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**EXPANDING  
SOCIAL  
PROTECTION**

## **SAGE NATIONAL ROLL OUT UPDATE JANUARY 2021**



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Expanding Social Protection Programme



@ESPProgramme



## National roll out of the Senior Citizens Grant completed



*Hon. Frank Tumwebaze gives an old woman her money in Kabarole*

The national roll out of the Senior Citizens Grant to older persons who are 80 years and above was completed by the end of August 2020. However, the Ministry through the Expanding Social Protection Programme is now following up to mop up any eligible beneficiaries who may have been missed for one reason or another.

In response to the popular demand for the Grant, in FY 2018/19, the Speaker of Parliament referred the issue (popular demand) to the Committee on Gender, Labour & Social Development. The Committee undertook wide consultations amongst stakeholders and submitted a report to Parliament recommending a national roll out of the Programme. The recommendation was adopted by Parliament. The Speaker instructed Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development to work with Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development to develop an appropriate roll out model. MGLSD developed and presented several roll out options.

Parliament deliberated and passed a resolution that the Programme should be rolled out to all districts in the country starting FY 2019/20, by covering people who are 80 years and above, but gradually coming down and ultimately covering all older persons 65 years and above within 3 years. The Expanding Social Protection (ESP) Programme embarked on the process to roll out the grants to the whole country. The national rollout approved by Government, was subsequently launched by the Vice President H.E Edward K. Ssekandi, while officiating at the International Day of Older Persons 2019 at Boma Grounds, Kumi District, on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019.

During the International Women's Day, March 8, 2020, H.E President Yoweri K. Museveni, flagged off payments for the national rollout of the grant. The launch by H.E the President was to bring the long anticipated national rollout to all 71 new districts (while paying those in the 64 districts already on the Programme since 2010) from then on.

The new districts were: The new districts in the national rollout of the Senior Citizens Grant are: Arua, Budaka, Bududa, Bugweri, Buhweju, Buikwe, Bukedea, Bukomansimbi, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Buliisa, Bunyangabo, Bushenyi, Busia, Butaleja, Butambala, Buvuma, Buyende, Gomba, Hoima, Ibanda, Iganga, Isingiro, Jinja and Kabarole.

The others were: Kalangala, Kaliro, Kalungu, Kampala, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kapchorwa, Kazo, Kibuku, Kiruhura, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kitagwenda, Kyotera, Lira, Luuka, Luwero, Lwengo, Lyatonde, Madi-Okollo, Manafwa, Maracha, Masaka, Masindi, Mbale, Mbarara, Mitooma, Mityana, Mpigi, Mukono, Namisindwa, Namutumba, Ngora, Ntoroko, Ntungamo, Obongi, Nwoya, Oyam, Rakai, Rwampara, Rubirizi, Rukungiri, Serere, Soroti, Sironko, Tororo, and Wakiso.

Data available with NIRA shows that there are **266,252** older persons who are 80 years and above in the country, some of whom are among the **154,730** beneficiaries already on the Programme. It is estimated that after the national roll out and all eligible older persons are enrolled, the Programme will reach some **358,420** older persons.

## How Covid-19 affected national roll out progress



*Old woman being helped to wear a mask*

With the outbreak of COVID 19 and subsequent control measures put in place by Government, the Programme initially had to suspend payments and had to re-work its delivery mechanisms. This was intended to ensure that new registration and payment procedures are compliant with the National Health Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines provided by the Government and the Covid-19 National Task Force so that Programme activities are undertaken without exposing older persons and people serving them to the risk of contracting the coronavirus.

The revised Programme SOPs were approved by the Covid-19 National Task Force at the end of May. Following the approval, the Ministry, in partnership with the District Task Forces on COVID 19 and the district local government leadership resumed payments to beneficiaries on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

Six (6) regional payment launches were undertaken to restart the payments. These took place in Kabarole, Butaleja, Ngora, Lira, Rukungiri and Mbarara districts officiated by

the Hon. Frank Tumwebaze (Kabarole, Lira and Mbarara), Hon. Peace Mutuuzo (Ngora and Butaleja) and Hon. Mwesigwa Rukutana (Rukungiri).

Payments under the national roll out were completed by the last week of August 2020. By September 30, some **304,155** older persons (**179,750** female, **124,825** male) had been paid (**See Table on page 12**). Of these **128, 016** were registered in the 71 new districts.

The Programme launched a mop up exercise to reach infirm older persons who could not come to the pay points. They were reached, registered, verified, enrolled and paid at their homes under the Home Enrolment exercise which was launched by the Hon. Frank Tumwebaze in Mbarara at the beginning of September. Through Home Based Enrolment a further **3,910** older persons were captured, enrolled and paid in some 31 districts. This exercise will cover all districts in the country. Another **41,674** older persons were registered and enrolled through retargeting in the pilot districts.



# Background to the Expanding Social Protection programme



*The Vice President of Uganda Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi launching a publication*

In July 2010 the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD) presented a proposal to Cabinet and received approval to implement a pilot Senior Citizen Grant (SCG) scheme as part of the wider Expanding Social Protection (ESP) Programme.

In September 2010, the MGLSD, with support from then UK's Department for International Development (DFID)- Now called Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO/UKAID), Irish Aid and (initially) UNICEF, launched the Expanding Social Protection Programme, with the goal to reduce poverty through establishing a sustainable National Social Protection system.

The Expanding Social Protection Programme was designed to achieve two objectives, to: (i) Pilot the social grants through the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) scheme, so as to develop systems for expansion, and (ii) Draw lessons from the pilot to develop the Uganda National Social Protection Policy, as a beginning point to build a social protection system for the country.

## Pilot

Between 2010 and 2015, MGLSD piloted the Senior Citizens Grant in 15 districts. These were: Amudat, Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kole, Kyankwanzi, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Nebbi, Yumbe and Zombo. Approximately 123,000 older persons aged 65 (and 60 years and above in the case of Karamoja) were covered. Each benefiting older person receives a monthly grant of UGX 25,000/=. The grant registered positive impacts not only on the welfare of the older persons and their immediate family members but also on the local economies.

## Phased roll out

Following the successful implementation of the Senior Citizen Grant in phase I and its observable impacts, Government took a decision to roll out the grants in a phased manner to an additional 40 districts over a period of 5 years from FY 2015/16 up to FY2020/21. This roll out started with 20 districts in FY 2015/16, and subsequently 5 new districts were added every year, over a 4 year period, as follows:

**FY 2015/16:** Kaabong, Abim, Kotido, Koboko, Gulu, Pader, Agago, Lamwo, Amolatar, Pallisa, Amuria, Kween, Namayingo, Mayuge, Kamuli, Kayunga, Nakasongola, Kibaale, Kisoro and Bundibugyo.

**FY2016/17:** Kitgum, Nakaseke, Kabale, Bugiri, and Amuru.

**FY 2017/18:** Dokolo, Sembabule, Kasese, Sheema and Mubende, and

**FY2018/19:** Alebtong, Adjumani, Otuke, Moyo and Kumi.

**FY 2019/20:** Nwoya, Arua, Mbale, Tororo and Kibuku. (These districts had not been reached by the time the national rollout was announced)  
By close of FY 2018/19, the MGLSD had rolled out the grants to 61 districts.

Over the years, following the highly visible impacts of the Senior Citizens Grant to individuals that receive it, their households and communities, there was heightened popular demand from all over the country for the Programme to be rolled out to cover all older persons in all districts in the country.



## How beneficiaries were selected in the new (roll out) districts



*An old woman being verified before payment in Bukomansimbi*

In line with the Government decision, and in line with the resources that have been made available by the Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, to benefit from the Programme, one has to meet the following criteria:

- Be 80 years of age and above,
- Be registered with NIRA for a national ID (The reason for this that the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development does not have its own

register to select beneficiaries from. For this matter, the best available Government database of citizens is the NIRA register. Accordingly, the Ministry picks eligible beneficiaries (people who are of 80 years and above) from the NIRA register/database. This means that if one is not on the NIRA register, there is no way the SAGE Programme can pick them up.

- One must not be receiving any other government pension (the original list from NIRA is subjected to cleaning process by the Ministry of Public Service, which process removes all those who are already pensioners).

Older persons who were already receiving the Senior Citizens Grant in the pilot districts, and were on the pay roll before the national roll out, will remain on the Programme, even if they are not yet 80.

In the older districts the cut off age was 65 years or the rest of the country and 60 for Karamoja. In the districts that joined the Programme under the phased roll out, the oldest 100 people per sub county were selected and enrolled. In total, the programme expects to reach some **358,420** older persons.

## Payments & payment service providers



*Mark of verification*

Ordinarily, SAGE beneficiaries receive Shs 25,000 per month. This money is paid out once every two months, meaning that older persons receive Shs 50,000 at every payment round.

However, because of the suspension of the payments because of Covid-19, and the need to review payment processes to take care of the Ministry of Health Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), older

persons in the new districts received their 6 initial month payments January–June 2020 payments.

Due to extended payments in a number of districts, payments up to December 2020 accumulated in Government of Uganda paid districts. As a result they accumulated several months payments.

After the current Covid-19 emergency payments, beneficiaries will revert to receiving their grants in 2 month installments.

In June 2020, following a competitive bidding process in line with the Public Procurement & Public Assets Disposal Authority (PPDA), the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development concluded procurement for a second payment service provider, in which Centenary Bank was selected.

Accordingly, Centenary Bank joined Postbank Uganda as the second payment service provider. However, Postbank Uganda's contract expires in March 2021. Thereafter only Centenary Bank will continue as the payment service provider for the Senior Citizens Grant in all districts in the country.

## Issues from the national rollout, and how they are being addressed



*Beneficiary identity confirmed before payments*

During the national roll out, older persons and local leaders raised a number of issues that hinder older persons from accessing the grant. The Ministry noted these issues and is now working on resolving them. The issues and how they are being resolved are as follows:

**i. Older persons who are 80 years and above, registered for the national ID, but have since lost their ID cards**

Such older persons are considered registered with NIRA as long as they have been allocated a National Identification number (NIN). This NIN remains in the NIRA register. It means that such persons were captured by the SAGE process. They therefore are eligible and were informed to report to the pay points and received their Grants. However, they need another identification document which certifies that they are the persons by that name and image in the NIRA register. Such older persons use other documentation such as driving license, passport, voters card, etc to confirm their identity against the details available on the NIN. Any other older persons who has not yet accessed the grant for this reason should be advised as above.

**ii. Older persons who registered with NIRA but have not yet picked their national ID cards**

Such older persons have a NIN are similarly on the NIRA register. They are therefore eligible to be paid their grants. They too just need another identification document to certify their identity. This principle too continues to apply if there remain any older persons with this case.

**iii. Older persons who registered for their national ID in another district (PostBank paid district), and now reside in a different (Centenary Bank paid) district**  
If an older person registered in any other district but are currently residing in a different district, they will be able to go to any pay point in their current district, to receive their payment, provided that they fully registered with NIRA, and did not receive money in their old district for the ongoing payment round.

**iv. Older persons who are 80 years and above, hold a valid national ID but their names don't appear on the SAGE register**

One of the reasons for such scenarios is that the person registered for the national ID and their details were entered into the NIRA register after the SAGE Programme had extracted data to process payments for a particular round of payments. Their details therefore entered the NIRA register, after SAGE had taken the list of eligible people to prepare the pay roll. Such people remain eligible and will be paid. Such older persons are able to report to any pay point and receive their payments.

**v. Older persons who are 80 years and above, but are NOT registered with NIRA for the National ID**

It is a requirement passed by Cabinet that for older persons to benefit from the grant, they must be registered with a national ID. However, given challenges with registration with NIRA, the Ministry is working with the district local



Governments and Older Persons Councils to have in place Committees that will capture, investigate and consider such cases, with a view to have such people supported to register with NIRA for the national ID so that they can then be enrolled on the Programme.

**vi. Older persons who are 80 years and above, but a wrong date of birth is captured on their national ID**

Change of personal information is a legal matter. Such older persons whose age is wrongly reflected on their national ID, following appropriate procedure, need to apply to NIRA to change their date of birth. However, in the interim, the Ministry will work with the district local governments, Older Persons Councils and the proposed Committees to investigate such cases. If confirmed that they are indeed of age, the Committees will recommend them, through the office of the CAO and the Permanent Secretary, to be enrolled for the grants. They will then be paid as they await for their data to be rectified with NIRA.

**vii. Infirm beneficiaries who are (bedridden) not able to come to the pay point for verification, enrolment and payment**

Infirm beneficiaries who are not able to come to the pay point will be registered and enrolled at their homes. The Ministry/ESP Programme launched the Home Based enrolment exercise at

the beginning of September which is expected to cover all districts. So far 31 districts have been covered. Such beneficiaries will be reached through home based enrolment.

**viii. Issues of erroneous inclusion – Persons who are younger than 80 but their age was wrongly captured on NIRA register (making them 80 years and above)**

Such persons have been removed when they reported for registration, verification and enrolment, with the help of the local government officials and communities at pay points. If they are any left, they will be handled through the proposed Committees. Once their age is confirmed to be lower, they will immediately be removed from the payroll

**ix. Pensioners on the SAGE payroll**

Pensioners are not eligible for the Senior Citizens Grant. Pensioners who mistakenly remain on the pay roll will be removed through the Ministry of Public Service, district local governments and the appeal Committees.

## Financing the Senior Citizens Grants in FY 2020/21



*Minister Peace Mutuzo pays a beneficiary*

In FY 2020/21, to cover all persons of 80 years and above in all the districts in the country, while keeping the 169,342 beneficiaries who were already on the Programme, will require **Shs142.46 billion**. Of this, Shs 33.9 billion was supposed to come from development partners.

Government appropriated **UGX 62.88 billion** in the approved annual budget. So far **Shs 49.68 billion** has been released and spent, leaving a short fall of **UGX 13.2 billion**.

On their part, development partners had initially committed to providing the Shs 33.98 billion. However, UK's Foreign, Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) – previously DFID– has communicated a reduction of UGX 12 billion (i.e they are only able to contribute Shs 21.76 billion) due to negative impacts of Covid-19 on their own economies. This means the total shortfall, if all older persons are to be paid their full benefits now stands at **UGX 57.82 billion**.

To deal with the shortfall, the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development is undertaking the following action:

- i. Following up on a supplementary budget of UGX 57.82b to enable payment of all beneficiaries in FY2020/21
- ii. A Cabinet information paper has been prepared to update Cabinet on the progress of the national rollout, which is ready submission

## Lowering the eligibility age



All over the country, during the national roll out but also the just concluded campaigns, the cry of older persons, their communities and local leaders has been to lower the eligibility age for entry to SAGE from 80 to 70 or 65. The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development has done analysis and projections for the required budgets for lowering the age as shown on the table below:

Financial Year	Age Threshold	No of target beneficiaries	Cost UGX Billion
2019/20	80+	358,420	142.46
2020/21	70+	764,945	278.70
2021/22	65+	1,048,598	373.36
2021/22	60+	1,509,300	524.90

And there is a strong case for lowering the age.

Government introduced SAGE as one of the measures to guarantee the livelihood and income security of older persons but also as a strategy for rural transformation. Under this scheme, Government provides a monthly non-contributory transfer of Ushs25,000 to older persons aged 80 years and above in all districts of Uganda.

The impact of SAGE, among those who receive it, has continued to be tremendously felt amongst older persons, their households and communities. Among the beneficiaries, there has been improved incomes, wellbeing and productivity. Older persons have invested in farming, animal rearing, among others, and there has been noticeable improvement of their and the welfare of children who live under their care. There has also been improved self-esteem and acceptability of older persons and a reduction in isolation and discrimination among older persons (SAGE impact evaluation report 2014).

That is why there was increased outcry for Government to roll out the Programme to all districts, but also to lower the age so that more people are reached and the impact is multiplied.

According to the National Housing and Population Census 2014, the population of older persons (60 years and above) in the country increased from 1,101,103 persons in 2002 to 1,430,000 in 2014. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics further projected that by 2020, the number of older persons will have grown to 1,600,000. Of these, only 4% have access to social security (NSSF and Public Service Pension Scheme) leaving the majority (96%) without any form of income security.

The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2016/17 estimated that 21.4% of Ugandans live in poverty and are unable to afford their basic human needs. Many more (about 43%) are vulnerable to falling into poverty with incomes barely above the poverty line and are likely to fall into poverty in the event of the slightest shock to their livelihoods. Indeed, due to high levels of vulnerability, over 3.5 million Ugandans fell into poverty between the last two surveys UNHS 2012/13 and UNHS/2017.

Available data indicates that 75% of older persons are heads of households with responsibility to care for their families especially grandchildren (estimated at an average of 4 children per elderly person) who need assistance in form of food, educational materials, counselling and guidance, medical care, among others. 86% of older persons are bread winners of household but without any source of income (UBOS 2012/13).



## Key programme impacts and achievements



*A beneficiary making mats*

### Some Impacts of the Senior Citizens Grants:

- **Strong support and appreciation for Government intervention:** The SAGE Programme- because of its visible impacts and in line with the Uganda cultural ethos of looking after the elderly- has gained support in the population, across the different divides. Today SAGE is a popular Programme which leaders are proud to say they are the ones who brought to the district/community, etc. Accordingly it creates a bond between older persons/ community and their leaders
- **Improved welfare of the older people and their families through increased:** The grants have brought about food security and better nutrition -frequency, quantity and quality of meals; access and uptake of health services, uptake of education services among children living with older people, improved ability to deal with economic shocks among older persons and their households.
- **Increased productivity of beneficiary households through:** Investment of grants by older persons to hire labour to open

up their hitherto idle land; purchase of livestock for rearing and procurement farm inputs which improve yields; the establishment of small businesses that make a return on investment;

- **Increased savings and investment:** Beneficiaries have formed savings and loan groups. These savings are used to cover emergencies, to support productive investments, cultivation and meeting the education and scholastic needs of their children/grandchildren.
- **Boosted local economic activity:** Increased purchasing power among SAGE beneficiary households has increased demand for local goods and services. This has resulted in the establishment of new businesses and markets to supply essential commodities in SAGE benefiting locations.
- **Increased social inclusion and empowerment:** Beneficiaries, especially women, consistently report improved participation in community affairs, sense of self-esteem and empowerment. Older people report feeling less discriminated against in their communities and more

valued by their families on account of their ability to make social contributions to community-based social support mechanisms which are based on reciprocity (funerals, weddings etc).

- **Impacts on poverty:** Analysis based on the Uganda National Household Survey 2009/10, confirms that national roll-out of the SCG would: Deliver a basic level of income security to around 1.2 million older people, lift at least 1.2 million older people and household members out of extreme poverty, improve economic security for an additional 1.7 million people who are highly vulnerable to falling into poverty, and benefit 3 million of Uganda's most vulnerable children. Little wonder that Government chose SAGE as one of its key interventions for Covid-19 response.
- The multiplier effects are beginning to be seen; the increased purchasing power in the community means that the local shopkeepers have market for their goods, and actually report stock out during payments; local people who have labour are employed to work for beneficiaries for example the local *boda boda* (*motor cycle taxis*) benefit from hire by older persons. In short, everyone in the community benefits.
- **Access to credit:** Studies show that in earlier SAGE districts both access and the cost of credit is easier and cheaper compared. This is because in SAGE beneficiaries have formed local savings groups that lend money both to members (fellow beneficiaries) and to community members (who are not necessarily direct beneficiaries of SAGE) for an interest. It is therefore easier to access credit in SAGE districts. The cost of credit is also lower than in non-SAGE districts.

Other achievements from SAGE implementation include:

- **The drafting and passing of The National Social Protection Policy** – The policy was developed and approved by Cabinet in early November 2015. It was launched by H.E Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi, (who represented H.E the president, Gen. Y. K.

Museveni) on March 2nd , 2016. Prior to this, the country had no policy on social protection. The policy sets out a clear definition of what social protection is, in the Ugandan context.

- **Systems and capacity for social protection:** The Programme established systems for delivering social grants in Uganda. The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development now has adequate expertise, capacity, experience to manage social grants. Some of the systems in place include: Beneficiary enrolment, information management, beneficiary payment, complaints & grievance management systems, procedures and protocols. Other partners such as the World Bank, World Food Programme, The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) are using this latent capacity to roll out social protection interventions in the country
- **Contribution to the body of knowledge on social protection:** Under the ESP Programme, the Ministry has undertaken several studies that have supported and informed debate and implementation of social protection in the country and in the region. Studies have been done in collaborations with leading universities like University of Maastricht (Netherlands), University of Manchester (UK), Makerere University, producing world class work now used internationally in the debate on social protection. In Uganda, the studies have been used in the development of the Social Protection Policy but have also fed into the NDP III. Internationally, research done by the Programme is widely quoted in academic works around the world.
- **Grants delivered to older persons:** The Ministry has successfully delivered grants to 330,213 beneficiaries since 2010. As at January 2021, a total of 304,155 were on the payroll. Of these, 60 percent are female and 40 percent male.. **See tables for detail/breakdown on page 12.**



## Districts receive 135 motorcycles for SAGE implementation



*Hon Sarah Kanyike handing over motorcycles, Permanent Secretary Aggrey Kibenge looks on*

The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development through the Expanding Social Protection (ESP) Programme, has provided 135 motorcycles to district local government to support the implementation of Senior Citizens Grant at the grassroots. Procurement of the motorcycles was funded by development partners – UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and Irish Aid.

Officiating at the handover ceremony at Kololo ceremonial grounds, Hon. Sarah Kanyike, the State Minister for Disability and Elderly, appreciated the governments of the UK and Ireland for the technical and financial support they have extended towards the implementation of SAGE Programme over the years.

Mr. Aggrey David Kibenge, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, commended the district leadership for embracing and supporting the Programme. He said the motorcycles would enable community development officers (CDOs) to further support coordination and monitoring of Programme activities, as well as reach out to the weak and frail older persons who would otherwise miss the grant to ensure that they are enrolled and paid.

The Head of the ESP Programme Management Unit, Mr. Stephen Kasaija said the CDOs play a big role in the planning and coordination of SAGE implementation in registration, verification, identification and payment of eligible beneficiaries

as well as managing complaints and grievances that occur during the process. The provision of motorcycles will make mobility easier for them and enhance service delivery.

Ms. Betty Ikanza Kasiko from the FCDO who represented development partners, commended the Government of Uganda for rolling out the Senior Citizens Grant across the country despite the challenges that came with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. She said with the motorcycles provided, the 41,000 beneficiaries that had missed out during the mass registration would now be reached.

The motorcycles were handed over to the Chief Administrative Officers, who oversee the implementation of the Programme at the district level.

The Chief Administrative Officer, Masaka, Mr. Nathan Lugenwa, on behalf of CAOs, lauded Government for providing the tools that were critically needed for the execution of Programme activities. He pledged commitment to ensuring that the motorcycles are used well and for the work they were intended.

Started in 2010, the Programme has over the years generated tremendous impacts on the lives of beneficiaries. With the SAGE Grants, beneficiaries are able to meet their basic needs, access basic services, form savings groups and start income generating activities at household level.

## NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND AMOUNTS PAID BY DISTRICT SINCE INCEPTION

		Cumulative number of beneficiaries (Since 2010/11)			Current number of beneficiaries (January 2021)			
#	DistrictName	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Amount paid
1	ABIM	421	747	1,168	395	718	1,113	1,549,063,800
2	ADJUMANI	146	251	397	145	250	395	167,162,850
3	AGAGO	659	1,178	1,837	557	1,098	1,655	2,260,165,750
4	ALEBTONG	703	1,073	1,776	667	1,040	1,707	679,041,100
5	AMOLATAR	928	1,255	2,183	866	1,186	2,052	2,838,237,350
6	AMUDAT	1,570	2,701	4,271	1,413	2,516	3,929	9,157,397,550
7	AMURIA	682	1,089	1,771	627	1,038	1,665	1,612,484,600
8	AMURU	269	369	638	219	330	549	645,301,200
9	APAC	2,439	4,091	6,530	1,748	2,567	4,315	11,135,970,540
10	ARUA	1,010	1,137	2,147	1,006	1,134	2,140	335,107,200
11	BUDAKA	793	870	1,663	794	872	1,666	267,143,100
12	BUDUDA	615	791	1,406	623	800	1,423	228,178,050
13	BUGIRI	1,412	1,615	3,027	1,324	1,577	2,901	1,747,480,950
14	BUGWERI	508	704	1,212	509	706	1,215	194,825,250
15	BUHWEJU	416	460	876	432	473	905	145,116,750
16	BUIKWE	832	1,008	1,840	839	1,026	1,865	299,052,750
17	BUKEDEA	838	1,311	2,149	838	1,311	2,149	337,529,850
18	BUKOMANSIMBI	539	706	1,245	556	721	1,277	204,766,950
19	BUKWO	172	279	451	172	279	451	72,317,850
20	BULAMBULI	497	843	1,340	501	857	1,358	217,755,300
21	BULIISA	161	242	403	161	242	403	63,145,200
22	BUNDIBUGYO	730	882	1,612	652	838	1,490	1,971,085,650
23	BUNYANGABU	966	1,448	2,414	966	1,448	2,414	242,769,900
24	BUSHENYI	1,256	1,512	2,768	1,287	1,552	2,839	455,233,650
25	BUSIA	835	1,128	1,963	839	1,132	1,971	316,049,850
26	BUTALEJA	852	1,182	2,034	855	1,183	2,038	326,793,300
27	BUTAMBALA	321	445	766	324	450	774	124,110,900
28	BUTEBO	681	700	1,381	669	696	1,365	83,620,500
29	BUVUMA	72	31	103	74	32	106	16,997,100
30	BUYENDE	695	754	1,449	713	783	1,496	239,883,600
31	DOKOLO	608	925	1,533	581	899	1,480	940,953,700
32	GOMBA	567	537	1,104	573	543	1,116	178,950,600
33	GULU	505	913	1,418	396	815	1,211	1,616,871,100
34	HOIMA	727	950	1,677	725	950	1,675	259,145,400
35	IBANDA	881	1,282	2,163	888	1,291	2,179	349,402,650
36	IGANGA	778	1,096	1,874	783	1,104	1,887	302,580,450
37	ISINGIRO	1,247	1,740	2,987	1,261	1,765	3,026	485,219,100
38	JINJA	771	1,163	1,934	782	1,186	1,968	315,568,800
39	KAABONG	645	989	1,634	591	942	1,533	2,206,914,050
40	KABALE/Rukiga/Rubanda	2,426	3,789	6,215	2,260	3,644	5,904	3,785,521,150



#	DistrictName	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Amount paid
41	KABAROLE	1,685	2,527	4,212	1,685	2,527	4,212	388,688,400
42	KABERAMAIDO	1,532	2,335	3,867	1,073	1,827	2,900	8,832,748,450
43	KALAKI	1,704	2,852	4,556	1,279	2,153	3,432	10,159,734,405
44	KALANGALA	55	42	97	60	46	106	16,997,100
45	KALIRO	759	890	1,649	760	893	1,653	265,058,550
46	KALUNGU	528	789	1,317	539	825	1,364	218,717,400
47	KAMPALA	538	860	1,398	562	892	1,454	233,148,900
48	KAMULI	1,777	2,140	3,917	1,565	2,017	3,582	2,838,847,600
49	KAMWENGE	453	671	1,124	457	677	1,134	181,836,900
50	KANUNGU	861	1,360	2,221	864	1,378	2,242	359,504,700
51	KAPCHORWA	354	653	1,007	355	654	1,009	161,793,150
52	KAPELEBYONG	300	390	690	276	377	653	714,328,900
53	KARENGA	327	414	741	298	394	692	995,114,750
54	KASESE	2,065	2,214	4,279	1,948	2,144	4,092	2,379,312,300
55	KASSANDA	713	651	1,364	687	643	1,330	732,230,500
56	KATAKWI	3,928	6,293	10,221	2,971	4,974	7,945	21,578,197,485
57	KAYUNGA	1,446	1,567	3,013	1,315	1,503	2,818	1,799,236,500
58	KAZO	599	606	1,205	613	618	1,231	197,390,850
59	KIBAALE/Kakumiro/Kagadi	1,779	2,299	4,078	1,588	2,194	3,782	4,172,052,900
60	KIBOGA	2,715	3,096	5,811	1,989	2,390	4,379	13,405,120,855
61	KIBUKU	667	743	1,410	689	795	1,484	237,959,400
62	KIKUUBE	450	452	902	450	451	901	134,965,050
63	KIRUHURA	465	462	927	472	468	940	150,729,000
64	KIRYANDONGO	332	304	636	338	309	647	103,746,450
65	KISORO	1,145	1,748	2,893	1,086	1,709	2,795	2,435,747,250
66	KITAGWENDA	441	539	980	446	545	991	158,906,850
67	KITGUM	476	862	1,338	475	861	1,336	1,188,644,650
68	KOBOKO	428	368	796	312	313	625	1,108,886,100
69	KOLE	3,604	5,883	9,487	2,940	5,041	7,981	20,426,248,675
70	KOTIDO	517	628	1,145	496	604	1,100	1,500,930,000
71	KUMI	904	1,216	2,120	862	1,175	2,037	958,227,350
72	KWANIA	2,687	4,640	7,327	1,827	2,906	4,733	12,825,259,670
73	KWEEN	516	829	1,345	439	774	1,213	1,900,966,550
74	KYANKWANZI	2,554	3,033	5,587	2,205	2,679	4,884	12,716,340,635
75	KYEGEGWA	2,924	3,662	6,586	2,207	2,892	5,099	14,449,575,660
76	KYENJOJO	6,012	8,252	14,264	4,231	6,355	10,586	31,023,875,730
77	KYOTERA	718	974	1,692	718	974	1,692	35,758,050
78	LAMWO	490	829	1,319	410	762	1,172	1,527,084,900
79	LIRA	820	1,236	2,056	823	1,246	2,069	331,764,150
80	LUUKA	658	893	1,551	658	902	1,560	250,146,000
81	LUWEERO	1,251	1,586	2,837	1,251	1,586	2,837	451,159,950
82	LWENGO	691	947	1,638	735	1,010	1,745	279,810,750
83	LYANTONDE	264	271	535	276	283	559	89,635,650
84	MADI-OKOLLO	220	195	415	220	195	415	66,114,900
85	MANAFWA	670	888	1,558	673	893	1,566	251,108,100

#	DistrictName	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Amount paid
86	MARACHA	368	546	914	368	546	914	139,107,000
87	MASAKA	727	938	1,665	730	945	1,675	268,586,250
88	MASINDI	722	732	1,454	722	732	1,454	221,086,350
89	MAYUGE	1,608	1,649	3,257	1,411	1,563	2,974	2,368,484,650
90	MBALE	1,448	1,865	3,313	1,442	1,862	3,304	618,322,800
91	MBARARA	724	1,012	1,736	738	1,033	1,771	283,979,850
92	MITOOMA	966	1,198	2,164	980	1,217	2,197	352,288,950
93	MITYANA	1,188	1,369	2,557	1,188	1,369	2,557	400,987,650
94	MOROTO	1,928	3,106	5,034	1,576	2,730	4,306	11,323,370,670
95	MOYO	104	164	268	95	158	253	123,889,100
96	MPIGI	592	882	1,474	613	890	1,503	241,006,050
97	MUBENDE	643	634	1,277	605	615	1,220	694,986,350
98	MUKONO	1,113	1,338	2,451	1,134	1,361	2,495	400,073,250
99	NABILATUK	692	1,846	2,538	597	1,621	2,218	5,959,132,285
100	NAKAPIRIPIT	1,417	2,506	3,923	1,184	2,235	3,419	9,293,132,965
101	NAKASEKE	935	1,108	2,043	875	1,072	1,947	1,802,477,850
102	NAKASONGOLA	575	640	1,215	464	574	1,038	1,667,889,650
103	NAMAYINGO	726	730	1,456	713	718	1,431	1,408,010,750
104	NAMISINDWA	514	597	1,111	514	600	1,114	178,629,900
105	NAMUTUMBA	853	1,019	1,872	861	1,028	1,889	302,901,150
106	NAPAK	2,556	5,172	7,728	2,205	4,617	6,822	16,911,952,835
107	NEBBI/Pakwach	5,379	10,192	15,571	4,023	7,317	11,340	32,424,580,590
108	NGORA	607	1,130	1,737	607	1,130	1,737	274,072,050
109	NTOROKO	159	141	300	159	142	301	48,265,350
110	NTUNGAMO	1,753	2,501	4,254	1,798	2,576	4,374	701,370,900
111	NWOYA	196	249	445	197	250	447	71,676,450
112	OBONGI	60	61	121	53	58	111	58,580,950
113	OMORO	357	507	864	280	452	732	1,017,480,100
114	OTUKE	314	559	873	307	552	859	333,709,500
115	OYAM	859	1,129	1,988	861	1,136	1,997	320,218,950
116	PADER	883	1,559	2,442	835	1,511	2,346	3,085,499,050
117	PALLISA	1,521	1,865	3,386	956	1,328	2,284	3,007,167,750
118	RAKAI	753	709	1,462	753	709	1,462	470,306,550
119	RUBIRIZI	426	546	972	472	601	1,073	172,055,550
120	RUKUNGIRI	1,325	1,874	3,199	1,486	2,106	3,592	575,977,200
121	RWAMPARA	530	949	1,479	537	964	1,501	240,685,350
122	SERERE	895	1,186	2,081	895	1,186	2,081	318,930,150
123	SHEEMA	1,219	1,744	2,963	1,180	1,710	2,890	1,845,434,100
124	SIRONKO	1,111	1,711	2,822	1,114	1,715	2,829	453,630,150
125	SOROTI	729	1,113	1,842	729	1,113	1,842	283,371,900
126	SSEMBABULE	838	808	1,646	821	806	1,627	755,397,900
127	TORORO	1,669	2,333	4,002	1,689	2,357	4,046	648,776,100
128	WAKISO	1,402	2,062	3,464	1,433	2,129	3,562	571,166,700
129	YUMBE	4,141	4,711	8,852	3,276	4,158	7,434	16,150,675,135
130	ZOMBO	3,535	6,993	10,528	2,863	6,018	8,881	23,409,971,435
		<b>136,254</b>	<b>193,959</b>	<b>330,213</b>	<b>124,805</b>	<b>179,750</b>	<b>304,155</b>	<b>364,807,863,620</b>

\*Beneficiaries in the newer districts accounted in their mother districts





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**Oxford Policy  
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Expanding Social Protection Programme



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