

**MEMPROW SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS UNIVERSITY
ADVOCACY PROGRAMME**



TRAINING REPORT

2016

WITH SUPPORT FROM





SRHR training at the School of Pharmacy, Makerere University. 12th to 16th September 2016



SRHR training at Kampala International University – 2nd to 6th May 2016



SRHR training at Nanziri hall, Kyambogo University. 31st October to 4th November 2016

With support from Comic Relief, MEMPROW has sustained its advocacy for young women's increased access and utilization of SRHR information and services to University students through trainings. In the year 2016, the trainings reached 51 students from Makerere University, 48 from Kampala International University and 50 from Kyambogo University.

The trainings focused on the following topics;

- ❖ Personal empowerment
- ❖ Peer pressure
- ❖ My body, My Health, My responsibility
- ❖ Patriarchy and sexuality
- ❖ The state and sexual politics in the African con
- ❖ Intimate partner violence
- ❖ Healthy Living

This report provides a summary of the sessions and lessons learnt by the participants.

Topic : Personal Empowerment

Objective : To create awareness of the self among girls

Facilitator : Ms. Mildred Apenyo



This session was aimed at enabling the young women appreciate their bodies and gain power within them to deal with the injustices that they face as young women. One cannot achieve wellness without safety and our bodies deserve to own the ground on which we stand. It was to encourage young women fight for their power but also realise that in an effort to do that, they may face some challenges for example the words that may be used to shame them. Video clips were used to show how women's bodies are exploited, how empowered women are labeled as terrifying and unbearable and lastly the need to take into account our differences as much as we take into account our similarities. The young women were urged not to compromise their feelings and to banish that voice of guilt and shame that sits into their heads and stops them from developing their human potential. The first thing to know is that each and every one of them has power. The only difference between women and men is that men own and know their power but women have an internal **belief system** that makes them think that they can't have power.

Some of the lessons learnt by participants

Makerere University

- *I have learnt that the things we perceive in our minds determine our wellbeing and clearing our minds from doubt will help us go forward.*
- *I have realised that I become my own enemy for not believing in my self*
- *I have gained the confidence to speak out against the injustices that I identify especially at home and in the University*
- *I now treasure myself as a woman and will always keep my head high*

Kampala International University

- *I have the right and potential to become a leader despite being a woman*
- *I have learnt to believe in myself because I can do what men can do*
- *I have reflected on my values and responsibilities as a woman.*
- *I realised that there is that inner strength within me that I need to work upon and flourish*

Kyambogo University

- *Advocating for equality is now a non-negotiable for me*
- *Knowledge is empowerment and will always seek for knowledge*
- *My body is not a decoration for others*

In general the session enabled young women appreciate their bodies hence gaining self-worth and confidence to speak out against the injustices that women face (exercise agency)

Topic : The state and sexual politics in the African Context

Facilitator: Mr. Richard Mugisha

Objective: To enable young women understand Gender and the operation of systems

This session focused on illustrating the public dimension of power relations while incorporating the issue of gender discourse in the state. Sexuality was explored as part of the domain of human practice organized by gender relations and; Sexual politics as the contestation of issues of sexuality by the social interests constituted within the gender relations. The session explored how the state is part of a wider social structure of gender relations.

Key points that arose from the discussion

- ❖ The state is a structure of power. It embodies violence and other means of control
- ❖ The state is the manager of gender hence gender regimes
- ❖ The state regulates gender especially sexuality by making laws for example on prostitution and homosexuality.
- ❖ The state is constantly changing, gender relations are dynamic and the state's position is not fixed.
- ❖ Men run the key positions in the country. The state operates with a theory of "sex roles"; where men run key positions in the country.
- ❖ Women and men tend to occupy particular positions within the state, and work in ways structured by gender relations
- ❖ As the central institutionalization of power the state has a considerable capacity to regulate gender relations in the society as a whole such as;
 - legislation on women's work and wear

- Indirect control of division of labour
-

In conclusion, it was resolved that Patriarchy is a system and not man and the battle is not a personal battle, it's a battle for systems. It is the system that has power over a woman than this particular individual who is also a victim of the system.

Some of the lessons learnt by participants

Makerere University

- *Sometimes we get to judge people yet they are being influenced by the system. We should do something to change the system*
- *If one can make gender issues expensive for the state, things can change*
- *I learnt how the state connects with gender*
- *Culture and society decides for women many things and we take them as normal, this calls for critical thinking.*

Kampala International University

- *Men are blamed for practicing patriarchy yet it is the system that grooms them to be patriarchal. We therefore need to challenge the system*
- *I have clearly understood how politics in the state lines with sexuality*
- *I now know how the state decides on the sexual rules and regulations*

Kyambogo University

- *The system has dictated how certain things should be thus it has to be checked*
- *How men are agents of patriarchy and sexual politics*
- *The state is the manager of gender*

In conclusion, it was significant for young women to know that much as they may want change, they cannot change the world by putting it on their shoulders, one should bite a piece of what she can chew. They were therefore advised to first create change in their homes, places of work, in their relationships among others before they embark on bigger tasks. Fear is normal but they have to find a way of dealing with fear in order to realise change, but first with themselves.

Topic : Peer Pressure

Facilitator : Ms. Doreen Kyasiimire/ Ms. Hazra Okem

Objective : To enable participants understand both the visible and invisible pressures that coerce them into making certain decision

This session focused on defining and understanding what peer pressure is, discussing and sharing stories of how the young women have been pressured to do certain things in the past and the ways in which they responded, consequences they face when they give in to peer pressure and current trends related to peer pressure. Participants understood the concept of peer pressure as they were able to draw and share experiences of peer pressure which were both positive and negative, however they had a challenge on how to resist it. According to what was shared, it was realised that young women in universities face almost the same kind of pressures.

Key points that arose from the discussion

- ❖ Paying attention to their own feelings and beliefs about what is right and wrong. This will help them know the right thing to do.
- ❖ Having the Inner strength and self-confidence can help them stand firm and walk away from the negative peer pressure.
- ❖ Choosing friends wisely.
- ❖ To think of themselves as leaders and act accordingly.

Some of the lessons learnt by participants

Makerere University

- *Our peers should not be the drivers of our lives. We need to set principles that will enable us achieve our goals*
- *Many times I have broken my personal decisions because of friends but I will no longer do that*
- *I have learnt to appreciate who I am and be content with what I have*
- *I will always reflect on my background before I give in to negative peer pressure*

Kampala International University

- *Knowing what is good for me and not to do things just to please others*
- *The power is with in me and I will do things not to please others but myself first*
- *I have gained the courage to drop friends who do not add value*

Kyambogo University

- *To always think of myself as a leader and therefore live an exemplary life*
- *I have learnt to first think critically about any act that I want to do*
- *To choose friends wisely*

The Participants' learnings of this session indicate a shift in the mindset. This will lead to positive behavior change that will enable the young women achieve their aspirations.

Topic : My body, My Health, My responsibility

Facilitator : Dr. Judith Ajeani/ Dr. Jolly Beyeza

Objective : To raise participants' awareness on their reproductive health and rights



The right to exercise control over one's own sexuality and reproduction is fundamental for all people. Sexual and reproductive health and the associated rights extend to the equal opportunities, rights and conditions of all people to have a safe and satisfying sexual life, and to be able to decide over their own bodies without coercion, violence or discrimination. However, today it is unfortunately common to withhold knowledge and information on sexual and reproductive health. Therefore it is important for young people to know and understand their bodies and health status in order live healthy and productive lives. When the young women realise their reproductive rights, they are able to access reproductive information and services without fear.

Key points that arose from the session

- ❖ A woman's wellbeing is critical to her family because when a mother is ill, children are less likely to go to school, a child whose mother died at birth is four times more likely to die than a child whose mother is alive and mothers are sole income earners to 25% to 30% of families.
- ❖ Over 1 million young people in Uganda become pregnant every year of which more than half of the pregnancies are unplanned
- ❖ Most young people do not plan to have sex the first time, and forget to use a birth control method
- ❖ Pills are over 99% effective in preventing pregnancy but do not prevent STD's.
- ❖ *"When women are empowered to make choices even the poor and illiterate women whom I know best will make the right choices for themselves, their families, communities, countries and the world at large"....Kofi Anan*
- ❖ *"Women are not dying of diseases we cannot treat, they are dying because societies have yet to make the decision that their lives are worth saving' Mahmoud Fattallah*

The session helped to demystify the many myths and misconceptions regarding reproductive health that the young women had. It was noted that some myths were picked during the socialization process while others were out of influence and miscommunication from peers. The naïve questions that were asked portrayed that the session was timely.

Some of the lessons learnt from participants

Makerere University

- *I now know the importance periodic medical checkups especially my reproductive system*
- *I have learnt to take the initiative to love my body, take good care of it and make sure it is healthy*
- *I have learnt that it is important for me to screen for cancer periodically*
- *Now I know that contraceptives, when used effectively are not as dangerous as people used to say*

Kampala International University

- *The various family planning methods and how they are applied*
- *I know my responsibilities over my body in order to keep it healthy*
- *Keeping good hygiene during menstruation*
- *How to keep my reproductive system from diseases because whatever catches my reproductive system is likely to affect my uterus.*

Kyambogo University

- *I have learnt that my body is my responsibility and no one can take care of it except me*
- *I can now control unwanted pregnancies through the use of contraceptives*

- *I can now talk to my peers positively and confidently about family planning*
- *I now know my safe days during menstruation and I don't regret using abstinence as my family planning*

Topic : Patriarchy and sexuality

Facilitator : Prof. Sylvia Tamale

Objective :

The session focused on how patriarchy is reproduced through the socialization process, which begins in the family, and how it creeps into other sectors of society like religion, education, the economy and politics. Patriarchal practices which lead to the control of female sexuality by males were also highlighted. The session was meant to give young women information that will enable them make informed choices, be critical thinkers and thus think beyond the neat little boxes that society has set by asking the *why* and *how* question. The first step towards achieving the above is by unlearning and re- learning.

. Key learning points that arose from the session.

- ❖ The roles that men play are geared towards maintaining patriarchy and capitalism
- ❖ Patriarchy and capitalism work together and they are like first cousins
- ❖ Sexuality is broader than the act itself and people who try to simplify it are doing it a disservice
- ❖ In most cases, people do not associate children to sexuality and that is why it is suppressed at certain stages.
- ❖ Sexuality varies with culture
- ❖ Society sexualizes women's bodies
- ❖ Society constructs sex, gender and sexuality as if they are linear- one influences the other.
- ❖ Sexuality is much wider than the act. It involves so many other issues and has implications
- ❖ When it comes to sex, society constructs either male or female forgetting that there are intersex people and it does not mean they are less human.
- ❖ Sexuality is one of the tools that patriarchal states use to keep women in a subordinate position
- ❖ Sexuality is used to discredit, to shame, to kill, to violate, to control, to stigmatize , to prohibit, to undermine among others
- ❖ Patriarchy leads to gender inequality and subordination of women to the extent that females do not have control over their sexuality.

- ❖ The patriarchal nature of our society has shaped and perpetuated gender inequality to the extent of allowing male domination and female subordination which in turn has been fueled by the socialization process.
- ❖ Patriarchy should be seen as a social construction and not a biological construction. Women should also be educated so that they understand how culture imprisons them since majority of them have accepted the status quo to the extent that they worship male domination.
- ❖ The young women should be sensitized that men and women are equal because biological differences do not mean that the other sex is inferior.
- ❖ Women need to arm themselves with information through reading and choosing what is logical.
- ❖ The presence of hierarchy in all institutions and how they are used to keep women in subordinate positions

Some of the lessons learnt by participants

Makerere University

- *Sexuality is subjective not universal*
- *Sexuality is cultural; what is considered sexual in one culture may not be sexual in another.*
- *Patriarchy is embedded in the state and in our minds*
- *I have learnt to accept diversity for example the different sexual orientations*

Kampala International University

- *We should look at patriarchy as a system and not only male domination*
- *I have learnt that my male counterparts are not my superiors instead we should harmonize both our roles in society to enable a comfortable environment*
- *There is need to change the formula of $P = M/W$ to $M=W$*

Kyambogo University

- *Sexuality goes beyond the act of sex*
- *I have gained the courage to speak about sexuality issues freely. I used to think it is a taboo*
- *I have stopped looking at the father as the only head of the family because both should share responsibility.*

Topic : The state and sexual politics in the African context

Facilitator : Mr. Richard Mugisha

Objective : To illustrate the public dimension of power relations and to incorporate the issue of gender explicitly into the discourse of state theories.

This session focused on illustrating the public dimension of power relations while incorporating the issue of gender discourse in the state. Sexuality was explored as part of the domain of human practice organised by gender relations and; Sexual politics as the contestation of issues of sexuality by the social interests constituted within the gender relations. The session simplified, explored how the state is a part of a wider social structure of gender relations.

Key points arising from the discussion

- ❖ The state is a structure of power. It embodies violence and other means of control
- ❖ The state is the manager of gender hence gender regimes
- ❖ The state regulates gender especially sexuality by making laws for example on prostitution and homosexuality.
- ❖ The state is constantly changing, gender relations are dynamic and the state's position is not fixed.
- ❖ Patriarchy is a system and not man and the battle is not a personal battle, it's for the system. It is the system that has power over a woman than this particular individual who is also a victim of the system. When one tries to stand against the system, then it becomes abnormal.
- ❖ The executive, judiciary and legislative as the three organs of the state
- ❖ Men run the key positions in the country. The state operates with a theory of "sex roles"; where men run key positions in the country.
- ❖ Women and men tend to occupy particular positions within the state, and work in ways structured by gender relations
- ❖ As the central institutionalization of power the state has a considerable capacity to regulate gender relations in the society as a whole such as; legislation on women's work and wear, indirect control of division of labour, or through education system among others

Some of the lessons learnt by participants

Makerere University

- *Sometimes we get to judge people yet they are being influenced by the system. We should do something to change the system*
- *If one can make gender issues expensive for the state, things can change*
- *I learnt how the state connects with gender*

Kampala International University

- *Culture and society decides for women many things and we take them as normal*

- *Men are blamed for practicing patriarchy yet it is the system that grooms them to be patriarchal.*
- *How politics in the state lines with sexuality*

Kyambogo University

- *How the state directly and indirectly sets sexual rules and regulations*
- *The system has dictated how certain things should be thus it has to be checked*
- *Men are agents of patriarchy and sexual politics*
- *The state is the manager of gender*

Topic : Intimate partner violence

Facilitator : Ms. Tina Musuya

Objective : To enable participants to gain a deeper understanding of how violence manifests itself especially in intimate relationships in order to be able to deal with it.

The session aimed at helping participants to deeply understand how the various types of violence manifest themselves especially Psychological/ emotional violence which is very common and yet few understand its definition enough to spot it. That violence and abuse are used to establish and maintain power and control over another person and often reflect an imbalance of power between the victim and the abuser. Participants were made to realise that Violence may start small at first as the abuser "tests the waters" to see what the other person will accept, but before long it builds into something that can be frightening and threatening and therefore small violent actions should not be taken granted.

Key learning areas

- ❖ Intimate partner violence is a major public health problem and it violates women's human rights.
- ❖ 35% of women worldwide have experienced either intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.
- ❖ On average, 30% of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by their partner.
- ❖ Globally, 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner.
- ❖ Violence can result in physical, mental, sexual, reproductive health and other health problems, and may increase vulnerability to HIV.

- ❖ Risk factors for being a perpetrator include low education, exposure to child maltreatment or witnessing violence in the family, harmful use of alcohol, attitudes accepting of violence and gender inequality.
- ❖ Risk factors for being a victim of intimate partner and sexual violence include low education, witnessing violence between parents, exposure to abuse during childhood and attitudes accepting violence and gender inequality.

Some of the lessons learnt by participants

Makerere University

- *“I have been in a relationship which is violent but I couldn’t realise but now when I get a serious partner, I will be able to speak out”.*
- *Working hard to get one’s own money as over dependency breeds violence*
- *Discussing with my partner how we should treat each other at the beginning of the relationship*
- *I can now help other people to get out of violent relationships*
- *I will never be owned as if am a property*

Kampala International University

- *Violence can happen to anyone despite her social status, level of education e.t.c,*
- *I will be alert of the warning signs of a violent partner*
- *I got to know of my sexual rights and how I may know that I am being violated*
- *They are things that happen to us which we ignore yet it is violence*
- *I will stand for my rights in a relationship*
- *I learnt how to negotiate for my rights in a relationship*

Kyambogo University

- *I now know the cycle of violence and will not take things for granted*
- *I realised that violence is so common in people’s relationships yet they do not know it.*
- *I have learnt to break the silence and report violence*
- *I can now talk to my boyfriend on the way I want to be treated and to advise other girls as well*

Topic : Health Living

Facilitator : Ms. Ife Piankhi

Objective : To positively influence the health behaviors of young women to enable them live a healthy life



Yoga time with Ms. Ife Piankhi at Kyambogo University

Many young women do not pay attention to their bodies and think that life is valueless. Following everyone's opinion and advice, they become resentful, highly critical and judgmental to themselves. They feel their minds with bad pictures, they worry about the future most of the times, they blame others for their problems and do not express our views and feelings openly. This session was therefore meant to give healthy tips to the young women to promote healthy living. With healthy living the young women can fully exploit their potential.

“Let your food be your medicine and your medicine be your food’ what you eat is what you are because it will determine your state of illness or wellness” was emphasized.

After the discussion, majority of the young women realised how they have not been eating health for example many opt for drinks with too much sugar like sodas instead of water. The

importance of resting when one feels overstressed and tired. The importance of exercising to keep health was stressed.

Must haves

- ✓ Lemons- Good for breaking down mucus
- ✓ Ginger
- ✓ Garlic- Anti oxidant
- ✓ Vinegar – It is the most effective antiseptic
- ✓ Onions and turmeric are good antiseptics in case one cuts him or herself
- ✓ Vinegar and lemon are good for losing weight
- ✓ Anything bitter cleanses the liver

Some of the lessons learnt by participants

Makerere University

- *Foods that add value to my body and my sexuality*
- *I have learnt on how to live a better life and to eat things that add value to my body*
- *I have learnt that it is important to visit a health worker periodically*
- *I will now limit myself to eating certain foods however much I may like them*

Kampala International University

- *How to keep my body, mind and soul healthy*
- *I learnt to take good care of myself and to have a balanced diet*
- *I learnt how to love my body and showing it even in the way I move*

Kyambogo University

- I learnt about my health as a woman regarding diet, exercise, rest, and hygiene. This will enable me live a happy life.
- The importance of having a healthy mind
- I will watch out what I eat

Appendix 1: Pictures of the trainings



Ms. Mildred Apenyo giving self defence skills to the young women of Makerere University

Appendix 2: Time table for the training

Day	Time	Session Title	Facilitator.
31 st October	8:30-9:00 am	Arrival and Registration	Lillian/ Doris
	9:00- 9:30 am	Introductions and Expectations	Lillian/ Doris
	9:30- 10:30am	Personal Empowerment	Ms. Mildred Apenyo
	10:30-11:00 am	Break Tea	All
	11:00am -1:00pm	Personal Empowerment	Ms. Mildred Apenyo
	1:00-2:00 pm	Lunch Break	All
	2:00- 4: 00pm	Personal Empowerment	Ms. Mildred Apenyo
	4:00 - 4:30pm	Understanding Counseling	Ms. Lillian Nalwoga
1st November	8:30-9:00am	Arrival and Registration Recap of the previous day's learning	Lillian/ Doreen
	9:00 -10:30am	My Body, My Health, My Responsibility	Dr. Jolly Beyeza
	10:30-11:00am	Break Tea	All
	11:00am -1:00pm	My Body, My Health, My Responsibility	Dr. Jolly Beyeza
	1:00pm -2:00pm	Lunch	All
	2:00-4:00pm	My Body, My Health, My Responsibility	Dr. Jolly Beyeza
	4:00- 5:00pm	Counseling	Ms. Lillian Nalwoga
2nd November	8:30-9:00am	Arrival and Registration Recap of the previous day's learning	Lillian/ Doris
	9:00- 10:30am	The state and sexual	Mr. Richard Mugisha

		politics in the African world context	
	10:30-11:00am	Break tea	All
	11:00am -1:00pm	The state and sexual politics in the African world context	Mr. Richard Mugisha
	1:00-2:00pm	Lunch	All
	2:00-4:30pm	The state and sexual politics in the African world context	Mr. Richard Mugisha
	4:30 – 5:00pm	Counseling	Ms. Lillian Nalwoga
3rd November	8:30-9:00am	Arrival and Registration Recap of the previous day's learning	Lillian/Doris
	9:00-10:30am	Violence against girls/ Women	Ms. Tina Musuya
	10:30-11:00pm	Break Tea	All
	11:00am -1:00pm	Violence against girls/ Women	Ms. Tina Musuya
	1:00 -2:00pm	Lunch	All
	2:00-4:30 pm	Health Living	Ms. Ife Piankhi
	4:30 – 5:00pm	Counseling	Ms. Lillian Nalwoga
4th November	8:30- 9:00am	Arrival and Registration Recap of the previous day's learning	Lillian/ Doris
	9:00-10:30am	Patriarchy & Sexuality	Prof. Sylvia Tamale
	10:30-11:00am	Break Tea	All
	11:00am - 1:00pm	Patriarchy & Sexuality	Prof. Sylvia Tamale
	1:00 -2:00pm	Lunch	All
	2:00-4:00 pm	Peer Pressure	Ms. Sarah Nakame
	4:00-4:30 pm	Evaluation and Closure	

Appendix 3: Names of participants

	Makerere University		Kampala International University		Kyambogo University
1	Kizza Brenda	<u>1</u>	<u>Irakunda Agath</u>	1	Nabukuwa annet
2	Namiro flavia	<u>2</u>	<u>Leila Karim</u>	2	Night Mary Gloria
3	Wanditi Linda Esther	<u>3</u>	<u>Nathalie Kalondero</u>	3	Nalukwago Sylvia
4	Nabisubi Proscovia	<u>4</u>	<u>Nambalilwa Joanita</u>	4	Wafula Dianah
5	Gwoyenda caroline	<u>5</u>	<u>Takuwa Zulaika</u>	5	Naamala Justice
6	Chakuwa dinna Ayoyi	<u>6</u>	<u>Kalawa Bridget</u>	6	Nandawula Gloriah
7	Amol Rigina	<u>7</u>	<u>Nalubega Catherine</u>	7	Nansambu Shadia
8	Piranok noeline Okello	<u>8</u>	<u>Aguti Juliet</u>	8	Nakibuuka Dorothy
9	Acen winny	<u>9</u>	<u>Nambozo Gloria</u>	9	Adoko Rach Suzan Gladys
10	Pamela Karungi	<u>10</u>	<u>Yaledi Elizabeth</u>	10	Kobwinge Mildred
11	Mukite Rebecca	<u>11</u>	<u>Nyakaisiki Madinah</u>	11	Sanyu Sharon
12	Akankwasa Rossette	<u>12</u>	<u>Basemera Rosemary</u>	12	Nakimbugwe Phionah
13	Kyaligonza Hellen	<u>13</u>	<u>Tibigambwa Ruth</u>	13	Nabwanika Ruth
14	Nansereko Caroline	<u>14</u>	<u>Nankoma Ruth</u>	14	Nantambi Marjorine
15	Namulondo Lillian Esther	<u>15</u>	<u>Nankoma Sauya</u>	15	Apio Winnie
16	Nakitto Martha	<u>16</u>	<u>Namwase Rose</u>	16	Estate Patricia
17	Maikula Caroline	<u>17</u>	<u>Tibenda Phiona</u>	17	Navvulu Aisha
18	Apio Lydia Angulo	<u>18</u>	<u>Mutalage Reachal</u>	18	Wotali Gertrude
19	Nantambi Justine	<u>19</u>	<u>Atim Mary</u>	19	Kangabe Allen Basaza
20	Alum Solome	<u>20</u>	<u>Nakibuuka Hellen</u>	20	Auma Sara
21	Nantunkunda Asiati	<u>21</u>	<u>Namakaire Shadia</u>	21	Nafuna Emily
22	Tumuhiirwe Pamela	<u>22</u>	<u>Atwongere Nusura</u>	22	Nabulo Mercy
23	Ayebare Christine	<u>23</u>	<u>Diloya Dora Lillian</u>	23	Nanya Alice Catherine
24	Kakahumuza Irene	<u>24</u>	<u>Kadondi Esther</u>	24	Abwol Harriet
25	Namaganda Phiona	<u>25</u>	<u>Kwagala Gloria Dorcus</u>	25	Mulangira Florence
26	Kunkunda Sheena	<u>26</u>	<u>Kyozira Martha</u>	26	Katasi Sarah J.
27	Nabirye Jackline	<u>27</u>	<u>Nakirya Prossy</u>	27	Kabashambu Martha
28	Apio christine	<u>28</u>	<u>Ntono Sharon</u>	28	Auma Sharon Jackline

29	Apio Lillian	29	Zalwango Joan	29	Nuwashabe Dativah
30	Katusabe Anna Maria	30	Nabirye Sauba	30	Amumpaire Lynate
31	Ayebaza Daphine	31	Jirgba Aumbul Grace	31	Ayebale Chermaine Ruth
32	Basemera Margaret	32	Nigena France	32	Natukunda Sharon
33	Namayanja Jemimah	33	Ademun Sarah	33	Bisando Jane
34	Ayesiga Angella	34	Namulawa Mary	34	Alinanye Shalot
35	Nabugaba Edith	35	Adikini Penina	35	Nassozi Jeniffer
36	Mulungi Mwebaze	36	Kenderson Hope	36	Nyasuna Budester
37	Arach Concy Linda	37	Naleeba Zainah	37	Abwol Harriet
38	Alum Solome	38	Murungi Prossy	38	Ayiorwoth Patricia
39	Nakayiza Jesca	39	Kyosaba Patience	39	Acan Sharon Sabella
40	Ainembabazi Evalyn	40	Katusabe B. Mariam	40	Wanyenze Jastine
41	Narera Brenda	41	Lussiika Anna	41	Kankya Brenda
42	Katwesigye Aisha	42	Nakiganda Suzan	42	Chepkurui Poline
43	Tatwebwa Miriam	43	Kobusinge Sarah	43	Mugaba Peace Lydia
44	Chemutai Esther Sabila	44	Ogokoko Silvia	44	Awici Barbra
45	Ayebare Charity	45	Nakire Caroline	45	Agumarinde Juliet
46	Asiimwe Mary	46	Nasasira Allen	46	Keminyeto Evalyne
47	Arigo Florence	47		47	Nakayingo Christine
48	Namugambe Elizabeth	48		48	Nabukeera Emily
49	Nanziri Rayat	49		49	Wodila Lillian choice
50	Nankasi Rhoda	50		50	Naluwooza Nuruh