

LDC Workshop on National Adaptation
Programmes of Action, 19-23 October
2009, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania



Uganda country case study

Preparation – guiding policies

Preparation of the Ugandan NAPA guided by:

1. The Vision 2025
2. Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP):
 - The PEAP guided the development of sectoral policies and investment plans.
 - It served as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
 - Revised priority actions in the PEAP include:
 - Strengthening data collection capacity;
 - Carrying out in-depth assessment of user needs including the rural poor and develop, generate and disseminate user specific products;
 - Strengthening human capacity, including providers and users of the services; and
 - Investigating and establishing appropriate institutions for CDM activities.

Preparation – approach

1. The NAPA study was based on key economic sectors:
 - agriculture;
 - water resources;
 - health;
 - forestry; and
 - wildlife.
2. And the following ecosystems:
 - Highland ecosystem;
 - Lowland ecosystem;
 - Aquatic ecosystem;
 - Semi-arid ecosystem; and
 - Lake Victoria Basin ecosystem.
3. Three task forces were formulated on:
 - agriculture and water resources,
 - health;
 - forestry and wildlife

NAPA priorities

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

Implementation strategy

1. Establishment of the Climate Change Unit (CCU)
2. Considered an approach to collapse and merge the NAPA priorities into an integrated/programmatic approach.
3. The Framework builds on enhancing access to the basic pillars of livelihood (health, water, land (fertile soils and community forests (physical environment)).
4. Activities enhancing access to/provision of these key pillars of social and economic development will increase resilience of the communities.

Implementation - considerations

1. The cost of adaptation is high and there is need to innovate.
2. The Government is determined to minimize overheads and bureaucracy in the implementation of its NAPA and will partner with civil society operating at community level
3. The community based approach is the least cost option
4. It ensures value for money and sustainability of implementation of the NAPA activities.
5. The success of the initial set of NAPA activities will determine attraction of additional resources and therefore the number of replications.

Implementation – initial lessons

1. The integrated or programmatic NAPA implementation is attracting interest from a number of organizations, primarily because of its holistic and community focused approach.
2. The approach does not negate project specific approach, particularly at national level.
3. It minimizes overheads and maximizes benefits (value for money) for targeted communities;
4. Community oriented and community led solutions enhance confidence of the communities – self pride.

Uganda's experience with the PIF

1. The Project Identification Form (PIF) is extensively documented.
2. A user would spend substantial amount of time reading and understanding the documentation.
- 3.
4. Generic project/programme concept format is widely used to save time thus increasing the number of LDCs to develop NAPA programmes/projects.
5. Uganda took a bit of time figuring out how the PIF could be used for a programmatic approach.
6. The Ugandan concept (PIF and PPG) discussed at the June Climate Change Talks with the implementing agency. The IA has now agreed to complete the PIF and PPG.

Food for thought

1. LDCs may wish to consider delays in accessing funds for second or subsequent identified interventions in making the choice between project/programmatic approach.
2. On the issue of comparative advantage in a programmatic approach, the concern is again increasing the administration overheads!
3. Because of delayed implementation, and consistent with the 'country-driven' principle, some adjustments in the submitted NAPA interventions to ensure better outcomes should be acceptable.