

Overview of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) in Uganda

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) initiated at its 7th Conference of the Parties (COP 7) in Marrakech, Morocco, influencing the development of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA). Therefore the UNFCCC is following a general concern and recognition that Least Developed Countries (LDC) and small island developing countries are the most vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change.

The NAPA provide a quick process for LDCs to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.

The Government of Uganda (GoU) endorsed the Ugandan NAPA and is committed to its further implementation. This is an implication to the recognition of climate change being obvious in Uganda and adaptation to the impact of climate change is needed

Ugandan NAPA was launched in 2007 and a strategy for its implantation was developed under the leadership of the meteorology department. In a participatory community based approach covering the different ecological regions of the country the important intervention areas were identified. Based on these intervention areas, nine generic and not area specific project profiles were developed whose implementation is urgent and targeted by GoU:

1. Community Tree Growing Project
2. Land Degradation Project
3. Strengthening Meteorological Services
4. Community Water and Sanitation Project
5. Water for Production Project
6. Drought Adaptation Project
7. Vectors, Pests and Disease Control Project
8. Indigenous Knowledge and Natural Resources Management Project
9. Climate Change and Development Planning Project

The NAPA implementation strategy for Uganda focuses on the enhancement of resilience and therefore adopts an integrated/ programmatic approach to implementation of the above interventions. Emphasis of implementation of the NAPA lies on communities and ecosystem adaptation as a strategy to avert the looming calamity of climate change in the most vulnerable communities of Uganda. Full implementation will lead to communities resilient to impacts of climate change.