

Payera Community Development Project Baseline Study Report

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Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
(AFARD)

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Acknowledgement

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However, AFARD and not AEE takes full responsibility for the views and errors expressed herein.

Dr. Alfred Lakwo
Executive Director

Acronyms

ABC	=	Abstinence, Be faithful and Condom use
AFARD	=	Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
AIDS	=	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	=	Anti Retro Viral Infection drug
BCCE	=	Behavior Change Communication and Education
BO	=	Beneficiary Organization
FO	=	Field Officers
HIV	=	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGA	=	Income Generating Activities
LLG	=	Lower Local Government
M+E	=	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	=	Non-governmental organizations
OVC	=	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCDP	=	Payera Community Development Project
PLWA	=	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	=	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCA	=	Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment
UGX	=	Uganda Shillings
VCT	=	Voluntary Testing and Counseling

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1. Introduction

In June 2011, AFARD signed a Memorandum of Understanding with AEE for the implementation of Payera Community Development Project (PCDP). PCDP focuses at community development through Self Help Group (SHG) and Child Development approach. This part, therefore, highlights background information about PCDP and why this baseline study was conducted and the methods used.

1.1 About PCDP

Payera Community Development Project (PCDP) is a 5-year project that focuses on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), women and the community which is affected by civil wars, HIV/AIDS, poverty and other epidemics which have disempowered the families and the communities where children live. Its goal is "To improve the socio – economic livelihood of at least 1,000 households in Erussi sub – county, Nebbi District with specific emphasis on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and their families through holistic empowerment initiatives through Self Help Groups that enhance self-reliance, in addition the community intends to ensure the enhancement of their living standards through income generation, training, capacity building, sensitizing and empowering of the community members to adequately take care of their children well-being within a period of 5 years." In this way, the project works with 7 pillars as is shown in table 1 below:

Table 1: PCDP design focus

Pillars	Objectives
Food Security	To enhance better agricultural methods of farming for increased food production, processing and storage facilities
HIV/AIDS	To enhance community awareness on the effects, mitigation measures, care and support of HIV/AIDS infected and affected members of the community
Community based health care activities (CBHC)	To improve and enhance community awareness on community based health care (CBHC) in the areas of malaria control, water and sanitation, School health promotion and reproductive health issues.
Entrepreneurship Development	To facilitate and promote entrepreneurial skills and attitude for increased family incomes
Environmental Protection and Conservation	To sustain and conserve the environment to enhance agricultural productivity on a sustainable basis
Institutional capacity building	To improve institutional capacity for effective service delivery, project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
Children and Youth Participation activities	Ensure children and youths participation in the implementation of project activities and addressing issues that directly or indirectly affecting them

PCDP is now working in 59 SHGs (9 of which are dormant – 15.3%) with 928 members whose households have 4,505 people (average household size of 4.9 people below the 5.3 district average). Also targeted are ??? children. These SHGs are located in Erussi and Ndhev Sub counties.

The 50 functional SGHs have an average of 16 members each. To date these SHGs have raised UGX 5,219,351 largely (88%) from member savings and 12% from farming as groups. This represents an average of UGX 104,387 per SHG. Of these funds, 97% has been given out as loan (averaging UGX 85,000) and at the time of the survey 67% had been repaid. However, 35% of the loan fund was considered as bad debt with irredeemable possibility of collection given that the over one year of dormancy led many SHG members to shun repayment of the loans they had taken while other members simply lost their collective responsibility to recover such loans.

1.2 About AEE

African Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE) Uganda founded in 1971 and incorporated on 10th September 1984 as a company limited by guarantee and without share capital (No. S.5914/188) is a Christian Non-Governmental Organization registered and operational in over 25 districts of Uganda. It is an affiliate of the International Partnership of the African Enterprise, an international evangelical and development agency operational in 10 African countries with support offices in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Belgium, Switzerland and New Zealand. AEE-Uganda's vision is "To see an Africa that is just and at peace through transformed lives" and its core mission is "***Evangelizing the cities of Africa through Word and Deed in partnership with the Church***". Within the "Word" aspect, AEE-Uganda carries out activities like evangelistic missions, crusades, pastors' and spouses' training and radio ministry in proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Under the 'Deed' aspect, AEE-Uganda handles social and development projects and programmes that cater for the needs of the vulnerable. These projects include children's sponsorship, various forms of community development, vocational training, health programmes, and enterprise development.

1.3 About AFARD

The Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) is a local professional, not-for-profit, non-denominational NGO. It was formed in July 2000 by professional sons and daughters of West Nile because: First, the west Nile region is the poorest in Uganda with over 6 in ten people living below US\$ 1 a day. Second, many development interventions have been 'external to local context' and imposed. Third, decentralized governance has not made people citizens of the state. Finally, the high human resource flight of natives of the region has continued to limit innovations and enthusiasms to work for self-development. Thus, the vision of AFARD is "a prosperous, healthy and informed people of West Nile" and the mission is "to contribute to the moulding of a region in which the local people, including those who are marginalized, are able to participate effectively and sustainably and take a lead in the development of the region".

1.4 Why this baseline study

The PCDP was kick-started without any benchmark data. The participatory rural appraisal method used during the needs assessment to identify the critical project entry points was unable to elicit "to what extent each problem affected the community hence the project objectives were not SMART or SPICED to allow for performance tracking". This study was, therefore, an attempt to:

1. Establish the beneficiary household status with respect to PCDP programme impacts and outcomes.
2. Fine-tune monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.5 Data collection methods and processes

In order to collect relevant data to meet the above objectives, the following critical questions were asked: To what extent are the community households and individuals:

1. Using recommended agro-technologies and safe nutrition practices? What is their food security status?
2. Involved in small businesses and with what economic security level?
3. Practicing safe sanitation and hygiene practices and with what health status?
4. Utilizing the universal primary and secondary education policies and with what education security status?
5. Involved in local governance and with what level of governance security?

Answers to these questions were considered critical in identifying the strengths and gaps in existing practices. They were also considered helpful to improve the intervention strategy as well as the design of the project M+E framework.

In answering these questions, the following were done:

- **Design of project effect indicators:** To ensure that a clear M+E data needs was in place, an M & E framework used during phase one of the project was reviewed with the new project staff (as the field supervisor).
- **Questionnaire production:** That the M&E framework and its core indicators was in place, the baseline questionnaire was developed to capture demographic and household information with regards to the core indicators.
- **Interviewer identification and training:** The interviewers were identified and trained by AFARD Field Officer basing on their past performance in similar works with AFARD.
- **Household and individual interviews:** After the interviewer training, they embarked on collecting data from the randomly sampled households and individuals from November 18- 29, 2011. A total of 1,439 respondents aged 18-95 years were interviewed on dates set with them and at their premises. During this process, the project staff provided supervision through periodic reviews of questionnaires as well as mentoring the interviewers.
- **Data entry, cleaning, and analysis:** Once data collection was finished, data entrants were identified (from the old team AFARD has been working with). They were briefed on the data entry requirements and norms. After the team accomplished their task (within 14 days), the data was cleaned of entry errors and analyzed concurrently with the report generation by AFARD staff.
- **Final report generation:** Once the draft report was produced, it was shared internally for discussions within AFARD and the feedbacks received provided the basis for the production of this final report.

1.6 Structure of the report

This report is structured in 9 parts, namely:

- Part 1 gives the background information to the baseline study.
- Part 2 presents the characteristics of the beneficiary households and population.
- Part 3 explains food security status.
- Part 4 is devoted to an economic security.
- Part 5 dwells on community health.
- Part 6 focuses on HIV and AIDS.
- Part 7 delves into education participation.
- Part 8 explores good governance.
- Part 9 presents a simplified project M& E framework.

2. Characteristics of Respondents

This part shows the demographic and basic household information of the survey respondents; features typical of the project beneficiaries.

2.1 Beneficiary demographic characteristics

Table 2 below presents a summary of the key demographic characteristics of the population. From the 1,439 households interviewed, there were 7,607 people (49% of who are women). This figure indicates that on average a household has 5.3 people in line with the district mean household size according to 2002 census. Of these people, 9% and 4% are orphans and persons with disabilities respectively. As table further shows, the households heads are mainly married (80%), have primary education (60%) and depends entirely on farming (96%).

Table 2: Respondents' demographic characteristics

Characteristics	Total
Total population (Number)	
Males	3,883
Females	3,724
Total	7,607
Orphans	676
Persons with disabilities	283
Mean household size	5.3
Age-group (%)	
Up to 20 years	5.4
21 - 50 years	77.8
Over 50 years	16.8
Total	100.0
Marital status of household heads (%)	
Single	5.8
Married	85.8
Widow(er)	8.4
Total	100.0
Education status of household heads (%)	
None	31.9
Primary	60.4
Secondary	6.6
Post-secondary	1.1
Total	100.0
Main source of livelihoods (%)	
Farming	96.0
Business	3.0
Employment income	0.1
Family support	0.4
Sales of labour	0.6
Total	100.0

2.2 Beneficiary household characteristics

As table 3 below reveals, generally 8 in 10 of the households live in temporary housing units. Majority of them use the smoky paraffin local lamps for lighting (51%), unimproved firewood cook-stoves (87%), and they depend on their foot (90%) as the main means of transport.

Table 3: Percent distribution of outreach household characteristics

Characteristics	Total
Type of housing	
Permanent units	5.8
Semi-permanent units	11.5
Temporary units	82.6
Total	100.0
Source of lighting	
Electricity	0.5
Paraffin lantern	41.1
Tadooba	50.7
Firewood	7.6
Candles	0.1
Total	100.0
Cooking technology	
Charcoal cook-stove (sigiri)	4.9
Local 3-stone firewood cook-stove	86.7
Improved firewood cook-stove	8.3
Others	-
Total	100.0
Means of transport	
Foot	89.6
Bicycles	9.0
Motor cycles	1.3
Vehicle	-
Total	100.0

3. Food Security

This part explores how the beneficiary households ensure food security from farming their key livelihood activity. It delves into how best farming practices are utilized, and what returns are attained from current farming practices. It ends by showing how food secure the households are.

3.1 Main farming support systems

Table 4 below shows the main farming support systems. Majority of the households (67.6%) have up to 2 acres of land, which if tapped well, can sustain the food security of the beneficiaries. Such potential has not been optimally used because of poor access to effective extension services. No government or NGO extension agent provides services to the project area as the main sources of extension information remains through the radio (46%), community meetings (29%) and neighbors (24%). In a community where almost everybody is relying on indigenous technical knowledge, these methods of extension are less effective in promoting adoption of improved agronomic and livestock management practices.

Table 4: Percent distribution of farming support systems

Characteristics	Total
Land size owned	
None	1.5
Only 1 acre	28.8
1-2 acres	38.8
2-5 acres	26.9
> 5 acres	4.0
Total	100.0
Main source of extension information	
Radio	46.4
Community meetings	29.0
Neighbors	23.9

3.2 Varieties of crops being planted

Table 5 below shows that in spite of having adequate land many of the food and income security crops that do well in this agro-ecological zone are not grown by many households. Further, it reveals that only the improved varieties of cassava and beans that were provided by the project are being grown in the community. Thus, limited access to improved seeds and planting materials is a critical factor for the reduction in households' productivity and food security.

Table 5: Percent distribution of varieties of crops grown

Varieties	None	Improved	Local	Both	Total
Irish potatoes	92.5	7.2	0.3	-	100.0
Cassava	11.7	70.5	17.9	-	100.0
Groundnuts	42.4	46.6	11.0	-	100.0
Simsim	95.8	4.2	8.1	-	100.0
Beans	29.7	62.3	1.9	-	100.0
Maize	54.1	4.4	-	-	100.0
Rice	95.6	4.4	-	-	100.0

3.3 Breeds of livestock being reared

Table 6 below shows that there are very few livestock in the project area and most of which are of local breed. Improved goats are a rarity and many households have no livestock mainly improved goats and a cow. These are critical assets that besides being easily convertible into cash are pivotal in social issues. Bride price depends on cows while poultry is used for a valued reception and feeding of visitors. It is actually a shame to receive visitors and fail to slaughter for them a chicken.

Table 6: Livestock breeds and quantity reared by district

		Total
Livestock distribution (Number)	Total number of cattle	227
	Cattle per household	0.2
	Total number of improved goats	139
	Improved goats per household	0.1
	Total number of local goats	2,336
	Local goats per household	1.6
Households who do not have... (%)	Total number of poultry	3,553
	Poultry per household	2.5
	A cow	89.0
	An improved goat	95.1
	A local goat	41.1
	A bird	42.0

3.4 Utilization of best farming practices

Asked whether they were utilizing any recommended best practices for at least any one crop they grow or on the animals they keep, table 7 below shows the responses. Evident is that generally there is lack of exposure to a broad band of recommended agronomy and livestock husbandry. As such, the households mainly practice traditional farming methods and to a limited extent selective use of improved practices. The case is even worse of for livestock management.

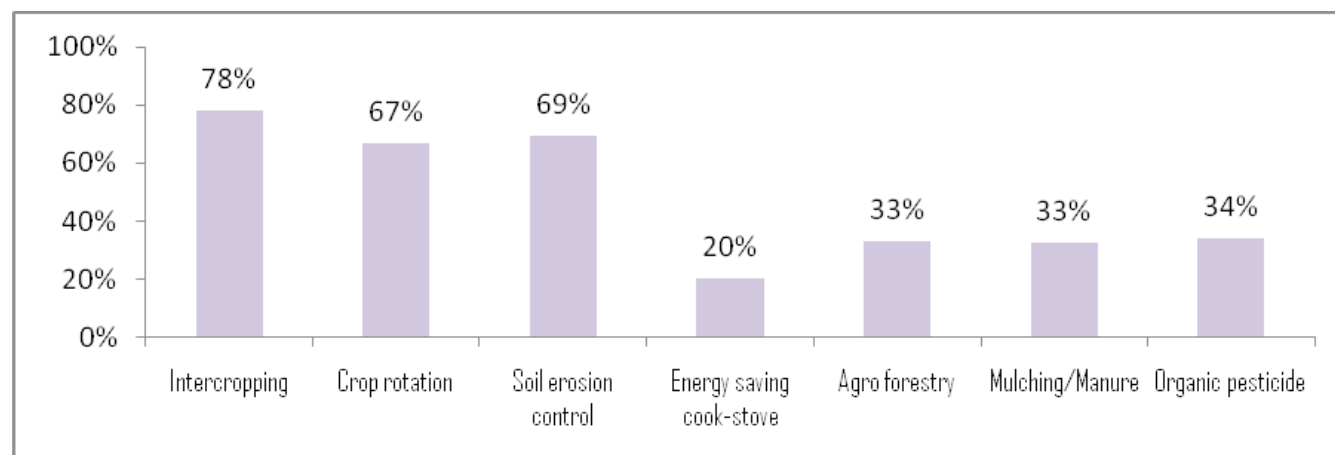
Table 7: Utilization of best agronomic and livestock husbandry practices (%)

	Total
Agronomic practices	
Early land opening	64.6
Correct spacing	60.0
Soil and water conservation	47.8
Organic pest and disease control	38.7
Improved postharvest handling	37.0
Proper farm records	34.7
Livestock husbandry practices	
Livestock housing	19.1
Cross breeding	11.5
Supplementary feeding	12.1
Parasite & disease control	31.1
Routine work	20.6
Livestock records	26.5

3.6 Natural resources management

Similar to the limited use of improved agronomic and livestock husbandry practices, Figure 1 below shows that the community are keen on traditional methods like intercropping and crop rotation – risk aversion methods. Few use best practices for conserving the natural environment on which farming their pre-occupation depends. Such practices mean that the farmers are simply mining the soil without caring about its sustained productivity in the future.

Figure 1: Utilization of natural resources management practices



3.7 Yields from crop farming

Respondents were also asked about how much produce they harvested during the last harvest season (July 2011). Evident from their responses in Table 8 below is that while many did not grow/harvest the said crops, for the few cases the average yields from their local varieties are extremely low. Many of the harvests were up to 100Kgs only. This does not compare favorably with yields of improved varieties a factor that can be attributed to the bad agronomic practices.

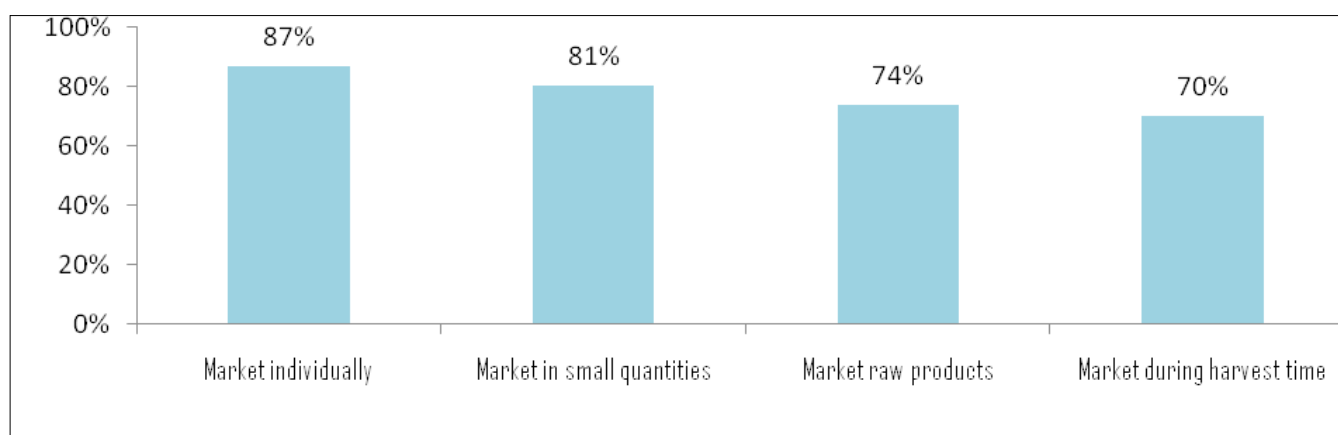
Table 8: Crop yields last season (First season 2011)

	Irish potato	Cassava	Groundnuts	Simsim	Beans	Maize	Rice
Mean yield	0.3	4.2	1.8	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.0
None	88.9	13.3	41.3	97.6	47.7	39.6	97.8
Up to 100 Kgs	11.3	86.7	58.7	2.4	52.6	60.4	2.2
101-500 Kgs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> 500 Kgs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Marketing practices

By relying primarily on farming, the beneficiary communities can in one way walk out of poverty through practicing farming as a business. This approach links farming to best marketing practices. Asked how they marketed their produce, figure 2 below shows that it is the traditional farm marketing practices being used. People sell their produce individually, in bits, and soon after harvest in order to meet the pressure for daily necessities. Yet, selling small unprocessed produce during harvest time simply brings in little money as many households will be rushing to sell at cheaper prices too.

Figure 2: Prevailing marketing practices



3.9 Income from farming

The intermediate result from the above bad farming practices – limited acreage, use of poor varieties and breeds, and traditional marketing system all translates as Table 9 below shows into dismal household incomes. Both crop and livestock farming failed to earn income in 2 and 7 of 10 households respectively. Yet, income from crops almost tripled that from livestock.

Table 9: Income from farming

Income category	Farm enterprises	
	Crops	Livestock
Mean	116,432	40,727
None	29.4	76.4
Up to UGX 100,000	51.8	15.4
UGX 100,001 -500,000	13.3	6.6
UGX 500,001 – 1,000,000	4.4	1.2
Over UGX 1,000,000	1.0	0.5

3.10 Nutrition practices

Asked about their feeding practices, table 10 below shows that 7 in 10 households eat balanced diet. However, the households' exhibits distorted food handling practices. While few cook and eat food timely, many instead serve food when hot and store food safely.

Table 10: Utilization of safe nutrition practices (%)

Eat balance diet	78.2
Eat food at the recommended timely	43.4
Cook food within the recommended time	41.4
Serve food when hot	94.3
Store food safely	79.3

3.11 Food security concept

AFARD sees food security as based on 'Equitable and sustainable 4A's – Availability, Adequacy, Acceptability, and Affordability of quality foods at all times by all household members regardless of social categorisation.' This implies that

people should, always, be able to either produce or buy the right food they need. And given that own production is marginal in respect of 'all food needs' people should access other foods from the market. Yet, food utilization should be without discrimination against especially women and children.

As such, food security is interlinked with a household's ability, at all times, to produce enough, purchase deficits or what it cannot produce, and accept to eat equitably diverse foods as is shown below.

Focus	Component	Variable
Ability to produce enough food needed in the household	Food Availability	Have food throughout the year
	Food Adequacy	Number of meals eaten per day
Ability to purchase what a household lacks from the market	Food Affordability	Buy enough required category of foods(carbohydrates, protein and vitamin)
Ability to share food equitably and diversify foods eaten	Food Acceptability	Equal sharing of food among all household members

3.12 Food security status

Using the above criteria, half of the project communities are food insecure. Table 11 below shows that only 5 in every 10 households is food secure. The critical situations are that food is not always available between farming seasons. What many households have are too inadequate for every household members' consumption. Besides, the food purchasing power is limited for many households.

Table 11: Food security status by district

	Key variables	%
Food availability	Have food all year round	48.7
Food adequacy	Eat at least 3 meals a day	51.4
Food affordability	Able to buy required foods	22.4
Food acceptability	Share foods equally	90.5
Total		53.3

4. Microenterprise Development

Besides farming as a core livelihood activity it is important that households diversify their activity and income portfolio in order to be able to build resilience in the face of livelihood shocks and stresses. One such strategy is through engaging in small businesses which this part therefore focuses on. This part explores how the community members are engaged in microenterprises both as strategic coping and adaptive strategies.

4.1 Business management

Respondents were asked about their engagement in businesses and whether or not they were using best practices. Table 12 below shows a summary of the findings. While an exceptionally few households are doing businesses (12%), such businesses are mainly agri-business (57%) that are operated from in the local markets (61%) and informally without any best practice. Hardly are the businesses registered or do they have business plans, records and bank accounts. Further, these businesses have received loan (28%) mainly from group loan schemes (92%) but their basic stock and sales levels remain low to catapult economic security of the households.

Table 12: Small business development

	Total
Households with a business (%)	11.8
Types of business (%)	
- Produce marketing	56.8
- Fish mongering	24.1
- Food vending	9.9
- Multipurpose retail trade	4.9
Business location (%)	
- Home	35.3
- Local market	60.9
- Town	1.9
- Mobile	1.9
Use of best business practices (%)	
- Business is legally registered	6.2
- Have business plan	5.5
- Keeps business records	8.1
- Have business bank account	0.9
Access to and use of loans	
- Took group loans (%)	27.9
- Average amount of loan taken (UGX)	36,230
Business growth and profitability (UGX)	
- Average startup cost	21,787
- Average current stock level	34,983
- Average daily sales	5,820
- Average cash saved now	60,890

4.2 Income security status

Income security is constructed using three prime indicators as below that target household ability to buffer shocks should they occur by either using saved cash or disposing of assets as well as its ability to sustain a quality life for the members.

Focus	Component	Variable
Ability to buffer shocks and stresses should they occur	Cash savings	Saved ≥ UGX 1 million
	Asset accumulation	Built a permanent house, bought a vehicle, motor cycle, bicycle, radio, mobile phones, chairs with cushions, bed with mattress, kitchen wares, land (at least 2 acres), cattle (3 units), goats (10 units), poultry (25 units)
Ability to sustain the human labor primarily required to make a living	Ability to meet basic needs	Ability to buy sugar, meat, clothes and pay medical and school dues.

Evident from Table 13, only 1 in 10 household is income secure. Many households lack both the cash income and assets to buffer livelihood shocks and stresses. This is true as many households are struggling with meeting the daily basic needs.

Table 13: Income security status

	Key variables	%
Cash savings	Cash savings	0.7
Asset accumulation		23.1
	Has ≥ 2 acres of land	69.7
	Has at least 3 cattle	2.7
	Has at least 10 goats	1.0
	Has at least 25 poultry	0.3
	Built a permanent house	5.8
	Has a motor vehicle	0.3
	Has a motor cycle	2.8
	Has a bicycle	18.8
	Has a radio	41.7
	Has a mobile phone	24.9
	Has chairs with cushions	13.4
	Has a bed with mattress	42.4
	Has good kitchen utensils	76.9
Ability to meet current basic needs		19.2
	Able to buy food	22.4
	Able to buy clothes	23.3
	Able to pay medical bills	19.9
	Able to pay school dues	11.3
Overall total		14.3

5. Community Health Management

To be productive, one has to be healthy. It is a known fact that the leading causes of sicknesses and deaths are from otherwise preventable causes. This part focuses on how sanitation and hygiene impacts on the community.

5.1 Sanitation and hygiene practices

The beneficiary households were asked about their sanitation and hygiene practices and the result is shown in table 14 below. What can be seen from the data is that generally the people are highly exposed both as individuals and a community to disease vectors from the inadequate handling of human faeces, solid and liquefied waste and personal hygiene. For instance, only 7 in 10 homes have pit latrines which they also manage poorly by not covering manholes or using hand washing facilities. Poor personal hygiene has made skin disease a rampant phenomenon. Meanwhile the basic safe home facilities are generally lacking in many homes.

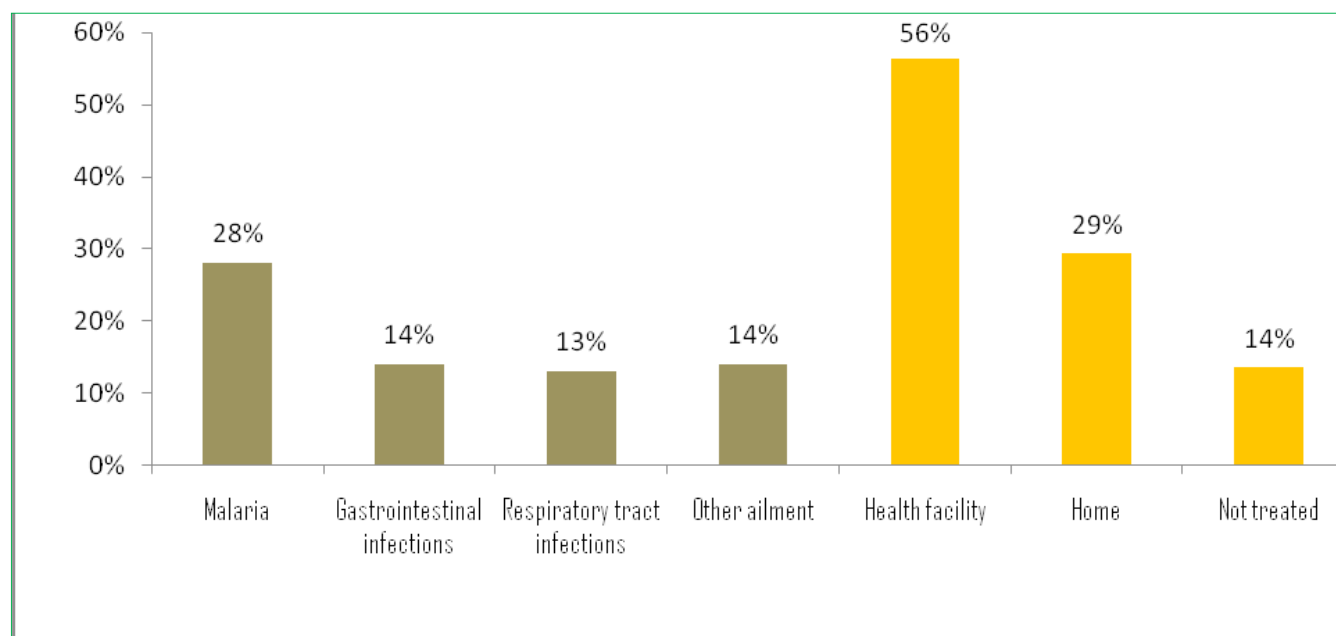
Table 14: Safe sanitation and hygiene practices (%)

Households with access to safe water	56.2
Sanitation and hygiene practices	
- Has pit latrines	79.4
- Cover pits of latrines	27.5
- Use hand washing facility	40.3
- Covers water storage facility	84.4
- Use separate cups for drawing/drinking water	57.7
- Has garbage pit	51.3
- Has bath shelter	70.7
- Has utensil drying rack	58.8
- Has cloth line	67.6
- Has kitchen house	83.0
- Has smart hair	51.9
- Brush teeth daily	54.6
- Has clean nails	55.8
- Bath at least once a day	62.8
- Has no skin disease	18.9
- Has clean cloth	60.0
- Has separate sleeping house	83.0
- Sleeps on a raised platform	47.4
- Sleeps under a treated mosquito net	71.5
- Serves food on individual plates	27.6

5.2 Health status

As a result of the above, figure 3 below shows the high cost (disease burden) the community is experiencing. Malaria remains the leading cause of sicknesses. This is followed by gastro intestinal infections. These are sicknesses that are water-based, water-washed, and water-related. It was also found out that 16% of the community members pointed a finger at witchcraft as the causes for the various sicknesses that befell their households.

Figure 3: Disease prevalence and places of treatment



In response to the various sicknesses, figure 3 above shows that more than half of the sick are treated in a health facility. As table 15 below reveals, these sicknesses affected household productivity negatively as 69% of the household population were sick for at least 3 days and more than UGX 26,000 (an equivalent to one month per person farm labor cost) spent on treatment.

Table 15: Health costs

	Total
Total population	7,607
Total population that fell sick	5,246
Proportion of population that fell sick (%)	69
Total days lost (days)	15,088
Average number of days lost to sickness (days)	2.9
Total amount of money spent on treatment (UGX)	37,907,900
Average amount of money spent on treatment (UGX)	26,343

6. HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation

HIV/AIDS is a major health burden in Nebbi district where sero-positivity rate is >10% as compared to the 6.4% national average. New infections are on the rise and the burden of care for the sick as well as orphans is enormous. This part explores how knowledgeable and supportive the community are.

6.1 Perceptions and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Asked what HIV/AIDS is, only 89.9% rightly knew HIV/AIDS as a germ while others still know the disease as a bad omen or witchcraft. Further asked about their knowledge of the basic facts about HIV and AIDS, table 16 below presents the findings of comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS, namely:

- 98% knew at least 3 modes of transmission;
- 99% knew at least 3 symptoms of the disease; and
- 99% knew at least 3 modes of prevention.

These findings reveal that generally there is a high knowledge of the basic facts about HIV/AIDS. However, some high-risk transmission method as from pregnant mother to unborn baby is unknown. Likewise, the use of contraceptive pills as a prevention method is largely unknown.

Table 16: Awareness of HIV and AIDS (%)

	Total
Knowledge of modes of transmission	
From pregnant mother to baby	61.8
Through breast feeding	81.2
Sharing of unsterilized materials	91.5
Open wound contamination	94.5
Sexual intercourse	96.3
Knew at least 3 modes of transmission	97.9
Knowledge of symptoms of AIDS	
Marked weight loss	96.9
Persistent fever	93.0
Persistent cough	97.1
Generalized skin rashes	93.7
Enlargement of lymph nodes	83.4
Oral thrush	82.6
Recurrent diarrhoea	96.8
Herpes zoster	74.1
Knew at least 3 symptoms	98.5
Knowledge of modes of prevention	
Abstinence if unmarried	93.1
Faithfulness if married	95.6
Use of condoms	93.0
Use of contraceptive pills	58.6
Testing one's status	94.3
Avoiding unsterilized materials	94.0
Avoiding injections from untrained persons	92.1
Using screened blood	89.9
Knew at least 3 modes of prevention	99.1

6.2 Positive living

New HIV prevention strategies include Prevention with Positives (PwP); an approach that inheres in positive living where by HIV+ people as well as their communities shun stigma, adopt positive lifestyles free from what increases susceptibility to opportunistic infections, and drug adherence, among others. Respondents were asked about these aspects of HIV and AIDS management. Evident from Table 17 below is that first, 9 in 10 people knew at least 3 positive living strategies. Likewise, 9 in 10 people knew at least 3 supportive services. What stands out as little known are related to the use of life skills, income generation, and OVC management.

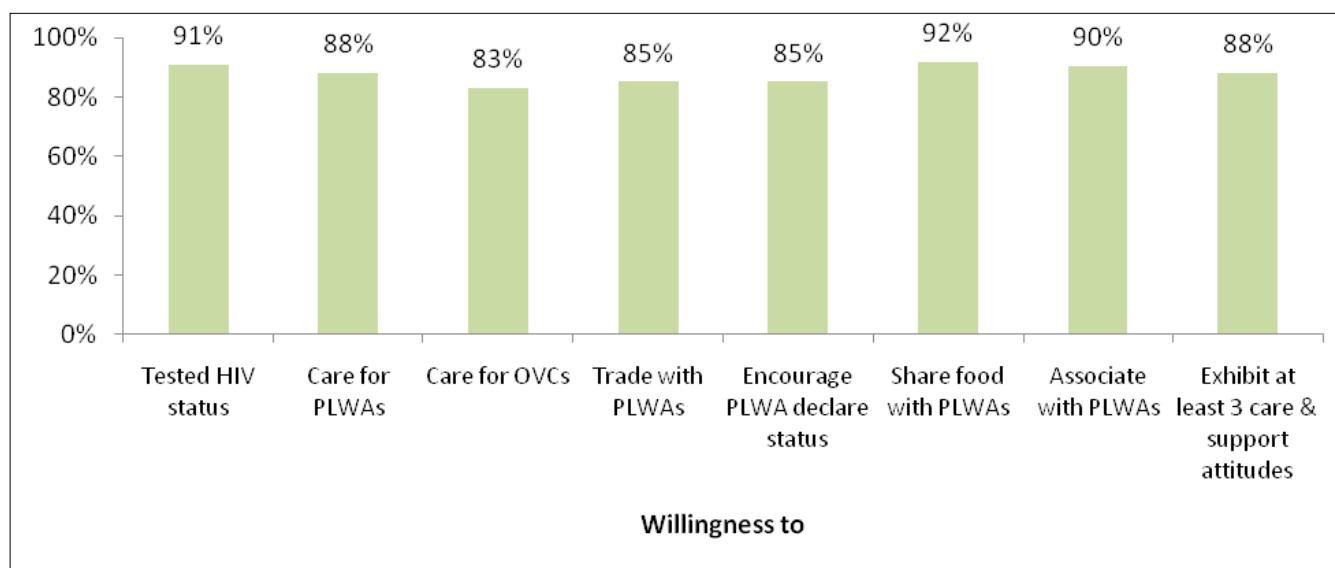
Table 17: Awareness of positive living (%)

	Total
Knowledge of positive living	
Declare HIV-status	95.6
Eat nutritious foods	94.2
Remain faithful to partner	96.6
Avoid infecting others	94.3
Engage in income generating activities	91.7
Seek counseling	95.6
Treat opportunistic infections	95.3
Avoid risky behaviors	96.9
Use condoms	95.3
Knew at least 3 methods of positive living	99.1
Knowledge of support services	
Voluntary testing & counseling services	94.5
Prevention of –mother-to Child-transmission	94.9
Income generating skills training	72.5
Life skills training	77.4
Orphans & Vulnerable Children management skills	72.7
Safe motherhood services	92.6
Community awareness programme	92.4
Knew at least 3 support services	96.6

6.3 Positive attitude towards HIV/AIDS care and support

A credible change in the community from the high comprehensive awareness of the basic facts about HIV and AIDS as well as positive living can be seen from figure 4 that shows a relatively higher positive attitude to community care and support for HIV and AIDS prevention and mitigation. Overall, 8 in 10 people expressed their willingness to not only test their status requisite in preventing further HIV spread and living positively but also to care for Persons Living with AIDS (PLWAs) and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). Such care and support were exhibited in being able to conduct business with them, share food with them, freely associate with them and above all counsel them to declare their HIV status so that they live free from any “internal fires of regret”. These are critical aspects for fighting self and community stigmatization of PLWA and OVCs; practices that instead exacerbate silent (re)infection as PLWAs are driven to live a life of deceit.

Figure 4: Positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS



6.4 Safe sexual practices

To date, HIV is known to spread in Uganda largely through unsafe sexual. Asked about their sexual lifestyles, it was found out that: (i) 14.3% of the respondents had casual sexual partners; (ii) 12.2% were sexually active – had casual sexual intercourse a month before the survey; (iii) Only 11.7% used condoms in those casual sexual intercourse; (iv) 5.6% made payments for the transactional sexual intercourse they had; and (v) 4% were engaged in intergenerational sex (sex between those aged up to 20 years with those over 50 years old).

6.5 Embedded positive behaviors

Table 18: Positive behavior towards HIV/AIDS

	%
Abstaining from sex (unmarried)	3.2
Faithful to partner (married)	63.7
Member of Post Test Club (PTC)	30.6
Tested HIV status	39.7
Using ARV	22.0
Delivered a baby under medical supervision	36.7
Number of PLWA being supported*	4,122
Number of OVCs being supported*	4,286

Note: * denotes that number exceeds those in the BO members' households but includes support to non-household members

Table 18 above shows that PCDP community members are exhibiting some positive behaviors. For instance, married couples practice fidelity and a number of PLWA and OVCs (including those outside the project areas) are being supported.

The key challenge for the community remains access to biomedical services like mobile VCT services, ARV outlets, and health facility for antenatal and post-natal services. Community organization for collective care and support of PLWA and OVCs is also low as only 3 in 10 people reported being members of a Post Test Club (PTC).

7. Education Participation

The focus of PCDP on children's education is testimony of the need to build human capital for long term livelihood security. In this part, the educational participation of children is explored by looking at enrolment, dropout rate, vocational skills and education security.

7.1 Gross enrolment and dropout rates

The respondent households had 47.8% of the total population aged 4-19 years (primary and secondary school going age). However, as table 19 shows, only 78% are enrolled in school. The good news is that girls are more enrolled at primary level and boys are more enrolled at secondary levels; a gender disparity embedded in pre-project situation when boys were favored over girls in education. Such a status is also evident from the high parental investment in education. On average UGX 61,827 was spent on education per child.

However, while there is gender parity in dropout rates: 24% generally and 21% at primary education level, more girls (1% point) are dropping out of school than boys at secondary school level. Added to the already low enrolment status of girls at that level, more girls will remain disadvantaged in terms of upward movements and professional development.

Table 19: Percent gross enrolment and dropout rates

Age-group population	Males	Females	Total
4-14 years	1,636	1,268	2,904
15-19 years	435	302	737
Total	2,071	1,570	3,641
Enrolment in schools			
4-14 years	1,194	988	2,182
15-19 years	394	247	641
Total	1,588	1,235	2,823
Dropped out of school			
4-14 years	246	212	458
15-19 years	134	87	221
Total	380	299	679
Proportion enrolled			
4-14 years	73%	78%	75%
15-19 years	91%	82%	87%
Total	77%	79%	78%
Proportion dropped out of school			
4-14 years	21%	21%	21%
15-19 years	34%	35%	34%
Total	24%	24%	24%

7.2 Vocational skills

Besides formal education, respondents were also asked about productive employment skills. Table 20 below reveals that vocational skills are also limited in the community. Only 2.0% of the population have vocational skills with which they can enter into the (in)formal job market. Besides, the limited number of people with such skills shows that it is gendered as males have vocational skills thrice the number of females. This comes as no surprise given that 42% of males as compared to only 26% of females are literate.

Table 20: Population with vocational skills

Proportion of population with vocational skills	%
Males	3.1
Females	1.0
Total	2.0

7.3 Education security status

Table 21: Education security status

	%
Vocational skills	2
Population self-employed (not in farming)	18
Literacy status	34
Overall total	18

The key role of education as a human capital investment is aimed at enhancing literacy with which one can gain functional skills and also employment. Illiteracy is a prime factor for vulnerability to poverty. Thus to avert such a scenario that predisposes further exposure to poverty, Table 21 above shows that for now only 1 in 10 person had education security with which to face the future. Nine in 10 people will have to face life using other means that have themselves not salvaged the biting poverty before (thus many people in the project areas have a high educationally driven vulnerability to livelihood insecurity).

8. Citizenship and Political Participation

AFARD acknowledges that PCDP complements government's constitutionally mandated obligations to deliver effective and quality services to the population. In this way, every citizen has a right to benefit from local government services. However, this does not come on a silver plate. Citizens have to engage with their various local governments in order to demand for such desired services. The process of such an engagement is seen as ensuring that grassroots communities become shapers and makers of local governance meanwhile government officials become responsive to local needs, allocate resources in pro-poor services sectors as well as account for their inaction. This part, therefore, explores to what extent the communities have been engaging with local governments and receiving services from a human rights perspective.

8.1 Awareness of and willingness to exercise rights

Respondents were asked whether they were aware that it is their rights as citizens to partake in their local governance. Further, they were also asked whether they are willing to engage in such undertaking. Table 22 below reveals that overall generally more people are aware of their citizenship rights. Yet, very few are willing to claim such right as only 7 of the 9 people aware of their rights are willing to participate in local government policy processes. Many of the people talked to expressed that they were not aware of how "government businesses" are transacted.

Table 22: Percent awareness of rights

	Total
Know its one's right to participate in local governance	89.8
Willing to partake in local governance	74.5

8.2 Participation in local government planning processes

While many people expressed the willingness to participate in local governance (75%), when asked whether they participated in the planning and budgeting processes of their local government in the financial year 2010/11, Table 30 above shows that only 4 households participated in planning meetings, another 4 households participated in project implementation and only 3 participated in monitoring.

Table 23: Percent participation in planning processes

Participated in:	Total
A planning meeting	46.1
A project implementation	40.4
A project monitoring	39.3

8.3 Benefiting from local government projects

Participation is aimed at improving government services delivery. Asked if at all the respondents were receiving such benefits, Table 24 reveal that only 4 in 10 households benefited from agricultural and water and sanitation and only 3 in 10 households from education and HIV/AIDS projects.

Table 24: Percent of households benefiting from local government projects by district

Benefiting from:	Total
Agricultural project	41.6
Water and sanitation project	42.0
Education project	39.3
HIV/AIDS project	37.5

8.4 Perception of local government

Beyond benefiting from government services delivery respondents were also asked of how they perceive their local government responsiveness through allocating resources to the needs of poor people and accountability. As table 25 below shows, only 3 in 10 respondents considered their local governments as responsive and accountable. Many consider that funds received by their local governments are allocated to the benefits of the officials in government positions.

Table 25: Percent of perception local government by district

	Total
Allocates resources to pro-poor people	33.6
Accountable to its constituency	33.1

8.5 Good governance security status

The envisaged result of citizenship participation is good governance. Thus, to develop a good governance index, three variables were considered, namely:

- local government responsiveness to local needs measured by access to public services in relation to WENDI programmes;
- local government accountability by providing feedback on (in)actions in line with agreed upon plans and budgets; and
- community trust in their local governance exhibited by the perception of the people on local government performance with respect to the above two issues.

The general finding shown in Table 26 is that only 3 in 10 respondents consider that they have good governance in their local governments. This means that many consider that their local governments are undependable. They do not expect to receive any service from their government.

Table 26: Good governance status

		%
Local government responsiveness		40.1
	Access to agricultural project	41.6
	Access to water and sanitation project	42.0
	Access to education project	39.3
	Access to HIV/AIDS project	37.5
Local government accountability	Household receiving feedback on local government budgets & services delivery	29.3
Community trust in local governance		33.4
	Perception on responsiveness	33.6
	Perception on accountability	33.1
Overall total		34.3

9. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The funding of PCDP is aimed at primarily empowering the marginalized communities to live secure livelihoods. The achievement of this goal requires evidence that can overtime show that funding is yielding positive changes in the community. This part explores how accounting for change can be done.

9.1 Why monitor and evaluate

The funding support toward PCDP is a valuable input for achieving the 7 pillars of the project noted in table 1. Monitoring and evaluation by the beneficiaries, AFARD, AEE, peer organizations, NGO Forums, and local governments as is summarized in Figure 5, aims at helping management:

- Know about what we are doing and whether they are effective
- Assess the realization of our partners' aspirations (goals)
- Account for the funds utilized beyond outputs rather by the outcomes/impacts produced
- Adapt to externalities that affects both our work and the people we work with
- Learn from the journey what works and what does not so as to improve future programming

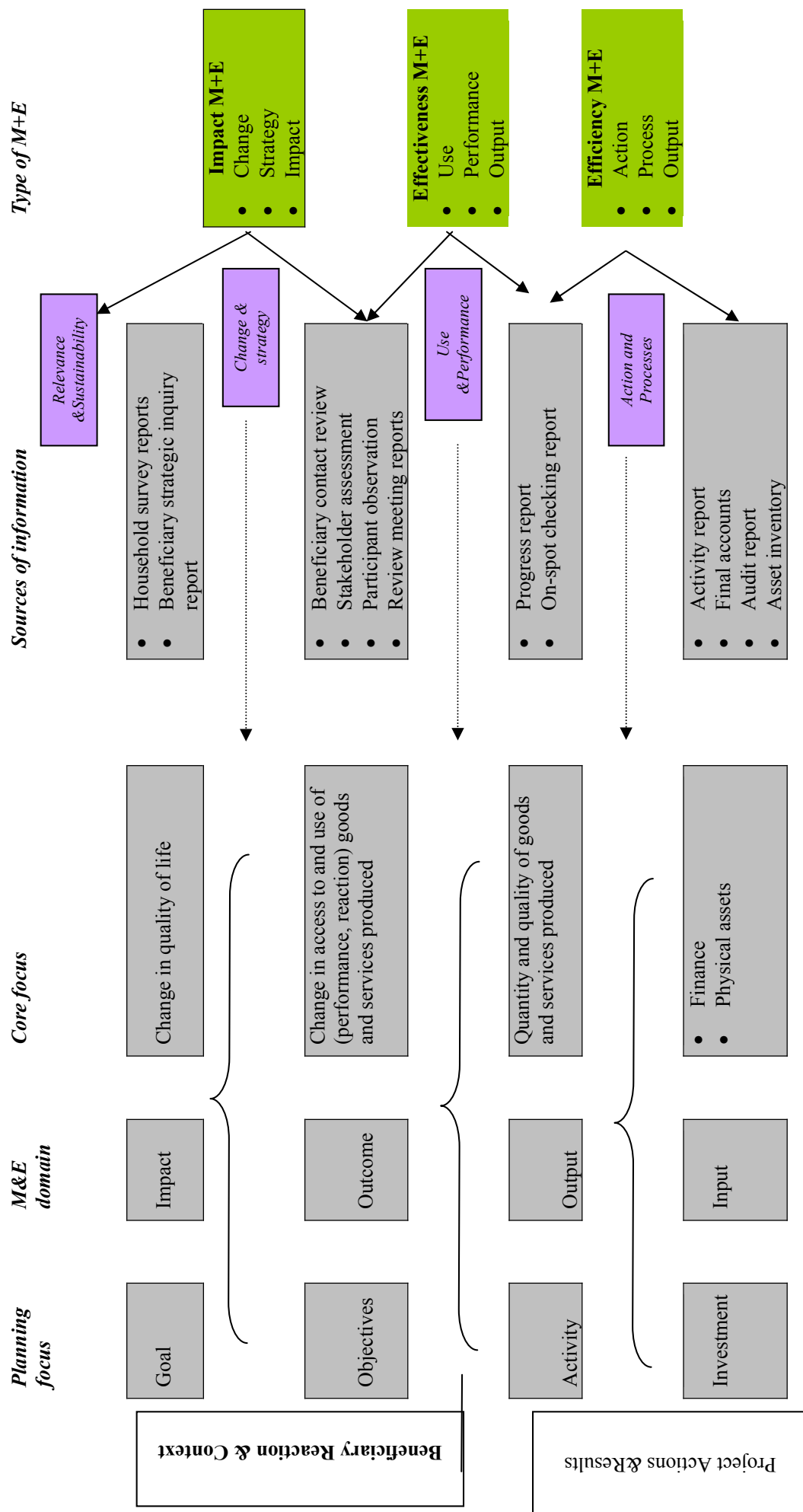
9.2 Preferred M&E methods

Both surveys and participatory methods will be used especially:

- Inputs (funds) shall be tracked by financial audits.
- Outputs shall be tracked by field observations and documentary reviews of activity reports and input distribution lists
- Outcomes/impacts shall be tracked by surveys and participatory discussions (beneficiary strategic inquiry) through mid-term review and terminal evaluation.

The schema of monitoring and evaluation are therefore provided below

Figure 5: WENDI M&E focus



9. The monitoring and evaluation checklist and targets

Table 27: The monitoring and evaluation checklist and targets

Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2011	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Impact 1: Household food security status improved				
• Eat at least 3 meals a day	51	91	Survey	PM/FO
• Have food all year round	49	90	Survey	PM/FO
• Eat as a family	91	100	Survey	PM/FO
• Ably buys required food	22	75	Survey	PM/FO
Impact 2: Household income security status improved				
• Has cash savings (≥ UGX 1,000,000)	1	25	Survey	PM/FO
• Has diverse asset base:				
- A bicycle	19	65	Survey	PM/FO
- Cows (> 3units)	3	45	Survey	PM/FO
- Goats (> 10 units)	1	50	Survey	PM/FO
- A radio	42	85	Survey	PM/FO
- A mobile phone	25	65	Survey	PM/FO
- Chairs with cushions	13	75	Survey	PM/FO
- Bed with mattress	42	85	Survey	PM/FO
- Good kitchen utensils	77	100	Survey	PM/FO
• Is able to;				
- Buy food	22	75	Survey	PM/FO
- Buy clothes	23	100	Survey	PM/FO
- Pay medical bills	11	75	Survey	PM/FO
- Pay education dues			Survey	PM/FO
Impact 3: Household health security status improved				
• Reduction in malaria case rate	28	5	Survey	PM/FO
• Reduction in days lost to sicknesses	3	<1	Survey	PM/FO
• Reduction in averaged medical costs (UGX)	26,345	<5,000	Survey	PM/FO
• Reduction in proportion relating sicknesses to witchcraft	16	<5	Survey	PM/FO
Impact 4: Households ably prevent spread and mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS				
• Increased adoption of safe sexual practices			Survey	PM/FO
- Abstinence	3	25	Survey	PM/FO
- Faithfulness to one's partner	64	85	Survey	PM/FO
- Casual sexual relations	14	5	Survey	PM/FO
- Transactional sex	6	2	Survey	PM/FO
- Intergenerational sex	4	2	Survey	PM/FO
- Use of condoms	11	50	Survey	PM/FO
• Increased use of biomedical prevention methods:				
- Tested HIV status	40	75	Survey	PM/FO
- Males who are circumcised	-	25	Survey	PM/FO
- Deliveries in health facilities	37	75	Survey	PM/FO
- HIV positive women using PTMTC	-	65	Survey	PM/FO
• Improved positive living status:				
- PTC membership	31	70	Survey	PM/FO
- No. of PLWA supported	4,122	6,000	Survey	PM/FO
- No. of OVC supported	4,286	6,000	Survey	PM/FO
- PLWA who declared their status in public	-	85	Survey	PM/FO
- PLWA adhering to ART	-	90	Survey	PM/FO
Impact 5: Household education security status improved				
• Vocational skills	2	15	Survey	PM/FO
• Self employed (not in farming)	18	50	Survey	PM/FO
• Literacy status	34	65	Survey	PM/FO

Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2011	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Impact 5: Household education security status improved (cont...)				
• Gross enrolment level	78	100	Survey	PM/FO
• Dropout rate	24	<5	Survey	PM/FO
Impact 6: Good governance practices improved in the community				
• Local government responsiveness	40	65	Survey	PM/FO
• Local government accountability	29	85	Survey	PM/FO
• Community trust in local government	33	85	Survey	PM/FO
• Community participation in:	3	45	Survey	PM/FO
- Planning meetings	46	90	Survey	PM/FO
- Project implementation	40	80	Survey	PM/FO
- Project monitoring	39	80	Survey	PM/FO
Impact 7: Groups organizational capacity improved				
• POCA score status	-	95	Survey	PM/FO
• Average fund saved as per group loan fund (UGX)	100,387	2,000,000	Survey	PM/FO

Annex 1- Summary information on Self Help Groups, 2011

Name of SHG	Subcounty	No. of members	No. of people in members' homes	Functionality status	Savings now	Other fund	Total loans given out	Amount of loans given out	Amount of loan repaid	Amount of loan in bad debt
Kwolonyo	Erussi	15	77	Active	65,000	23,000	7	88,000	80,000	-
Watim Kubeko	Ndhew	15	91	Active	120,000	60,000	5	180,000	100,000	-
Waromo	Ndhew	15	99	Active	240,000	6,000	1	120,000	-	-
Can Ngec	Ndhew	15	93	Active	600,000	460,000	40	660,000	400,000	-
Bati Mwa	Erussi	15	82	Active	42,000	8,000	3	48,000	-	-
Can Keloryeko	Ndhew	20	112	Active	96,000	-	-	-	-	-
Can Ikwer	Erussi	20	104	Active	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Wanacel	Ndhew	16	107	Active	77,000	40,000	64	45,500	20,000	-
Canokelo	Ndhew	20	80	Dormant	-	-	-	-	20,000	-
Can nenkubor	Ndhew	20	100	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
Cancerunindo	Ndhew	20	136	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Jacan makwo	Ndhew	20	90	Active	65,000	20,000	54	30,000	30,000	-
Winjomugisa	Ndhew	18	98	Active	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Nyapadhiang Mungutimo	Ndhew	12	96	Active	39,500	-	4	39,300	43,250	-
Jacan olongo	Ndhew	10	54	Active	10,400	-	6	10,400	11,100	-
Pironjoka	Ndhew	15	67	Active	16,950	-	4	16,900	-	-
Yoyo wabitimo	Ndhew	14	72	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maktickucingi	Ndhew	12	-	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mugisapamungu Tungtung	Ndhew	15	52	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mungu Jakisa	Ndhew	15	96	Active	5,000	-	2	5,000	5,500	-
Beropamungu	Ndhew	20	61	Active	4,400	-	-	3,000	-	92,500

Name of SHG	Subcounty	No. of members	No. of people in members' homes	Functionality status	Savings now	Other fund	Total loans given out	Amount of loans given out	Amount of loan repaid	Amount of loan in bad debt
Dikiri Ber	Ndhew	11	63	Active	40,000	1	2	30,000	-	-
Can Dikuju	Ndhew	18	70	Active	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Candulando	Ndhew	-	-	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mungumar Mer	Ndhew	16	62	Active	8,000	-	1	8,000	-	-
Canlonindo	Ndhew	-	-	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Can Tung-tung	Ndhew	17	66	Active	60,000	-	18	180,000	-	70,000
Acayerac	Ndhew	11	34	Active	300	-	10	108,000	1	500,000
Can lalo mer	Ndhew	7	58	Active	100,000	-	10	100,000	-	100,000
Yesumeri	Erussi	20	87	Active	62,700	-	12	377,500	35,000	-
Mungujakisa	Erussi	20	77	Active	43,500	-	-	-	-	-
Opoycen	Erussi	20	85	Active	9,600	-	-	-	-	-
Canmwa	Erussi	20	97	Active	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Canmwa	Erussi	20	64	Active	9,900	-	-	-	-	-
Urumimungu	Erussi	20	79	Active	74,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bedober	Erussi	20	61	Active	95,000	-	8	450,000	49,500	-
Wagengira	Erussi	20	96	Active	50,000	-	3	50,000	-	-
Can ponjoju	Erussi	20	89	Active	68,700	-	6	68,000	60,000	-
Ukondo cek	Erussi	15	97	Active	96,000	-	5	95,000	92,000	-
Cankeronga	Erussi	17	125	Active	200,000	-	58	18,000	120,000	40,000
Can kelo ngec	Erussi	19	105	Active	500,000	-	40	500,000	300,000	18,000
Can yabu wang	Erussi	16	105	Active	180,000	-	9	180,000	160,000	-
omaru bero	Erussi	20	73	Active	68,700	35,000	14	53,500	36,500	-
mungu mio	Erussi	14	83	Active	72,000	-	4	70,000	50,000	-
Riemo Can	Erussi	16	107	Active	107,200	-	54	90,000	945,550	-
Can Kelorieko	Ndhew	15	86	Active	74,500	-	13	224,100	115,000	3,300
Ariendra	Ndhew	15	84	Active	54,500	-	14	83,900	71,500	-
Mugisa pa Mungu tung	Ndhew	15	36	Active	169,000	-	14	180,000	155,000	-

Name of SHG	Subcounty	No. of members	No. of people in members' homes	Functionality status	Savings now	Other fund	Total loans given out	Amount of loans given out	Amount of loan repaid	Amount of loan in bad debt
Can nyuthuyo	Ndhew	24	104	Active	367,200	-	36	206,000	305,000	-
Can yabo wic	Erussi	17	83	Active	65,100	-	23	84,000	60,000	-
Obedi mer	Erussi	12	81	Active	78,000	-	35	51,800	46,000	-
Can kelo paro	Erussi	15	81	Active	97,500	-	22	132,000	70,000	-
Pikwo	Ndhew	15	56	Active	30,000	-	-	-	-	-
Abidok ungo ku ngeya	Ndhew	18	70	Active	60,000	-	15	150,000	-	250,000
Ngec ber	Erussi	16	72	Active	212,000	-	-	268,900	-	8,000
Can nyayo rieko	Ndhew	-	-	Dormant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abedo athei	Ndhew	15	41	Active	45,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Dikiri lalo can	Ndhew	16	81	Active	6,600	-	60	7,300	-	550,000
Mungu timo	Ndhew	16	80	Active	47,000	-	55	40,000	25,000	30,000
Total		928	4,505	-	4,567,350	652,001	731	5,052,100	3,405,901	1,801,800

