

UGANDA NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (UGANDA NAPA)

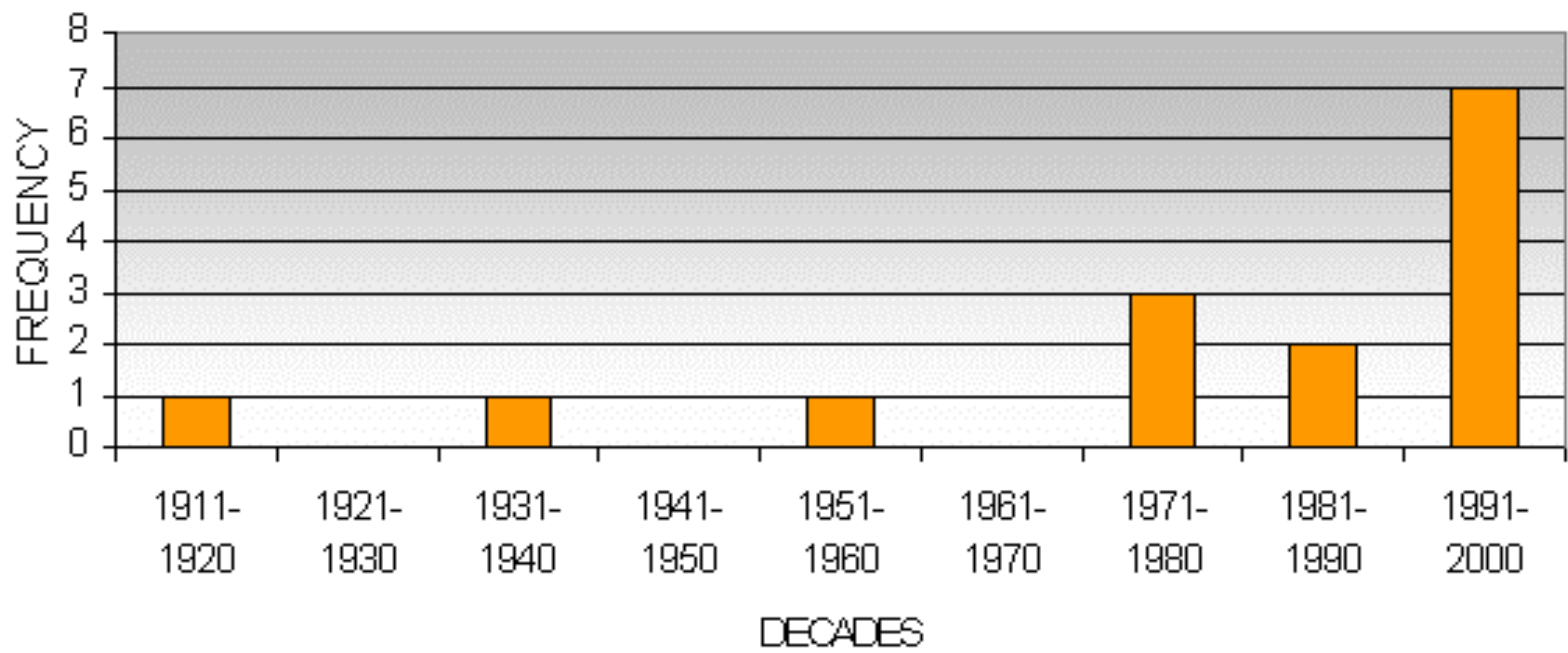
AN OVERVIEW

UGANDA ONCE 'THE PEARL OF AFRICA'



UGANDA'S VULNERABILITY

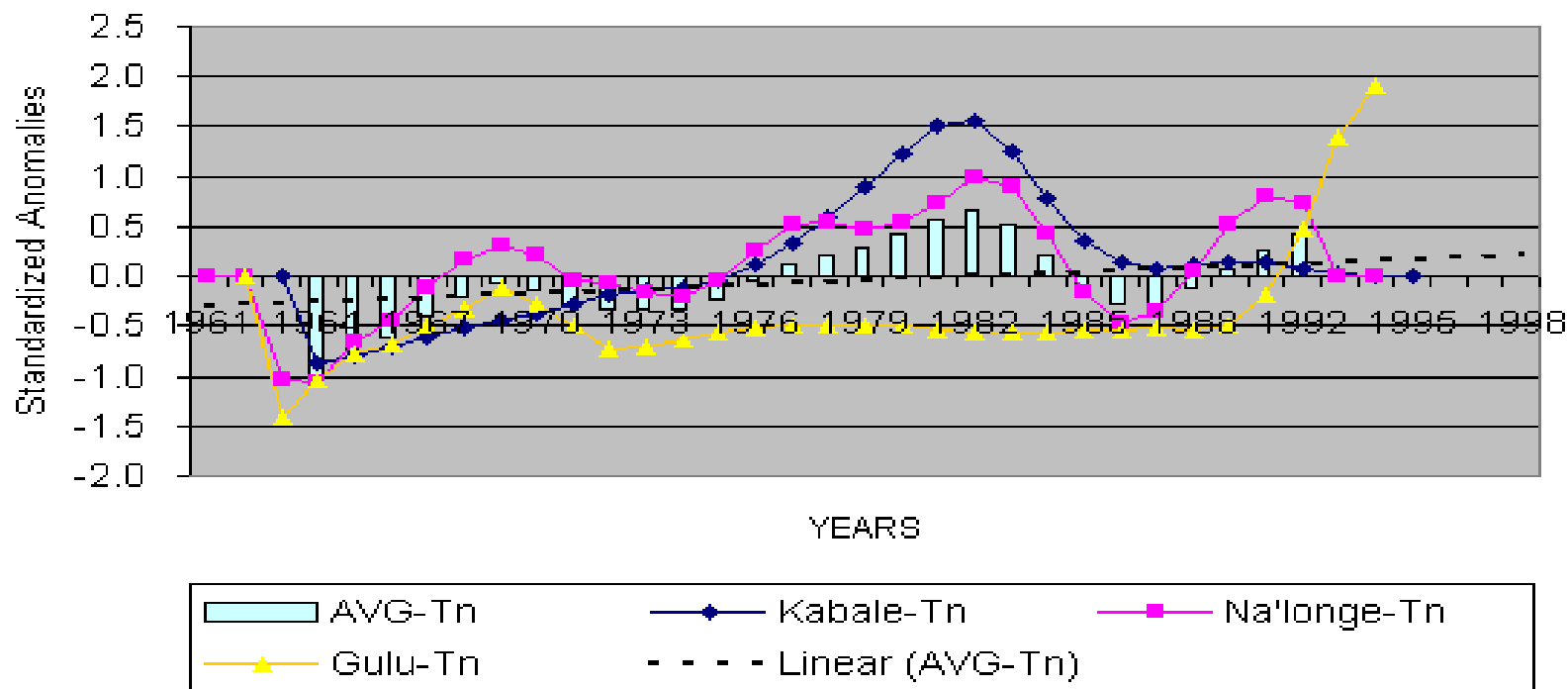
OCOURANCE OF DROUGHTS IN UGANDA



UGANDA'S VULNERABILITY

CONT'D

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

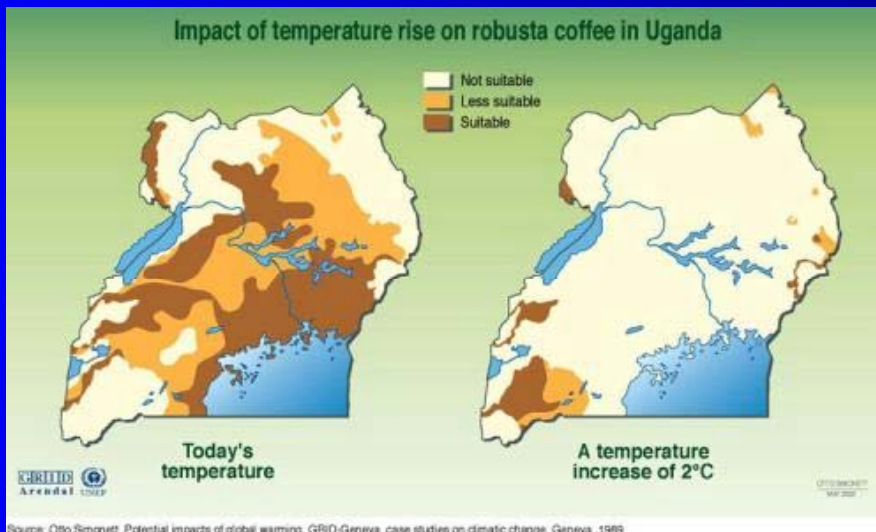


IMPACTS

A devastated maize crop by the 2005 drought in Masaka District



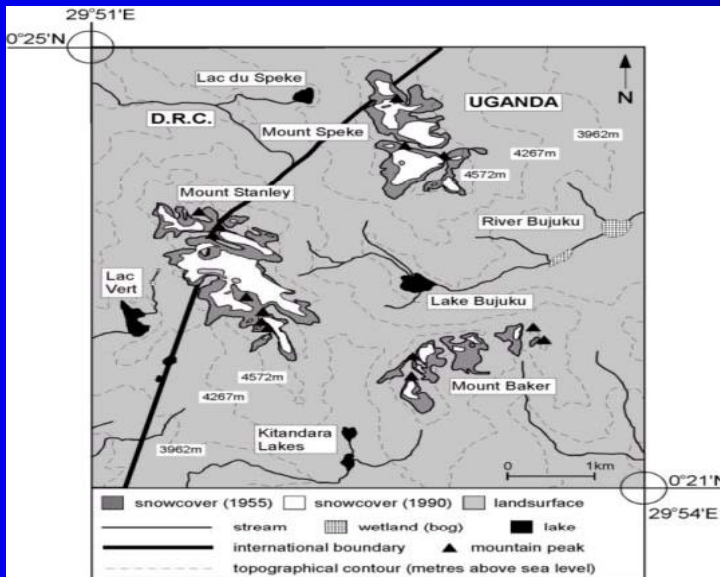
- Increasing crop failure threatening the country's food security
- The shrinking ecological range of coffee, a threat to the country's economy



IMPACTS CONT'D



- A dried-up water sources due to prolonged drought aggravating water shortages both for humans and production.



- Ice caps, a tourist attraction of the 'Mountains of the moon' disappearing.

THEREFORE THE UGANDA NAPA

- **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

**Ministry of Water, Lands and
Environment**

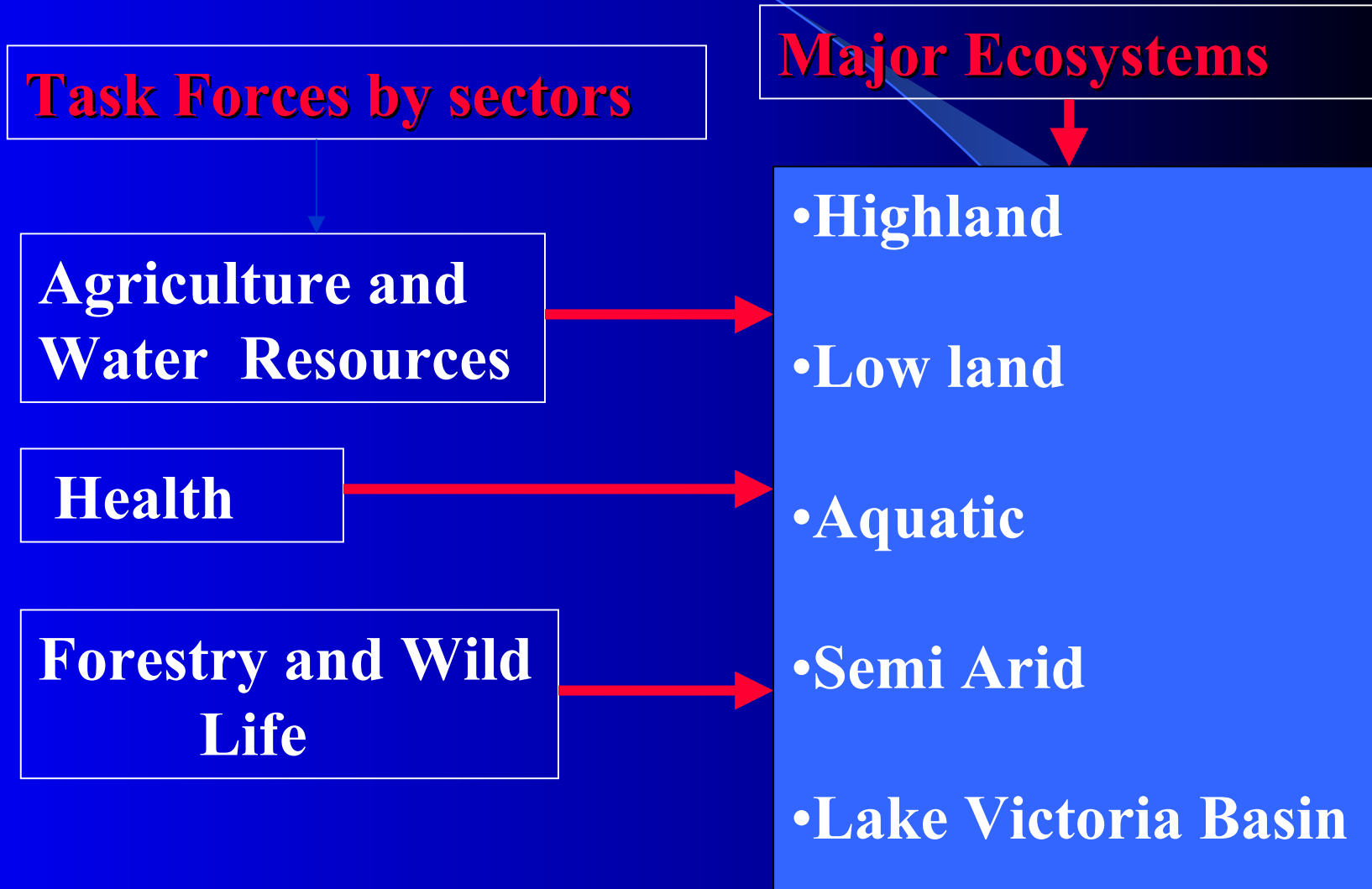
Project Steering Committee

**Project Management Unit
(PMT, PMU-T & PMU-A)**

NAPA Team

Task Forces

Approach



Data/Information Focus

- Climate Change (CC) related disasters
- Impacts of CC related disasters
- Community level coping initiatives
- Recommendations for intervention

MAJOR PRA DISASTERS

%

Drought	25
Storms (wind and hail)	21
High temperatures	12
Floods	12
Pests and disease epidemics	12
Heavy rains	10
Landslides	8

MAJOR PRA IMPACTS

- Food shortages
- Infrastructure damage
- Pasture shortage
- Unreliable seasons
- Water shortages
- Land degradation
- Increased pest and disease epidemics
- Poverty
- Low production and productivity
- Wild fires
- Biodiversity loss
- Deforestation
- Poor health
- Direct loss of life

Some of the community coping initiatives

- Alternative livelihoods
- Water harvesting
- Food preservation
- Use of non-conventional food stuffs
- Change in eating behaviour
- Traditional vector control
- Incursions into PAs
- Migrations
- Sale of assets and use of starter stock
- Exploitation of forests and wildlife



Water harvesting innovation

Recommended broad intervention areas

- Research and awareness creation
- Forest farming
- Water resources
- Weather and climate information
- Alternative livelihoods
- Policy and legislation
- Land and land use
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Disaster preparedness

Prioritization Criteria

A Multi-criteria analysis was adopted:

- **1st Tier (National level):**

The broad intervention areas scored by their relative importance to; MDGs/PEAP, MEAs and Gender equity.

- **2nd Tier (Community/Ecosystem level):**

Activities under the broad areas then scored in respect to; resilience, multiple benefits, replicability, sustainability, cost-effectiveness and cultural acceptance.

- **3rd Tier (NAPA Objective):** 2nd Tier activities scored in respect to; urgency, immediacy and magnitude of the problem.

Projects

- Community Tree Growing Project
- Land Degradation Project
- Management Project
- Strengthening Meteorological services Project
- Community Water and Sanitation Project
- Water for Production Project

- Drought Adaptation Project
- Vectors, Pests and Disease Control Project
- Indigenous Knowledge and Natural Resources Management Project
- Climate Change and Development Planning Project

Implementation

- The NCCS, under the guidance of the NCCSC, will co-ordinate the implementation of the NAPA in Uganda
- Specific NAPA projects will be implemented by line institutions, which will keep reporting on the progress of their activities to the NCCS.
- Funding sources to include; GOU (central and LGs), LDCF, Bilateral, NGOs/CBOs and Private sector.

Potential Implementation Barriers

- Inadequate understanding of climate change and its impacts, thus creating a barrier to resource allocation by sectors;
- Inadequate technical capacity;
- Inadequate financial resources; and
- Weak institutional and coordinating mechanisms.

THANK YOU