

RIWE_AFRICA THEORY OF CHANGE

The Problem

Pastoral communities in Uganda face food insecurity, limited income, poor healthcare, low school completion, and degraded rangelands. These challenges threaten their resilience and sustainability.

Interventions



Livelihood

- Skills development & training.
- Market inclusion for pastoralists.
- Financial inclusion & microfinance.



Justice

- Advocate for women land rights.
- Policy engagement for equity.
- Provide legal aid & support.



Health

- Improve healthcare access.
- Health education & awareness.
- Strengthen community health systems.



Education

- Increase school enrollment.
- Establish community learning centers.
- Teacher training & development.



Environment

- Promote sustainable land management.
- Restore and conserve rangelands.
- Disaster risk reduction education & Preparedness.

Outputs



- Enhanced skills development among pastoralists.
- Improved market access.
- Increased financial inclusion.



- Strengthened land rights for women and youth.
- Improved legal support for the most vulnerable.
 - Increased policy advocacy for pastoralist rights.



- Improved access to community healthcare services.
- Increased Health awareness.
- Strengthened local healthcare systems



- Increased access to education for pastoral children.
- Enhanced capacity of teachers.
- Expanded community learning opportunities



- Improved rangeland management
- Increased awareness on environmental conservation.
- Strengthened disaster risk reduction.

Outcome



Improved economic resilience and food security among pastoral communities



Enhanced land rights and social justice for women and youth pastoralists



Increased access to quality and affordable healthcare services in pastoral communities



Increased school enrollment and retention among pastoralist children



Improved environmental sustainability and climate resilience in pastoral communities

Impact

A socially and economically Self-Sustaining healthy Pastoral Community.