobilization

The Ministry will lobby and advocate for increased funding to programs of older persons. The Ministry will also diversify its funding base by raising more support from bilateral and multilateral partners while strengthening its programming.

3.9 Expected outcomes

- i. Increased income and savings levels as of older persons and their dependants
- ii. Improved welfare of older persons and their dependants
- iii. Improved nutritious status of older persons and their dependants
- iv. Improved health status of older persons and their dependants
- v. Increased access to HIV and AIDS services among older persons.
- vi. Improved literacy and functional skills of older persons
- vii. Increased access to psychosocial support services by older persons
- viii. The needs of older persons in conflict, emergency and recovery situations are timely addressed
- ix. Increased access to safe drinking water by older persons
- x. Older persons living in good housing conditions
- xi. Equal access to and control over family resources by older women
- xii. Improved security for older persons and their properties
- xiii. Improved accessibility to public places by older persons.
- xiv. Improved evidence based planning and service delivery for older persons

4.0 PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS

This plan focuses on the priority areas that seek to improve on the quality of life, realization of rights and the potentials of Older Persons.

4.1 Economic Empowerment

The UNHS 2009/2010 Report indicates that 84% of the older persons are economically active and most of them are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Analysis of the available statistics further reveals that only 38.8% of the older persons are gainfully employed, of which 2.3% are paid employees and 36.5% are self-employed. Service providers of many poverty eradication initiatives believe that Older Persons are not able to participate, have no productive role and are merely passive recipients of support. Consequently, Older Persons are systematically denied access to services that would enable them to increase their incomes.

The Plan will specifically promote the following interventions;

- i. Form SACCOs for older persons
- ii. Train Sub-county chiefs, CDOs and SACCO leaders in management of SACCOs.
- iii. Conduct advocacy and lobbying consultative meetings with finance institutions for better financial services to older persons
- iv. Train older persons in entrepreneurship development skills
- v. Linking older persons and their households to participate in mainstream poverty eradication programmes.

4.2 Social Security

Existing social security schemes are inadequate and cover only 7.1% of the older persons who have retired from employment in the formal sector. The inactive older persons who constitute about 25.6% of the people aged 60 years and above are severely affected by lack of social security. Even those benefiting from social security schemes find it difficult to access their pensions due to high cost of transport, immobility and inadequate banking facilities in rural areas. Further still the older persons who have been formally employed always leave service without adequate preparatory training to allow them cope up with the new environment after service.

The interventions will include:

- i. Training of older persons in survival skills, rights and dignity, revitalisation of the informal social security systems
- ii. Establishment of Older Persons Committees
- iii. Registration of older persons to benefit from universal old age grant
- iv. Provision of universal old age grant
- v. Advocate and Lobby for expansion of Expanded Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment programme to other districts.
- vi. Conduct pre-Retirement Training to Older Persons

4.3 Food Security and Nutrition

Natural disasters such as drought, floods and crop pests affect all farmers and are responsible for reduction in agricultural yields and food insecurity. The inheritance laws in most cultures in Uganda require Older Persons to sub-divide their plots of land to their sons, daughters and grandchildren leading to land fragmentation over-cultivation of the small acreages of land, ultimately leading to a decline in agricultural productivity. Due to inadequate knowledge on food values, affordability, availability and poor eating habits, the nutritional status of Older Persons is very poor.

Nutrition status of older persons is affected by risk factors at the individual, household and community levels.

At the individual, nutrition status of older persons is affected by reduced access to food, little strength and coordination(functional ability),reduced source of income and its control, disability, psychological and emotional factors e.g. confusion, depression, loss of memory as well as chronic diseases and decreased immunity.

At the household level, intra household food sharing, methods of food preparation and non-prioritisation of individual preferences of older persons are some of the risk factors that affect nutrition status of older persons.

At the community level, risk factors include overlooking and paying little attention to nutrition requirements of older persons, limited awareness about needs of older persons and inadequate data on the needs, requirements and nutritional status older Persons

The interventions will include:

- i. Protecting the land rights of Older Persons;
- ii. Advocate and lobby for mainstreaming of older persons nutrition needs into National Development Plans and Policies
- iii. Link older persons to existing agricultural extension services
- iv. Promote nutritious feeding and life styles among older persons

4.4 Health Care and lifestyle for Older Persons

Government has put in place health facilities at all levels, developed the Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) and promoted private-public partnership to ensure that people receive appropriate health services. Despite these initiatives, age related diseases such as hypertension, stroke, diabetes, heart diseases, weak bones, arthritis, urinary incontinence and communicable diseases such as malaria, STDs; upper respiratory diseases are not adequately addressed. This is due to lack of geriatricians, inadequate drugs and other related supplies and long distances to public health facilities as well as high costs of drugs in private medical facilities.

The interventions will include:

- i. Mainstream geriatrics and social gerontology in training curricula for health workers at all levels;
- ii. Include health issues of older persons in health surveillance programmes;
- iii. Re-orient health workers on geriatrics and social gerontology.
- iv. Establish special outreach health programmes for older persons.
- v. Include drugs for treatment of old age diseases on the essential drugs list at all levels of health care services.
- vi. Provide palliative care for the terminally ill older persons.
- vii. Include issues of older persons in Health Sector Management Information System (HSMIS).
 - Provide older persons wellness clubs(fitness clinics)
 - Providing sports and both in-door and out-door games equipment for older persons;
- viii. Improving access to recreation and leisure facilities for older persons;
- ix. Provide rehabilitative Health care services for older persons

4.5 HIV and AIDS

Government has a strategic framework for coordination and implementation of HIV and AIDS interventions. Unfortunately most interventions do not deliberately target Older Persons and yet they are at risk of infection because they are sexually active and often care for orphans and other relatives who are HIV and AIDS infected and affected.

The interventions will include:

- i. Create awareness about HIV and AIDS among Older Persons;
- ii. Train Older Persons as peer educators in HIV and AIDS counselling and guidance;
- iii. Mainstream HIV and AIDS in all programmes targeting older persons;
- iv. Provide follow up and home based care services for older persons living with HIV/AIDS

4.6 Psychosocial Support and Care of Older Persons

The breakdown of community resource systems has led to isolation of older persons and inactive ageing. As a result they suffer from stigma, physical abuse, stress, discrimination, neglect and chronic poverty. Inadequate participation in sports and leisure by older persons has hindered active ageing and this has led to increased incidences of diseases of old age.

The interventions will include:

- i. Develop guidelines on provision of psychosocial support for older persons;
- ii. Train service providers in counselling and guidance for older persons;
- iii. Train peer counselling groups among older persons.
- iv. Promote intergenerational activities.
- v. Promote recreation, culture, leisure and sports activities that target older persons.
- vi. Promote formation of associations of/for older persons.
- vii. Promote family and community-based care for older persons.

4.7 Education, training and Life Long Learning

Sixty one percent (61%) missed formal education (UNHS2009/2010) and there is limited access to programmes that cater for lifelong learning. Lifelong learning refers to all purposeful learning activities undertaken on an on-going basis throughout a person's life with the aim of improving knowledge, skill and competencies. It can therefore take place in a variety of settings both formal and non-formal. This plan will put in place interventions that will address training in life skills such as personal hygiene and use of modern technologies.

The interventions will include:

- i. Sensitization meetings on the need to include issues of aging in formal and non formal education
- ii. Provision of sports equipments to older persons' clubs.
- iii. Hold meetings with district FAL coordinators to include older persons in FAL classes
- iv. Monitoring FAL programs to ensure that older persons are included
- v. Sensitization meetings to improve access to leisure and recreation facilities for older persons
- vi. Training of workshop for older persons on life skills
- vii. Training older persons in group dynamics and management

4.8 Conflict and Emergencies

Older persons are usually victims of conflicts and emergencies because of their frailty. Existing conflict, emergency and evacuation management measures as well as resettlement programs do not adequately cater for their concerns and needs.

The interventions will include.

- i. Establish appropriate emergency response, and recovery programmes for older persons.
- ii. Provide resettlement and re-integration services that address the special needs of older persons.
- iii. Review Policies and Guidelines for protection of older persons during conflict and emergency situations.
- iv. Promote the involvement of older persons in conflict resolution, disaster preparedness and management.

4.9 Water and sanitation

Limited access to safe water, long distances to water sources and poor environmental sanitation are some of the root causes of ill health among older persons. Pit latrines are not old age friendly as older persons usually have squatting problems. In spite of the policies and interventions put in place by Government to improve access to safe water and sanitation at household level, there are still gaps that need to be addressed.

The interventions will include:

- i. Providing safe water to older persons.
- ii. Providing appropriate pit latrines and toilets for older persons
- iii. Promoting appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices among older persons.
- iv. Developing and disseminating old age friendly IEC materials on water and sanitation

4.10 Shelter

The majority of older persons live in temporary make shift shelters in the rural areas or resort to living on the streets or in shacks made out temporary materials in major urban centres. The walls, floors and roofs are full of cracks exposing the inhabitants to cold, harmful animals, jiggers and bedbugs. These structures threaten to collapse over them any time especially during heavy rains. This poor housing condition puts the life of older persons in perpetual danger.

The interventions will include;

- i. Providing appropriate shelter for older persons.
- ii. Networking with agencies involved in the provision of shelter to support shelter needs for older persons.
- iii. Providing standard low cost houses to older persons.
- iv. Networking with the private sector to support shelter needs of older persons under their corporate social responsibility function

4.11 Gender

Historical and social cultural dominations of women in most societies have continued to have an effect on women's access to social, cultural, economic and political opportunities. In addition, age affects women and men differently but impacts more on older women than men due to the different roles. Due to unequal household power relations, widows tend to be marginalized in terms of access, ownership and control over household resources.

The interventions to improve on gender issues will include to:

- i. Promote gender equality and social inclusion for older women and men.
- ii. Develop and provide labour and time saving technologies for the older women and men.
- iii. Provide legal services to older women and men
- iv. Sensitize older women and men on their rights

4.12 Elder abuse

Older persons are disproportionately susceptible to violence, particularly because of stigma, negative traditional beliefs and ignorance. They are at increased risk of becoming victims of physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional abuse, neglect and financial exploitation.

Older women may be particularly more exposed to the above than men.

All these are common in our communities and have eroded their security and dignity.

To ameliorate their situation the following interventions shall be implemented:

- i. Train older persons in precautionary measures and personal security alertness.
- ii. Sensitize families and the community on older person's security.
- iii. Monitor the security of older persons by different stakeholders in the community.

4.13 Accessibility to physical facilities and information

Nearly 45 percent of older persons are living with disabilities, of which 48 percent are of permanent nature. Older males are more likely than their female counterparts to report permanent disabilities.

The interventions will include:

- i. Promoting functional rehabilitation and providing assistive devices for older persons.
- ii. Develop accessibility standards for physical environments
- iii. Special customer service arrangements for older persons such as separate queues, accessible public transport and accessible venues for social events among others.

4.14 Research and documentation

Older persons have accumulated vital information on various aspects of community life. Unfortunately most of this vital information is not well documented for posterity. In addition, research conducted in the areas of health, shelter, water, sanitation has not adequately covered the concerns of older persons.

The interventions in the area of research will include:

- i. Conducting research to capture and document the knowledge, skills, traditions and customs in the custody of older persons;
- ii. Including issues of older persons in periodic national surveys and censuses;

4.15 Capacity Building for Service Delivery

Issues of aging are new to many stakeholders at various levels of implementation, which requires extensive capacity building.

The interventions in this area will include:

- i. Train different service providers and older persons on issues of older persons.
- ii. Mainstreaming issues of older persons in sectoral policies and plans
- iii. Developing monitoring and evaluation system
- iv. Creating databanks on older persons in all Local Governments;
- v. Developing guidelines to facilitate the implementation of policies and programmes for older persons
- vi. Providing support supervision to Local Governments and other service providers
- vii. Producing and disseminating reports on older persons;
- viii. Establishing a multi-sectoral coordination mechanism at all levels;
- ix. Conducting mid-term review and final evaluation of the Action Plan

Capacity building:

Older persons programme is relatively a new area of intervention. Capacity building is required at all levels of implementation of programmes.

The interventions in this area will include:

- i. Mobilise resources required to implement the SDIP 2 at various levels
- ii. Build the institutional capacity of all SDS institutions to deliver on their mandates
- iii. Develop human resource at the centre and in the districts

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The interventions in this area will include:

- i. Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation System at the national, local government and community levels including establishing the Older persons MIS
- ii. Strengthen coordination mechanism among SDS actors
- iii. Conduct Social Research, documentation and information sharing

5.0 NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION LOG-FRAME

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
<p>6.1 Economic empowerment of older persons</p> <p>Objective: To build the capacity of at least 80% of Older Persons and their families to effectively participate in economic development initiatives by 2015/16.</p>						
1. To improve the income of older persons	Form SACCOs for older persons	<p><u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD</p> <p><u>Other Agencies</u> MOPS OPM MFPED, MAAIF, MTTI, MWE MOLG, MFI, CSOs</p>	<p>No. of older persons' in saccos formed</p> <p>No. of older persons trained to form saccos</p> <p>No. of district representatives trained to support the formation of older persons' saccos</p>	<p>Increased income of older persons and their dependants</p> <p>Improved welfare of older persons</p> <p>Adaptation of saving culture by older persons</p> <p>Increased commitment of older persons to form and manage the saccos.</p>	<p>% of Older Persons living above the poverty line</p> <p>Welfare index</p>	<p>Savings and credit institutions are willing to lend funds to older persons</p> <p>Older Persons are willing to participate in the training and formation of saccos.</p> <p>Older persons are willing to encourage their peers to join the saccos.</p>
	Train S/Chiefs, CDOs and SACCOs leaders in the management of SACCOs	<p><u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD</p> <p><u>Other Agencies</u> MFSC LGs CSOs</p>	<p>No. of LG staff and sacco leaders trained</p>	<p>Improved management of SACCOs</p> <p>Adaption of saving culture by older persons</p>	<p>% of older registered with the saccos</p> <p>% of older persons saving with the saccos</p>	<p>Older persons willing to register with the saccos</p> <p>Older persons willing to save with the saccos</p>

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Conduct advocacy and lobbying consultative meetings with finance institutions for better financial services to older persons.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MFPED MOPS LGs, SACCOs CSOs	No. of Savings and credit Institutions mobilised and sensitized to support older persons No. of savings and credit institutions supporting older persons. No. of older persons approaching microfinance institutions to access credits.	Increased commitment of savings and credit institutions to lend funds to older persons Increased access to credits by older persons	% of microfinance institutions providing credits to older persons % of older persons accessing credits from microfinance institutions.	Savings and credit institutions are willing to provide services to groups of older persons Older persons are willing to access credit services from the microfinance institutions

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Train older persons' in entrepreneurship skills development	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MFPED MTTI MAAIF NAADS PSF LGs SACCOs CSOs Private Sector	No. of older Persons trained in entrepreneurship skills No. of District officials trained by an inter-ministerial team and funded to train s/c older persons.	Older persons managing their enterprises better District officials providing technical support to and monitoring older persons' enterprises Increased dissemination of information about survival skills by older persons to their fellow older persons	% of older persons managing their enterprises better.	Extension services are available to older persons Older persons are willing to participate in the training Older persons are willing to encourage their fellow older persons about the survival skills.
6.2 Social Security						
Objective: To enhance access to social security to older persons by 25% by 2015/16						
To improve access to social security benefits	Train older persons in survival skills, Rights and dignity, revitalisation of the informal social security systems	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MOPS LGs CSOs	No. of older Persons trained.	Older persons' social welfare improved	% of Older persons with improved social welfare	Older persons are willing to adopt the skills and innovations imparted Older persons willing to participate in survival skills training

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Establishment of Older Persons Committees	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs	No. of older persons' committees established	Increased mobilization of older persons Increased representation of older persons Increased coordination and monitoring older persons' activities Increased participation of older persons in planning processes Improved data and record keeping on issues concerning older persons	% of older persons' representation	Older persons willing to register and participate in the establishment of committees
	Registration of older persons to benefit from social assistance grant	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs UBOS Older Persons Committees CSOs	No. of older persons registered	Data bank for older persons established	Availability of data for utilization in planning processes	

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Provision of social assistance grants	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> SP Secretariat MFPED LGs CSOs Financial Institutions	No. of older persons accessing grants	Older Persons able to meet their basic needs	% of Older Persons able to meet their basic needs	Existence of grants targeting older persons Older persons are aware of existence of grants
	Conduct pre-Retirement Training to Older Person	<u>Lead Agency</u> MoPS <u>Others</u> MoFPED MoGLSD LGs CSOs	No of Persons due for retirement trained and successfully incorporated to the Older Persons Committees	Self sufficiency amongst the older persons Ensure successful integration to the older persons Committee	Better Social Security	There are only few older persons employed in formal sector
6.3 Food Security and Nutrition To improve the food security and nutrition status of older persons by 2015/16						

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
To increase access to food security and nutrition status of older persons.	Protect the land rights of Older persons	Lead Agency MGLSD Other Agencies MLHUD MoJCA MoIA LGs UHRC CSOs FBOs	No. of older persons with secure land rights	Older persons utilizing their land without infringement	% of older persons utilizing their land without infringement	Older persons have land Older persons are empowered with knowledge on their land rights
	Advocate and lobby for mainstreaming of older persons nutrition needs into National Development Plans and Policies	Lead Agency MoLG Other Agencies MoH MoAAIF MGLSD LGs CSOs FBOs MoFPED	No. of policies and plans making specific reference to older persons' nutritional needs	Nutritional needs of older persons mainstreamed in national policies and plans	Number of policies and plans addressing nutritional needs of older persons.	Decision and policy makers willing to mainstream older persons nutritional needs into plans and policies..
	Link older persons to existing agricultural extension services	Lead Agency MAAIF Other Agencies MGLSD, NAADS, LGs, CSOs,	No. of older persons receiving Agriculture Extension Services No. of older persons headed	Improved farming methods among older persons Efficient land use and management by older persons 'households	% of older persons practicing improved farming methods Yield per acre in older persons'	Existence of appropriate Agriculture Extension Services targeting older persons Older persons willing

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
		Private Sector NARO	households receiving appropriate Agriculture extension services	Increased outputs from the farms of older persons	farms % of older persons with increased farm outputs	to adopt improved farming methods
	Promote nutritious feeding for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> MAAIF MGLSD, LGs, CSOs, Private Sector	No. of older persons having at least 3 meals every day No. of older persons taking the recommended diet	Improved nutritious status of older persons	% of older persons with improved nutritious status	Older persons accessing nutrition education Availability of nutritious food needed by the older persons

Health Care and lifestyles for Older Persons

Objective: To achieve 50% access preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative care for older persons by 2015/16

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
To reduce incidences of Disability, morbidity and mortality among older persons`	Mainstream geriatrics and social gerontology in training curricula for health and Community development workers at all levels	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOES <u>Other Agencies</u> MOH, MGLSD, NCDC, Private Sector Medical training institutions(both public and private)	Geriatrics and social gerontology mainstreamed in training curricula for health and community development workers	Health and social workers with knowledge and skills in geriatrics and social gerontology Number of Geriatricians and social gerontologists in place	No of Health and community development Workers with knowledge in geriatrics and social gerontology No of Geriatricians and social gerontologists.	Curricula for Health Workers will be reviewed to mainstream Geriatrics and social gerontology Available of qualified personnel to provide training in Geriatrics and social gerontology Students will specialise in Geriatrics and social gerontology.
	Develop and disseminate healthcare guidelines for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD, LGs, CSOs, FBOs	Guidelines on healthcare for older persons produced Copies of guidelines disseminated	No. Of health workers utilising the health care guidelines	Percentage of health workers utilising the guidelines	Willingness of health workers to adopt the guidelines as a tool for provision of health care to older persons

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Train household members in provision of palliative care	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD, LGs, CSOs, FBOs	No. Of household members trained	Terminally ill older person received quality palliative care	No. Of older person receiving palliative care	Willingness by the household members to be trained in palliative care
	Provide wellness clinics(fitness clubs) to older persons	MOH, MGLSD, LGs Private Sector Medical training institutions(both public and private)	Number of wellness clinics established	Improved health status of older persons	% of older persons utilising wellness clinics.	Willingness of older persons to utilise the health clinics.
To build the capacity of health workers and community development workers in geriatrics and gerontology	Re-orient health and community workers on geriatrics and social gerontology	<u>Lead Agencies</u> MoH MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MoES MGLSD, NCDC, LGs Private Sector Medical training institutions(both public and private)	Health and social workers knowledgeable on geriatrics and social gerontology issues.	Health and social status of older persons improved.	% of older persons receiving quality services from health and community development workers. % of older persons with improved health	Willingness

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Provide preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative care for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs Private Sector	No. of older persons accessing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative care Proportion of the Health Care Budget committed to purchase drugs for treatment of unique diseases of older persons No. of older persons with disability supported with assistive devices	Improved health status for older persons	% of older persons with improved health status	Drugs for treatment of unique diseases of older persons included in the essential drugs list Older persons have good health seeking behaviour
	Include issues of older persons in the Health Sector Management Information System (HMIS)	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs Private Sector	Data on health issues for older persons available.	Health Sector Reports with information on health issues of older persons	% of periodical Health Sector Reports with information on health issues of older persons	Health issues of older persons are included in periodic reports and health surveillance programmes

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Establish special outreach health programmes for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD LGs Private Sector	No. of special outreach health programmes for older persons carried out.	Improved access to health services by older persons	% of older persons receiving appropriate health services	Appropriate outreach health programmes designed to target older persons
	Include drugs for treatment of old age diseases on the essential drugs list to be purchased and distributed at all levels of health care services.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD LGs CSOs Private Sector	Drugs for old age diseases available in all health clinics at all levels	Improved health status for older persons	Continued supply of drugs for old age diseases available in health centres	Positive attitude of health workers towards older persons.
	Provide palliative care for the terminally ill older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD LGs CSOs Private Sector	No. of terminally ill older persons receiving palliative care	Improved health status for terminally ill older persons	% of terminally ill older persons with improved health status	Palliative care provided by Health facilities accessible to older persons
6.4 HIV and AIDS Objective: To increase access to and utilisation of HIV and AIDS services by Older Persons.						

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
To prevent and mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS among older persons	Create awareness about HIV/AIDS among Older Persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD and MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> UAC CSOs FBOs LGs Private Sector	No. of older persons sensitized on HIV/AIDS No. Of awareness sessions held	Increased awareness about HIV and AIDS among older persons Reduced HIV prevalence rates among older persons	No of Older Persons aware of HIV and AIDS Reduced % in infection rates of HIV and AIDS among older persons.	Old age friendly awareness materials and information will be produced and disseminated to older persons
	Train Older Persons as peer educators in HIV and AIDS counselling and guidance	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD and MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> MOH UAC CSOs FBOs Private Sector	No. of older persons trained as peer educators No. of older persons peer clubs formed in each district	Infected older persons living positively Older persons taking care of themselves and other HIV and AIDS infected persons	No of infected older persons living positively No of older persons equipped with knowledge and skills to care for HIV/AIDS infected members of their family	Appropriate training materials for older persons peer educators will be developed Resource persons and relevant logistics will be available Older persons will be committed to their peer clubs

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Mainstream HIV and AIDS in all programmes targeting older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MOH UAC CSOs FBOs Private Sector	No. of programmes targeting older persons in which HIV and AIDS has been mainstreamed Specific budget lines provided for HIV and AIDS activities in programmes targeting older persons	HIV and AIDS mainstreamed in all programs targeting older persons Older persons aware about HIV and AIDS.	% of programs targeting older persons in which HIV and AIDS are mainstreamed. % of older persons aware about HIV and AIDS.	The design of Programmes targeting older persons will address HIV/AIDS Specific budget lines provided for HIV and AIDS activities in programs targeting older persons.
	Conduct follow up and home visits to older persons living with HIV/AIDS	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD and MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> UAC CSOs FBOs	No. Of older PHA followed up	Improved ART adherence among the older persons	Percentage of older person reporting reduced ill health	Availability of counsellors and health workers to conduct follow up
6.5 Education ,Training and Lifelong Learning Objective: To increase knowledge and skills on older persons and issues of aging.						

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
To provide functional skills to older persons	Train older persons in life skills	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MoH MoWE LGs CSOs FBOs Private Sector	No of older persons trained in life skills	Older persons coping with challenges of life	No of older persons coping with challenges of life	Resource persons with required knowledge and right attitude available to train older persons The willingness of the older persons to be trained.
	Improve accessibility to Functional Adult Literacy for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs	No. of older persons attending FAL classes No of older persons completing FAL programme No. of older persons engaged in teaching	Improved literacy among older persons Increased participation of older persons in development initiatives	Percentage of literate older persons Percentage of older persons participating in development initiatives	FAL classes will be within easy reach of older persons Incentives will be provided to motivate FAL Instructors

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Provide continuous learning opportunities to older persons to prevent them from social exclusion.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MoES NCDC LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons Private Sector	No of older persons participating in educational and life long learning initiatives	Improved well being of older persons	% of older persons with improved life style	Older persons willing to participate in educational, and lifelong learning programs.
	Provide non formal educational programs and inter generational linkages.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MoES LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons Private Sector	No of older persons participating in non formal educational programs	Well informed older persons participating in community activities	% of older persons making informed decisions. % of older persons demanding for services.	Older persons willing to participate in non formal educational programs

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	<p>Advocate for user friendly community libraries</p> <p>Raise awareness and mobilize communities to contribute to the establishment of community libraries and telecenter</p>	<p>Lead Agency MGLSD</p> <p>Other Agencies NLU LGs CSOs FBOs</p>	<p>No. of community libraries and telecentres established.</p> <p>No. of older persons utilising community libraries and telecentres</p>	Sustained literacy skills among older persons	Percentage of older persons sustaining literacy skills	<p>community libraries will be within reach of older persons</p> <p>Older persons will adopt a reading culture</p>
Promote participation of older persons in planning, designing and implementing educational programs on issues of aging	<p>Involve older persons in planning, designing and implementing in FAL classes</p> <p>Involve older persons in sharing experiences of aging in academic programs</p>	<p>Lead Agency MGLSD</p> <p>Other Agencies NLU LGs CSOs FBOs</p>	<p>No. of older persons participating in the planning, designing and implementation of FAL classes</p> <p>No. of academic programs in which older persons share experiences</p>	Appropriate educational programs on issues of aging	No. of appropriate educational programs on issues of aging	<p>Older persons willing to participate in planning, designing and implementing educational programs</p> <p>Institutions willing to involve older persons in their programs</p>

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
To provide knowledge and values of old age to the young generation	Reviewing school curricula at all academic levels to include issues on aging.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MoEs, NCDC, MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons Private Sector	No. of older persons No of learners with the knowledge on aging issues.	Improved care and treatment of older persons.	Percentage of older persons receiving care and protection from the young people.	Willingness of the young generation to learn about aging issues Willingness of the young generation to act upon the knowledge and skills received on aging
	Collaborate with private and public educational institutions to support older persons to benefit from educational services in their communities.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MoES NCDC LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons Private Sector	No of older persons benefiting from educational services in the community.	Improved well being of older persons	% of older persons benefiting from educational services in the community.	Older persons willing to participate in educational, training and lifelong learning programs.

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
To promote culture of respect for older persons among children and youth	Mainstream social gerontology and geriatrics in formal and non-formal education.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOES <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD Private Sector	Social Gerontology and geriatrics mainstreamed in formal and non-formal education	Enhanced inter-generation linkage Preservation of positive traditional values from generation to generation	% of young people respecting and supporting older persons	Formal Education system Curricula will be reviewed to mainstream Social Gerontology Teachers knowledgeable in Social Gerontology Non-formal education system will incorporate aspects of Social Gerontology
To promote active aging among older persons	Mobilize community members to organize Games and Sports for older persons with maximum use of locally available resources	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOES <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD Private Sector	No. of sports and games equipment (both in-door and out-door) provided for older persons Sports Gala/Events organized for older persons	Active aging for older persons	No of older persons actively involved in sports and games	Older Persons will have access to sports and games facilities Existing sports facilities and equipment will be older persons friendly

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Mobilize community members to engage in and access leisure facilities for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOES <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD Private Sector	No. of older persons participating in leisure facilities.	Active aging for older persons	No of older persons actively involved in leisure activities	Positive attitude to promote leisure
6.6 Psychosocial Support and Care of Older Persons Objective: To achieve 30% access to appropriate psychological and psychosocial support by 2015/16						
To increase psychosocial support services to older persons.	Provide guidelines on psychosocial support for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs	Guidelines on psychosocial support for older persons produced. Copies of the guidelines disseminated	Service providers equipped with necessary tools for providing psychosocial support to older persons	Percentage of service providers utilising the guidelines	Service provides providers will adopt the guidelines as a tool for providing psychosocial to older persons

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Train service providers in psychosocial support for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs	No. of service providers trained in psychosocial support for older persons.	Trained service providers actively involved in providing psychosocial support to older persons Psychosocial support provided to older persons in need	Percentage of trained service providers actively involved in providing psychosocial support to older persons Percentage of older persons in need receiving psychosocial support	Service providers have the will and target older persons in need of psychosocial support
	Promote intergenerational activities in the community.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs Private sector organisations.	Types of intergenerational activities initiated.	Active participation of older persons in intergenerational activities	No of older persons participating in intergenerational activities	Willingness of both parties to interact.

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Promote formation of organisations/clubs that deliberately include older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs	No. of organisations/clubs off/for older persons formed No of executives of older persons organisations/clubs trained in governance issues.	Increased and effective participation of older persons in organisations/clubs	Percentage of older persons participating in and benefiting from their organisations/clubs	Older persons are willing and able to join organisations/clubs.
	Promote recreation, culture, leisure and sports activities that target older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs	Types of recreation, culture, leisure and sports activities initiated and accessible to older persons.	Increased participation of older persons in recreation, culture, leisure and sports activities	Percentage of older persons participating in recreation, culture, leisure and sports activities	Recreation, culture, leisure and sports activities will appropriate for older persons.

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	Promote recreation, culture, leisure and sports for supporting older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs	The family and community based systems for supporting older persons strengthened No of stakeholders trained and facilitated to promote the revitalisation of the traditional family and community-based systems for supporting older persons No of families supporting older persons in need	Older persons in need receiving support from their families and the community Stakeholders aware and promoting the traditional family and community based systems	Percentage of older persons in need supported by their families and the community Percentage of stakeholders sensitized to promote the strengthening of traditional family and community based systems	The traditional family system will be revitalised Stakeholders willing to support the traditional family and community based systems.

6.7 Conflict and Emergencies

Objective: Strengthen the existing emergency response capacities to deliver services to older persons in conflict, emergency and recovery situations.

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
<p>To improve service delivery to older persons in conflict, emergency and recovery situations.</p> <p>To develop and support disaster preparedness and response plans targeting older persons</p>	<p>Establish appropriate emergency response, and recovery programmes for older persons.</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender, disability and other cross cutting issues in the disaster preparedness and response plans</p>	<p><u>Lead Agency</u> OPM MGLSD</p> <p><u>Other Agencies</u> MOD MOH MIA UPDF UPF LGs CSOs FBOs NGOs CBOs</p>	<p>Baseline survey, Needs Assessment Report with well documented emergency and conflict situation of older persons</p> <p>A disaster preparedness and response plan addressing gender, disability and cross cutting issues</p>	<p>The needs of older persons in conflict, emergency and recovery situations are timely addressed.</p>	<p>Percentage of older persons in conflict, emergency and recovery situations whose needs have been timely addressed.</p>	<p>The plight of older persons will be adequately addressed in conflict and/or emergency situations</p>

Objective	Key Interventions	Key Actors (Source of funding)	Output indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Critical Assumptions
	<p>Provide resettlement and re-integration services that address the special needs of older persons</p> <p>Development of older person's specific guidelines in Conflict, emergency and recovery. (<i>Use the Humanitarian Minimum Sphere Standards</i>)</p>	<p>Lead Agency OPM</p> <p>Other Agencies MGLSD LGs CSOs FBOs CBOs NGOs Red Cross</p> <p>Lead Agency MGLSD</p> <p>Other Agencies OPM LGs CSOs FBOs CBOs NGOs Red Cross</p>	<p>No. of older persons provided with appropriate resettlement and re-integration services</p> <p>An Intervention guideline for Older Persons in emergency, conflict and recovery situations</p>	<p>Older persons appropriately resettled and re-integrated in their communities</p>	<p>Percentage of older persons appropriately resettled and re-integrated in their communities</p> <p>Percentage of older persons provided with return and reintegration packages</p>	<p>The plight of older persons will be adequately addressed during the process of resettlement and re-integration of affected communities</p>
<p>6.8 Water and sanitation. Objective: To improve hygiene and sanitation practices in older persons households.</p>						
To increase access to clean and safe	Provide old age friendly safe water sources.	Lead Agency MoWE	Old age friendly water sources provided.	Increased access to	Percentage of safe water	Construction of safe water points

water for older persons.		<u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD LGs CSOs FBOs		safe water by older persons	points accessible to older persons Percentage of older persons accessing safe water	will take into consideration the needs of older persons
To improve on hygiene and sanitation practices among older persons.	Provide old age-friendly pit latrines and toilets for older persons.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MoWE <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs FBOs	No. of Old age-friendly pit latrines accessible by older persons.	Increased usage of pit latrines. Increased pit latrine coverage.	Percentage of old age friendly pit latrines.	Communities will adopt the new facility.
7.0 Shelter						

	<p>Providing appropriate shelter for older persons (As the Humanitarian Sphere Standard)</p> <p>Support research and innovation in low cost houses for vulnerable older persons</p> <p>Disseminate the findings (Market out the product).</p>	<p><u>Lead Agency</u> MLHUD</p> <p><u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD LGs CSOs FBOs Private Sector</p>	<p>No. of shelters constructed for older persons</p> <p>No of organisations, development agencies and private sector firms collaborating with Government to provide shelter for older persons</p> <p>A model low cost housing for vulnerable older persons is developed.</p>	<p>Older persons living in good housing conditions</p>	<p>Percentage of older persons with appropriate shelter</p>	<p>Government will take an affirmative action to provide appropriate shelter for older persons</p> <p>The extended families and communities will support and construct appropriate shelter for older persons</p> <p>The Private sector will target older persons and construct appropriate shelter for them under their corporate social responsibility</p>
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7.1 Gender
Objective: Promote gender equality and social inclusion for older women and men

	<p>Create awareness about gender equality and social inclusion at all levels</p>	<p><u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD</p> <p><u>Other Agencies</u> MOH MAAIF MLHU LGs CSOs</p>	<p>No. of older women and men sensitized on their rights</p> <p>No. of older men and women supported to realize their rights</p> <p>No. of older men and</p>	<p>Equal access to and control over family resources</p>	<p>Percentage of older men and women who have access to family resources</p>	<p>Older men and women will understand and embrace their gender roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Service providers will mainstream</p>
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		FBOs	women participating in development initiatives No. of older men and women benefiting from social services			Gender in their programmes and sensitize communalities on gender issues
	Develop and provide labour and time saving technologies (rain water harvesting tanks, energy saving stoves, ox-ploughs, etc) for older women and men	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MAAIF MENR MWE NAADS NFA LGs CSOs FBOs	No. of older men and women provided with labour and time saving technologies	Improved productivity among older men and women	Percentage of older men and women who have improved productivity arising from utilizing labour and time saving technologies	Initiatives to provide labour and time saving technologies will target older persons Older persons will adopt labour and time saving technologies
	Provide legal services to older women and men	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOJCA <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD UPF LGs CSOs FBOs	No. of older women and men provided on legal services No. of older women and men provided with legal services	Older women and men realizing their legal rights	Percentage of older women and men realizing their legal rights	Legal service providers will target older women and men older women and men will seek for legal services

7.2 Program Priority Area: Elder abuse.

7.2.1 Objective: To ensure that older persons enjoy secure and dignified lives.

To raise awareness on older persons' need to enjoy their rights to security and dignity in the community.	Train older persons in precautionary measures and personal security alertness	<u>Lead Agency</u> Uganda Police Force (UPF) <u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD LGs CSOs FBOs	No of older persons trained in precautionary measures and personal security alertness.	Improved security for older persons and their properties	Percentage of older persons secure in their communities.	Sensitization activities target older persons, their families and communities. Older persons will appreciate and practice precautionary measures.
	Provide legal assistance to older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MoJCA <u>Other Agencies</u> MIA NGOs CBOs Paralegals	No of organisations and agencies collaborating with Government to provide legal assistance to older persons. No of older persons provided with legal assistance.			

7.3 Accessibility to physical facilities, Services and information

Objective: To increase accessibility to physical facilities, services and information by older persons

To increase accessibility to physical facilities, services and information by older persons	Provide functional rehabilitation and assistive devices for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MOH <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs LCs CSOs FBOs	No. of older persons who have received functional rehabilitation. No. of older persons who have received assistive devices for older persons.	Improved mobility and functionality by older persons.	Percentage of older persons in need with improved mobility and functionality	Trained older persons will adopt the functional skills Service providers will target older persons while providing assistive devices to people in need
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						Construction of public places will comply with accessibility standards for physical environments
	Disseminate and orient service providers on accessibility standards.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MOLG MOH MWT MLHUD LGs CSOs FBOs Private Sector	<u>No of Private sector firms adopting accessibility standards</u>	Increased access to services by older persons	Percentage of service providers adopting accessibility standards	Service providers will comply and adopt the accessibility standards

7.3 Research and documentation
Promote evidence based information to facilitate planning

Promote research and documentation on issues of aging and the older persons' contribution to development	<p>Conduct research on the social-economic aspect of older persons to effectively plan for them</p> <p>Conduct research to capture and document the knowledge, skills, traditions and customs in the custody of older persons</p>	<p><u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD</p> <p><u>Other Agencies</u> MOH MAAIF MWE UBOS CSOs FBOs Educational Institutions Dev't Partners Research Agencies</p>	<p>No. of researches conducted and documented</p>	<p>Evidence-based planning for older persons</p> <p>Useful knowledge, skills, traditions and customs in the custody of older persons revitalized</p>	<p>No. of effectively implemented plans</p> <p>No. of documents complied</p>	<p>There are adequate resources to facilitate research and documentation</p> <p>Older persons willing to share their knowledge and skills</p> <p>Stakeholders identify issues for research in custody of older persons</p> <p>Knowledge, skills, traditions and customs have been passed from one generation to another</p>
	Lobby and advocate for Inclusion of issues of older persons in periodic national surveys and censuses	<p><u>Lead Agency</u> UBOS</p> <p><u>Other Agencies</u> MGLSD MoH MAAIF CSOs FBOs</p>	<p>No. of questions addressing issues of older persons identified for inclusion in national surveys and censuses</p> <p>No. of surveys which have included issues of older persons</p>	Evidence-based planning for older persons	No. of effectively implemented plans	<p>Stakeholders are willing to integrate older persons' issues in the data collection instruments</p> <p>Research tools will adequately capture issues of older persons</p>
<p>7.5 Capacity Building. 7.5.1 To impart knowledge, skills and attitudes to older persons and their families for effective participation in development initiatives.</p>						

To enable older persons to acquire knowledge and skills.	Train different service providers and other stakeholders on issues of older persons.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> Line ministries LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons. Private sector.	No. of different service providers and other stakeholders trained on issues of older persons. No. of trainings conducted	Improved service delivery for older persons	Percentage of older accessing improved services	Availability of adequate resources to facilitate training of service providers and stakeholders Willingness of service providers and stakeholders to attend trainings
	Training and equipping associations of older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs CSOs	No of associations supported with training and tools	Improved governance and performance of the associations of older persons	Percentage of associations of older persons with good governance and improved performance	There are sufficient resources to facilitate training and equipping of older persons' groups Older persons are willing and ready to form groups, train and sustain associations
To mainstream older person's issues in sectoral programs	Mainstreaming issues of older persons in sectoral policies and plans.	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> Line ministries LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons. Private sector	No of sectors mainstreaming issues of older persons in their sectoral policies and plans.	Improved service delivery for older persons	Percentage of older persons accessing improved services	The sectors will review their policies, strategic plans, programmes, budgets and M&E framework to include issues of older persons

To build capacity for monitoring and evaluation of older persons' programs	Developing a functional monitoring and evaluation system	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> LGs	No. of M & E reports generated Database software in place	All programs implemented as planned	No. of programs implemented as planned	There are sufficient resources to facilitate effective M & E The M & E system is effectively utilized Local Governments will collect and regularly update information on older persons
	Developing guidelines to facilitate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, policies and programmes for older persons	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> Line ministries LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons. Private sector	No. of copies of Guidelines developed	Effective implementation of programmes for older persons	Percentage of older persons accessing existing development programs	Service providers will utilize the guidelines
	Provide support supervision to Local Governments and other service providers	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> Line ministries LGs CSOs FBOs Older persons. Private sector	No. of Local Governments and other service providers provided with support supervision	Improved implementation of programmes for older persons	Percentage of older persons accessing existing development programs	There are sufficient resources to facilitate support supervision

	Improve coordination and network mechanism amongst stakeholders	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MDAs LGs CSOs FBOs	No of coordination and networking fora established	Effective implementation of programmes for older persons	Percentage of older persons accessing existing development programs	There are sufficient resources to facilitate coordination and network activities Stakeholders will integrate issues of older persons in their programmes
	Conducting mid-term review and final evaluation of the Action Plan	<u>Lead Agency</u> MGLSD <u>Other Agencies</u> MDAs LGs CSOs FBOs	Mid-term Evaluation Report	Improved implementation of the Plan Formulation of revised Action Plan	Revised strategies and implementation guidelines Revised National Action Plan for Older Persons	There are sufficient resources to facilitate mid-term evaluations The National Action Plan for Older Persons will be widely disseminated The National Action Plan for Older Persons will be implemented by all lead Agencies Gaps in implementation of the Plan will be adequately identified

ESTIMATED NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON OLDER PERSONS BUDGET PROJECTIONS FOR 2012/13-2016/17

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
Economic Empowerment						
Form SACCOs for Older Persons	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	12,250,000
Train of S/Chiefs, CDOs and SACCOs leaders in the management of SACCOs	53,680	53,680	53,680	53,680	53,680	268,400
Advocacy and lobbying consultative meetings with financial institutions	30,990	30,990	30,990	30,990	30,990	154,950
Train older persons in entrepreneur development skills	38,910	38,910	38,910	38,910	38,910	194,550
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	2,573,580	2,573,580	2,573,580	2,573,580	2,573,580	12,867,900
Social Security						
Train older persons in survival skills, rights and dignity, revitalization of the informal social security systems.	25,780	25,780	25,780	25,780	25,780	128,900
Establishment of Older Persons Committees	95,640	95,640	95,640	95,640	95,640	478,200
Registration of older persons to benefit from Universal Old Age Grant	98,000	196,000	294,000	392,000	490,000	1,470,000
Supervision of sub-counties by the district on old age grant	112,000	224,000	336,000	448,000	448,000	1,568,000
Provision of Universal Old Age Grants	61,496,160	122,992,320	184,488,480	245,984,640	301,331,184	916,292,784
Advocate and lobby for expansion of Expanded Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment programme to other districts	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	62,500
Conduct pre-retirement training to older persons	126,000	126,000	126,000	126,000	126,000	630,000

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	61,966,080	123,672,240	185,378,400	247,084,560	302,529,104	920,630,384
Food Security and Nutrition						
Protection of land rights of older persons	52,380	52,380	52,380	52,380	52,380	261,900
Promote nutritious feeding and life styles among older persons	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	330,000
Advocate and lobby for mainstreaming of older persons nutrition needs into national development plans and policies	34,540	34,540	34,540	34,540	34,540	172,700
Link older persons to existing agriculture extension services.	18,145	18,145	18,145	18,145	18,145	90,725
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	171,065	171,065	171,065	171,065	171,065	855,325
Health Care and lifestyle for Older Persons						
Develop training module/curriculum	87,150					87,150
Review of existing training modules	34,100					34,100
Task force to finalize the module	6,850					6,850
Printing of the training module	15,000					15,000
Dissemination of training module	32,900					32,900
Palliative care for the terminally ill OP	400,410	800,820	1,202,230	1,601,640	2,002,050	6,007,150
Provide assistive devices to OP	134,200	132,400	132,400	132,400	132,400	663,800
Advocacy and review meetings	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	110,000
Facilitation of HBC volunteers	1,601,640	3,203,280	4,804,920	6,406,260	8,008,200	24,024,300
Review HMIS to include issues of OP	179,025					179,025
Dissemination of the new HMIS.	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	550,000
Follow up dissemination by national team	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
Develop healthcare guidelines	21,625					21,625
Print healthcare guidelines	5,000					5,000
Disseminate the healthcare guidelines	13,020					13,020
Training HH in provision of palliative care	56,000	49,000	49,000			154,000
Provide wellness clinics						-
Re-orient health/community workers						-
Include issues of older in HMIS	20,770	20,770	20,770	20,770	20,770	103,850
Establish special outreach programmes	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	330,000
Include/purchased/distribute OP drugs	403,200	403,200	403,200	403,200	403,200	2,016,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	3,211,890	4,810,470	6,813,520	8,765,270	10,767,620	34,368,770
HIV and AIDS						
Develop HIV/AIDS IEC Materials	16,025					16,025
Retreat to finalize IEC materials	11,450					11,450
Printing Of IEC materials	20,000					20,000
Dissemination of IEC materials	57,160					57,160
Facilitate Radio talk shows	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	19,200
Facilitate Radio Jingles	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	36,000
Train older persons	134,400	134,400	134,400	134,400	134,400	672,000
Mainstream HIV/AIDS in programs	16,045					16,045
Follow up& home visits to older persons	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	550,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	376,120	255,440	255,440	255,440	255,440	1,397,880
Education, training and Life Long Learning						
Sensitization meetings	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	420,000

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
Provide sports equipments to older persons	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	220,000
Hold meetings with district FAL coordinators	8,820	8,820	8,820	8,820	8,820	44,100
Monitoring FAL programmes	3,057	3,057	3,057	3,057	3,057	15,285
Train older persons on life skills, dynamics and management	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	440,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	227,877	227,877	227,877	227,877	227,877	1,139,385
Psychosocial Support and Care of Older Person						
Guidelines on Psychosocial support	21,625					21,625
Print Psychosocial guidelines	5,000					5,000
Dissemination of guidelines	13,020					13,020
Training in psychosocial support	45,240	45,240	45,240	45,240	45,240	226,200
Training peer counseling groups among older persons	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	220,000
Promote intergenerational activities	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	980,000
Promote recreation, culture, leisure	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	77,000
RevitalizeTEFand CBS to support older persons	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	980,000
Promote family and CBC for older persons	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	980,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	732,285	692,640	692,640	692,640	692,640	3,502,845
Conflict and Emergencies						

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
Conduct needs Assessments in disaster prone & affected areas	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Workshops and advocacy meetings to develop disaster prep & recovery plans	114,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	570,000
Provision of livelihoods items, shelter and psychosocial support services	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000
Development of older person's specific guidelines in Conflict, emergency and recovery	38,000	-	8,000	-	-	46,000
Conduct training to mainstream issues of gender, disability and other cross cutting issues in plans	114,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	570,000
Awareness raising on older persons roles and responsibilities in conflict resolution, disaster preparedness & management	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	560,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	728,000	690,000	698,000	690,000	690,000	3,496,000
Shelter						
Conduct advocacy meetings with housing service providers to support shelter needs of older persons	17,200	17,200	17,200	17,200	17,200	86,000
Undertake research and innovation on low cost housing for vulnerable older persons	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	80,000
Conduct a meeting to disseminate the findings the above research.	17,200	-	-	-	-	17,200
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	74,400	57,200	17,200	17,200	17,200	183,200

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
Water and sanitation						
Advocacy meetings for district water officers, planners, CDOs & LCV chair persons on provision of old age friendly water sources	116,460		116,460			232,920
Advocacy meetings with engineers, water officers, CDOs, CSOs on provision of appropriate pit latrines	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	560,000
Advocacy meetings for water officers, CDOs, CSOs on promotion of appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	560,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	340,460	224,000	340,460	224,000	224,000	1,352,920
Gender						
Training of district ToTs on promotion of gender equality and social inclusion	96,620	96,620	96,620	96,620	96,620	483,100
Training of sub-county staff by district staff on promotion of gender equality and social inclusion	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	220,000
Advocacy meetings with Ministry of Agriculture and technical institutions on labour and time saving technologies	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000
Advocacy meetings with legal service providers	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000
Sub-county sensitization meetings		336,000		336,000		672,000

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	143,820	479,820	143,820	479,820	143,820	1,391,100
Accessibility to physical facilities, services and information						
Provision of assistive devices	130,000			130,000		260,000
Facilitation of dissemination of accessibility standards	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Advocacy meetings for service providers	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	182,000	52,000	52,000	182,000	52,000	520,000
Research and documentation						
Conduct a baseline survey/end term evaluation	200,365				200,365	400,730
Conduct dissemination workshops		14,070			14,070	28,140
Conduct meeting with UBOS	8,430				8,430	16,860
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	208,795	14,070	-	-	222,865	445,730
Elder Abuse						
Awareness raising on precautionary measures , personal security & alertness of Older Persons	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	220,000
Monitoring security of older persons by different stakeholders in the community	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	110,000
Provide legal assistance to older persons.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	430,000
Capacity Building for Service Delivery						

Intervention/activity	ANNUAL COST ('000)					TOTAL
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
Procurement of one double cabin vehicle	120,000				120,000	240,000
Procurement of one photocopier	7,000				7,000	14,000
Procurement of two digital cameras	1,000				1,000	2,000
Procurement of three office cabins	3,000				3,000	6,000
Procurement of office telephone	500				500	1,000
Procurement of one projector	1,500				1,500	3,000
Procurement of three computers	10,000				10,000	20,000
<i>SUB TOTAL</i>	143,000	-	-	-	143,000	286,000
TOTAL	71,165,372	134,006,402	197,450,002	261,449,452	318,796,211	982,867,439