

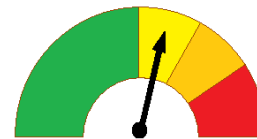
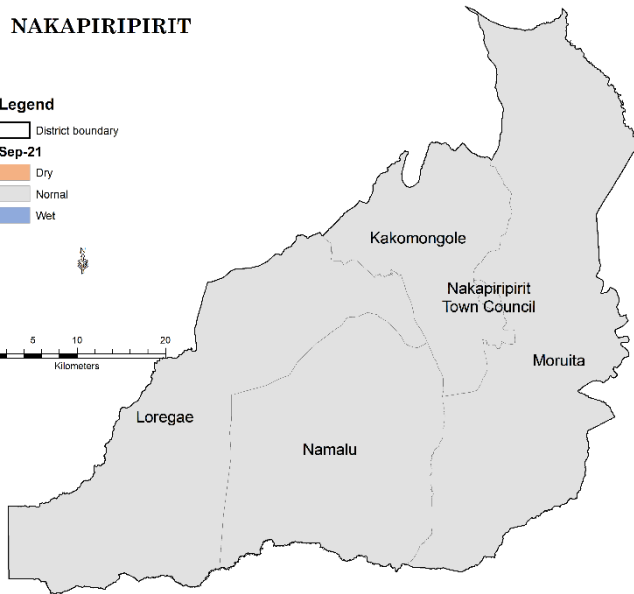
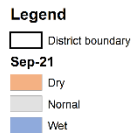


NAKAPIRIPIRIT DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN SEPTEMBER 2021

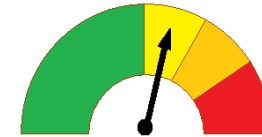
Strengthening Shock Responsive Systems in Karamoja



NAKAPIRIPIRIT



Watch



Watch

SECTORS	July	August	September
Livelihood	Watch	Watch	Watch
Livestock	Watch	Watch	Watch
Crops	Watch	Watch	Alarm
Water	Normal	Normal	Normal
Health	Watch	Watch	Watch



Sub counties	July	August	September
Kakomongole	Watch	Alarm	Watch
Loregae	Watch	Alarm	Watch
Moruita	Watch	Alarm	Watch
Nakapiripirit TC	Watch	Alarm	Watch
Namalu	Watch	Alarm	Watch

Situational Overview


Nakapiripirit district as a whole has been classified in Drought Early Warning (DEW) **Phase 2 (Watch)** for September since SPI values fall above zero (Moruita, Kakomongole and Nakapiripirit T/C) and below zero (Namalu & Loregae S/Cs) for the 3-month period (July, August and September). SPI values for Moruita, Kakomongole and Nakapiripirit T/C fall above zero for September while Namalu and Loregae SPI values fall below zero (in negatives) for September and sectorial indicators are fluctuating outside normal ranges but the local economy is not affected and Environmental indicators show unusual fluctuations outside expected seasonal ranges, this occurs within localized areas in the district. Dry conditions are starting to disappear and significant rainfall amounts have been received for much of September but crops already affected by prolonged dry spells (between late May to late August) were not able to recover like pastures. There is abundant water and pasture for livestock and there is need to watch how conditions unfold since households reported to have registered average to below average crop yields and might deplete their food stocks early in the lean season. There were reported cases of livestock diseases (lumpy skin disease and tick-borne diseases especially in Kakomongole & Moruita S/Cs).




ANALYSIS OF SECTORS

Sectors	Sectoral levels	Comments and Recommendations
Socio-economic	 Normal	<p>Socio-economic indicators i.e cost of labor, terms of trade (average price of a basin of charcoal at 2900ugx, goat at 165,000ugx, a bundle of firewood at 2,400ugx, 100 kg bag of sorghum reported to range from 95,000 to 112,500ugx), bull (at 1000,000) and prices of food stuffs (average cost of a kg of beans at 1960ugx, maize flour at 1750ugx, sorghum at 950ugx), as well as livestock are within Normal Ranges and daily labor wages are generally at 3620 Ugx in the district, 3450 Ugx in Nakapiripirit T/C while it was at 3090 Ugx in Kakomongole sub county, 4250 Ugx in Moruita and 3500 Ugx in Namalu sub county. 28 % of HHs visited reported to have exhausted their food stocks despite harvest taking place a few weeks ago.</p> <p>Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report cases of livestock raids, theft and insecurity to authorities. • Communities that have benefited from harvest to dry their food and store it. • Have relevant documents to enable them to sell off livestock.
Livestock	 Watch	<p>Livestock migration was reported from Amudat district into Moruita sub county due to livestock theft. Livestock were also shifted from Kakomongole S/C and Nakapiripirit T/C largely to Moruita and Loregea sub counties as well as Nabilatuk district due to cattle theft. Availability of abundant green pasture for livestock as well as water was largely reported for Namalu, Moruita, Nakapiripirit T/C and Kakomongole while pasture lands affected by prolonged dry spells have regenerated due to high rainfall amounts received since late May and much of September. There is presence of water in grazing areas. The average distance to grazing areas reduced from 1.2kms in August to 0.96 kms in September indicating pasture regeneration.</p> <p>More than three quarters (97%) of livestock assessed present good to fair body conditions with a paltry 3 % presenting poor body conditions. There are reported cases of lumpy skin disease and tick-borne diseases in Moruita and Kakomongole sub-counties. Recent rains have enabled pasture lands that had been affected by dry spells to regenerate. Livestock markets were closed to curb the spread of Covid-19.</p> <p>Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine spraying and deworming of livestock by farmers. • Farmers are encouraged to keep hygiene for kraals. • Correct use and application of acaricide in the market. • Continued vaccination of livestock against notifiable diseases (FMD & PPR & Rabies).



<p>Crops</p>	 <p>Alarm</p>	<p>Most farmers have harvested their crops from their gardens but only a few replanted. Communities which are replanting (in September & October) might benefit from recent rainfall amounts received. Dry spells are responsible for cases of crop failure leading to poor and average crop harvest across the district. There were reported cases of post-harvest losses due to high rainfall amounts experienced by farmers who carryout field drying of maize in Karinga parish in Moruita sub county. Also cases of groundnut early leaf spot diseases visible in Karinga parish in Moruita sub county. Aphids affecting beans in Moruita sub county and Nakapiripirit T/C. Beetles affecting beans in Moruita S/C. Fall armyworms reported to have largely affected maize in Nakapiripirit T/C and Kakomongole S/C to a lesser extent. Prolonged dry spell coupled with crop pests and diseases resulted into average to below average crop yields for communities which carried out early planting. Average to below average crop yield were realized, 68 % reported poor crop harvest while a combined 98 % realized average to poor harvest. There are reported cases of water logging in crop fields in Namalu (rice fields) and Kakomongole sub counties due to recent high rainfall amounts.</p> <p>Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are encouraged to practice vegetable growing and kitchen gardening. • Farmers are encouraged to report prevalent cases of crop diseases and pests. • Extension officers to work with farmers on organic pesticides. • Continued training of farmers on post-harvest handling and storage • Farmers should plant drought tolerant and resistant as well as early maturing crops like cassava, orange flesh sweet potatoes.
<p>Water</p>	 <p>Normal</p>	<p>The district has multiple sources of water for both domestic use and livestock (prominent being boreholes, rivers/springs, tap water, pans & valley tanks as well as rock catchments). The average distance travelled to water sources is at 1.2 km. Almost all respondents did not indicate inability to access water since there is sufficient water for human and livestock consumption in the district.</p> <p>Water sources which were partly diminished due to dry spells (from late May to August) have been replenished due to high rainfall amounts received in September. Average walking time to water sources is at 29 minutes across the whole district.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are encouraged to use boreholes / taps as the main sources of drinking water so as to avoid infections. • Communities are encouraged to put in place water harvesting facilities under their roofs like tanks and drums to harvest rain water since rains are being received. • Communities are encouraged to maintain hygiene around existing water sources. • Report faulty boreholes or taps to relevant authorities for repair.



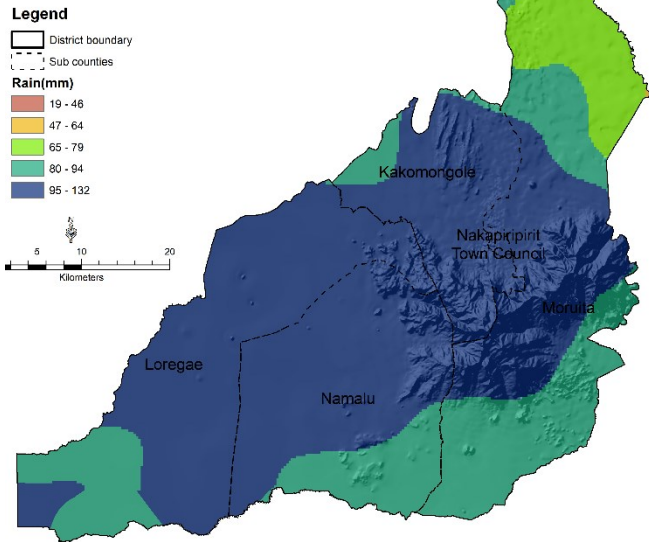
<p>Livelihoods</p>	 <p>Watch</p>	<p>A whole 28 percent of HHs reported to have depleted their food stocks and therefore depend on the market to access food for consumption despite harvest taking place recently. During the lean season, majority of the population engage in causal labor to get money to access food which was the case in September 2021 with more than a half of the households (59%) doing so especially in Nakapiripirit T/C & sub-counties of Kakomongole and Namalu, other than engaging in casual labor to get income, households also depend on salary, sale of firewood & charcoal, brewing, sale of livestock, sale of own production and retail business. Prices of food stuffs remain normal for the stage of the season. Some households have benefited from harvest (vegetables, maize and beans) which started in communities that carried out early planting giving some households an opportunity to replenish their food stocks and putting the surplus on the market which significantly reduces prices of food stuffs.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities that have benefited from harvest to dry their food and store it. • Employ HH food consumption control measures but there is need to meet the dietary needs of the body especially for children.
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2- DROUGHT SEVERITY AND OUTLOOK

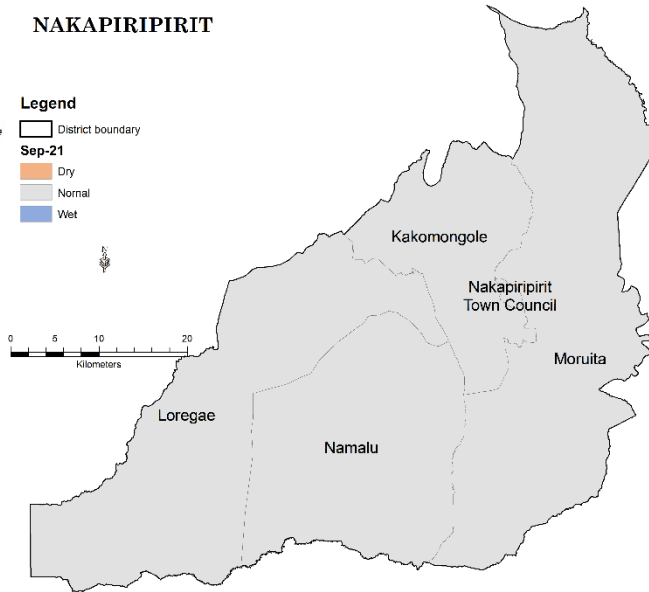
Rainfall and Current Conditions

NAKAPIRIPIRIT



Rainfall in the first 20 days of September

NAKAPIRIPIRIT



Drought Severity and Magnitude based on SPI

Most parts of Nakapiripirit district received between 85 to 132 mm of rainfall except southern parts of Namalu & Moruita sub counties (80 – 84 mm), northern Moruita (65 – 79 mm), south-western Loregae (80 -84 mm). Dry conditions do not exist in all the five (5) sub-counties of Nakapiripirit district Loregae, Namalu, Kakomongole, Moruita sub counties as well as Nakapiripirit T/C (neutral or normal conditions) in September 2021 which is an improvement in comparison to August where most parts of the district were classified as moderately dry to extremely dry conditions. Nakapiripirit district conditions are expected to improve (to wet conditions or moderately wet conditions) in the coming months with increased rainfall amounts expected. Water for livestock and human consumption is available since water sources (rivers/springs, boreholes, taps, pans & valley tanks and water ponds) are reported to have water.

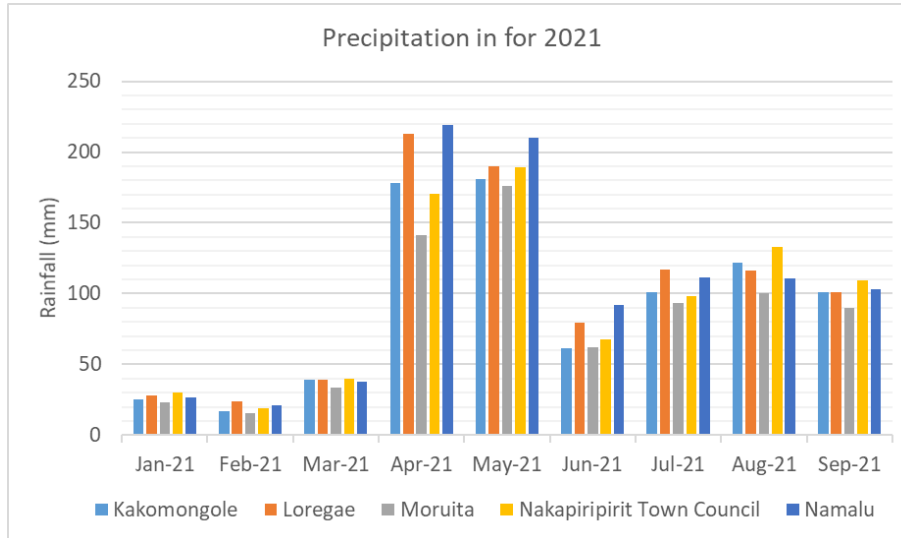


Figure 1. Rainfall (mm) for Nakapiripirit District 2021

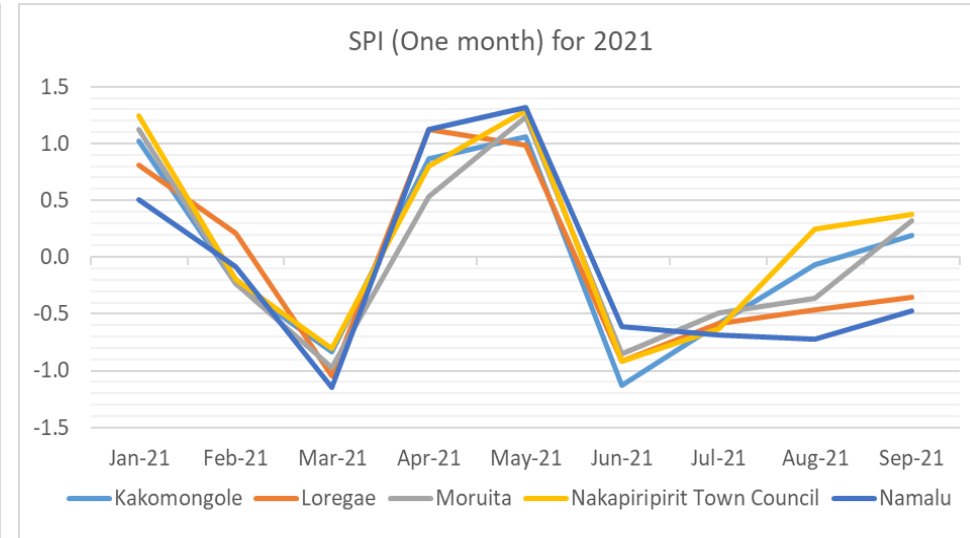
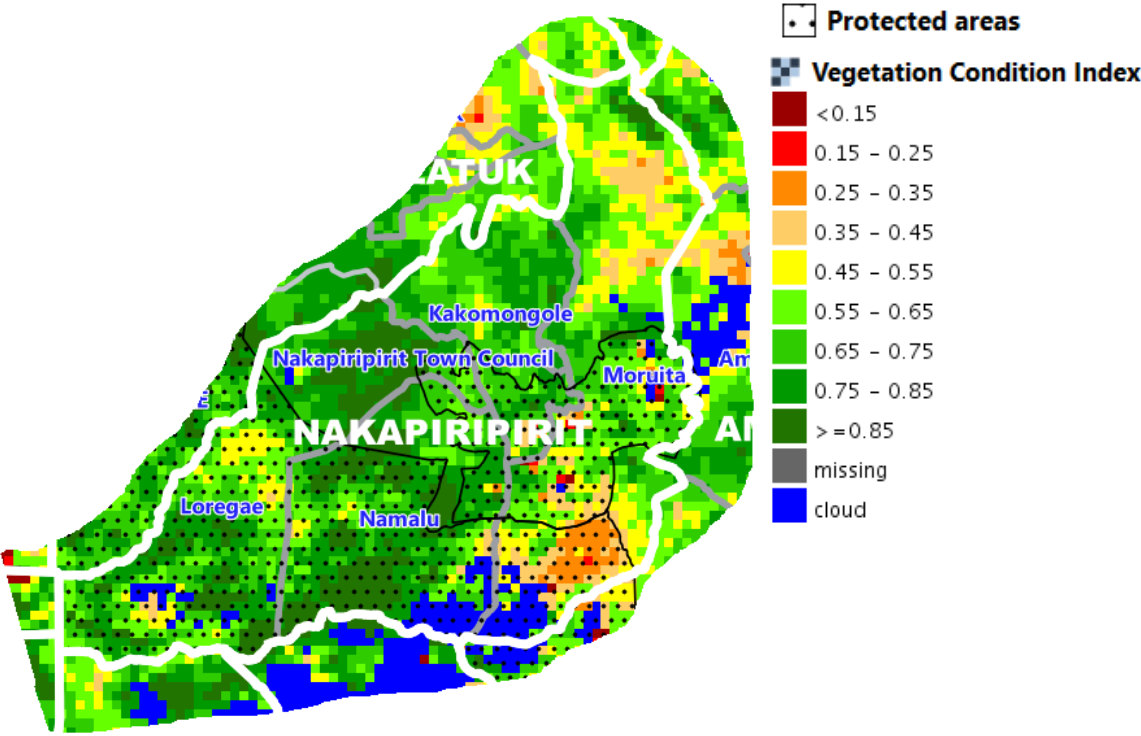


Figure 2. SPI values for Nakapiripirit district 2021

The graphs above show how rainfall (left) and drought categories (right) have been fluctuating since the beginning of the year in January. The month of April had the highest rainfall amounts in Nakapiripirit district going beyond 200mm for Kakomongole and Loregae sub counties followed by May where above 200mm of rainfall was only received in Kakomongole sub county. Rainfall performance of June, July and August has been moderate since the three months are expected to be wet. September 2021 Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) Values for three (3) sub counties of Nakapiripirit district (Moruita S/C, Kakomongole S/C and Nakapiripirit TC) fall above zero while two (2) sub counties (Loregae and Namalu S/C fall below zero (negative values). SPI values for two (2) sub-counties (Moruita S/C and Kakomongole S/C) fall above zero (September) and below zero for (July and August) while Namalu and Loregae sub counties have SPI values that fall below zero (in negatives) for 3 consecutive months (July, August and September) and Nakapiripirit T/C has SPI values which fall above zero for August and September and below zero (negative) for July.



Vegetation Condition

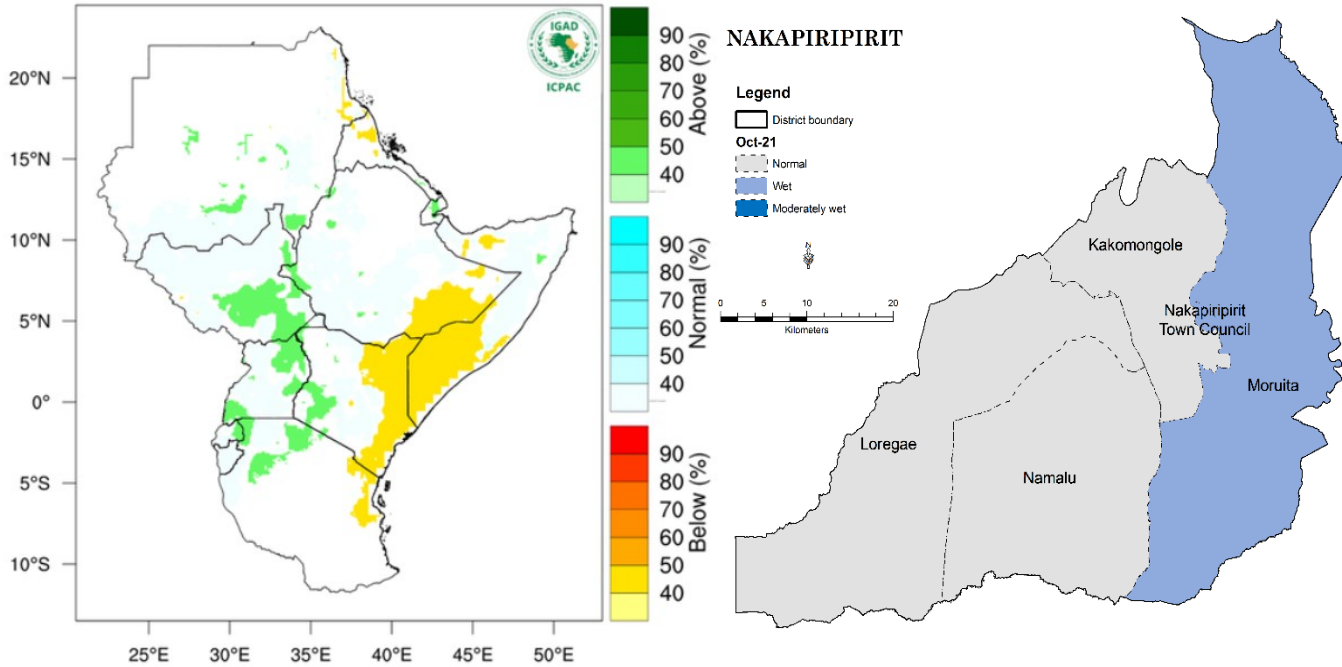


Vegetation conditions are above average for this time of year with most areas in the district having thick vegetation while others with visible vegetation stress (visible in central & southern parts of Moruita and Northern part of Loregae). This applies to generally the whole district with the exception central parts of Moruita and Kakomongole. Vegetation conditions are excellent in Namalu sub-county and Nakapiripirit T/C and most parts of Kakomongole sub county with conditions ranging at 75-85% above long-term average (LTA). Localized areas of vegetation stress are noticeable in the northern of Loregae sub-county as well as central parts of Moruita sub-county, these remain relatively small hot-spots compared to the district at large. Conditions are also still favorable for crop growth. Crop stress is minimal in the district.

Source: FAO Earth Observation – Country Indicators:
<http://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/country/index.jsp?lang=en&code=UGA>

Weather Forecast

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for October 2021



Rainfall Forecast:

Rainfall forecast for October 2021 is favorable, with a greater possibility of wetter than usual conditions (normal to wet conditions) predicted for Nakapiripirit District as a whole (moderately wet conditions for Moruita sub county while wet conditions for Loregae, Kakomongole & Namalu sub-counties as well as Nakapiripirit town council). The monthly rainfall forecast issued by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) is presented above. The rainfall forecast puts between 40 – 50 % possibility for above normal rainfall for all sub-counties of Nakapiripirit District for the month of October 2021.

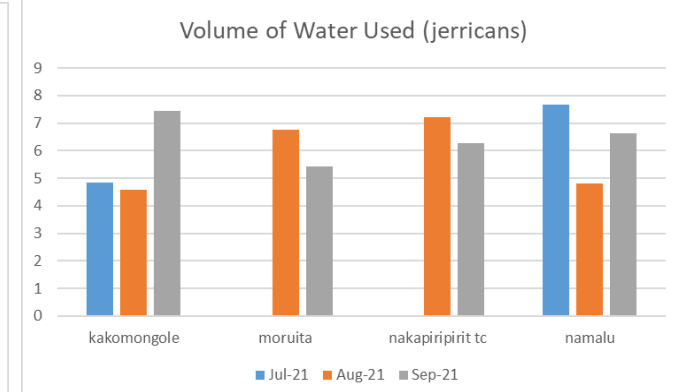
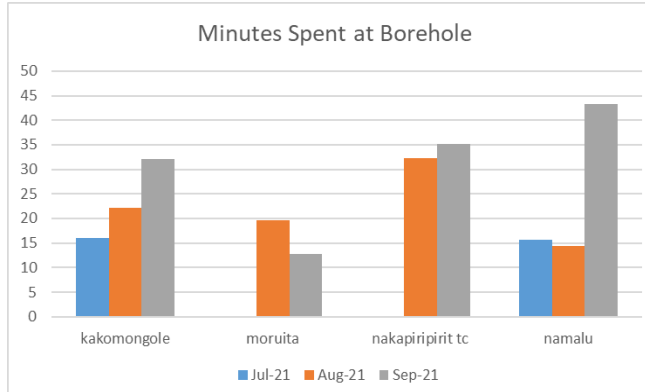
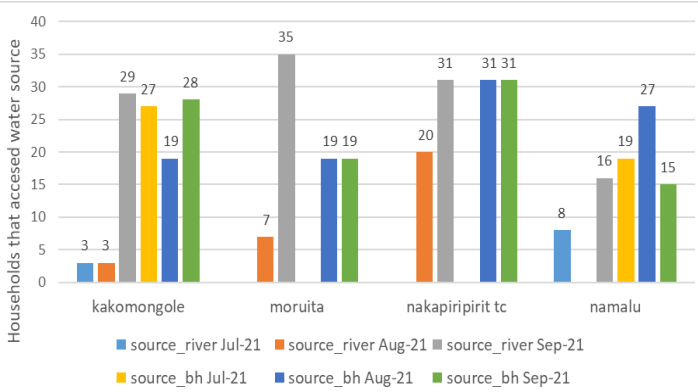
Source: ICPAC – IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center.

Risk of Drought

There is no possibility of onset of drought in October 2021 since there is a high likelihood of normal to above normal rainfall amounts (wet to moderately wet conditions) and considering significant rainfall amounts have been received since the beginning of August 2021. An intense dry spell was experienced in Nakapiripirit district since mid-May to mid-July (that has had impact on crops and vegetation) and significant rains were first received in mid-July which have continued for much of August, September and expected to be the case in October. Uganda meteorological authority predicted near normal (average) to below normal rainfall conditions for September, October, November and December (SOND).



Access & Usage of Water

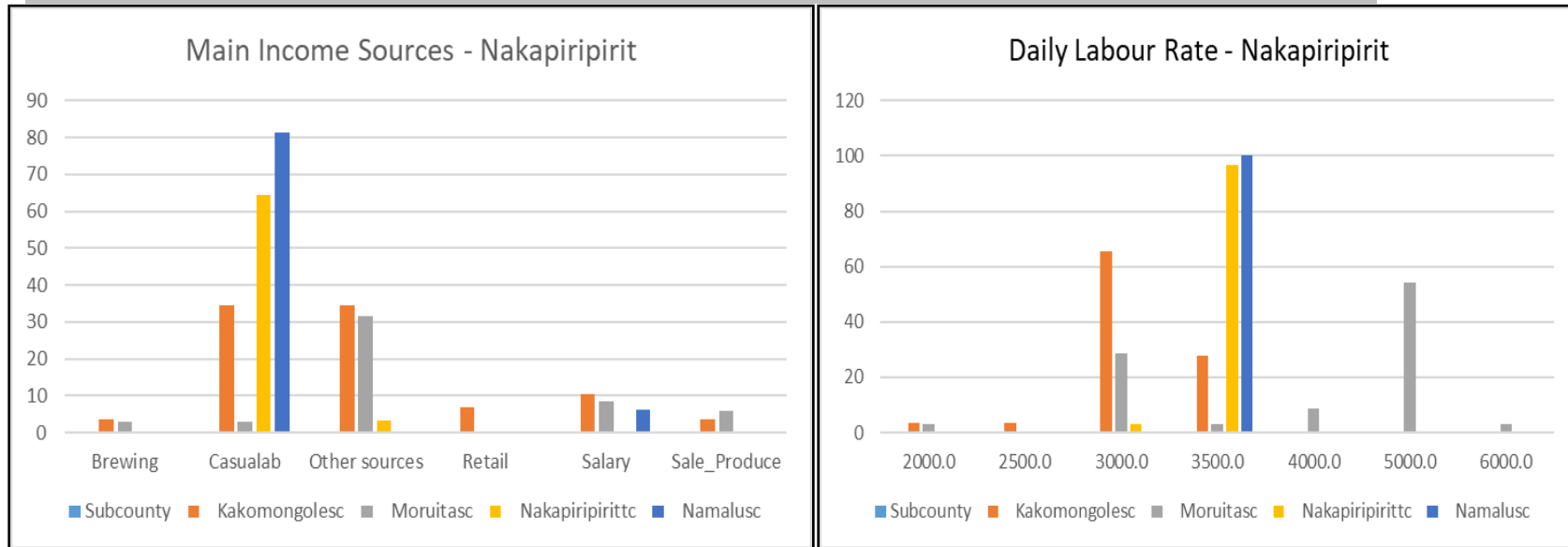


Trends in Water sources, access and use

Boreholes are the most prominent source of water for household consumption and domestic use across all sub counties of Nakapiripirit district followed by taps (running water) and rivers. The average distance to a water source is at 1 kilometer in Nakapiripirit district with Kakomongole sub county registering the smallest distance to a water source (between 0.6 to 1 km) and Nakapiripirit town council communities cover a distance of 1 km to access water and Moruita where some communities in the sub county move the highest distance to water source (2 to 20 kms). For the month of September, the average time taken to reach a water source is 29 minutes. Time to water sources was highest in Namalu (43 minutes), Nakapiripirit T/C (35 minutes), Kakomongole (32 minutes) and Moruita (13 minutes). For September, households in Kakomongole used the largest number of water Jerri cans per day (3.5) followed by; Namalu (6.8 Jerri cans), Nakapiripirit T/C (6.4 Jerri cans) and Moruita (5.5 Jerri cans).



Sources of Income

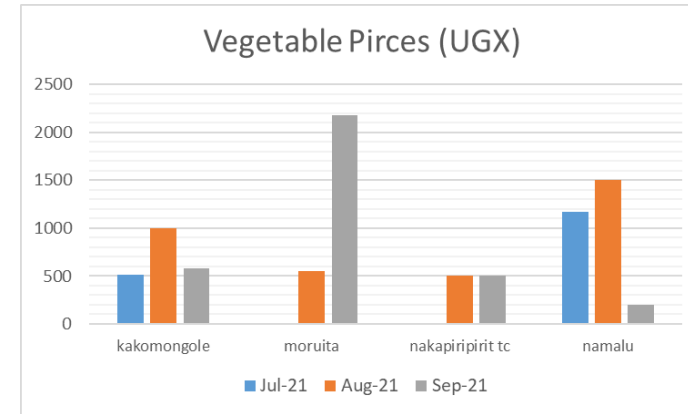
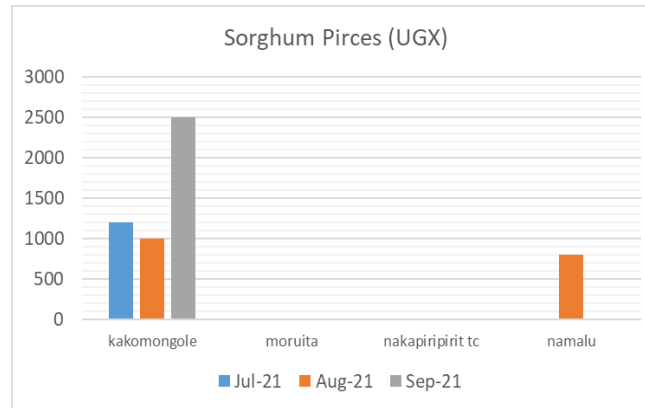
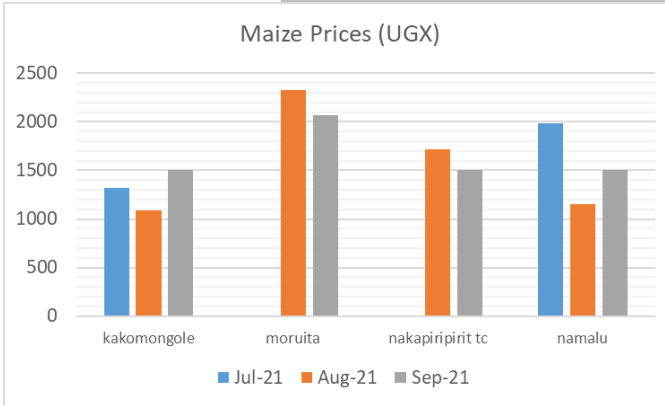


Income Sources for Households

Casual labor is predominantly the major source of income for most households visited which is always the case since most households do not have formal employment and engage in casual labor to get money to access food as was the case last month (September). Households in Nakapiripirit T/C and Kakomongole S/C as well as Namalu S/C highly engaged in casual labour. For the month of September, Daily labor rates range from 2000 Ugx to 6000 Ugx for communities in rural and trading centers. Daily labor rates were at 3500 Ugx for Nakapiripirit town council, 2000 Ugx to 3500 Ugx for Kakomongole sub county, 2000 Ugx to 6000 Ugx for Moruita Sub County and 3500 Ugx for Namalu sub county (Figure 3).



Food Prices



Food prices

Food prices are in normal ranges for Nakapiripirit district as a whole. Average price of a basin of charcoal at 2900ugx, goat at 165,000ugx, a bundle of firewood at 2,400ugx, 100 kg bag of sorghum reported to range from 95,000 to 112,500ugx, bull (at 1000,000) and prices of food stuffs (average cost of a kg of beans at 1960ugx, maize flour at 1750ugx, sorghum at 950ugx). Price of a kilogram of maize is highest in Moruita S/C (reaching 2300 Ugx) followed by Nakapiripirit T/C. Prices for maize have reduced between August and September for Moruita S/C and Nakapiripirit T/C and increased for Kakomongole and Namalu sub counties. Sorghum prices sharply increased in Kakomongole sub county. Vegetable prices have reduced from August to September for Kakomongole, Namalu sub counties and remained stable in Nakapiripirit town council.

Contingency Activation

Moruita and Kakomongole S/Cs as well as Nakapiripirit T/C have been classified in Drought Early Warning (DEW) **Phase 2 (Watch)** for September since all SPI values for September fall above zero but not for 3 consecutive months since July and August SPI values fall below zero (negative values). SPI values for the three



(3) sub-counties in Nakapiripirit district fall above zero for September and sectorial indicators are fluctuating outside normal ranges or watch ranges. Namalu and Loregae sub counties have been classified in Drought Early Warning (DEW) **Phase 2 (Watch)** for September since all SPI values for September fall below zero (in negatives) and for 3 consecutive months since July and August SPI values also fall below zero (negative values) but the local economy is not affected and Environmental indicators show unusual fluctuations outside expected seasonal ranges, this occurs within the entire district or within localized areas in the district. Drought conditions are starting to disappear and significant rainfall amounts have been received for much of September but crops were already affected by prolonged dry spells between late May to late August. There is abundant water and pasture for livestock and there is need to watch how the conditions unfold since households have registered average to below average crop harvest and might deplete their food stocks early in the lean season. There were reported cases of crop and livestock pests and diseases (lumpy skin disease especially in Kakomongole S/C).

There is need to activate contingency plans since the district has been classified in **DEW Watch** phase and conditions are expected to deteriorate further if food stocks realized from recent harvest are depleted early. Action is also needed to deal with cases of livestock pests and diseases and insecurity in the neighboring communities (Amudat district especially) which might creep into the district.

Early Action Messages

Dissemination of Early warning information through different channels (frequent spot messages via radio, church leadership, community leadership, community health centers, public address systems, physical delivery of messages to communities during data collection, are recommended as well as sms directly to households).

No	Sector	Early Warning Message
01	Socio-Economic / Livelihoods	<p>The socio-economic indicators are still within the NORMAL thresholds i.e. indicators such as cost of labor, prices of food items and terms of trade are mostly within normal or expected thresholds. Livelihoods are considered to be in WATCH threshold since 28 percent of HH reported having exhausted their food stocks despite harvest taking place (and largely depend on the market to access food) making members of HHs to engage in other income generating activities to access food (casual labor, charcoal & firewood selling, brewing) while other HHs have benefited from harvest. Communities are advised to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report cases of livestock raids, theft and insecurity to authorities. • Communities that have benefited from harvest to dry their food and store it. • Have relevant documents to enable them to sell off livestock. • Farmers who have harvested should dry, store and use the food sparingly. • Employ HH food consumption control measures but there is need to meet the dietary needs of the body especially for children.
02	Livestock	<p>The Livestock Section is considered to be in the WATCH threshold. This is attributed to livestock migration due to largely livestock theft & lack of pastures in neighbouring communities, cases of lumpy skin disease and restrictions on livestock markets to curb the spread of Covid-19. The following early actions are advised;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Routine spraying and deworming of livestock by farmers.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers are encouraged to keep hygiene for kraals. ▪ Correct use and application of acaricide in the market. ▪ Continued vaccination of livestock against notifiable diseases (FMD & PPR & Rabies). ▪ Farmers advised to seek help from qualified and registered service providers. ▪ Routine livestock disease surveillance by district authorities. ▪ Movement restriction of livestock to control spread of livestock diseases. ▪ Regularly report any disease outbreaks to extension officers.
03	Crops	<p>There are few crops left in the fields since farmers who carried out early planting have harvested but experienced below average to poor crop yields. The Crop sector is considered to be in the ALARM threshold. This is due to average to below average crop yields coupled with crop pests and diseases as well as dry spells. The following early actions are advised;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities are encouraged to practice vegetable growing and kitchen gardening. ▪ Farmers are encouraged to report prevalent cases of crop diseases and pests. ▪ Extension officers to work with farmers on organic pesticides. ▪ Continued training of farmers on post-harvest handling and storage ▪ Farmers should plant drought tolerant and resistant as well as early maturing crops like cassava, orange flesh sweet potatoes.
04	Water	<p>This was classified as NORMAL. Water sources are safe, most households use boreholes, rivers/springs, tap water as well as pans and valley tanks respectively which are accessible and within walkable distances from households with the average distance to a water source being at 1.2 km. The following early actions are advised;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities are encouraged to use boreholes / taps as the main sources of drinking water so as to avoid infections. ▪ Communities are encouraged to put in place water harvesting facilities under their roofs like tanks and drums to harvest rain water since rains are being received. ▪ Communities are encouraged to maintain hygiene around existing water sources. ▪ Report faulty boreholes or taps to relevant authorities for repair. ▪ Avoid lowlands since flash floods are expected due to high rainfall amounts expected to be received in October.
05	Health	<p>This is still considered to be in the WATCH phase since there is need to closely monitor how the Covid-19 pandemic continues to unfold not only in Nakapiripirit district but generally around the country (Uganda). Communities are advised to follow Covid-19 standard operating procedures (SOPS) issued by the Ministry of Health (social distancing, washing hands regularly with soap, and wearing face masks especially when in crowded places) and going for vaccination since the ministry of health has imported more vaccines recently. Increased rainfall amounts are expected in the coming days which might give way to fertile mosquito breeding grounds, so communities are advised to use insecticide treated mosquito nets to avoid catching malaria. Need to keep hygiene and sanitation to avoid waterborne diseases like Cholera.</p>