



Survey of Public Awareness and Knowledge on social protection (instruments) in Uganda

Final Report

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For Expanding Social Protection Programme



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List of Acronyms

DFID	Department for International Development (UK aid)
ESP	Expanding Social Protection Programme
GOU	Government of Uganda
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PWD	Person with Disability
QC	Quality Control
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SCG	Senior Citizens Grant
UGX	Uganda shilling

Summary of key findings and recommendations

The survey objective was to assess levels of knowledge and awareness of social protection (through various instruments) amongst Ugandans. The survey was undertaken in 60 districts as part of Ipsos' Social, Political, Economic and Cultural (SPEC) omnibus survey.

Overall, by region, Western, Eastern and Northern contributed between 25-28% of participants respectively. Only 7% of the sample was from Kampala and 12% from the Central region. By location, overall 80% of the sample was rural and 20% urban. Age groups 18-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 represented 10%, 13%, 21% and 12% of the sample respectively. This reflects the nature of Uganda's demographic structure, with the majority under 35 years of age.

Overall, 36% of the surveyed participants were aware of government programmes that support vulnerable people such as orphaned children, persons with disability, older persons, etc. Awareness was slightly higher (60%) among males than females (59%). By region, participants from Eastern region were the most aware (75%). On the other hand, those aged 45 years and above were the most aware (72%). By level of education, all (100%) participants with university education were aware and only 44% with no formal education were aware.

By pilot or non-pilot district status, the findings revealed that the ESP pilot districts had the highest levels of awareness—with two districts reporting 100% awareness: Kaberamaido and Yumbe. The current rollout districts followed in levels of awareness. Others or non-rollout districts had the lowest levels of awareness of government programmes that support vulnerable people. However, although awareness of SAGE as a programme is significantly higher in the pilot districts (average: 55%) compared to where ESP has just been implemented and where it has not been rolled out to yet the samples for those sub-areas is not statistically representative.

Overall, 41% of the surveyed respondents were aware of government programmes that support vulnerable people through monthly cash grants. Specifically, in the pilot districts, awareness was higher at 59%. By region, Central region (77%) and Eastern region (67%) were more aware of cash grants than other regions—Northern (59%), and Western (44%) in the pilot districts.

Overall, SAGE was mentioned with a higher percentage in 2017 (59%) than in 2015 in both pilot and non-programme districts (17%). SAGE was mentioned by 31% in 2017 among non-programme districts compared to 17% in 2015. In Pilot districts, SAGE was mentioned by 93% in 2017 compared to 48% in 2015 by participants that knew the name of the programme.

On how it works, 63% of participants in the pilot districts had knowledge of how SAGE programme works. Pilot districts (63%) were the most aware of how SAGE operates. By region, almost all participants in central (96%) reportedly understood how SAGE operates vis-à-vis the Eastern (73%), northern (64%), or western (27%).

Overall, 5% of the surveyed respondents were aware of government programmes that give people money in exchange for labour. Overall, 40% of the surveyed respondents were aware of non-government programmes that supports vulnerable people. Level of awareness of such

programmes was slightly lower in the pilot districts at 38%. The central region (61%) was the most aware, followed by western (37%), and northern and Eastern at 35% each. By age group, the most aware groups were 35-39, 50-54, 25-29, and 30-34.

On informal pension schemes, overall, 5% were aware of such schemes, but only 4% in pilot districts reported awareness of such schemes. By occupation, the most aware were senior managers (17%), and the least aware were the unemployed.

Overall, 13% were aware of health insurance schemes but only 8% were aware of health insurance schemes in the pilot districts. Age groups such as; 50-54 (17%), 25-29 (10%), and 60+ (10%) were the most aware. By occupation, the most aware of health insurance schemes were professionals (35%), senior managers (33%), while the least aware were the unemployed (6%) and unskilled worker (8%). Those with university and education (20%) were the most aware. The least aware were those without formal education (1%) and those with primary education (6%).

Summary of Key Findings

Contributory programmes	Yes	No
Are you aware of government programmes that support vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, older persons?	36%	64%
Do you think the government should provide support to, poor and vulnerable people including the elderly, orphans, PWDs etc.?	94%	6%
Apart from government, are you aware of other organizations that support vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, the elderly?	40%	60%
Have you heard of any government programme that helps older persons and other vulnerable groups by giving them monthly cash grants?	41%	59%
Do you know how that programme works (of those that mentioned SAGE)?	52%	48%
Pension scheme for the informal sector		
Are you aware of any scheme that people who are not formally employed or do not have a regular job with an employer make monthly or periodic contributions towards their pension or difficult times or when they have no job or too old to work?	5%	95%
Are you aware of any programme that gives people money in exchange for their labour/work (cash for work)?	5%	95%
Health Insurance		
Are you aware of any schemes that enable people pay for the costs of health care (such as visits to health centres, medical tests, doctor's fees, medicine etc.) through monthly or annual contribution?	13%	87%

1.0 Introduction and Background

In July 2010, the Government of Uganda approved the implementation of the Expanding Social Protection (ESP) Programme. One of the key elements of the ESP is the social transfer Programme-the Social Assistant Grant for Empowerment (SAGE). The overall aim of SAGE is to contribute to tackling chronic poverty in Uganda, test a range of implementation mechanisms for an efficient, cost effective and scalable social transfer, generate evidence for national policy making, and provide a reference point to relevant stakeholders about government's acceptance and commitment to social protection.

In 2010, the ESP commissioned Ipsos (then called Synovate) to conduct a survey to measure Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) on poverty, vulnerability, social protection and cash transfers in Uganda to provide a baseline of knowledge, attitude (& perceptions) and practices of social protection in the country. That survey also aimed to provide a baseline of information uptake pathways for various categories of Ugandans. The survey at the time reported low levels of knowledge and awareness on social protection (cash transfers) at 20%. The findings of the survey provided the context for the programme communication strategy that was developed and implemented to increase appreciation, understanding and support of social protection in Uganda.

After four years, another survey was conducted in 2014 to assess progress of communication and advocacy on the knowledge, attitude and perceptions of Ugandans on social protection, specifically the senior citizens grant. At the time, the levels of awareness and knowledge of social protection (specifically the senior citizens grant) rose to 77%. It is against this background that ESP commissioned another survey in 2017, three years later to measure the pertaining state of knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of social protection in the country.

1.1 Overarching objective

The overall objective of the survey was to assess the general Ugandan public's knowledge, awareness and understanding of social protection in line with the newly launched National Social Protection Policy.

The policy defines social protection in Uganda as having two pillars: social security and social care. Social security is either contributory or non-contributory.

1.2 Specific Research Questions

1. What is the level of awareness and knowledge of government programmes that take care of vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, older persons (social care)?
2. What is the level of awareness of government programme (s) that provide monthly cash grants for older persons (SAGE)?
3. What is the level of awareness and knowledge of non-government programmes that take care of vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, older persons?

4. What is the level of awareness and knowledge of cash for work programmes in Uganda?
5. What is the level of awareness and knowledge of informal pension schemes in Uganda?
6. What is the level of awareness and knowledge of health insurance schemes in Uganda?

2.0 Design and Methodology

This survey was conducted between May and June 2017 as part of the Ipsos Social, Political, Economic and Cultural (SPEC) omnibus survey. The survey adopted quantitative approach through face-to-face interviews with the population drawn nationwide. Respondents 18 years and above were randomly selected at household level. A semi-structured questionnaire was administered and data recorded through mobile data collection (smart phones).

2.1 Study Areas

Overall, the survey targeted 60 districts distributed into four major regions in the country as below:

Table 1. Study areas

Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Kampala	Bugiri	Adjumani	Bushenyi
	Busia	Apac	Hoima
Mityana	Iganga	Kole	Kabale
Kayunga	Jinja	Arua	Kabarole
Kiboga	Kaberamaido	Gulu	Kyegegwa
Luwero	Kamuli	Kitgum	Mitooma
Kyankwanzi	Kapchorwa	Oyam	Kasese
Masaka	Katakwi	Kotido	Kibale
Mpigi	Kumi	Lira	Kisoro
Mubende	Mayuge	Agago	Kyenjojo
Mukono	Mbale	Moroto	Masindi
Rakai	Pallisa	Zombo	Mbarara
Buikwe	Soroti	Nakapiripirit	Ibanda
Kalangala	Tororo	Nebbi	Isingiro
Wakiso	Sironko	Yumbe	Rukungiri
Sembabule			

ESP Programme districts surveyed were categorized into three based on stage of implementation i.e. pilot, current rollout and planned future districts.

Table 2. Study areas by district: Pilot, rollout, future

Pilot Districts	Current rollout Districts	Future Districts
Kiboga	Kayunga	Mubende
Kyankwanzi	Kamuli	Sembabule
Kaberamaido	Mayuge	Kumi
Katakwi	Pallisa	Mbale
Apac	Bugiri	Tororo
Moroto	Agago	Adjumani
Zombo	Kotido	Arua
Nakapiripirit	Amuru	Kasese
Nebbi	Kitgum	
Yumbe	Kibale	
Kyegegwa	Kisoro	
Kyenjojo	Kabale	

2.2 Sample Sizes

Overall, the survey targeted 2,000 respondents, by the end of data collection a sample size of 2,058 was achieved from 60 districts across all regions of Uganda.

Table 3. Sample size

Region	# of districts	Urban	Rural	# of respondents
Kampala	1	120		120
Central	14	70	220	290
Eastern	15	70	490	560
Northern	15	70	430	500
Western	15	70	460	530
Total	60	400	1600	2000

A total sample of 333 was achieved in the pilot districts and the distribution by region was as below.

Table 4. Total sample size by region

REGION	DISTRICT	2017
NORTH (INCLUDING WEST NILE & KARAMOJA) (N=167-50%)	Apac	31
	Moroto	35
	Nakapiripirit	30
	Nebbi	31
	Yumbe	30
EAST (N=60-18%)	Zombo	10
	Kaberamaido	30
CENTRAL (N=31-9%)	Katakwi	30
	Kiboga	20

WEST (N=75-23%)	Kyankwanzi	11
	Kyegegwa	34
	Kyenjojo	41
	Total	333

2.3 Sampling of areas and respondents

A multi-stage cluster sampling design was adopted:

- The first-stage involved random selection of 60 districts across five major regions, including Kampala as a separate region.
- The second stage involved the selection of Enumeration Areas (EA) within each of the sub-regions.
- The sampling frame of the EAs was obtained from UBOS and these were selected using systematic probability proportionate to size (SPPS) technique selecting 10 households from each EA for interview; hence, the number of EAs per sub-region is based on the sample size allocated.
- During selection, EAs were categorized into urban/rural setting and the number distributed based on type of residence setting by the population in each sub-region.
- The third stage was the selection of the 10 households within the selected EAs using the random walk method and finally, the respondent at household was selected using the Kish grid method with only one respondent interviewed per household.

2.4 Data collection team: A field team of 60 interviewers and 12 field supervisors collected data. The office based field coordinator and data validators at head office supported the field teams. A team of independent quality controllers quality-assured the data.

2.5 Recruitment and Training: To achieve standardization, a four day training for the entire field team was undertaken. The objective of the training was to induct field interviewers with the study objectives and to familiarize them with the data collection tool. All the field procedures were practically demonstrated to ensure that the field staff fully understands what is required of them. The training included role-playing and conducting mock interviews. Potential problems and queries were all addressed at this stage. The training programme covered the following:

- Survey objectives
- Expected output
- Procedures for sampling
- Procedures of identifying target respondents
- How to handle potential questions during the survey
- Dos and don'ts of the research project
- Research ethics and Responsible conduct of Research

2.6 Duration of data collection: Data collection across the four regions lasted 8-10 days.

2.7 Data management:

Coding: In the field if a response falls under others (specify) category, the interviewer enters the verbatim in English even if the response is in vernacular. A team of well-trained coders was engaged to read the verbatim and a draft code list was developed.

Data Capture and Cleaning: Data was captured as soon as the data collector completed the interview and submitted it. This allowed for cleaning to be done as data came in. Data was uploaded onto the main server daily to avoid data loss. Data was also downloaded daily for storage and review by the QC team at the Ipsos head office.

Data Analysis: A Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) was used to analyse the data and produce frequency tables (univariate analysis). Cross-tabulations (bivariate analysis) were also made to see relationships between dependent variables and independent variables.

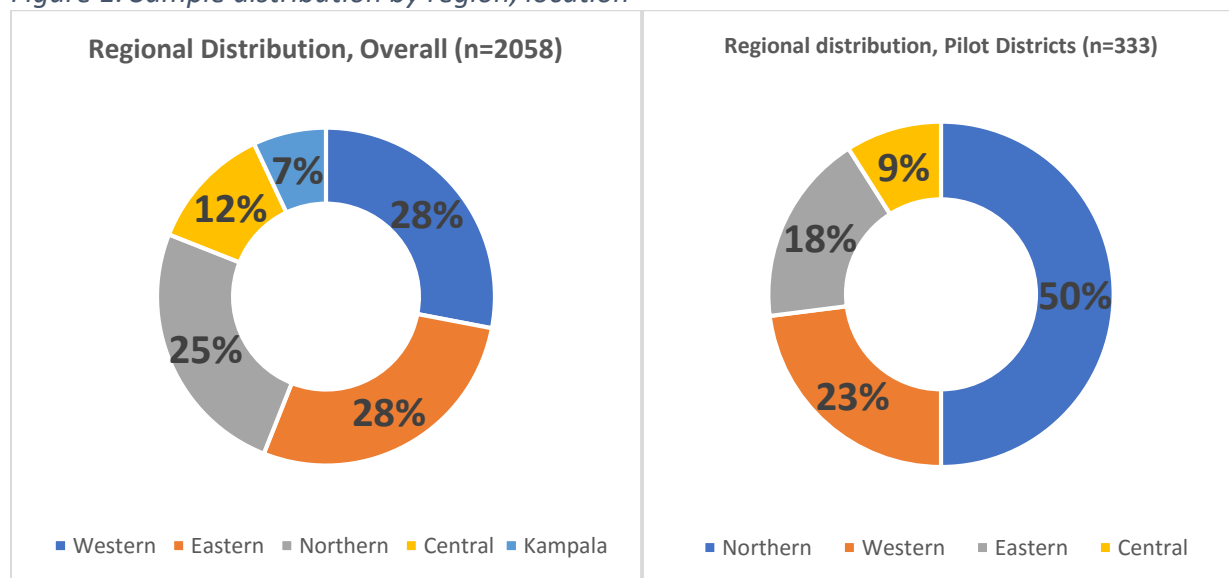
3.0 Findings

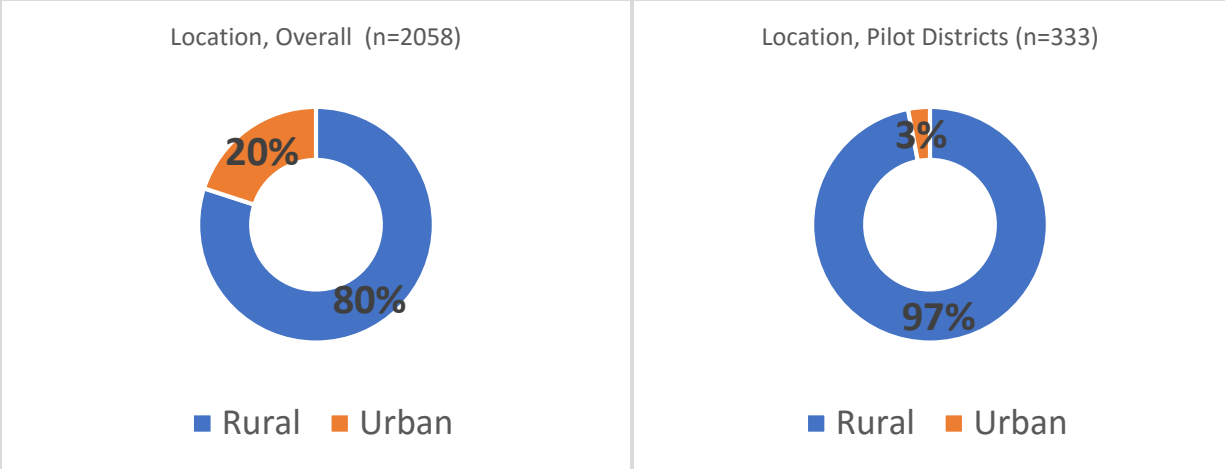
3.1 Key demographics of study participants in Pilot districts

Overall, by region, western, northern and eastern contributed nearly similar proportions between 25-28%; 7% of the sample was from Kampala and 12% from the central region. In the pilot districts, 50% of the sample were recruited from northern (including West Nile and Karamoja) region, 9% from central, 18% from eastern, and 23% from western.

By location, overall 80% of the sample was rural, 20% urban. This is attributed to the fact that a majority of the ESP Programme beneficiaries are in rural areas.

Figure 1. Sample distribution by region, location

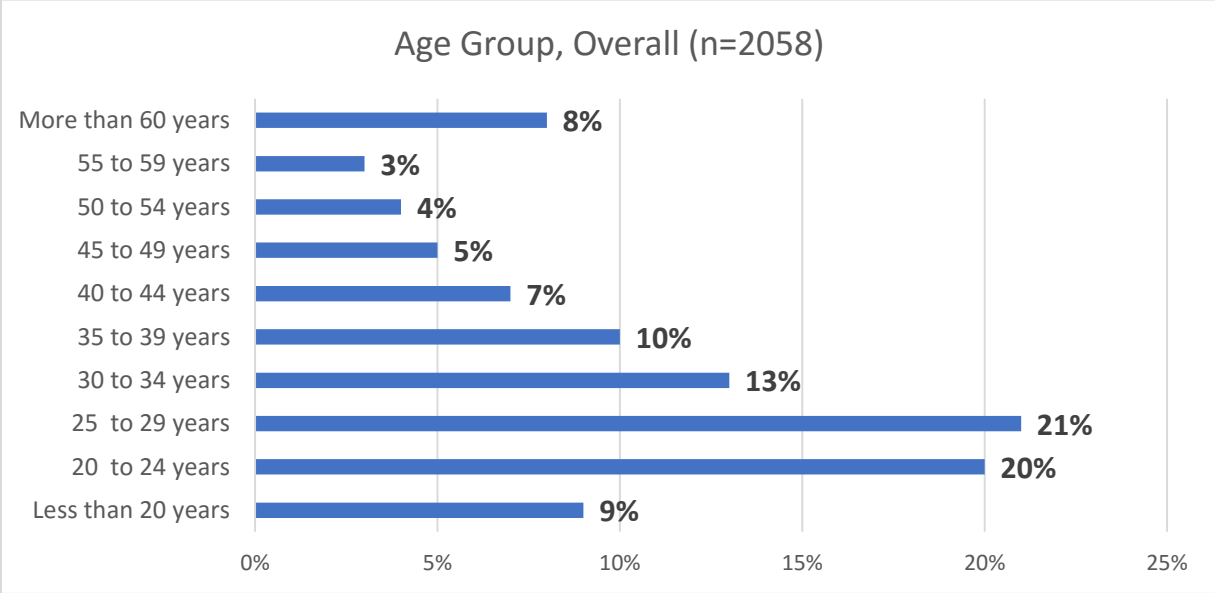


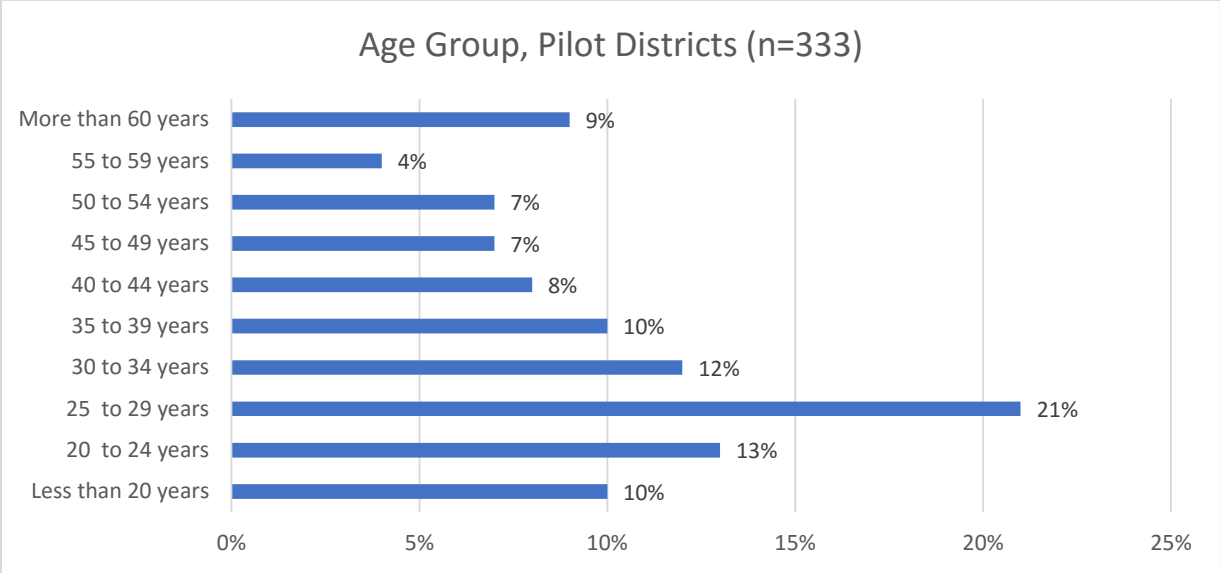


3.2 Age group of participants

As clearly indicated by the graph below, age groups such as 18-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 represented the most popular age groups with 10%, 13% 21% and 12% respectively. By juxtaposition, this reflects the nature of Uganda’s demographic structure, with the majority under 35years of age. Uganda is the second country in Africa and the third in the world with the youngest population.

Figure 2. Participants by age group

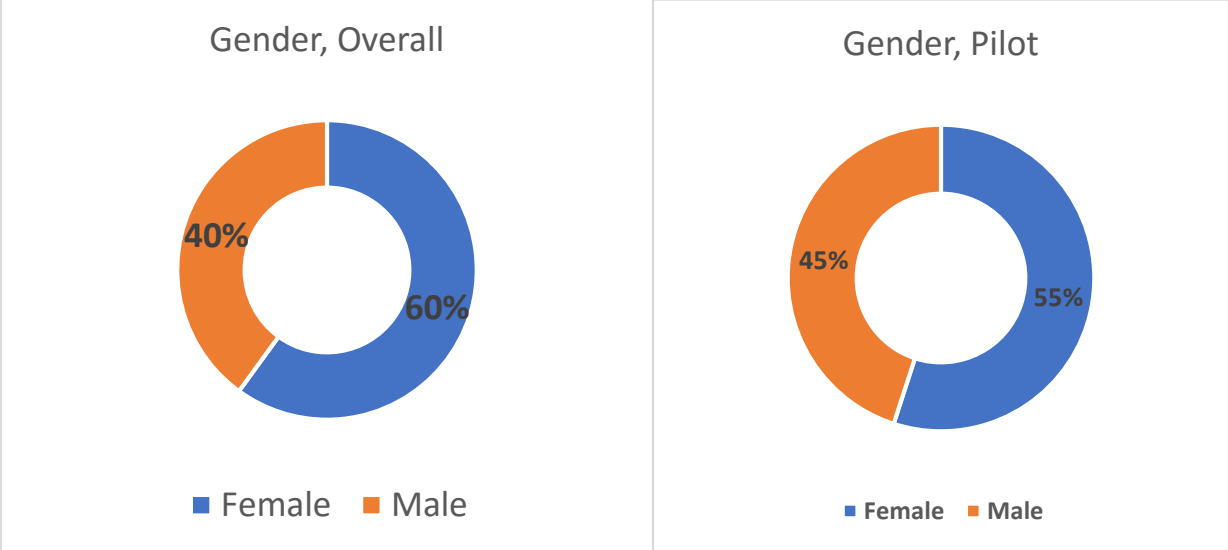


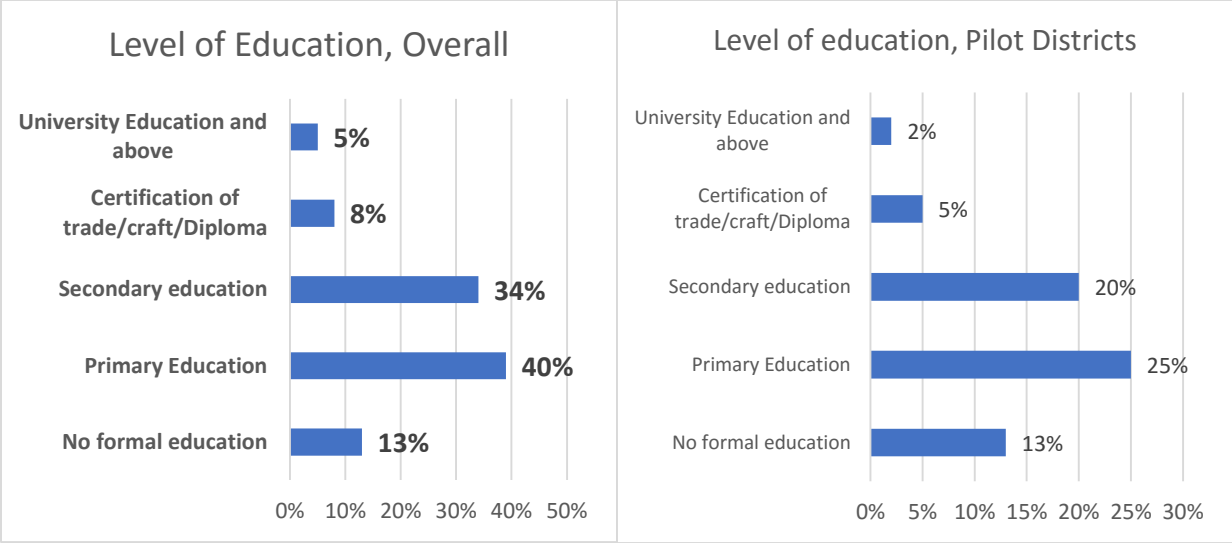


3.2 Gender and level of education

By gender, 55% of participants were female, while 45% were male. Again, this reflects the country’s general demographic structure, with female majority. On the other hand, the majority of participants (25%) were primary school graduates, 20% represented secondary education achievement, 5% had a certificate or diploma, 2% were university graduates and 13% had no formal education as shown in the graph below.

Figure 3. Participants by gender, level of education

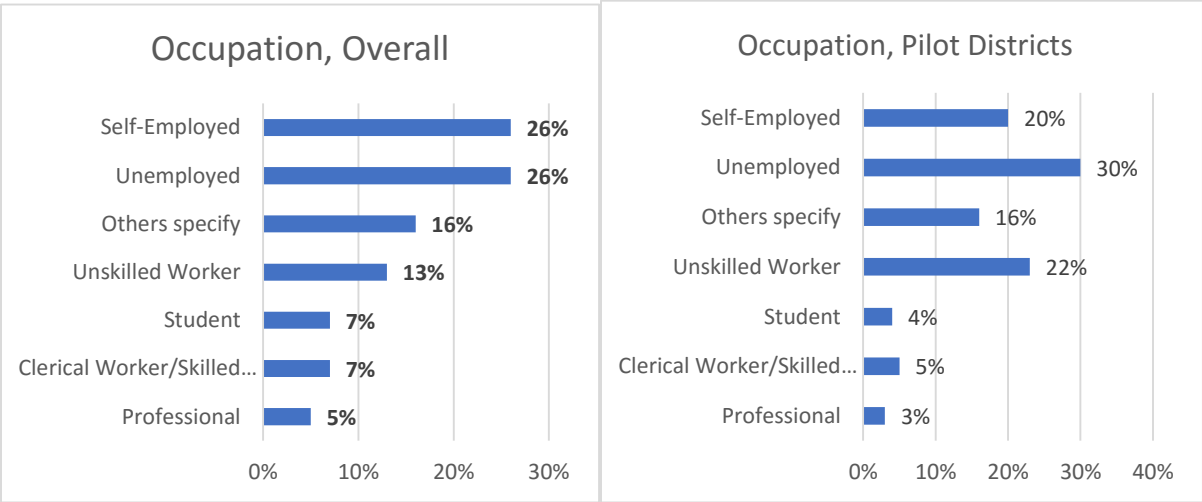




3.3 Occupation

By occupation, 30% of the participants were unemployed, 20% self-employed, 22% unskilled worker, 4% students, and 3% professionals. Given the fact that a majority of Ugandans do not report possession of at least a certificate or diploma, it is therefore not surprising that, in terms of occupation, only 3% are professionals and 30% unemployed.

Figure 4. Participants by occupation



4.0 Level of awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable groups

Overall, 36% of the surveyed participants were aware of government programmes that support vulnerable people such as orphaned children, persons with disability, older persons, etc. In the ESP pilot districts, awareness was slightly higher (60%) among males than females (59%).

Figure 5. Awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable groups

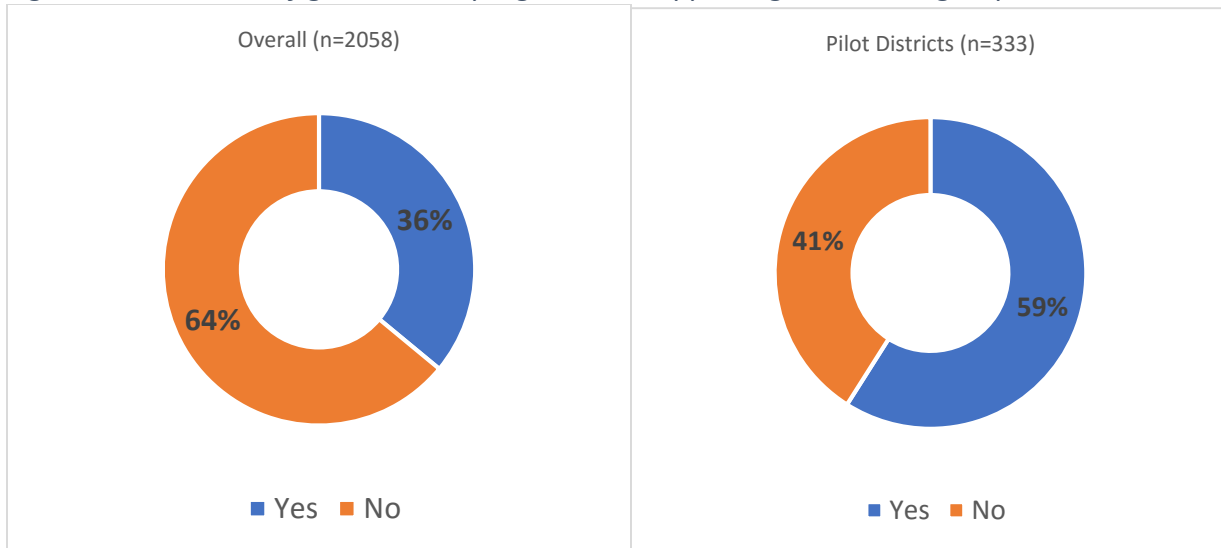
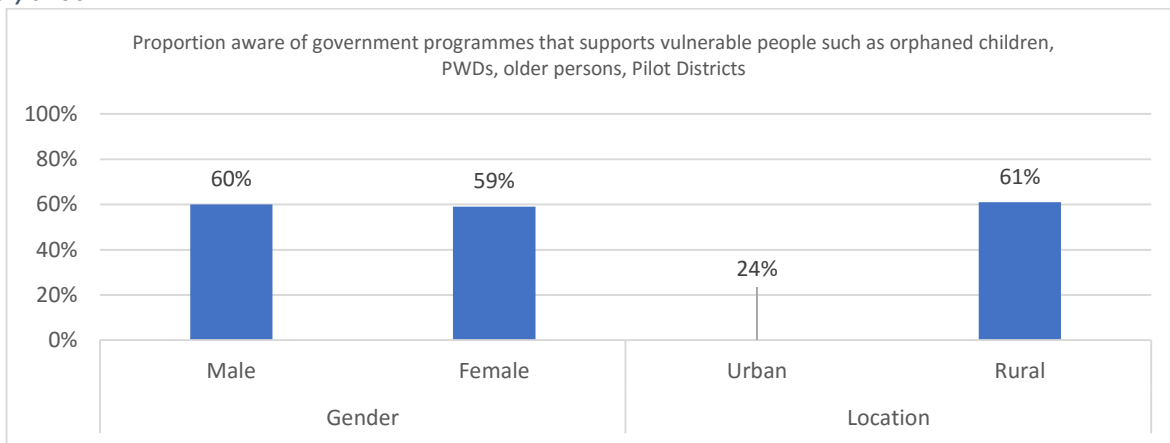


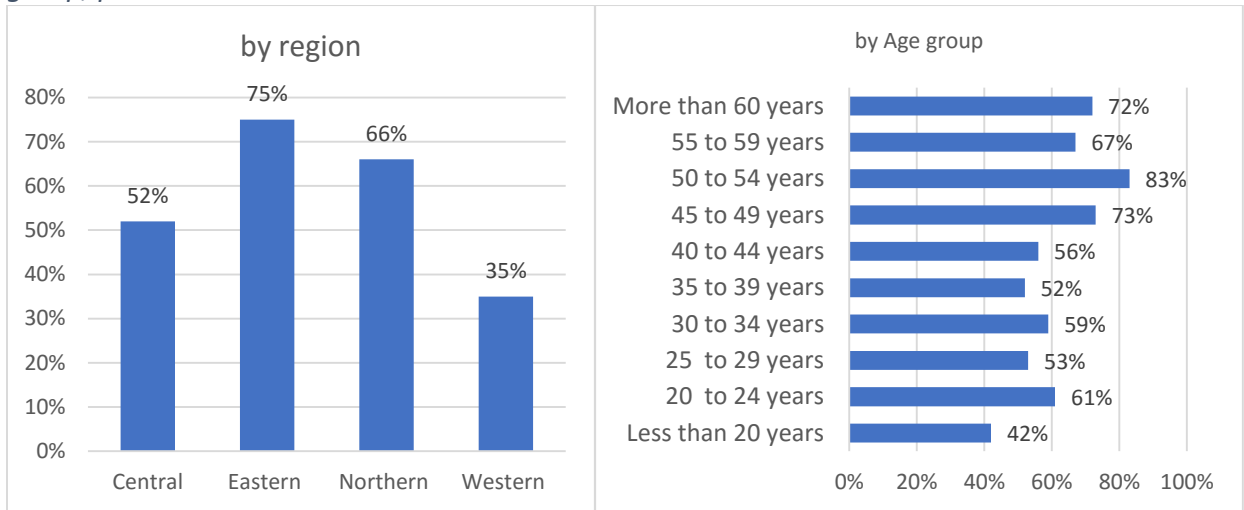
Figure 6. Awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable groups by gender, by rural/urban



4.1 Awareness by region and age group, pilot districts

By region, participants from eastern region were the most aware (75%), followed by northern, (66%), central (52%) and western (35%). On the other hand, those aged 45 years and above were the most aware (72%). This is perhaps attributed to the fact that the most vulnerable people are the aged who are mostly retired, unemployed and yet with a heavy family burden.

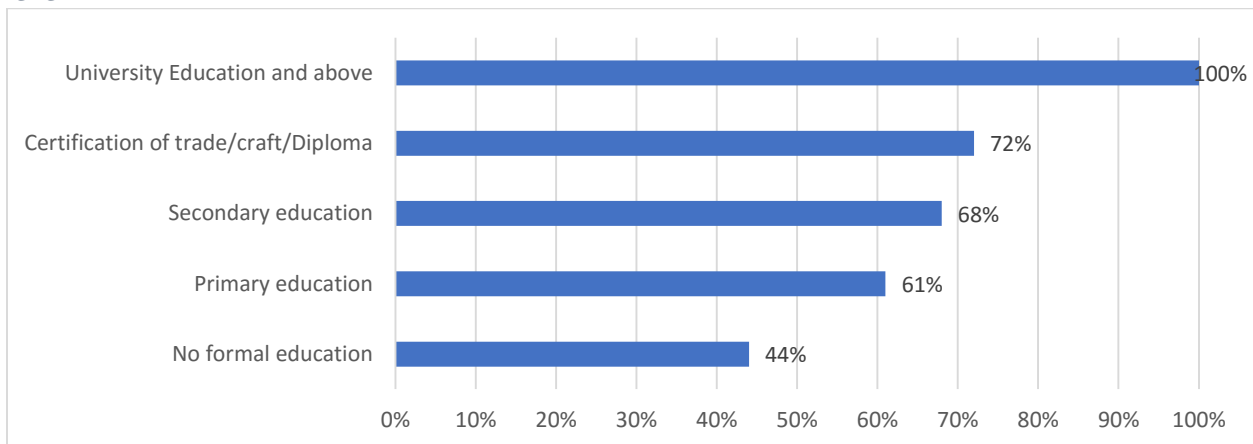
Figure 7. Awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable groups by region, age group, pilot district



4.2 Awareness by level of education, pilot districts

The level of education of participants positively correlated with awareness of government programmes that supports vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, older persons, etc. All (100%) participants with university education were aware of such government programmes, 72% of those who had certificate or diplomas, 68% who had secondary education, 61% who had primary education and 44% had no formal education as shown by the graph below, reported awareness. This high level of awareness among the most educated class is probably because of the fact that they read newspapers, watch TV and have access to internet and social media, where such programmes are publicized.

Figure 8. Awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable groups by education level

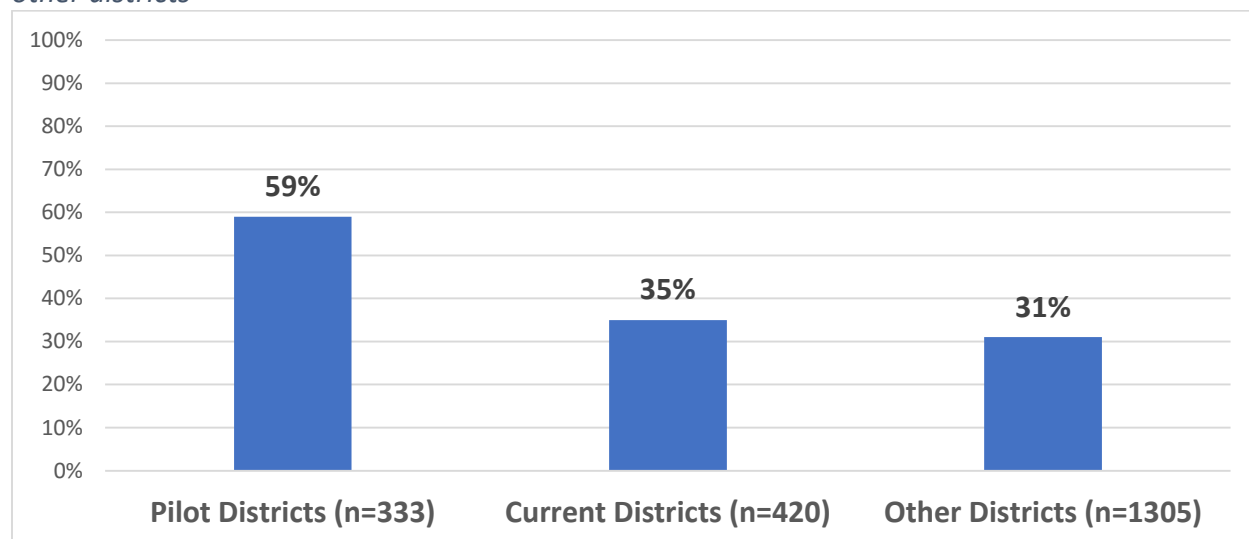


4.3 Awareness by pilot districts, current districts and other districts

When awareness was analysed by pilot and non-pilot districts, the findings revealed that pilot districts had the highest levels of awareness followed by the current rollout districts. Other or non-pilot districts had the lowest levels of awareness of government programmes that support

vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, older persons, etc. as shown by the graph below.

Figure 9. Awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable groups by pilot, rollout, other districts



4.4 Awareness by programme district

Again, pilot districts, as shown in the table below, had the highest awareness levels – with some districts showing 100% awareness: Kaberamaido (100%), Yumbe (100%). Current districts followed with districts such as Kamuli (83%), Mbale (59%) and Kayunga (43%), other or future districts had only Adjumani with (73%) and all the rest had less than 54%. Therefore, it can be concluded that awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable people is significantly higher in the pilot districts, at awareness mean of 60% compared to where ESP has just been implemented and where it has never been. Relatively high levels of awareness in districts like Adjumani, Ssembabule, Kumi which are listed as future districts, can be attributed to FM radio airwaves, which overlap from benefiting districts like Nebbi, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyegegwa, etc.

Table 5. Awareness by district-pilot, rollout, future districts

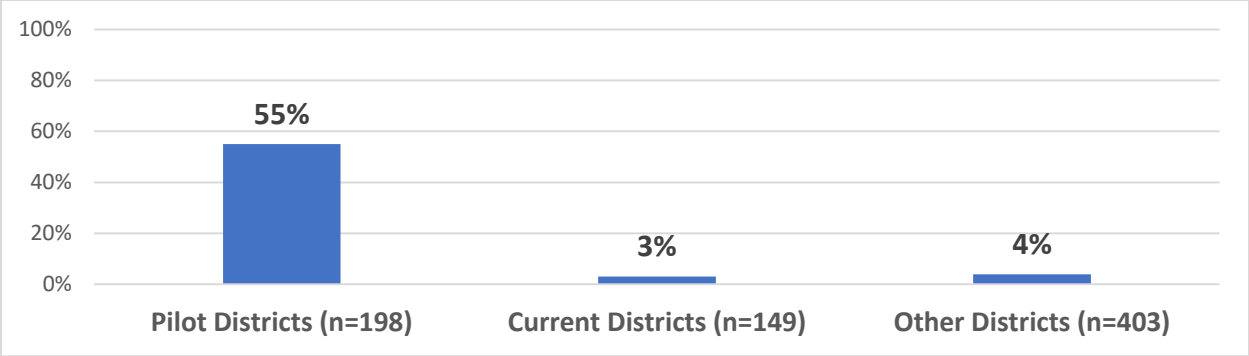
Pilot Districts		Current Districts		Future Districts	
District	%	District	%	District	%
Kiboga	55	Kayunga	43	Mubende	45
Kyankwanzi	45	Kamuli	83	Ssembabule	55
Kaberamaido	100	Mayuge	42	Kumi	53
Katakwi	50	Pallisa	58	Mbale	28
Apac	90	Bugiri	42	Tororo	12
Moroto	40	Agago	5	Adjumani	73
Zombo	70	Kotido	0	Arua	18

Nakapiripirit	33	Amuru	33	Kasese	20
Nebbi	71	Kitgum	18		
Yumbe	100	Kibale	35		
Kyegegwa	41	Kisoro	26		
Kyenjojo	29	Kabale	59		
Mean	60		37		38

4.5 Proportion that mentioned SAGE as government Programme.

Accordingly, 55% that mentioned SAGE were from pilot districts, 3% from current districts, and 4% from districts not yet reached by the Programme. This, evidently, suggests that pilot districts had the highest proportion of participants who mentioned SAGE as government programme as indicated by the graph below.

Figure 10. Proportion that mentioned SAGE as a government programme



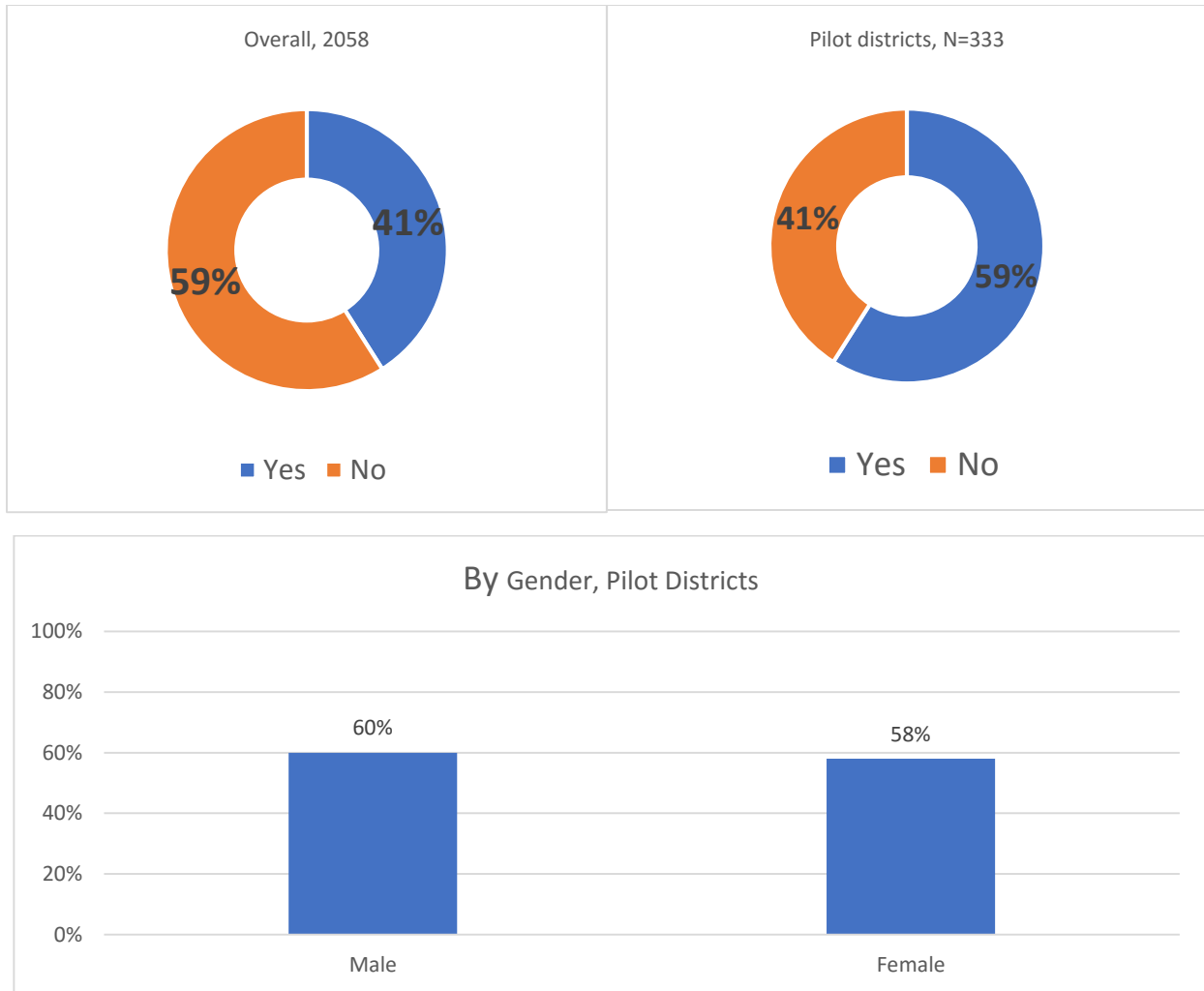
4.6 Proportion that mentioned SAGE as government programme, by district

Again, by desegregation, the majority who mentioned SAGE were from pilot districts. Districts like Kaberamaido (100%), Moroto (93%), Zombo 86%, Nakapiripirit (90%), Nebbi (91%), Nakapiripirit (90%), Kyegegwa (79%) had the highest proportion of participants that mentioned SAGE as the government programme that cares for the elderly and other vulnerable people. On the other hand, the new rollout districts or districts not yet reached by the Programme demonstrated relatively low ability to name SAGE as a government programme that supports older persons; Kibale (8%), Kisoro (9%), Kabale (8%), and unreached districts like Kasese (0%), Mbale (0%). Therefore, it can be deduced that awareness and ability to name SAGE as the programme that supports older persons is significantly higher in the pilot districts (Average: 55%) compared to where ESP has just been implemented and where it has never been.

5.0 Level of awareness of government programmes supporting vulnerable groups through monthly cash grants

Overall, 41% of the surveyed respondents were aware of government programmes that support vulnerable people through monthly cash grants. Specifically, in the pilot districts, awareness was slightly higher among males (60%) than females (59%).

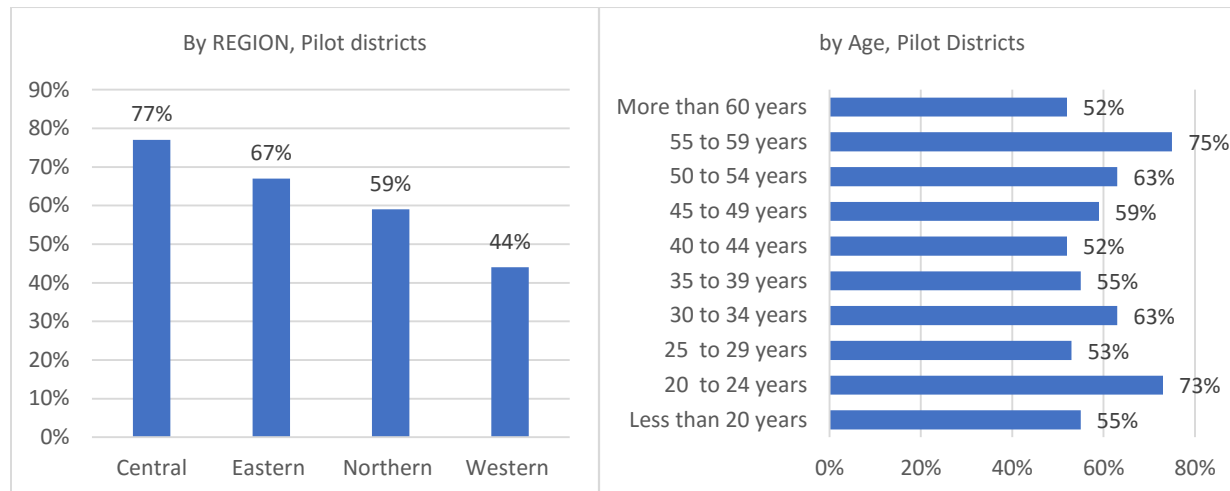
Figure 11. Awareness of government programme giving monthly grants, by gender, pilot districts



5.1 Proportion aware of government monthly cash grants by region and age

By region, central region (77%) and eastern region (67%) recorded the highest awareness levels of cash grants than other regions—northern (59%), and western (44%). On the other hand, age groups such as 55-59 (75%) and 20-24 (73%) were the most informed of the government cash grants to older persons and other vulnerable members of the society, while age groups such as 25-29 (53%) and 40-44 (52%) were the least informed as shown by the graphs below.

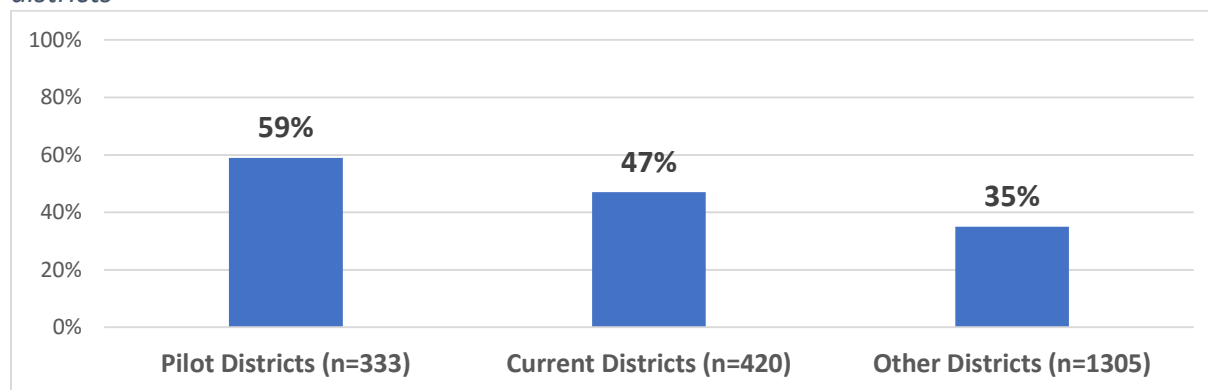
Figure 12. Awareness of government programme giving monthly grants by region, age, pilot districts



5.2 Proportion aware of Government monthly cash grants by pilot and non-pilot districts

As the trend in the previous section has shown, pilot districts (59%) were the most aware of government monthly cash-grants to vulnerable individuals. Current districts and non-pilot districts followed with 47% and 35% respectively.

Figure 13. Awareness of government programme giving monthly grants by pilot, rollout, other districts



5.3 Proportion aware of government monthly cash grants to vulnerable groups by district

Again, pilot districts such as Kaberamaido (100%), Kiboga (80%), Apac (90%), Yumbe (100%) came up on top. They were closely followed by current districts such as Kamuli (83%), Kabale (78%), and Kitgum (63%). As the trend suggest, non-pilot or future districts scored dismally; all below 50% save for Mubende (50%) and Sembabule (82%). Therefore, it can be summed up that awareness of government monthly cash grant is higher in the pilot districts (Average: 59%) compared to where ESP has just been implemented and where it has not been.

Table 6. Awareness of government programme giving monthly grants, by district

Pilot Districts		Current Districts		Future Districts	
District	%	District	%	District	%

Kiboga	80	Kayunga	43	Mubende	50
Kyankwanzi	73	Kamuli	83	Sembabule	82
Kaberamaido	100	Mayuge	45	Kumi	27
Katakwi	33	Pallisa	25	Mbale	23
Apac	90	Bugiri	52	Tororo	8
Moroto	54	Agago	42	Adjumani	40
Zombo	40	Kotido	0	Arua	42
Nakapiripirit	53	Amuru	50	Kasese	43
Nebbi	6	Kitgum	63		
Yumbe	100	Kibale	41		
Kyegegwa	18	Kisoro	49		
Kyenjojo	66	Kabale	78		
Mean	59		48		39

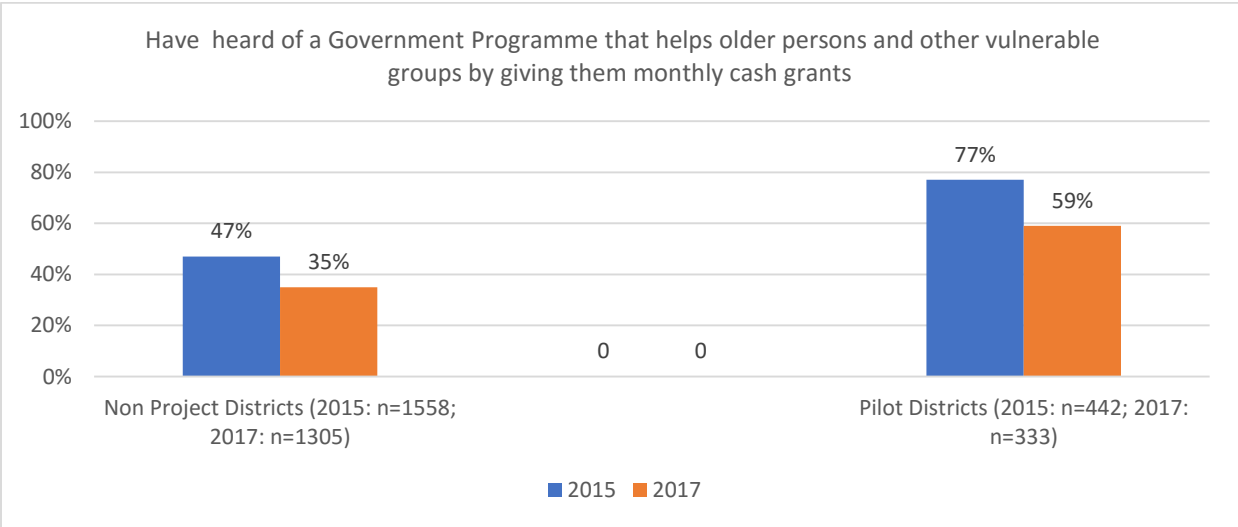
6.0 Comparison with 2015 findings

6.1 Awareness of monthly cash grants by government to vulnerable groups

In 2015 the pilot districts (15) visited included Amudat, Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kole, Kyankwanzi, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Napak, Nebbi, Yumbe, Zombo. In 2017 the pilot districts (12) visited were Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Nebbi, Yumbe and Zombo. That is, 10 similar pilot districts were therefore visited in 2015 and 2017.

As shown below, the level of awareness of a government programme that helps older persons and other vulnerable groups by giving them monthly cash grants reduced from 47% in 2015 to 35% in 2017 among the population in non-project districts. Specifically, the awareness among pilot districts reduced from 77% in 2015 to 59% in 2017 as indicated by the graph below.

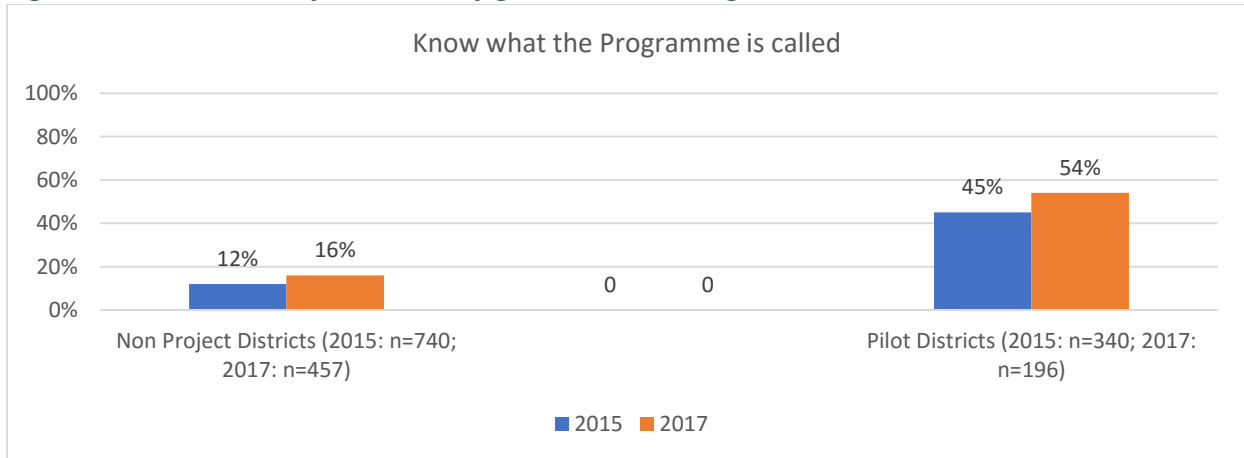
Figure 14. Comparison between 2015 and 2017 awareness of government cash grants



6.2 Awareness of the name of government monthly cash grants to vulnerable groups

Again, in comparison with 2015, the findings revealed that in 2017 among non-project districts, 16% remembered the name of the programme vis-à-vis 12% in 2015. In the pilot districts, 54% remembered the name of the programme compared to 45% in 2015 as indicated by the graph below.

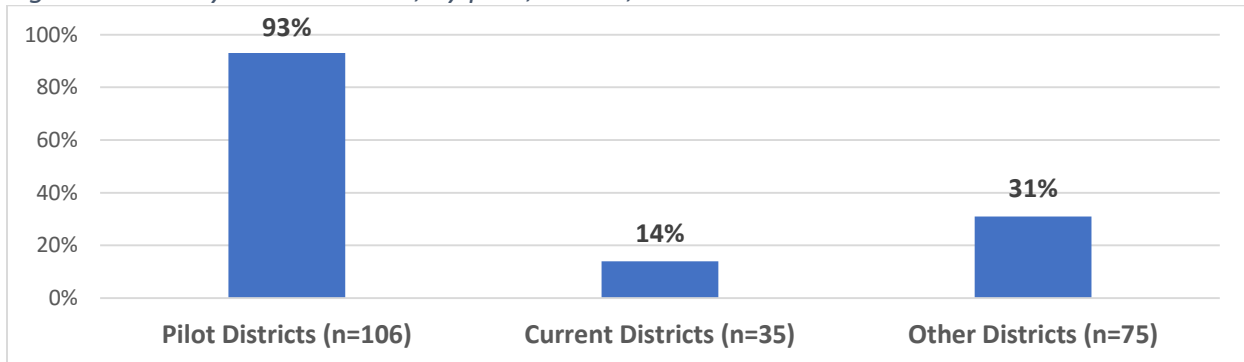
Figure 15. Awareness of the name of government cash grant



6.3 Awareness of SAGE as name government programme in 2017

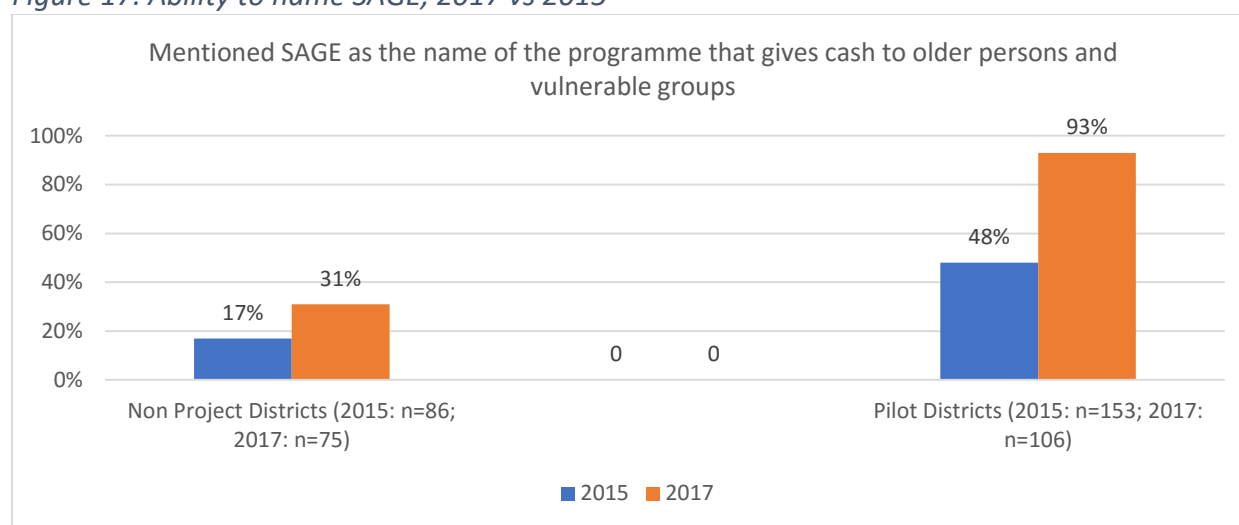
Further, pilot districts (93%) were the most aware of SAGE as government. Other or non-pilot districts followed with 31%. Current districts scored dismally with 14% as shown in the graph below.

Figure 16. Ability to name SAGE, by pilot, rollout, other district



In the non-project districts, SAGE was mentioned with a higher percentage in 2017 (31%) than in 2015 (17%). In the pilot districts, SAGE was mentioned with a significantly higher percentage (93%) in 2017 than in 2015 (48%) as shown by the graph below.

Figure 17. Ability to name SAGE, 2017 vs 2015



6.4 Proportion that mentioned SAGE as a Government monthly cash grants programme by specific districts

Again, pilot districts such as Kyenjojo (100%), Kyegegwa (100%), Nakapiripiti (100%) Nebbi (100%), Zombo (100%) Kiboga (100%), Kyankwanzi (100%) all scored maximally. As the trend suggest, non-pilot or future districts scored dismally; all below 50% save for Mubende (50%) and Sembabule (82%). Therefore, it can be summed up that awareness of SAGE as a programme for monthly cash grant is significantly higher in the pilot districts (Average: 92%) compared to where ESP has just been implemented and where it has not been implemented.

Table 7. Ability to name SAGE by district

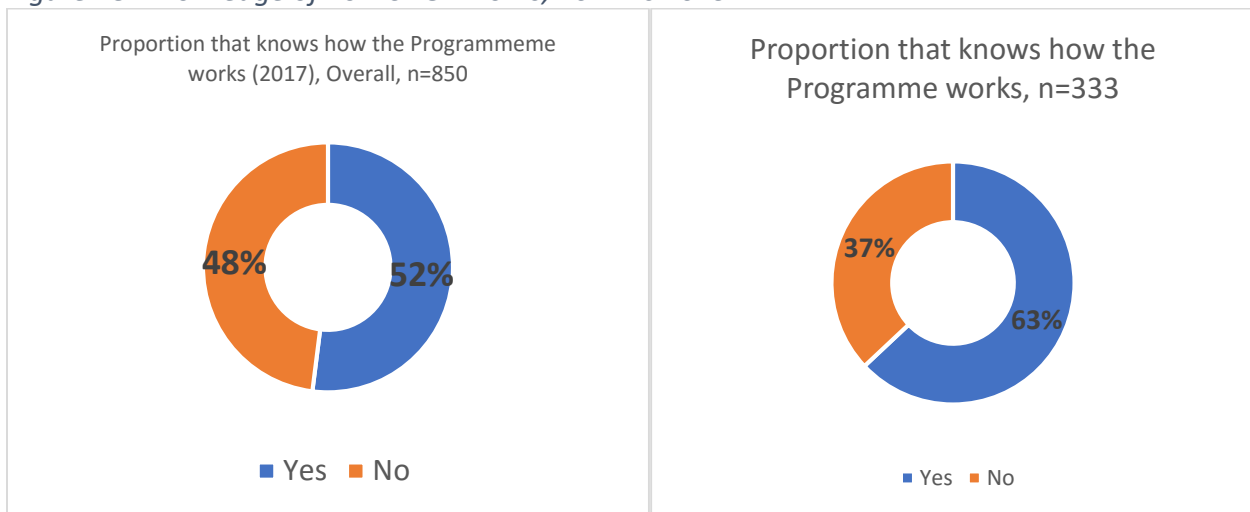
Pilot Districts		Current Districts		Future Districts	
District	%	District	%	District	%
Kiboga	100	Mayuge	17	Kumi	0
Kyankwanzi	100	Pallisa	33	Mbale	0
Kaberaido	100	Bugiri	52	Adjumani	0
Katakwi	75	Agago	0	Kasese	0
Apac	94	Amuru	0		
Moroto	92	Kitgum	50		
Zombo	100	Kibale	0		
Nakapiripirit	100	Kisoro	0		
Nebbi	100	Kabale	25		
Yumbe	50				
Kyegegwa	100				
Kyenjojo	100				

Mean	92		20		0
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6.5 Knowledge of operations of SAGE

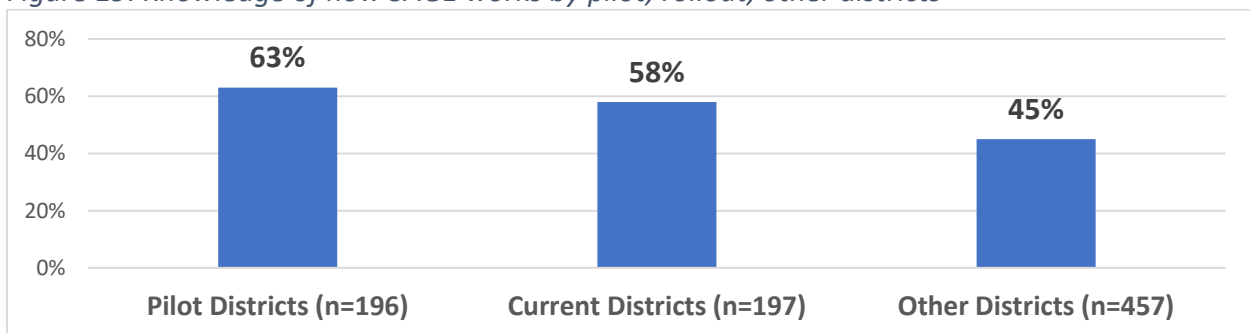
Overall, 52% of participants (among those that mentioned SAGE) had knowledge of how SAGE programme works. The study found a higher percentage (63%) of participants in programme districts that had knowledge of how SAGE works.

Figure 18. Knowledge of how SAGE works, 2017 vs 2015



Pilot districts (63%) were the most aware of how SAGE operates as government monthly cash grants programme. Other or non-pilot districts scored 45% and current districts scored dismally with 14% as shown in the graph below.

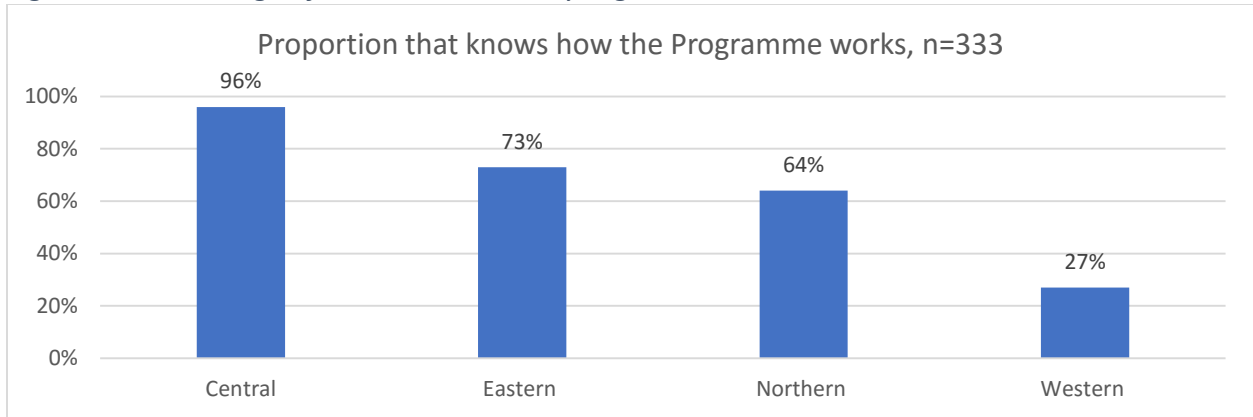
Figure 19. Knowledge of how SAGE works by pilot, rollout, other districts



6.6 Knowledge of operations of SAGE by region, pilot districts

By region, almost all participants in Central (96%) reportedly understood how SAGE operates as the government monthly cash grants programme. The central followed by Eastern (73%), Northern (64%), and knowledge was least in Western (27%)

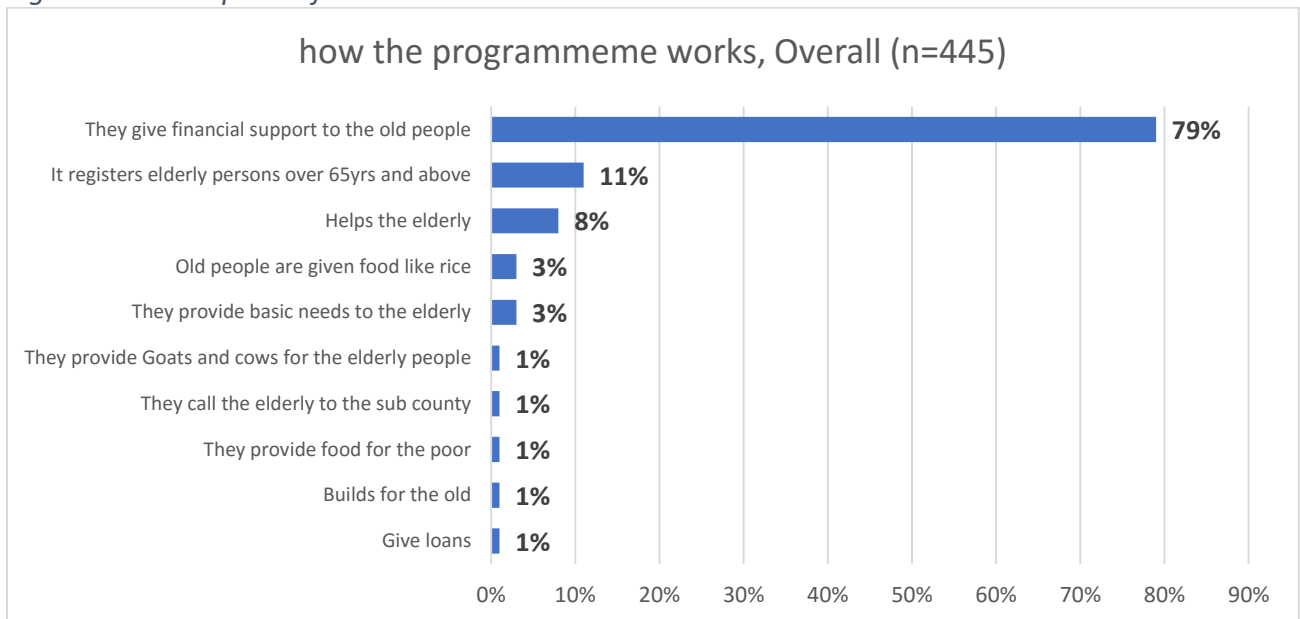
Figure 20. Knowledge of how SAGE works by region



6.7 Description of SAGE Government monthly cash programme

When participants were asked to describe SAGE, (79%) mentioned that it is a programme where the government gives financial aid to old persons, 11% argued that the government registers old persons of 65 years and above, and 8% only knew that the government helps people. Other descriptions given were insignificant since they scored less than 4% as shown by the graph below.

Figure 21. Description of how SAGE works

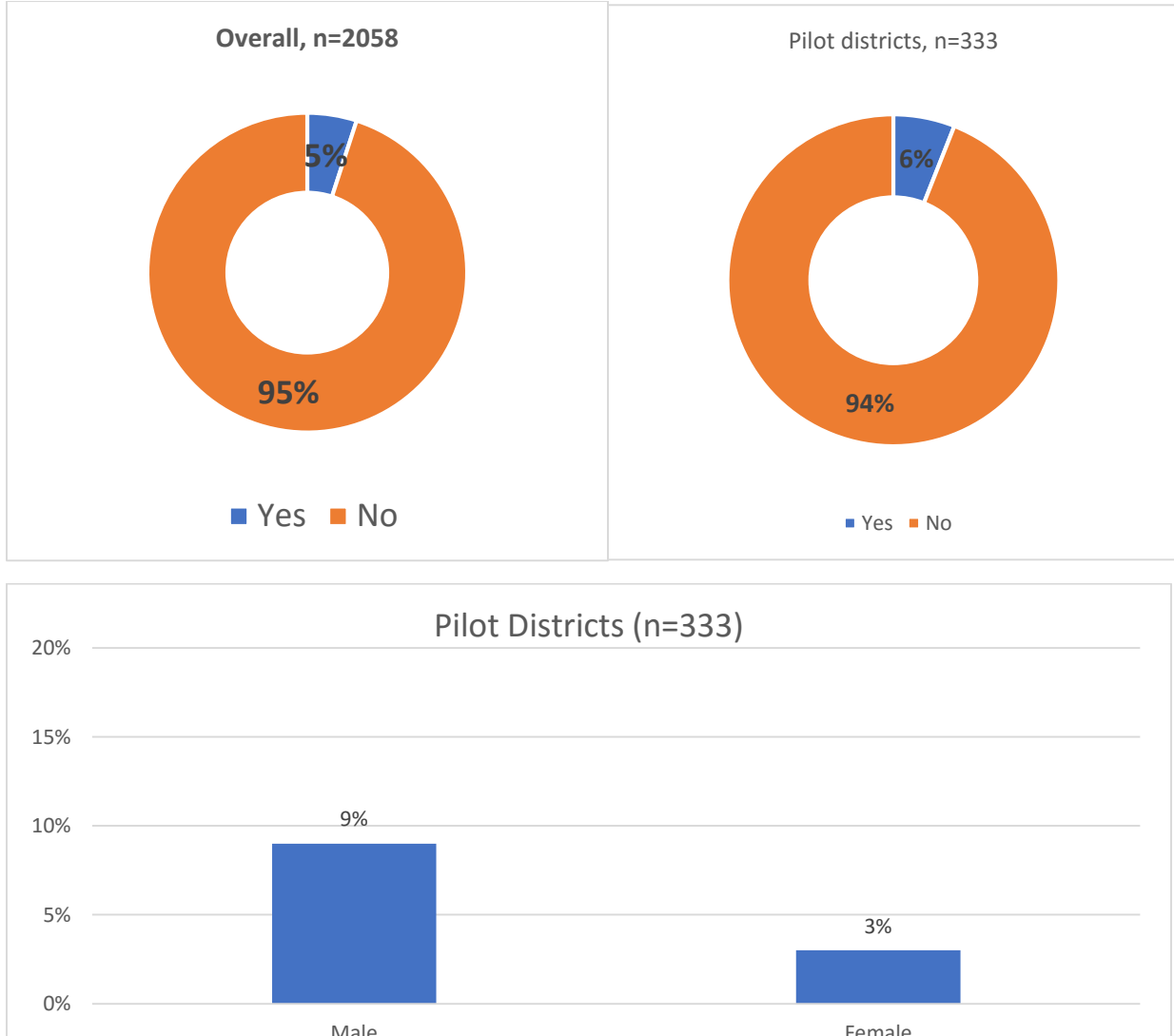


Therefore, the most reported understanding of the government monthly cash grant programme was that it gives financial support to the old people.

7.0 Level of awareness of government programmes that gives people money in exchange for their labour/work (cash for work)

Overall, 5% of the surveyed respondents were aware of government programmes that give people money in exchange for labour. The proportion was slightly higher in the pilot districts at 6%. Awareness is higher among males than females.

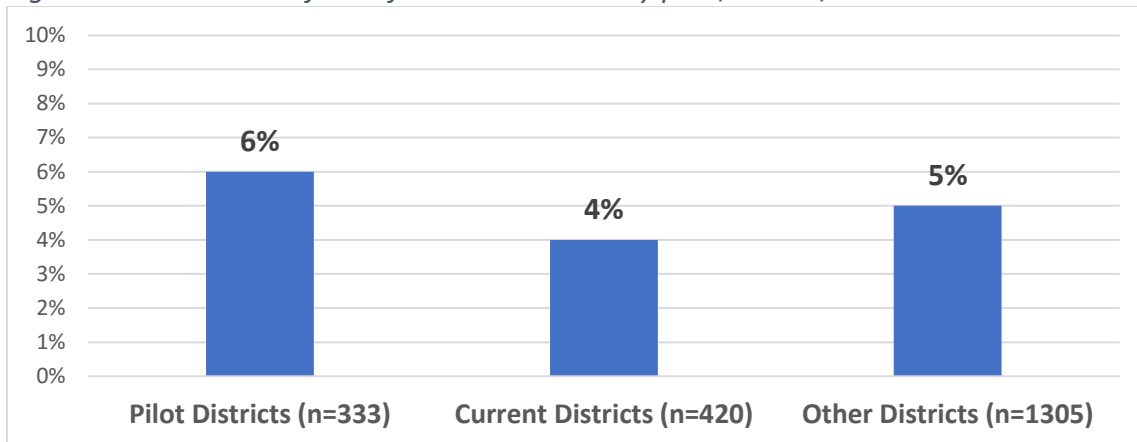
Figure 22. Awareness of cash for work schemes



7.1 Proportion of participants aware of “cash for work” programme by intervention area

By pilot and non-pilot districts, participants in pilot districts (6%) reportedly understood “cash for work” as government programme. Other districts (5%) and current districts (64%) as indicated by the graph below followed this.

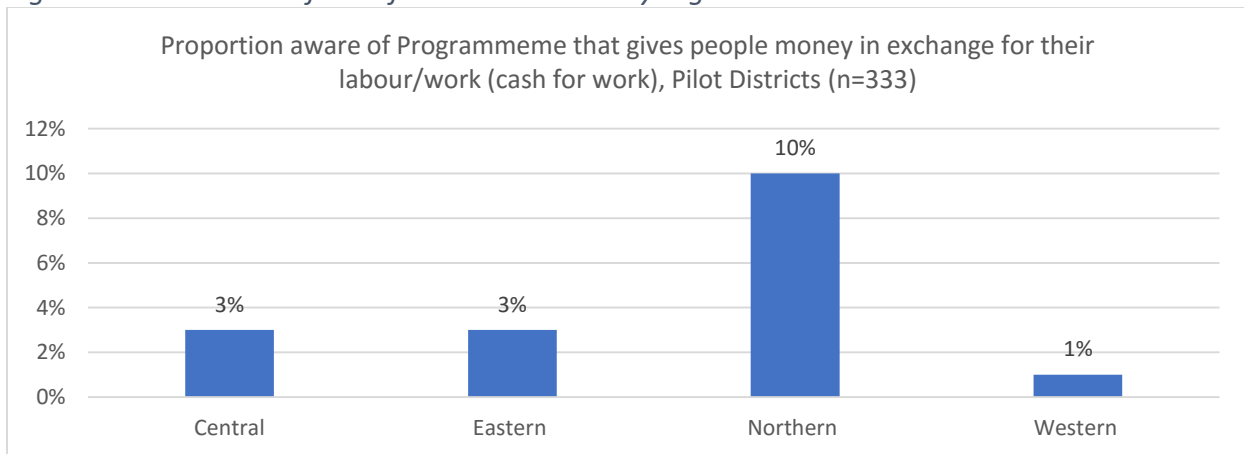
Figure 23. Awareness of cash for work schemes by pilot, rollout, other districts



7.2 Proportion aware of Programme that gives people money in exchange for their labour/work (cash for work) by region, pilot districts

By region, northern (10%) reportedly was aware of programme that gives people money in exchange for their labour/work (cash for work). The central and eastern followed with 3% each. Western region scored least (1%). Therefore, it can be inferred that awareness of cash for work programme is highest in northern and lowest in western. This can be explained by the presence of NUSAF cash for work interventions in the Northern region.

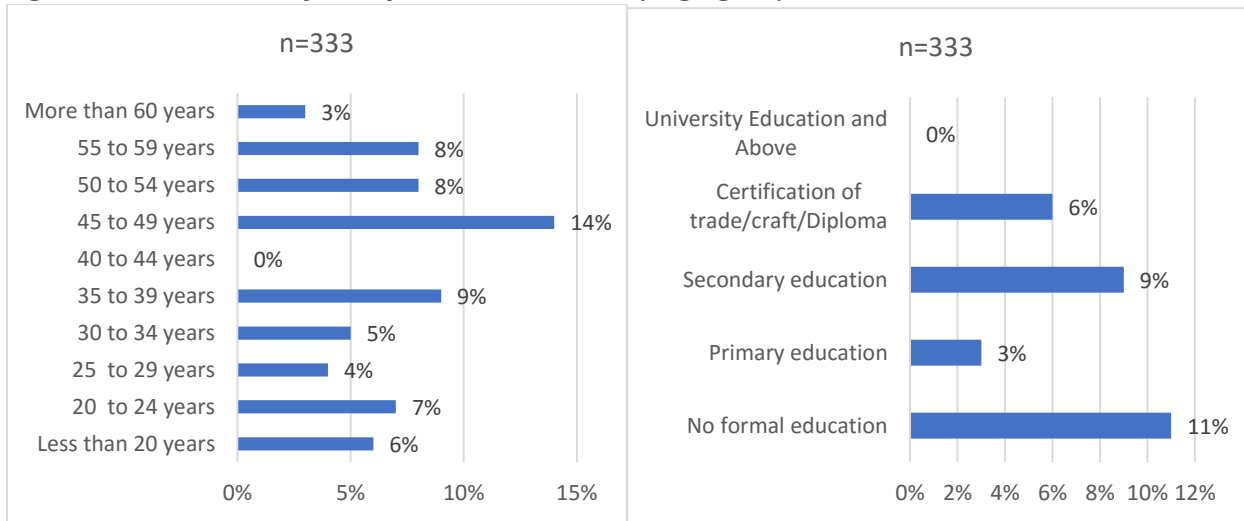
Figure 24. Awareness of cash for work schemes by region



7.3 Proportion aware of “cash for work” as government programme by age group and education, pilot districts

As the graph below shows, age groups such as 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, and 35-39 were the most aware of the “cash for work” government programme. By level of education, those with university education did not know anything about “cash for work” government programme. The most aware possessed secondary education and a certificate.

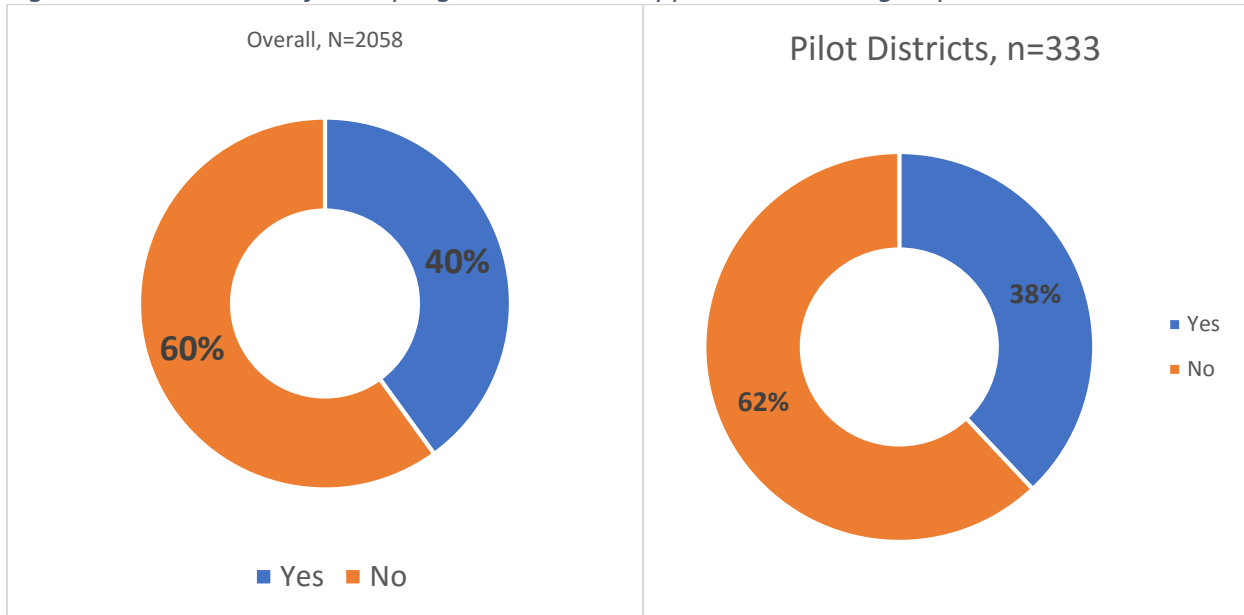
Figure 25. Awareness of cash for work schemes by age group



8.0 Level of awareness of non-government programmes that support vulnerable groups

Overall, 40% of the surveyed respondents were aware of non-government programmes that supports vulnerable people. Level of awareness was slightly lower in the pilot districts at 38%.

Figure 26. Awareness of NGO programmes that support vulnerable groups

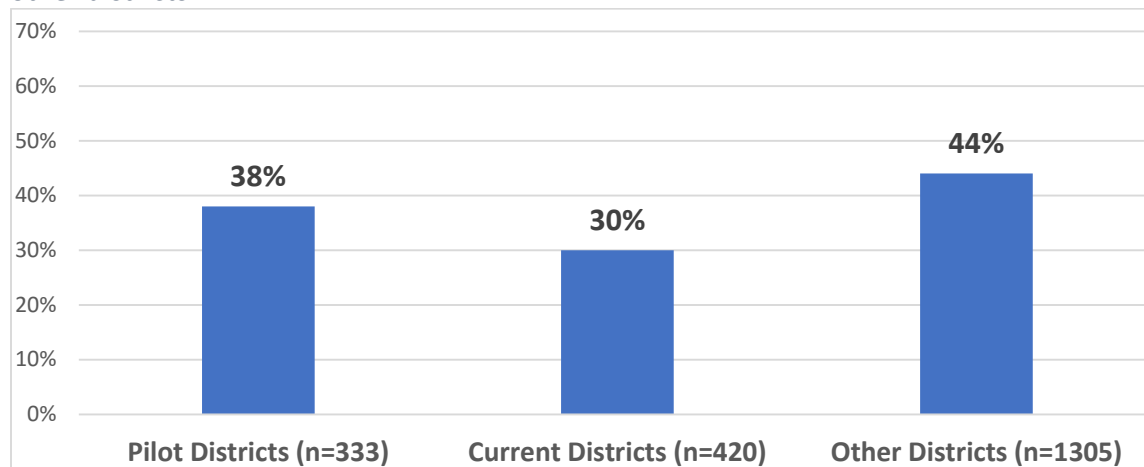


8.1 Proportion aware of other organizations (apart from government) that supports vulnerable people by intervention area

By pilot and non-pilot districts, participants in non-pilot districts (44%) reportedly were aware of other organizations (apart from the government) that supports vulnerable people such as

orphaned children, PWDs, the elderly. Pilot districts (38%) and current rollout districts (30%) as indicated by the graph below followed this.

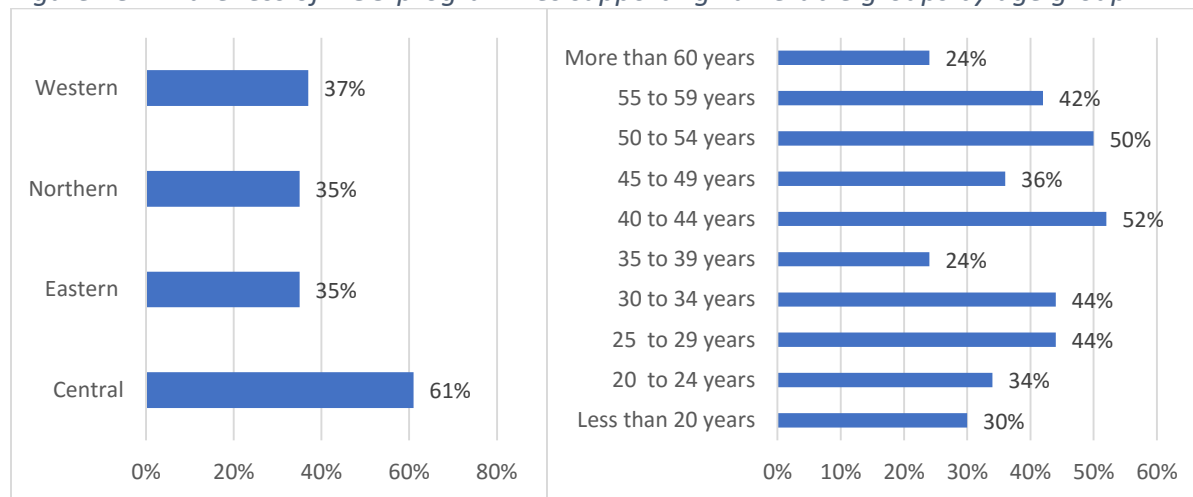
Figure 27. Awareness of NGO programmes that support vulnerable groups by pilot, rollout, other districts



8.2 Awareness of other organizations (apart from government) that supports vulnerable people by region and age group.

By region, central (61%) was the most aware. This was followed by western (37%), and northern and Eastern at 35% each. By age group, the most aware groups were: 35-39, 50-54, 25-29, 30-34 as indicated by the graphs below.

Figure 28. Awareness of NGO programmes supporting vulnerable groups by age group



9.0 Perceived responsibility for supporting vulnerable groups

Participants were also asked their opinion on whether the government should provide support to poor and vulnerable people including the elderly, orphans, PWDs etc. The findings revealed the following: pilot districts (92%), current districts (91%) and others or non-pilot districts (95%).

This means that all across the districts held the idea of government providing support to, poor and vulnerable people including the elderly, orphans, PWDs etc.

Figure 29. Responsibility for supporting vulnerable groups

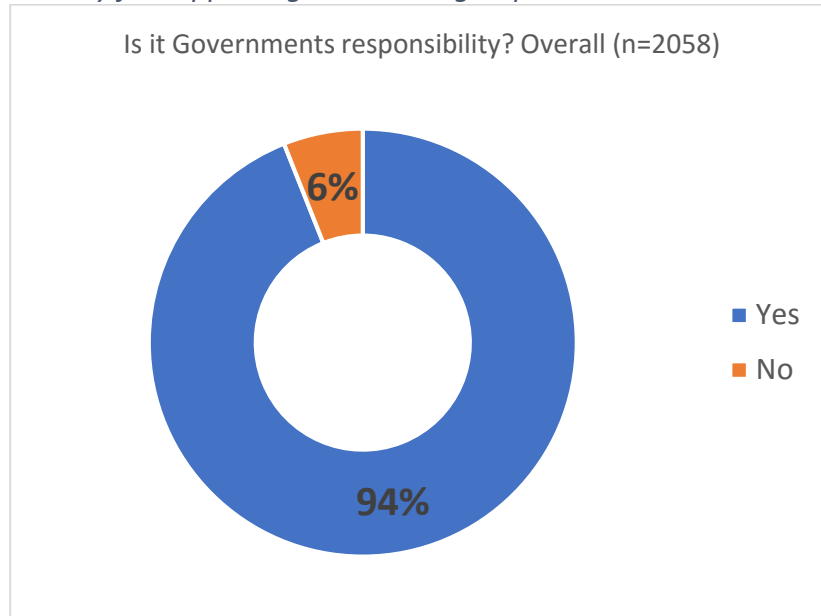
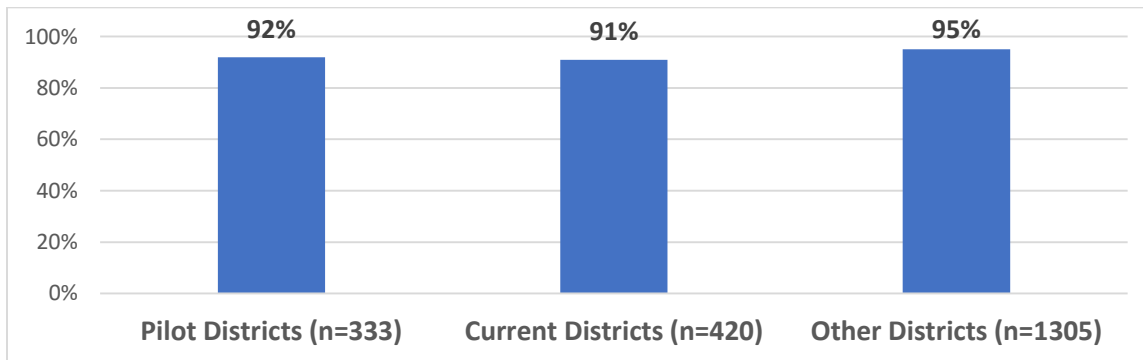


Figure 30. Government responsibility for supporting vulnerable groups by pilot, rollout, other districts



9.1 Reasons why government should support vulnerable people in the community.

Participants were further asked to state the reasons for their opinion above and the findings revealed the following reasons as indicated in the table below:

Table 8. Why government should support vulnerable people

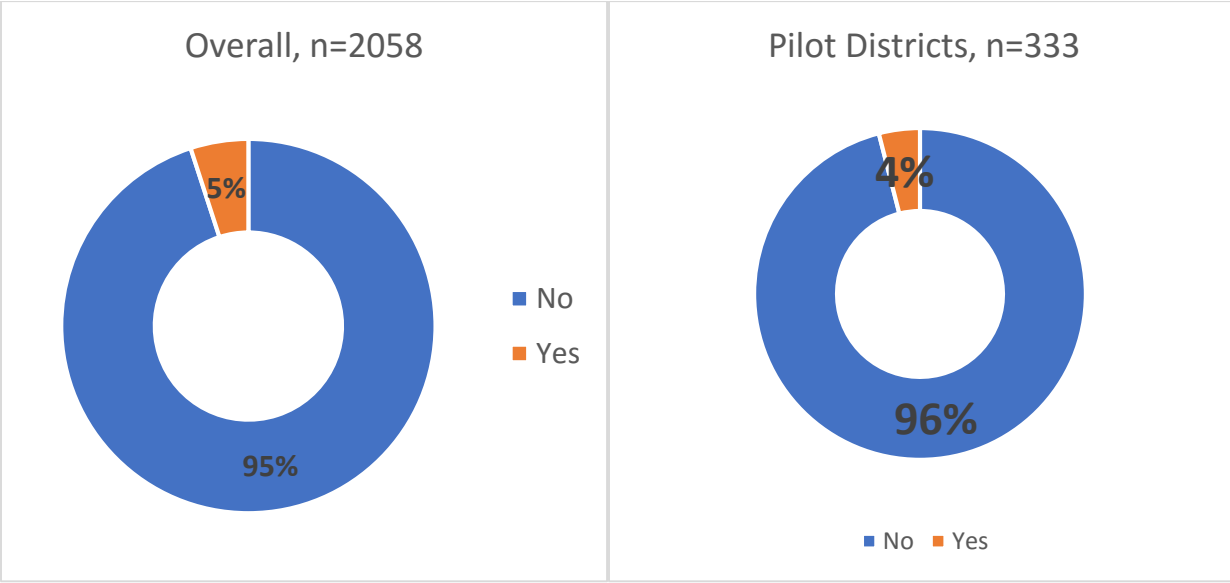
Reason	%
They need help/helpless	33%
They are citizens of the country & it's the government's responsibility	21%
They are economically poor	12%
They no longer have energy to work for themselves	10%

The government has enough funds that it collects from us in form of taxes	10%
To make peoples' standards of living better	6%
Because they are incapacitated	4%
The government has the necessary resources	3%
They are unemployed	2%
They have disabilities	1%
To make them feel loved and live happily	1%
The Government has much access to donors	1%

10. Awareness of informal pension schemes

Overall, the study found that 5% were aware of the informal pension schemes. Specifically, in pilot districts, the study found 4% were aware of the informal pension schemes.

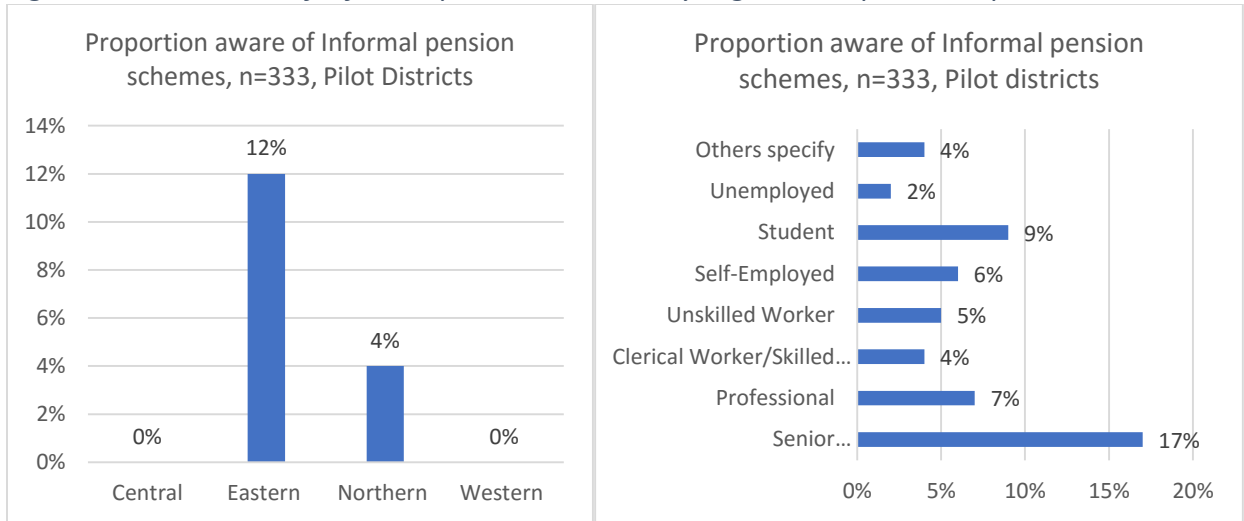
Figure 31. Awareness of informal pension schemes



10.1 Awareness of informal pension schemes by region and occupation, Pilot district

By region, central (0%) and western region (0%) were the least aware. This was followed by northern region (4%), and Eastern region (12%) was the most aware. By occupation, the most aware were senior managers (17%), students (9%), and professionals (7%) and the least aware were the unemployed.

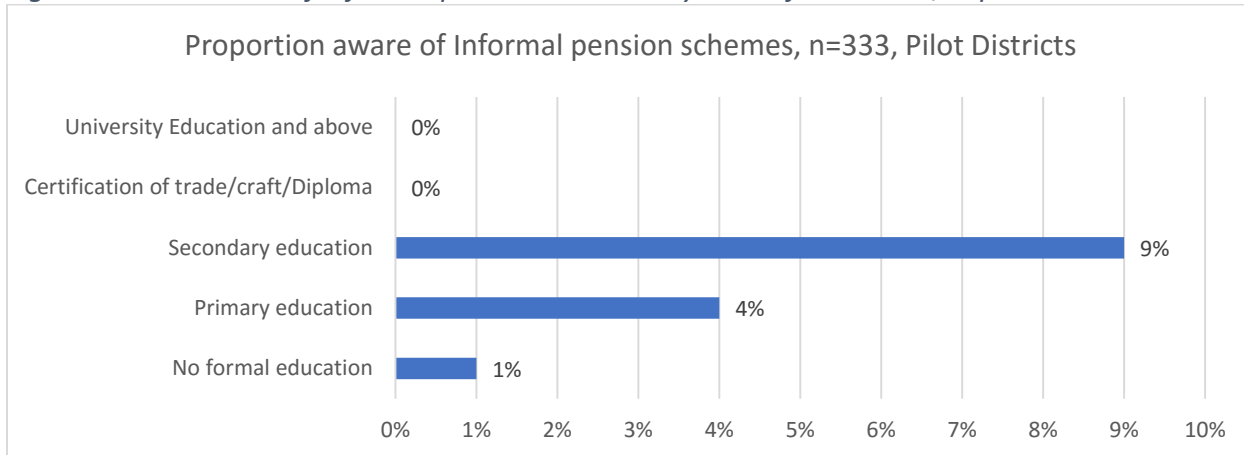
Figure 32. Awareness of informal pension schemes by region, occupation, in pilot district



10.2 Awareness of informal pension schemes by level of education, pilot districts

According to the findings, those with university and education (0%), certificate and diploma holders (0%) were the least aware. Those without formal education (1%) and those with primary education (4%) followed. The most aware were those with secondary education (9%).

Figure 33. Awareness of informal pension schemes by level of education, in pilot districts



11.0 Awareness of health insurance schemes

Participants were also asked if they were aware of health insurance schemes, and the results indicated that overall, 13% were aware of health insurance schemes. Only 8% were aware of any health insurance scheme in the pilot districts.

Figure 34. Awareness of health insurance schemes

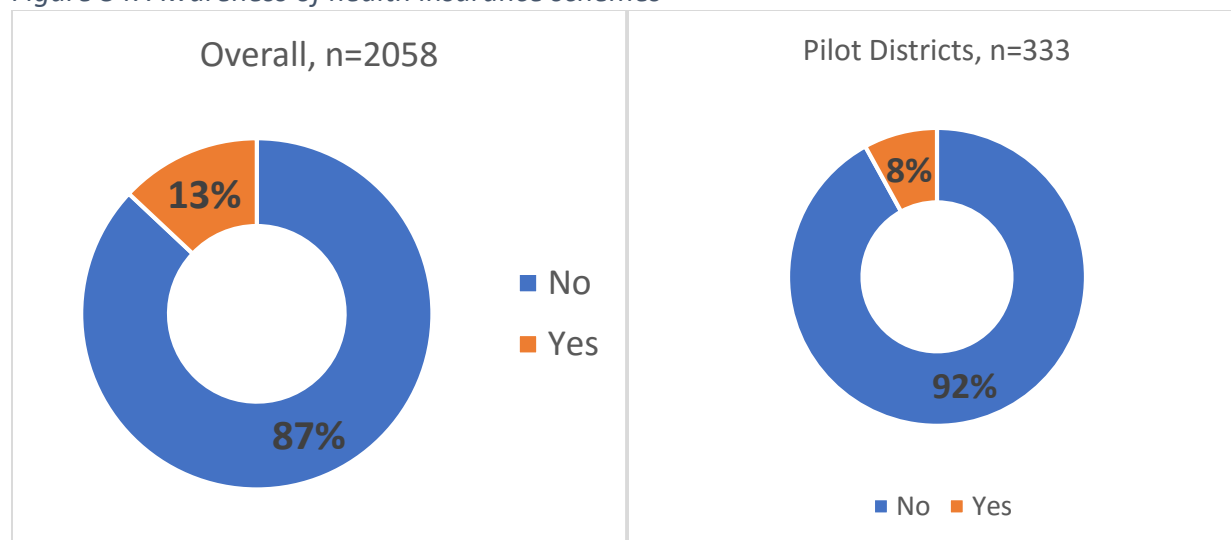


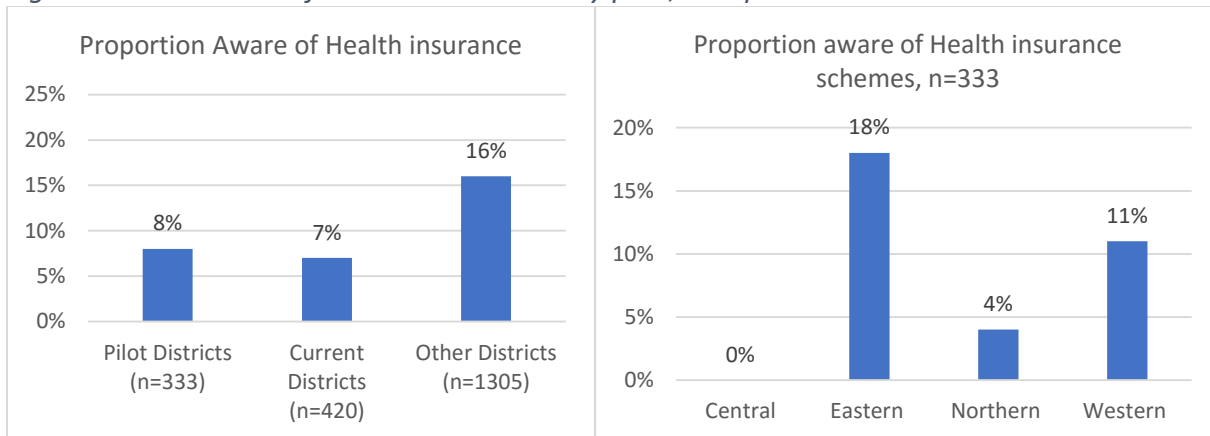
Table 9. Mentioned insurance companies

Insurance company	%
ICEA	24%
UAP	21%
IAA	21%
Jubilee	21%
Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI)	16%
Sanlam	15%
SWICO	3%
AAR	2%

11.1 Awareness of health insurance schemes by pilot and non-pilot districts

The findings revealed the following: current were the least aware (92%), pilot districts followed with (91%) and others or non-pilot districts were the most aware (95%). At regional level central (0%) and northern (4%) were the least aware. Western scored 11% and the most aware was Eastern region with 18%.

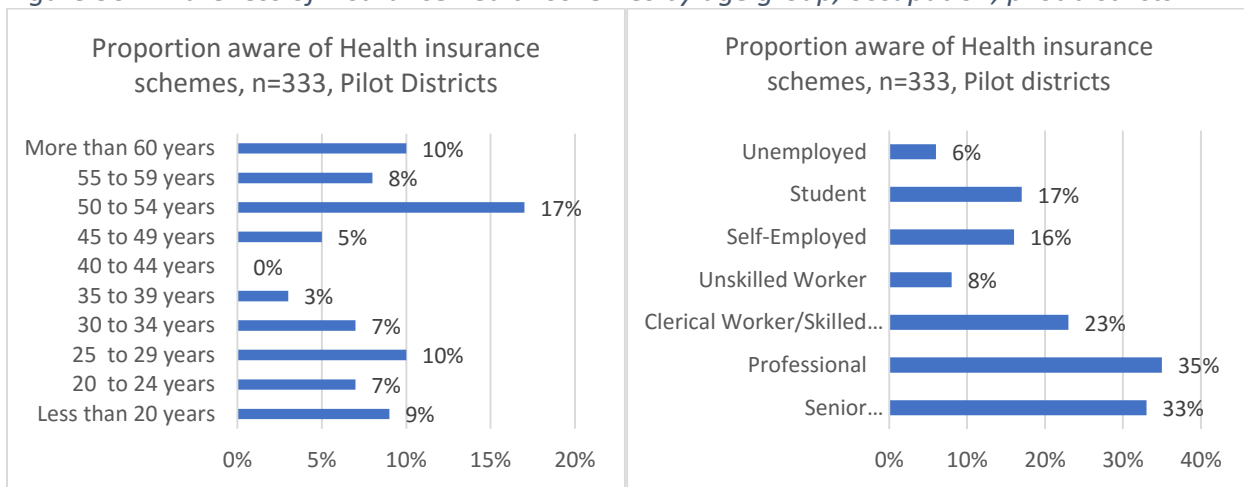
Figure 35. Awareness of insurance schemes by pilot, non-pilot districts



11.2 Awareness of health insurance schemes by age group and occupation, pilot districts

By age group, the findings revealed that age groups such as; 50-54 (17%), 25-29 (10%), and 60+ (10%) were the most aware. On the other hand, by occupation, the most aware were professionals (35%), senior managers (33%) students (17%), self-employed (16%) and the least aware were the unemployed (6%) and unskilled workers (8%)

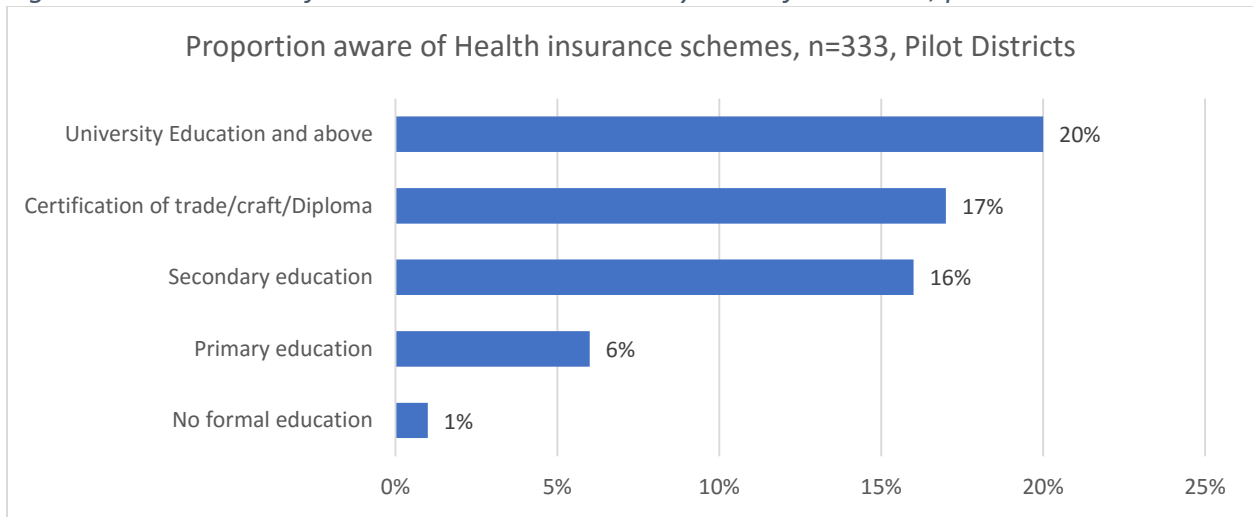
Figure 36. Awareness of insurance health schemes by age group, occupation, pilot districts



11.3 Awareness of health insurance schemes by level of education, pilot districts

According to the findings, those with university and education (20%), certificate and diploma holders (17%) and secondary education (16%) were the most aware. The least aware were those without formal education (1%) and those with primary education (6%) as indicated by the graph below.

Figure 37. Awareness of health insurance schemes by level of education, pilot districts



Appendix: ESPII Baseline Survey Questions

No	Question	Response	Code	Skip
ESP1	Are you aware of government programmes that supports vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, older persons?	Yes No	1 2	To ESP2
ESP1a	If yes, please mention them.			
ESP2	Do you think the government should provide support to, poor and vulnerable people including the elderly, orphans, PWDs etc.?	Yes No	1 2	To ESP2b
ESP2a	If Yes, why do you want government to support vulnerable people in the community?			
ESP2b	If No, why don't you want government to support vulnerable people in the community?			
ESP3	Apart from government, are you aware of other organizations that supports vulnerable people such as orphaned children, PWDs, the elderly?	Yes No	1 2	To ESP4
ESP3a	If yes, please mention them.	NGOs [specify] ----- Religious Orgs [specify] -----		
ESP4	In your opinion who do you think should provide support to vulnerable people in the community?	Government NGOs Religious orgs Own families None I don't know Other specify -----		
ESP4a	Why do you think the above mentioned should be provide support to vulnerable people?			
ESP5	Have you heard of any Government Programme that helps older persons and other vulnerable groups by giving them monthly cash grants?	Yes No	1 2	To ESP6
ESP5a	If yes, what is the name of the Programme that gives cash to the elderly and vulnerable groups?	----- Can't remember Don't know		
ESP6	Do you know how the Programme works?	Yes No	1 2	To ESP7
ESP6a	If Yes, briefly describe how the Programme works			
	Pension scheme for the informal sector			
ESP7	Are you aware of any scheme that people who are not formally employed or do not	Yes No	1 2	To ESP8

	have a regular job with an employer make monthly or periodic contributions towards their pension or difficult times or when they have no job or too old to work?			
ESP7a	If Yes, please mention them?			
ESP8	Are you aware of any Programme that gives people money in exchange for their labour/work (cash for work)?	Yes No	1 2	To ESP9
ESP8a	If Yes, please mention them			
Health Insurance				
ESP9	Are you aware of any schemes that enable people pay for the costs of health care (such as visits to health centres, medical tests, doctor's fees, medicine etc.) through monthly or annual contribution?	Yes No	1 2	To next Section
ESP9a	If yes, please mention them	ICEA IAA Jubilee Sanlam UAP Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI)- Specify Others specify		