

Community-led Strategies to Build Climate-Resilient Health Systems in Rural Uganda

ADELAINE ARYAIJA-KAREMANI, Justine Namakula,
Hakimu Sseviiri, Susannah Mayhew, Revocatus
Twinomuhangi, Freddie Ssengooba

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Introduction

- Climate change, particularly floods, affects rural health systems in Uganda.
- Importance of community responses to health impacts of floods.



Defining the Community

- Community includes individuals, CBOs, NGOs, traditional/opinion leaders, and local governments, etc.
- Collaboration across groups to tackle the economic, social, and health effects of floods.



Flood Effects and Community Responses

Floods damage health facilities and roads, isolating communities.

Community action:
Makeshift bridges, and improvised stretchers for transporting patients.



Flood Effects and community responses

Cont'd

Flooding contaminates water, increasing the risk of disease.

Community action:

- NGOs provide chlorination tablets and clean water containers.
- WASH training
- Infrastructure development



Mechanisms behind community actions

- Formal: Water Management Committees manage water sources.
- Informal networks/groups mobilize rapid response to crises.



Effectiveness of Community-Led Strategies

- Strong Social Capital
- Collaborations with NGOs and Governments
- Continuous WASH training maintains preparedness.



Challenges & Areas for Improvement

- Limited resources hinder community efforts.
- Need for greater government involvement and infrastructure investment.



Conclusion & Key Takeaway

- Community-led strategies are vital for building climate resilience.
- Stronger partnerships with NGOs and government can enhance these efforts.



THANK YOU

