

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

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**PARES**  
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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.





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