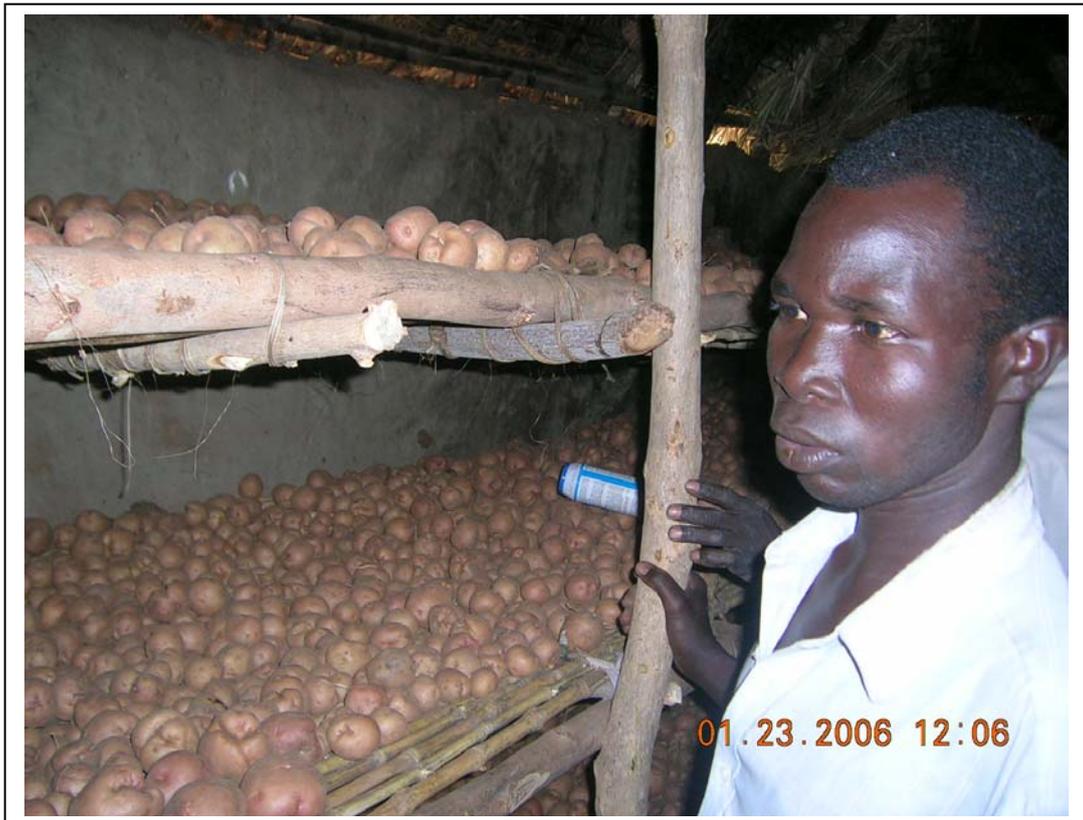


FOOD SECURITY PROMOTION PROJECT

Annual Progress Report
2005-06



*Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
(AFARD)
Nebbi District, Uganda*

June 2006

Map of Nebbi district showing the project areas

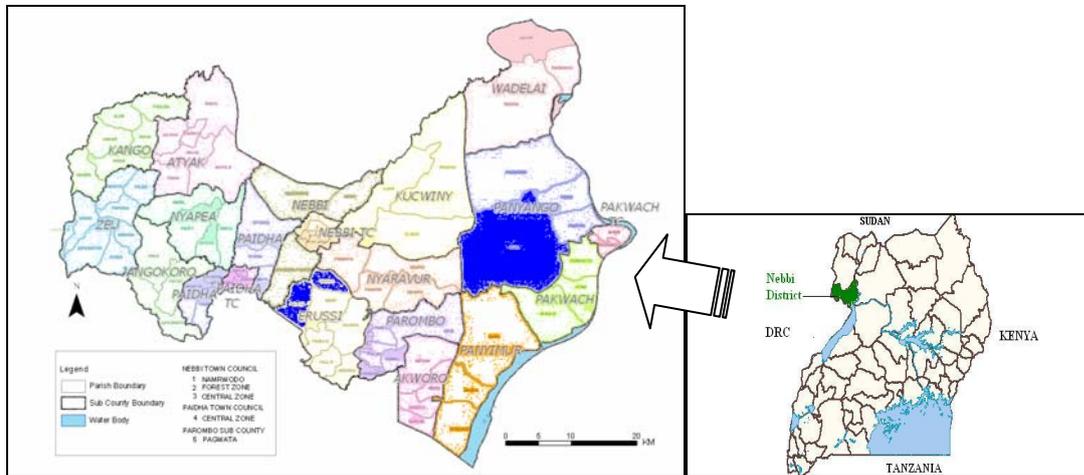


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1.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

Implementing Agency	Agency For Accelerated Regional Development(AFARD)
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Project Name	Food Security Promotion through Improved Community Seeds/Breed Multiplication Project
Project Location	Pachaka parish (Erussi-Sub county), Abindu ward (Nebbi Town Council) and Alwi parish (Panyango Sub county) in Nebbi District , Uganda
Project goal	Household food security and income of 30 partner group members' improved in a sustainable, self-reliance and market-oriented manner
Project target	Three (3) parishes of Pacaka in Erussi Sub County, Abindu in Nebbi Town Council and Alwi in Panyango Sub County. 30 partner community groups with group membership of 600 members were targeted with 60% women members.
Beneficiaries	Members of 15 community based groups and their wider community.
Project Duration	24 months(July 2005/June 2007)
Total project Cost	UK£40,000(UGX 124,600,000)
Reporting Period Cost	UGX 62,365,000
Reporting Period	Phase I: June, 2005 – May 2006
Date of reporting	June 13, 2006

The Food Security Promotion Project, implemented by the Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) in Nebbi District (Uganda) with funding from Tudor Trust (UK), has been operational for one year (June 2005- May 2006). The main aim of the project has been to improve food security among vulnerable households through the promotion of improved crop varieties and breeds of livestock. The project looks at food security from four angles: availability, accessibility, affordability, and adequacy of food at all times for the beneficiary household. Fifteen community groups (with 403 members – 59% women) from three different geographical locations participated in the project.

This annual report, therefore, presents a review of what has been accomplished vis-à-vis the set project target for the period. Thus, this report presents the achievements, challenges experienced during that period and recommendations thereto. It starts by giving the project overview then it describes the annual progress.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) is a local NGO operating in Nebbi district in north western Uganda. It is committed to promoting improved livelihood of the people through: (i) management and technical skills development; (ii) participatory action research; (iii) information gathering and dissemination; (iv) resources mobilization; (v) networking and linkages; and (vi) advocacy and lobbying. This project is, therefore, an expression of that commitment.

The Food security Promotion (through improved Community Seed/Breed Multiplication) Project has been designed to address household food insecurity in Nebbi district. The underlying causes of this insecurity as was revealed by our baseline were: (i) farmers practice rain-fed subsistence agriculture with strong reliance on indigenous technical knowledge, use low yielding local crop varieties and inferior local animal breeds, and they have failed to diversify their farming activities into economically productive ventures; and (ii) about 62.7% of the farmers had never received any agricultural technology enhancement training. This status made improved farming technology an inevitable entry point for AFARD if increased productivity was to be achieved hence household food security.

2.2 The project intervention

AFARD perceives food security in terms of 'Equitable 4A's – Availability, Adequacy, Acceptability, and Affordability of quality foods at all times by all household members regardless of social categorization'. This view underpins this project.

The broad objective of this project is that, '**household food security and incomes of 30 partner group members is improved in a sustainable, self reliant and market-oriented manner**'. To realize this objective, the following strategies were employed: (i) community based groups were used as contact points to reach out to the wider population and the community; (ii) on-farm demonstration sites on group land established; and (iii) a process was initiated right from the start of the project to track progress, a process that was capped by an annual review that is the object of the next chapter.

2.3 A brief on the project implementation

Below is a summary of the implementation of the project as was undertaken during the reporting period.

Table I: A snapshot of the implementation process

Planned activities	Activities implemented
1. Beneficiary group identification, debriefing and joint planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacts were made with 15 partner groups (3 only women groups) in 3 parishes. • The group members (384 – 62% omen) were met and debriefed about the project. • The groups’ underwent organizational capacity assessment. • The food security situation was also assessed. <p>Thus, the project beneficiaries were identified; project expectations known; and core areas of interventions in terms of organizational capacity and improved variety agreed upon.</p>
2. Group (institutional) Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-house customization of training materials was done. • Tailor-made training based on the gaps identified during the capacity assessment was conducted for 322 people (62.4% women). • Agreed upon modalities for own group management improvements were set. <p>The groups were therefore prepared to work transparently and with cohesion. They were also made to realize the importance of other community members.</p>
3. Procurement of improved seeds and Boer goat breed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact were made with Makerere University (Faculty of Agriculture) and FAO for identification of the best seeds and breeds. Hence, Kabale and Namulonge Agricultural and Animal Research Institute were identified as supply points for planting materials that Nebbi District Farmers’ Association did not have. • Procurement and distribution of seeds/planting materials was done timely with the fall of the second rain season. Overall, we procured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 40 bags cassava cuttings of TME204 variety; 35 bags of TME14 cassava varieties; ○ 79 bags of sweet potato vines of the NASPOT 1 variety; sweet potato vines 33 bags of SPK004 reputed to have a lot of Vitamin A, 53bags of sweet potato vines Ejumula (Vitamin A). ○ Irish potato seeds (75 bags of Victoria varieties); ○ 400 Kgs of K132 beans; ○ 35 Boer Billy goats were procured from Fort portal and 83 nannies (she goats) were bought locally. <p>The recommended varieties for the west Nile region were secured.</p>
4. Demonstrations and trainings on improved agronomic practices and goat management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49 demonstration plots were established by 15 groups for cassava, Irish potato, sweet potatoes and beans. • On-farm demonstrations (for 172 people – 40% women) were conducted for crops and goats for each group separately. • Group members were trained (crop and livestock handling for 256 people (54% women), pre-harvest handling for 158 people (37% women), and seed curing for 119 people (38.7%)) in improved farming methods in four cycles that are in line with their improved crops and livestock management needs. <p>The required skills to manage better varieties were established.</p>

5. Enterprise Development Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the on-going enterprise skills development was done to customize it for farming communities. • Site-based trainings (for 317 people – 43.9%) were conducted for each group by a team composed of agribusiness and enterprise management skills experts. <p>The skills required to diversify livelihood activities and manage them productively for food affordability was established.</p>
6. Nutrition Education Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nutritional expert conducted the training, using local foods, to 567 people (involving group members and their spouses - with 69.3% women). <p>The need to accept and share food equitably was appreciated.</p>

3.0 THE ANNUAL PROJECT REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

At the start of this project, the relationship between the project activities and the anticipated outputs and outcomes were clarified. Indicators for tracking such progress were developed. A monitoring plan/guide was then made for use by field staff and management. Both staff and the beneficiaries were re-oriented in its use. Data was collected using this indicators (of course with flexibility) and analyzed during implementation on the project progress.

The annual review meeting was, therefore, a culmination of such progress assessment. The objective of the review was to assess the performance of the project after one year in order to ably understand the project direction. This would provide learning points for implementation in 2006/07.

3.2 The review process

This review was based on the entire processes of the project implementation. Its information were derived from:

- literature review of the project proposal, baseline situation, field activity reports, mid-year report, and periodic monitoring reports based on on-field observations, supervision, and group meetings; and
- a joint review meeting held with the stakeholders to trace and assess in a step-by-step manner the project evolution from where we started to where we are now as well as answering the question, ‘what next?’. Each group went through this process independently since they were engaged in different farming regimes and articulated different targets.

Below is a summary of the project performance.

4.0 PROJECT PERFORMANCE: ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS

Planned activity	Baseline situation	Action intended to address the situation	Expected output	Achievements	
				Process results	Impact results
Beneficiary group identification, debriefing and joint planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security situation in the project area not known The organizational gaps in the 15 prospective partner groups were not known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify group institutional development gaps Carry group needs based assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 partner groups identified Organizational capacity of the 15 partner groups assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 partner groups were identified 384 people (62% women) were debriefed A mini-food security situation assessed Organizational capacity of partner groups known Data bank for the groups established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of building viable groups established The project was accepted and its expectations known
Institution Development Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders were less transparent Only 6 out of 15 groups (Kubbi community, Mungu bikonyo, Can nyayo paro and Obaro Wek Atim) had registered with the local government and had constitutions. Key decisions were made by few individuals Irregular meetings characterized most groups No records were kept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train in group dynamics and participatory leadership Facilitate the groups to register with District Community Service Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 groups with 300 members trained in group dynamics and record keeping All groups registered with government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 322 group members (with 62.4% women) were trained in group dynamics, participatory leadership and governance, key records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent leadership and group cohesion has improved The groups now meet regularly Key records are now kept in half the groups Membership has grown from 306 to 403 with opening of entry conditions 5 groups have applied for grants from Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) 5 new groups now have well written constitutions and are registered with District Community Service Department. 2 new groups have been formed (Can Opoya Mixed in Kubbi village and Pacaka Women Group-PAWOG in Rajom village).

		Achievements			
Procurement of improved seeds and Boer goat breed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was only 1 Boer Billy goat in Pacaka parish previously supplied by Action Aid in collaboration with AFARD • Only 1 farmer in Oriwo village in Pacaka had received improved Irish potato seed from the Sub County • 82.4% of the group members had heard of improved goat and crop varieties but could not afford them • There were no improved chicken breed in the project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide improved crop seeds and animal breeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 bags of Irish potato , 75 bags of cassava, 165 bundles of sweet potato and 400 kilos of beans(K132) procured • 35 Boer Billy goats and 85 local she goats procured and distributed to groups • 30 improved cockerels and 300 local pullets procured and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 bags of cassava supplied and 12.5 acres planted (still not harvested) • 75 bags of irish potatoes supplied and 4.5 acres planted • 400Kgs of beans supplied and 10 acres of beans established(but scored less than 40% germination rate due to loss of viability, and insect damaged) • 165 bundles of S. potatoes supplied but only 3 acres planted because the vines were destroyed during transportation. • 35 Boer Billy goats and 83 local nannies distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households have adopted improved varieties right from group to individual member levels. • Women have gained ownership of livestock contrary to traditional social norms. • Irish potatoes a non traditional crop is being panted for seeds and feeding – a sign of food acceptance

				Achievements	
Demonstrations and training on better crop husbandry and goat management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goats were being tethered or communally grazed. The high incidences of thick infestation and tick borne diseases met with not veterinary services 96.6% of farmers practice intercropping with seeds broadcasting and practicing mixed sowing Only 44.4% of the group members had received farm training All the group members in Erussi did not know how to cure Irish potato for food and seed All the group members (farmers) were planting local variety of Irish potato for seed in valley bottoms Crop production record was non existent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train groups in improved practical skills and knowledge of agronomic practices and goat management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49 on-farm demonstration plots (9 for Irish potato, 10 for beans and 30 for cassava and sweet potato respectively) established for Irish potato, cassava, beans and sweet potato 15 goat houses constructed by the groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 172 (40% women) members participated in the training and demonstration 256 people (54% women) were trained in improved crop and livestock management 158 people (37% women) were trained in pre-harvest handling 119 people (38.7% women) were trained in seed curing 9 groups planted Irish potato seed on mounds as recommended 9 groups keep records for their crop ventures There are 15 goat pens with proper management practices constructed 9 improved Irish potato curing house constructed and or group member house being used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of tethering and free range feeding of animals is being replaced with zero-grazing points for improved varieties and the talk of doing the same with local varieties is common. The improved agronomic practices are now being followed Knowledge and skills in crop and goat management of the group members have increased that is in record keeping, pest and disease control, storage and marketing The 9 groups in Erussi with Irish potato have planned to establish a joint Irish seed storage facility in Kubbi village to improve on the seed quality and market also. The construction of the store has started The group income from Irish potato has increased: For table potato estimated income is Ushs.3,500,000 and Seed potato is Ushs.6,000,000 and the individual members each got an estimated Ushs.1,300,000 and the yield of improved sweet potato is two fold higher than the local one 6 groups (2 in Agwechi, 2 in Oriwo and 1 in Kubbi villages) have castrated all local bully goats to promote the improved goat breed 112 cross breed off springs were recorded by May 2006

		Achievements			
Enterprise Development Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the group members did not have adequate skills in enterprise selection as a result they were engaged in low value farming • 97.3% of the group members relied on crop farming as their major source of livelihood • All the group members did not plan for their small enterprises and could not be sure of the input requirements and expected outputs • Agricultural marketing was on individual basis leading to exploitation by buyers who sell to more lucrative markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize group members to make in-depth analysis of poverty situation in their community • Train group members to know the criteria for enterprise selection, planning of the activities and enterprise management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 training sessions in entrepreneurship skills for 15 groups conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 training sessions were carried for the 15 groups with 317 group members (with only 43.9% women). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group members initiating off-farm income generating activities as a way of boosting farm income and enhancing food security • Some groups are developing plans that are written down and are keeping records of their expenditures and income from micro enterprises • Joint family enterprise management is being encouraged • Group members have developed saving culture as a way of keeping their enterprises. Many members now have bank accounts in the village banks

			Achievements		
Nutrition Education Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89.8% of the group members had heard of the term “balanced diet “but only 40.8% of the women knew what balance diet actually means • 36.3% of women said their families did not have balanced diet • 73.3% and 33.3% of people in Alwi and Erussi parish have only 1 meal a day respectively • 56% of the women did not eat foods like eggs, milk, liver, kidney and heart as the tradition of the area demands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train members on the knowledge and practices of better food preparation; the importance of eating a balance diet; and the available food items required for a balance diet in their communities 	15 training sessions in nutrition education for 300 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 567 people out of 300 persons planned for attended the training (69.3% women). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge about balanced diet improved • Women reported attempts to diversify variety of food eaten by family members. • Tradition denying women and children from eating some food items are being discouraged among the community • The number of meals eaten in a day is increasing among the group members

5.0 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Activity	Revised budget	Actual Spent	Variance	AFARD top-up	Remarks
Needs Assessment	3,675,000	3,675,000	-	-	
Management Skills training	3,375,000	3,375,000	-	-	
Demonstration	2,250,000	2,250,000	-	725,000	Added follow up visits before and during planting were done although not been provided for in the budget initially.
Provision of inputs	33,410,000	24,829,500	8,580,500	-	Procurement of chicken not done due to review of the initial plan.
Best farming practices training	7,875,000	9,075,000	- 1,200,000	725,000	Additional training in seed curing for Irish potatoes caused the variation.
Entrepreneurship skills training	4,875,000	8,700,000	- 3,825,000	725,000	Increase in the number of sessions and having and added facilitator together increased the entire actual cost incurred.
Nutrition education	1,755,000	3,300,000	- 1,545,000	725,000	Variations originated from high purchase value for recipes initially planned to be provided by the groups. Besides, a vehicle transport hire for training was and follow up visits were done. This had not been provided for in the budget
On-going supervision	7,150,000	5,935,000	1,215,000	-	
Office costs	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	
Bank charges	-	465,877	- 465,877	-	
Total Costs.	65,365,000	62,605,377	2,759,623	2,900,000	
Cash released by Tudor Trust		62,600,000			
Bank balance		6,895,143			
Less: Capacity building funds		6,397,000			
Actual Food security project balance		498,143			Committed for use in support supervision
TOTAL PROJECT COST			65,500,000		This include the extra costs incurred by AFARD

(A copy of bank statement is attached herewith).

6.0 OTHER RESULTS

During the year, the project benefited from a chain of synergies with other AFARD programmes. For instance, linkages have been built in working with other development channels such as the church and other CBOs in order to reach out to the partner groups in the community. Through the engagement with Local Councils we have widened the project benefits and knowledge to a majority of the population thus creating a hunger for change in people's quality of lives and institutional practices.

Equally, the lessons we have learnt from the project enabled us to partake in a joint partnership project with CARITAS-Nebbi to support Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). This initial 1 year project in 10 parishes has been extended by 6 months with 16 new parishes. Food security concern for Orphan support families is core in this intervention.

Finally, we were able to create a lobbying force with local government especially under the Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture programme so that sub county procures improved seeds from our farmers. Through Uganda Cooperative Alliance, Erussi Sub County has booked Irish potato seed from the 9 groups. In this way, we encouraged active engagement with extension staff and strategic resource allocation to the marginalized groups like OVCs. We also encouraged the group members to see the value of strategic agri-business in their market-denied areas. Besides, through APEP, a USAID funded programme for agricultural input distribution, four members of two groups in Alwi and Erussi have been identified and trained in agricultural input distribution and management. Here we are promoting group linkage and networking with other organization working on the promotion of food security projects in the district. We have also lobbied with APEP to provide soft loans for the groups through an input dealer in Kampala.

7.0 CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

7.1 Key challenges

The following challenges remain notable in the project:

Extension services setbacks

- Some groups are still stuck to traditional agronomic practices. This hindered their uptake of the project's extension advice with adverse effects such as the Irish potato blight destruction in Kubbi community group and the death of 2 Boer Billy goats of Can Nyayo Paro women and Obaro Wek Atim groups in Alwi.
- The over stressed, ill motivated, and under skilled extension agents in the project areas have limited government monitoring of the project.

Bad weather

- The short dry spell affected the crops of groups that planted late and also reduced feed quantity during the dry season forcing the groups to let the Boer Billy goats to graze on free range and this attracted mites and ticks that affected the goats.

Weak marketing chain

- The limited agro-stockist in the region give District Farmers' Associations monopoly powers that have unmet expertise. This causes us, just as other farmers, access to poor quality beans seeds and the subsequent germination loss.

Capacity issues

- Low literacy level attained among the women has limited their skills in record keeping as many do not know how to read and write

Gender questions

- The women groups do not have land of their own as women culturally do not own land and this forced some of the groups to rent land and therefore increasing their production cost. It has also forced some groups to have land at very far locations. This affects their daily supervision and member participation in group farm work and trainings.

7.2 Lessons Learnt

1. The women groups are very keen on extension advice and they follow set programs as they respond well to training, support supervision meetings, and group activities generally.
2. The individual group members use groups as conduits for individual gains. Members paid much attention to their plots compared to the group plots. They also practices extension advices on their plots even where a few members resisted the practice in group plots.
3. Exposed to improved practices, people are willing to change their rudimentary subsistence practices. For instance, the groups followed the improved Irish potato storage practices. They are keen in recognizing animal disease and following the management practices especially breeding programme except for Obaro Wek atim
4. Constant follow up and respecting of work schedules motivates groups and it also reduces chances of abuse by some group laaders.
5. The involvement of the beneficiaries in the development of the 'gain' indicators made the group members aware of what was expected of them. This helped in the smooth implementation of the project activities.
6. It is not wise to entirely rely on Local Government extension system given that they lack the means with which to undertake partnership activities unsupported.
7. To multiply the required genome (crop variety and animal breed) procure should be done from the breeders and certified seed producers

7.3 Way forward

To encourage effective and efficient project management and achieve the desired objectives, the following strategies have been identified for the next phase:

1. To increase the participation of women in the project the target shall be to increase the number of pure women groups and also look out for groups with more women membership
2. Build participatory leadership in the groups.
3. Integrate input provisions with skills training. The seeds and goats have to be procured from accredited seed producers and goat breeders. Quality assurance has to be sought and guaranteed. Supply seeds to groups with well prepared land to reduce effect of bad weather due to late planting and also promote soil and water conservation. Extension service delivery and monitoring of project activities have to be done timely. And to safeguard heeding to extension advice, encourage concrete commitment at the group level and sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the groups and witnessed by the Local Governments.
4. Groom (through training and input distribution) village agro-vet practitioners from the groups as a way of sustainability building.
5. Maintain constant follow up of group activities. Besides, build a Community Based Management Information System (CBMIS) approach that should involve planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities by the beneficiaries.
6. Promote group level savings as a means of capital base building for livelihood diversification. Also explore avenues for remote rural areas' access to user-friendly financial services.
7. Lobby and advocate the Lower Local Governments to provide extension services to the groups

8.0 CONCLUSION

We are aware that this project is aimed at combating food insecurity. During this one year implementation phase, the evidences so far available are scanty to show food security and this will require a separate evaluation study to assess individual household food security status. Our focus in this year and review has been on progress towards that direction.

Indeed, the anecdote evidences shown by increased production level (availability and adequacy indicators) and income levels (affordability indicator) and some proxy evidences of changing social practices such as eating Irish potatoes and women beginning to eat hitherto denied food (acceptability indicator) allude to a move in the right direction (see summary table in 4.0).

Our concern in the coming year is therefore to build on the lessons we have learnt to ensure more individual household receive improved varieties from their groups and continue to use the skills gained from group gardens into their own fields.

Annex I: Group status as at March 2006.

Group names	Registration status		Membership as at 2005 (June)			Membership as at 2006 (March)			New members	Remarks
	2005	2006	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1. Dwong Pa Mungu	√	√	-	15	15	-	25	25	10	<p>- The 27.8% increase in the number of women clearly shows women interest of working in groups.</p> <p>- This was also due to the willingness of the women groups to accept new members especially the men to work with them in construction.</p> <p>- The 3 male groups without increase in number is attributed to constitutional regulations that restrict the number of members.</p> <p>- Groups are now holding monthly meetings.</p>
2. Mungu Lonyo	-	√	13	2	15	15	2	17	2	
3. Apoya Fur Ber	-	√	13	10	23	20	3	23	0	
4. Can nyayo paro	√		-	54	54	4	54	58	4	
5. Mer Ber		√	17	04	21	21	5	26	5	
6. Mon Tagu	√	√	1	14	15	2	14	16	1	
7. Uplift –Yabwengi	-	-	-	22	22	-	32	32	10	
8. Bedo Ber-Ugonju	-	-	8	21	29	8	30	38	9	
9. Kubbi Community	√	√	34	01	35	34	1	35	0	
10. Can tung tung	-	-	13	10	23	14	22	36	13	
11. Can Ber Kutic	-	√	12	04	16	14	5	19	3	
12. Abipenjonga	-	-	09	09	18	9	16	25	7	
13. Agwechi Women Club	-	√	02	18	20	5	27	32	12	
14. Mungu Bikonyo	√	√	05	-	9	11	-	11	0	
15. Obaro Wek Atim	√	√	8	2	10	9	1	10	0	
Total	6	5	135	171	306	166	237	403	97	
Percentage increase (men, 18% and women, 27.8%).										