



# Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project, Uganda Component: Livelihood support

## Introduction and Women Mainstreaming

In Uganda the RPLRP is being implemented 12 districts of Karamoja, Teso and Sebei Sub-regions. In line with Uganda's policy on gender, all government development interventions are to mainstream at least 30% of women participation and beneficiaries of interventions.



In line with government policy women participating in training activity of the project in Karamoja area

Component 4 Livelihood Support of the project focused on providing alternative livelihood to women of pastoralists. The women are left behind when the men pastoralists move with herds in search of water and pasture. Therefore component 4 was designed with gender focus to support women of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the project districts.



Women and children are left behind as men move the herds in such of water and pasture

During project implementation through community development officers, project staff in the districts, women were specially identified through groups. Three sub counties were selected and 10 women groups were identified in each sub county totalling 30 women groups with 15 members in each group to benefit either from poultry, apiary and goats.

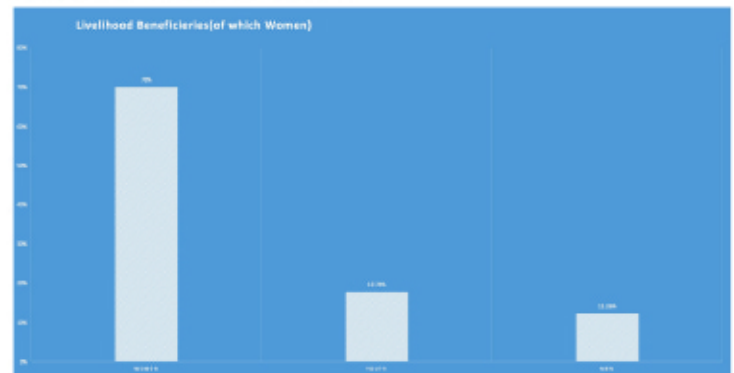


Women group from Kween District - beneficiaries of poultry



Women groups from Moroto District - beneficiaries of goats

## Impact the interventions



- There is increased income in households in the project area due to diversification of source of income promoted by the project.
- Household assets in terms livestock increased when women got goats are multiplying.
- Bee keeping has been adopted and taken up by women in pastoral communities in the project. Hence there is increase in honey production in Karamoja region.
- There is increased financial stability to the women in the project area.

## Practice documented and shared

- Shared reports with different ministries, MDAs, NGOs and Districts.
- Documentary shared through public and private media houses in Uganda.
- Shared the practices during meetings and workshops of public nature and private.

## Lessons learnt from Implementing livelihood intervention in project area

- The project covered only women groups in 3 sub-counties in each district. There is demand from other communities.
- Sharing of the kids takes long for members to benefit hence individual women in groups should be targeted.
- Women are now able to acquire other assets like goats, land (Teso) for agriculture through exchange of poultry and hiring respectively.

## Potential challenges

- Decision making by women to sale assets like goats and poultry is still low and men are to be consulted first before any sale is done.