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UPDATE ON CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) December 2020

Coronavirus (COVID-19) global outlook

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating: tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty, while the number of undernourished people, currently estimated at nearly 690 million, and this could increase by up to 132 million by the end of the year as per joint Statement by ILO, FAO, IFAD and WHO, on 13th October 2020.

As of December 17, Statistics from WHO Covid-19 dashboard indicates the 72,851,747 confirmed cases of Covid-19 with 1.6 million deaths reported.

Americas and Europe Regions continue to shoulder the bigger burden of the pandemic, accounting for 85% of new cases and 86% of new deaths globally. While some stabilization in cases and decrease in deaths has been observed in Europe, the African and Western Pacific regions have both shown renewed rises in November and December. In the week of reference of the 15 December weekly epidemiological update, Africa reported a rise in new cases and new deaths of over 40% compared with the previous week.

According to WHO December updates, cumulatively the Americas region continue to report the highest number of cases (31.2 million), corresponding to 43% of the total cases reported to WHO followed by Europe with 22.9 million cases, representing 28% of the cases reported worldwide. In terms of countries, across all regions, the countries with highest cumulative figures are: United States (16,446,844); India (9,956,557); Brazil (6,970,034), Russian Federation (2,762,668) and France (2,367,648). In terms of deaths, USA, Brazil, India, Mexico and Italy are among the five countries with higher cumulative mortality rates worldwide.

COVID-19 in Africa

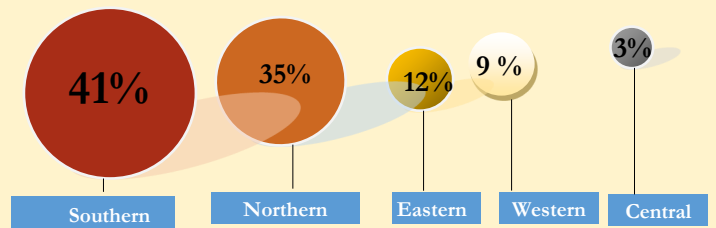
(region as per African Union definition)

In the African continent, the number of new cases continues to increase gradually comparatively with other continents.

According to the African Union Center for Disease control and Prevention (Africa CDC), as of 17th December, cases reached a cumulative figure of 2.5 million and 57,817 deaths with 2,073,214 recoveries registered.

Several countries in the region are reporting a resurgence in both cases and deaths. In terms of regional distribution, Southern Africa has crossed the 1 million mark in terms of cases and 25,791 deaths and the Northern region has registered 848,464 cases and 22,085 deaths and the Eastern regions is third in terms of cases (304,405) with 5,686 deaths.

The graph below represents the % distribution of cases (cumulative) by region.



Data source - Africa CDC (December 2020)

Analyzing the data available through the (Africa CDC) dashboard shows that the Southern Africa region reported the highest (957 601) number of confirmed cases of COVID-19, cases corresponding 40% of total cases reported in Africa.

In terms of countries, South Africa continues to be the hardest hit by the pandemic in Africa with 892,813 cumulative confirmed cases and 24,011 deaths, followed by Morocco with 409,746 cases and 6,804 deaths; Egypt with 123,701 cases and 7,015 deaths and Ethiopia, 118,481 cases and 1,831 deaths; and Tunisia, with 115,966 cases and 4,032 deaths.

In the East Africa Community (EAC), cumulatively, 132,490 cases have been confirmed and 2,310 deaths as of 17th December. Kenya is the most affected country with 92,459 cases and 1,604 deaths, followed by Uganda with 28,733 cases and 225 deaths; and Rwanda with 6,832 cases and 57 deaths. In December, WHO launched the Africa Infodemic Response Alliance, involving 13 international and regional organizations with expertise to detect and counter damaging misinformation on COVID-19 and other public health issues in Africa. This alliance intends to address the issues raised by inaccurate and misleading information which inundate nowadays digital platforms. According to the UN Global Pulse, a UN initiative on big data, almost 40 million COVID 19 mentions on Twitter and web-based news sites were found in 47 African countries. African fast-checking organizations claim to have debunked more than 1,000 misleading reporting during the pandemic, including unproven treatments, false cures and anti-vaccine messages. As reminded by WHO, during health emergencies, misinformation can kill people and ensure disease spread.



UPDATE ON CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

The **Africa Infodemic Response Alliance** is the first initiative of its kind and it brings together 13 international and regional organizations and fact-checking groups with expertise in data and behavioral science, epidemiology, research, digital health, and communications to detect, disrupt and counter damaging misinformation on public health issues in Africa. One of the aims of this alliance is to encourage proactive disclosure by data holders and provide support to journalist and media outlets to effectively share lifesaving information based on scientific evidence and debunk disinformation to help saving lives and contain the spread of the disease.

Covid-19 vaccine progress

The worldwide endeavor to create a safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine is beginning to bear fruits. A handful of vaccines now have been authorized around the globe; many more remain in development.

According to the WHO Novel coronavirus landscape, 56 vaccines are in clinical development and 166 are in pre-clinical development stages.

According to WHO sources, as of December 12th there are three COVID-19 vaccines for which certain national regulatory authorities have authorized the use. None have yet received WHO EUL/PQ authorization but an assessment is expected on the Pfizer vaccine by the end of December and for some other candidates soon thereafter.

A COVID-19 vaccine developed by Pfizer/BioNTech has been approved for use in the UK. On December 8th the United Kingdom began the vaccination process. In less than one week 48, 000 people were vaccinated so far. In USA, COVID-19 vaccination started on 15th December when 150 hospitals across the country received millions of vials of Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine after the US Food and Drug administration authorized this vaccination in the week before. Canada also began its inoculation programme with an initial 30,000 doses distributed across 14 sites in the country.

For Africa, according WHO Regional office, as of December 17, countries are working on defining vaccination delivery strategies looking at the priority groups.

As part of the Access to COVID-19 tools accelerator (ACT), a pillar on vaccines, COVAX, a vaccine readiness assessment tool (VIRAT) and guidance on national deployment and vaccination planning have been developed to help countries develop their plan for COVID-19 vaccine introduction.

Covid-19 in Uganda

The Ministry of Health, as of 16th December informed of 628 new cases, raising the cumulative figures to 29,361 confirmed cases, 10,172 recoveries and 228 deaths. Cumulatively, 697,496 samples have been tested. In terms of regional distribution, most of the hotspots are concentrated around Great Kampala

In regards to contacts and alerts, the Ministry of Health as of 16th December reported 623 contacts and alerts.


The numbers of COVID-19 cases have shown a steep weekly increase since the end of October 2020, (rolling 7 -day average = 12%)

The Reliefweb dashboard on Humanitarian response indicate that the weekly number of new cases per 100,000 people is 5.1 and each week, the number of new cases is around 2,244 and 5 deaths.


The last WHO Situations Report, published on December 13 indicate that last seven days, just under 5 000 cases were reported 100 new cases per 1 million population, a 118% increase from the previous week.

Highlight

In the festive session (Xmas and New Year celebration) movements of people are expected to intensify. While it is understood that family gathering and socializing activities are common during the holiday session, in the context of the current pandemic and community transmission stage in the county. Despite rumors and fake news in the social media, The Ministry of Health has reconfirmed that entertainment centres or concerts are **CLOSED** and will remain this way to prevent the spread of disease.

 **29,361**
Confirmed cases

 **433**
Active cases

 **10,171**
Cumulative Ugandan recoveries

 **228**
Deaths

Data sources: Uganda Ministry of Health. Link: <https://covid19.gou.go.ug>.

Last Update: 15/12/2020



CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (DECEMBER 2020)

Crop and Pasture Conditions

Sorghum

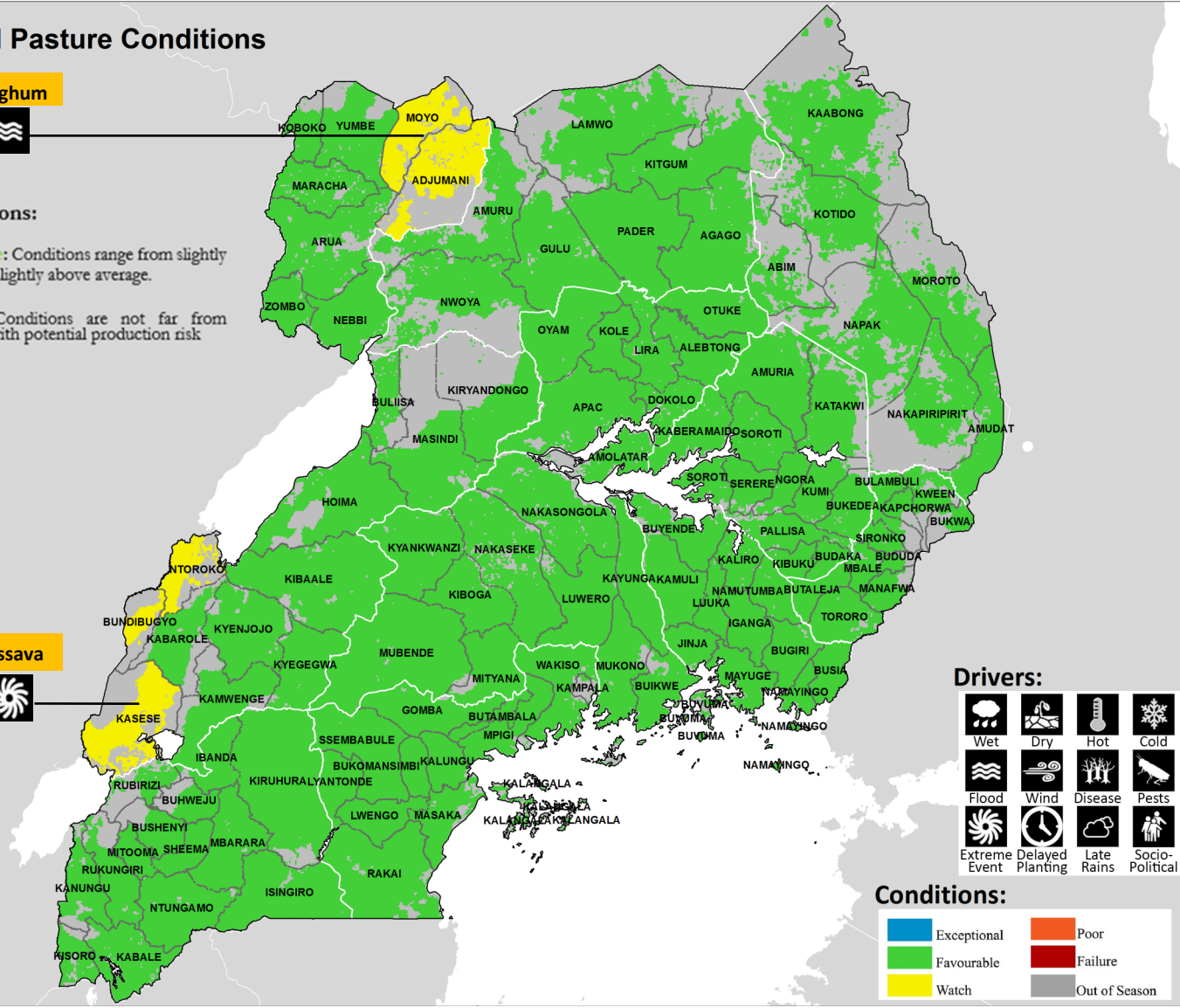


Conditions:

Favorable: Conditions range from slightly below to slightly above average.

Watch: Conditions are not far from average, with potential production risk

Cassava



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 15th December 2020. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of national and regional crop analysts' inputs along with remote sensing and rainfall data.

Early Warning for Regions!

Elgon, Karamoja, Teso, Lango, Central 1, East Central, and South Western: Favorable crop conditions prevail due to abundant rainfall amounts between October and November over above-mentioned sub-region.

Western: Most districts are under favorable crop condition in the region except Kassese, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko that are under watch. The enhanced rainfall in the region resulted in several floods episodes during October and November majorly in Kassese District.

Early Warning for Regions!

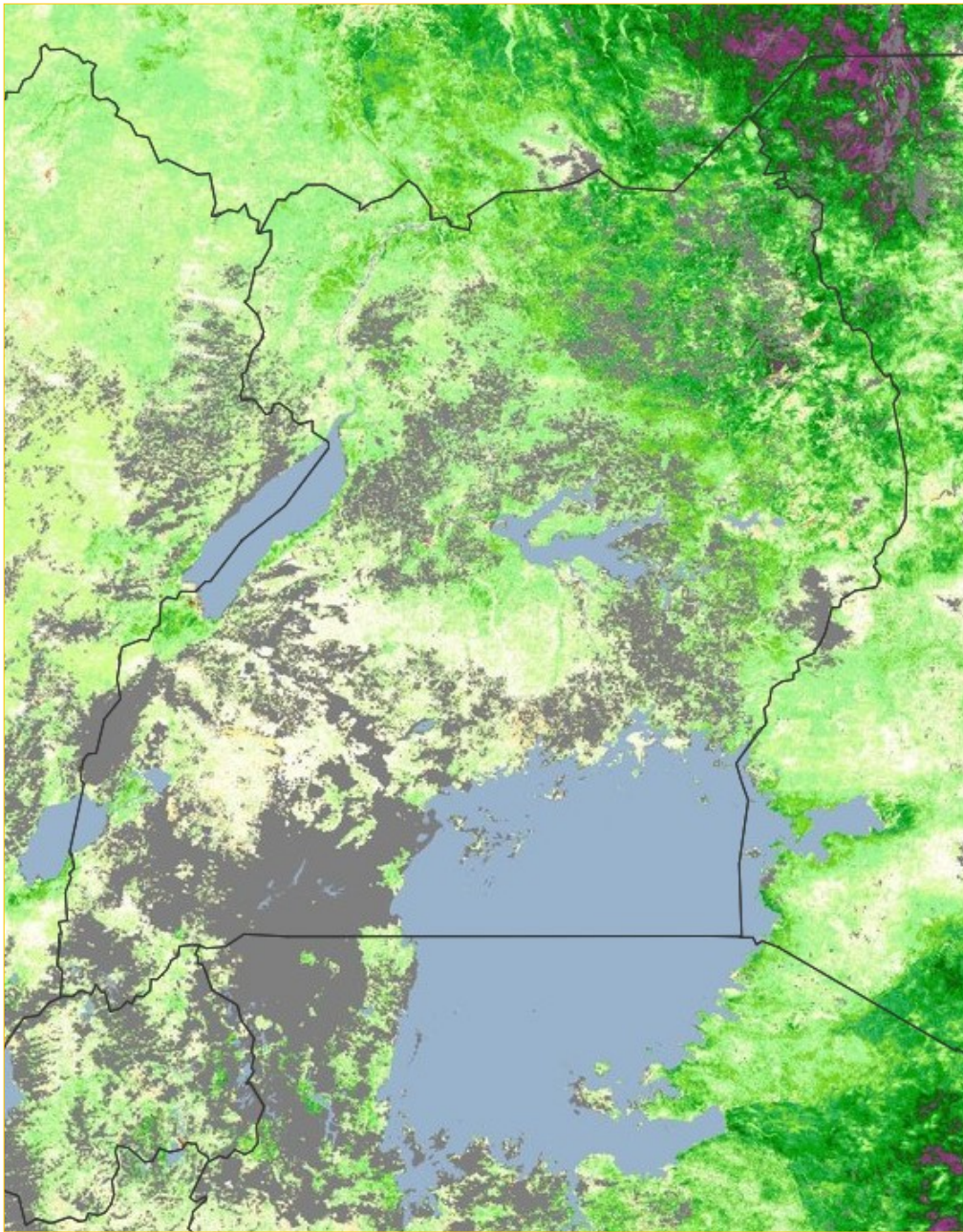
West Nile: Favorable crop conditions across the regions except for the districts of Adjumani, Obongi and Moyo that are under watch. Rising River Nile waters caused severe flooding in these districts resulting in submerging crops like cassava, sorghum, and corn.

Acholi: The region was previously under watch crop conditions due to floods reported in Nwoya. During the analysis period, the region is in transition to favorable crop conditions.

Harvestings of second season of maize is underway in the north, while crops are still developing in other parts of the country with overall favorable conditions. However, sustained rainfall has caused water levels to rise in Lake Albert and River Nile, resulting in flooding in Ntoroko, Adjumani, Obongi and Moyo districts.



HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (31st, OCTOBER' to 07th, NOVEMBER 2020)



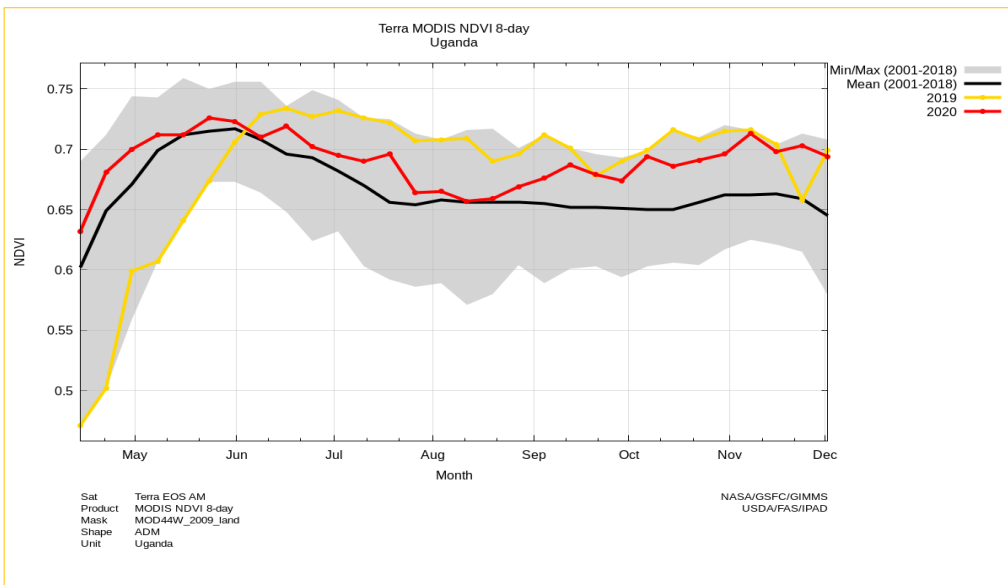
The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is used to characterize the health of the vegetation for a particular timeframe compared to what is considered normal. In agricultural monitoring, negative values can be a good indicator of poor crop conditions or a slower growth rate of the crop due to a variety of environmental conditions such as drought or a significantly delayed season is commonly used as an indicator for droughts early warning which enable preventive early action to minimize their impacts.

NDVI anomaly is the difference between the average NDVI for a particular period of the year and the average NDVI for same period over a specified number of years.

For the period of 02 to 09 December 2020, the NDVI anomaly image shows in green color the areas where conditions are “above normal.” The light green color represents areas where conditions are better than “normal”. The yellowish-brown areas represent areas where the vegetation conditions are near normal which could be associated with delayed onset of rains over those areas. Due to cloud cover, anomalies cannot be assessed in the grey areas.

The early start of the second rainy season have contributed to the revitalization of vegetation and crop growth. Early rains have improved water availability for irrigation, enhancing productivity and contributed for improved availability of local agriculture products on the market with positive implications for gradual improvements on food availability and access.

The chart below the image complements the data presented above, showing the current vegetation conditions. The red line represents the average conditions in 2020 and compares with the average conditions (black line) for the period (2001-2018). The grey area shows how values tend to spread from the mean (min/max). For the country, current conditions were aligned with the long-term maximum deviation from the above-average. In the first week of November, we can observe significant improvement of NDVI, following by a decrease and for the rest of month until the now. Overall for the current months, if we consider the UNMA Rainfall Outlook for December 2020 most parts of the country are expected to experience a reduction in the wet conditions therefore the NDVI for those parts will continue to reduce.





Western Region

South Western: (Kisoro, Kabale, Rubanda, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Rwampara, Kazo, Mbarara, Kirubura, Isingiro, Ibanda, Bushenyi, Buhweju, Mitooma, Sbeema, Rubirizi, Kitagwenda and Kasese) districts. **Near normal to above normal rainfall is expected.**

Central Western: (Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Kyegga, Kammunge, Masindi, Bulisa, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kikube and Kibaale) districts. **Near normal to above normal rainfall is expected.**

Eastern Region

South Eastern: (Kamuli, Iganga, Luuka, Namutumba, Buyende, Kaliro, and butaleja) districts **Near normal to above normal rainfall is expected.**

Eastern Central: (Pallisa, Butebo, Budaka, Kibuku, Mbale, Sironko, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Bukedea, Kumi, Kalaki, and Soroti) districts.

Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.

North Eastern: (Amuria, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Moroto, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk, Abim, Napak, Amudat, Karenga and Kaabong) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall is expected.**

North Western: (Zombo, Nebbi, Pakwach Madi-Okolo, Arua, Koboko Terego, Maracha, Moyo, Yumbe, Obongi, Adjumani) district **Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Eastern Northern Part: (Lira, Kitgum, Agago, Otuke, Pader, Kole, Dokolo and Kaberamaido) district **Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Central Northern Parts: (Gulu, Apac, Kwanja, Pader, Lamwo Nwoya, Amuru, Oyam and Kiryandongo) districts **Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Lake Victoria Basin and Central Region

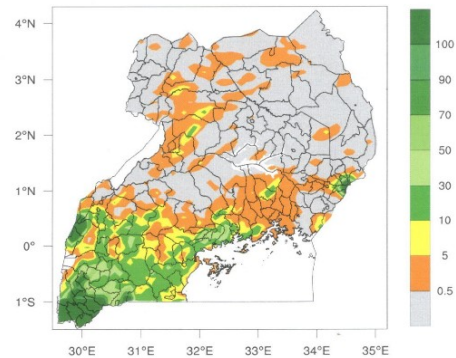
Western parts of Central (Nakasongola, Luwero, Nakaseke, Kyankwanzi, Kiboga, Mubende, Kasanda, Sembabule, Lwengo, Lyantonde, and Rakai) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Eastern parts of Central: (Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Central and Western Lake Victoria Basin: (Kalungala, Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Mpigi, Butambala, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Gomba, and Mityana) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall is expected.**

Eastern Lake Victoria Basin: (Jinja, Bugiri, Busia, Mayuge, Namayingo and Tororo) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Rainfall Forecast (mm): December 2020



SEASONAL RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA DECEMBER 2020

Most parts of the country are expected to experience a reduction in the wet conditions. However, the Southern sector is expected to continue receiving occasional isolated showers as compared to northern sector where dry conditions are expected to prevail. Enhanced rainfall is expected in the mountain regions of the country, most especially around Mountain Rwenzori, Elgon and Kigezi highlands.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF FORECASTED CONDITIONS in DIFFERENT SECTORS and VULNERABLE GROUPS

ON DISASTERS RISKS

The rainfall forecast for the rest of December, might add on pre-existing vulnerable conditions likely to create additional hydro-meteorological risks like flood in Urban area with poor drainage and mountainous areas of Rwenzori and Elgon where enhanced rainfall is expected during the rest of this month.

Communities affected by floods and landslides, displaced people, refugees in camps and people living in informal settlements poorly served by water and sanitation infrastructures might experience cascading health hazards linked to vector and waterborne diseases.

ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & PASTURE AND DEPENDENT LIVELIHOODS

The Regional Seasonal forecast (November 2020 to January 2021) by IGAD indicate drier than usual conditions likely to be recorded over the whole region. Considering UNMA forecast on decrease precipitations for the north part of the country likely to decrease, the farmers and herders are advised to store pasture and water to provide irrigation and livestock in the event of a shortage in the coming months.

AGRICULTURE

Communities are advised to timely proceed with land preparation and planting of vegetables to benefit from the anticipated good rains during the month mainly for areas that were predicted to experience enhanced rainfall and harvest and store safely matured crops. For the areas where enhanced precipitation is forecasted (mainly around the mountainous areas) floods are likely to destroy crops and pastures. To prevent losses and minimize impact, farmers are advised to harvest and store safely matured crops.

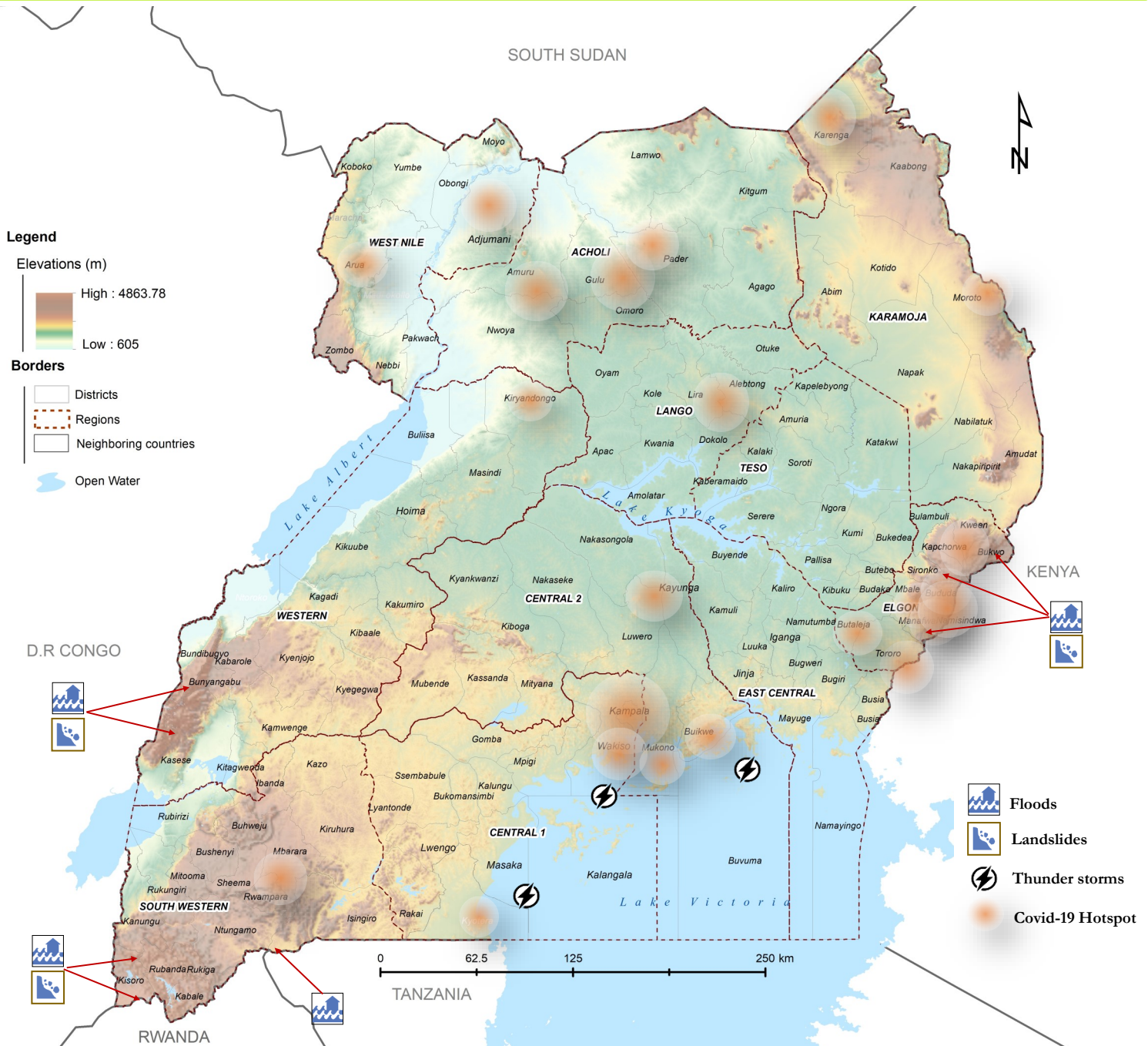




U - NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING PROBABILITY MAP – DECEMBER-2019 - JANUARY 2021



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Communicable disease outbreaks, epidemics and health emergencies

The Outlook for December 2020 and review of the rainfall performance for November 2020 published by Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) on December 04, indicate Enhanced rainfall is expected in the mountainous regions of Uganda most especially around Mountain Rwenzori, Elgon and Kigezi highland.

- * During this period several flooding episodes caused by the rising water level of the rivers in various areas of the country and during the current month around the mountain (Mountain Rwenzori, Elgon and Kigezi) are expected. In light of this forecast, these areas might experience some water-related disease (water-borne diseases and water-related vector-borne diseases) Therefore, people are advised to spray the indoor walls and ceilings of their homes with insecticides and to follow District Water Official guidance regarding to safe sources of water for consumption. Households are reminded that sleeping under mosquito nets is one of the most effective ways of preventive and avoid malaria outbreaks.

TECNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- * Road Accidents: This festive season will intensify traffic on the roads. To prevent traffic accidents, drivers are advised to drive carefully, avoid driving after consuming alcohol, respect road signs and road conditions, and follow the guidelines of the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA).



U – NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

DISASTER EARLY WARNINGS AND OUTLOOK - 15th DECEMBER 2020 - 15th JANUARY 2021

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

COVID –19

Traditionally, during the end-of-the year festive season, activities associated with more frequent social gathering and increased mobility of people are common to do shopping, and traveling to visit families and relatives in the villages.

- * Considering that the country is in a community transmission phase (phase 4) in regards to COVID-19 spreading, there are high transmission risks within communities, mainly in the urban areas. To protect yourselves, your relatives and to avoid spread of the disease, people are strongly advised to celebrate Christmas in their respective residences with household members exclusively. Exceptionally, in case travel is unavoidable citizens should make sure that respect all Minister of Health guidance and to abide by any national and local normative in vigor around activities prohibited or restricted in the public space.
- * The Ministry of Health issued a statement on 10 December advising bereaved families and funeral service companies to STOP using Condolences Books at home or other places of mourning. As demonstrated by scientific evidence, coronavirus remain in surfaces such as paper for up to 5 days. Therefore, the condolences books and pens can spread the virus. Alternative ways to express condolences could be to use digital means such as phone messages.
- * The upcoming elections in January 2021 are a cause for concern, with ongoing large gatherings of people during campaigning. WHO for Africa Region in last weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and other Emergencies published on November 29 prompted Authorities to urgently to strengthen their risk communication and community engagement programmes to persuade people to adhere to physical distancing, wear face masks in public and attend to hand hygiene and coughing protocols.
- * *To minimize public health risks during emergency response:* When responding to floods, landslides or others disaster events, local authorities should step up precautions to avoid spread of COVID-19 in evacuation sites and temporary shelters by: strengthening risk communication on respiratory/coughing etiquette, physical distancing and handwashing; improving hygiene conditions; avoiding overcrowding in shelters by reducing occupancy rates, identifying additional temporary shelters; and arranging isolation rooms for suspected cases.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

HYDRO-METERELOGICAL HAZARD

WATER SHORTAGES

The weather forecasted by the Uganda National Authority Outlook for December, indicate that most parts of the country are expected to experience a reduction in the wet conditions.

- * Farmers and shepherd's are advised to utilize the forecasted dry conditions to harvest maturing crops in the field, especially in the northern and Karamoja.
- * Use the available grazing resources sparingly.
- * Harvest and keep water, dry herbage and standing hay. Enhance efficiency on water storing and use to minimize losses.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

LANDSLIDE/MUDSLIDES

Considering enhanced rainfall conditions are forecasted for the remaining part of December in the mountainous areas (Rwenzori and Kigezi Elgon sub-region) there are increased risk of landslides on hazard-prone areas

- * All people living or undertaking economic activities on steep slopes across the mountainous areas of the country are advised to move to safer area and/or to avoid visiting or spending time on dangerous locations.
- * To step up community based early warning systems for a very localized type of hazards, academia, NGOs and local governments are advised to invest in researching and capacitating local leaders and communities to monitor nature and early signs of landslides like cracks, saturated soils, leaning trees, and create channels for reporting hazard sign to responsible authorities; self-evacuate or follow other protective behaviours.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location

Fire: Any Location

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**



DISASTER STATISTICS – NOVEMBER

HYDRO - METEOROLOGICAL EVENTS

LOODS and LANDSLIDS

Reported in | Adjumani, Obongi, Bundibugio, Kasese, Moyo, Ngora, Butaleja Pallisa, Kikube and Soroti.



HAILSTORMS | Kole

Affected: | Not Reported | Displaced | Not Reported Deaths 0

LIGHTENING | Not Reported

Affected: 0 Deaths | 0 Injured 0

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Fire, drowning, fatal road accidents occurred across the country.

Affected: 66 Injured: 35 Deaths: 31

Source: NECOC/OPM, Uganda Police Force, October 2020



BRIEF UPDATE ON FOOD SECURITY DECEMBER 2020 and JANUARY 2021 forecast

Highlights!

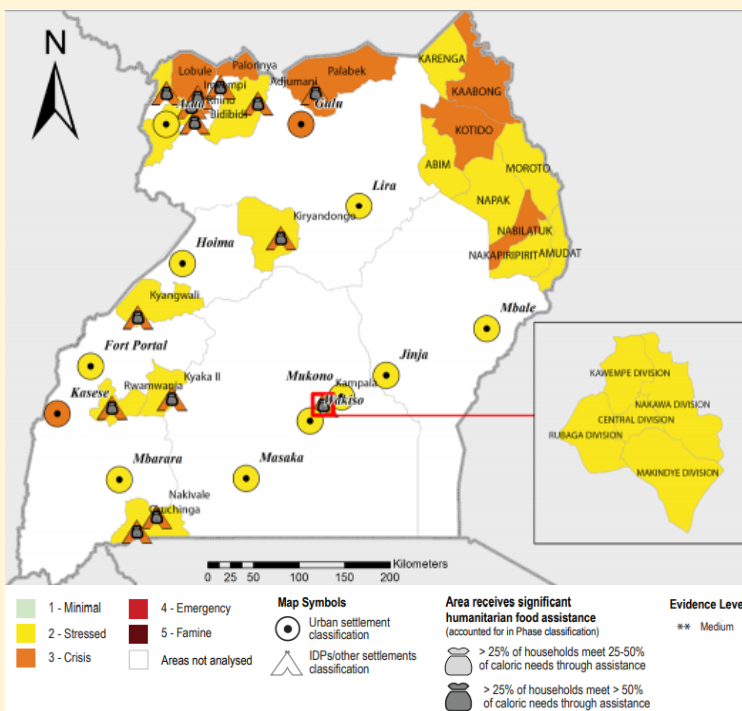
- * According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network, relative improvement in household purchasing power, combined with rising economic activity, continues to improve access to food among poor households in urban areas.
- * Given the ongoing second season harvests, rising national supply coupled with persistently below-normal local and regional demand is continuing to suppress retail staple food prices. Prior to the start of the dry harvest, the retail price of a kilogram of cassava chips, maize grain, and sorghum in October ranged from below to near the five-year average in most monitored markets. As supplies from the second season harvest hit the market, retail staple food prices are expected to decline more than previously projected. Bean prices are the exception due to lower supply, and prices were 7-38 percent above the five-year average in October.
- * Local staple food prices are expected to rise to near-average levels, driven by the anticipated, slight decline in supply from average to below-average second season harvests and the anticipated, slight increase in regional demand.

Most Likely Food Security Outcomes From October to January

People with food shortage challenges

- * About 182,000 people in the Karamoja region, mainly as a result of consecutive below-average harvests in 2019 and in 2020 and of reduced livestock and milk sales.
- * About 714,000 are members of refugee hosting communities located in northern, western and southern areas, mainly due to a slow recovery of businesses, daily wage incomes and cross border trade and labour movement after the easing of COVID-19 related movement restrictions.
- * About 495,000 are refugees and asylum-seekers, out of about 1.4 million individuals, mainly from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The main drivers of food insecurity are the reduction of humanitarian assistance since April due to budget constraints and the economic impact of the several COVID-19 related restrictions still in place.
- * About 611,000 are located in traditionally food secure urban areas including the capital Kampala. The food security situation in urban areas was the most affected by the COVID-19 related restrictive measures, as poor households mainly rely on the daily wages obtained through casual labour, petty trading, food vending, construction activities and domestic work.
- * Despite the phasing out of some restrictive measures, the Food security situation of the urban poor has not significantly improved, as the restrictions still in place on business operations are resulting in a slow recovery of economic activities.

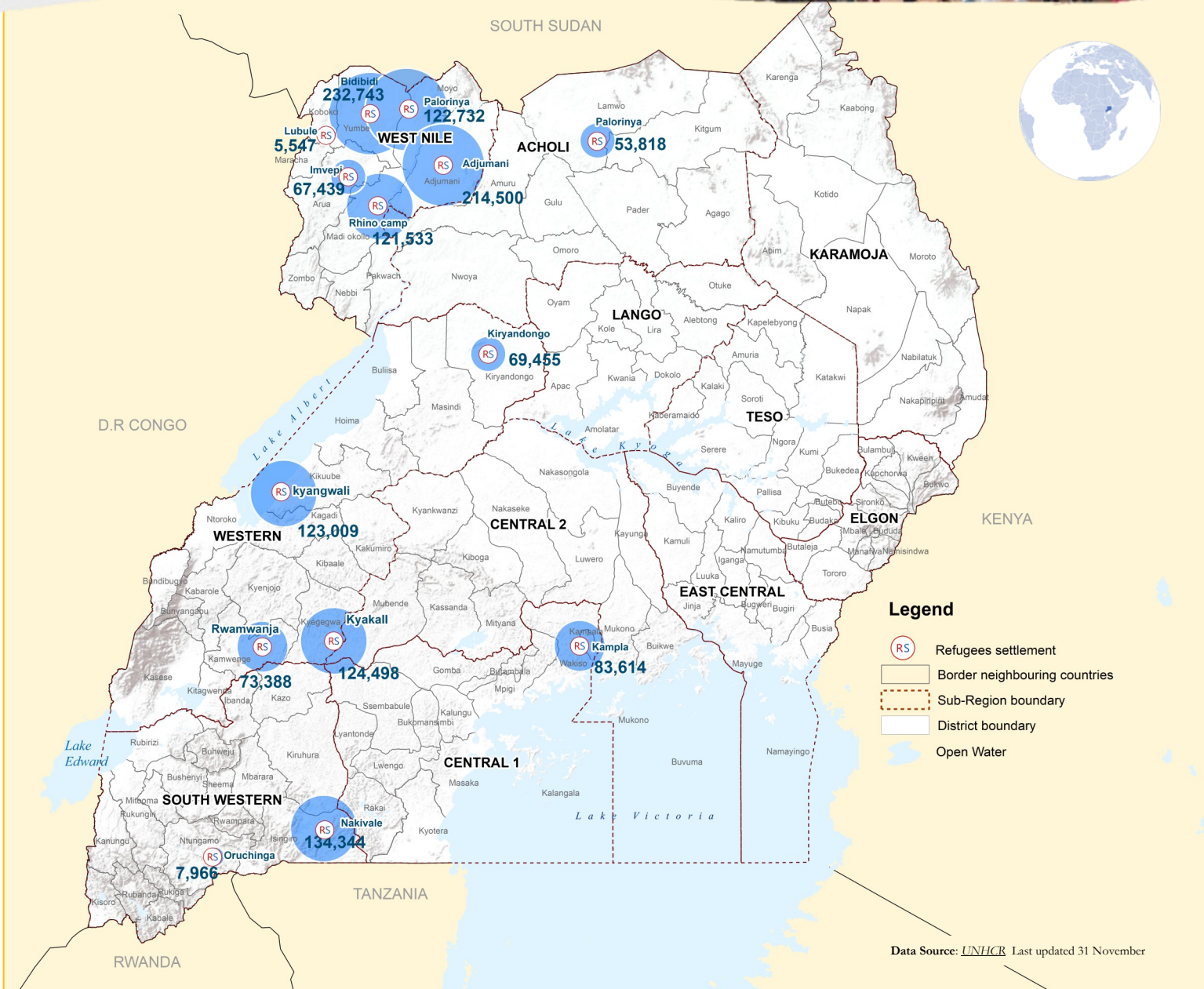
INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION PROJECT September 2020 - January 2021



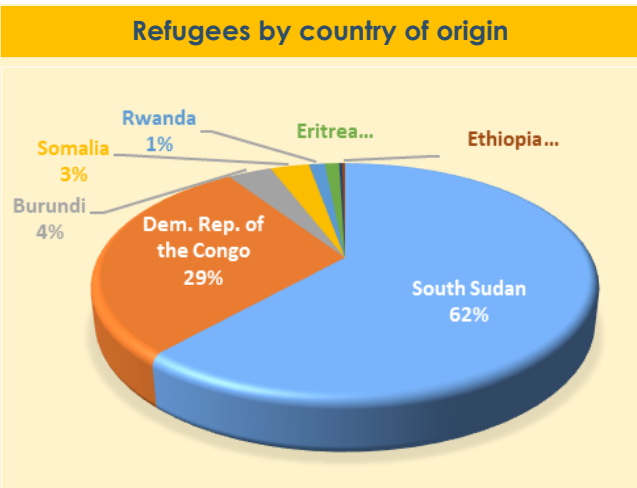
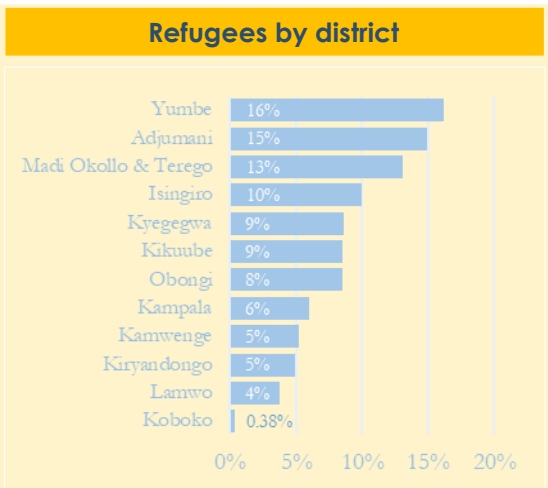
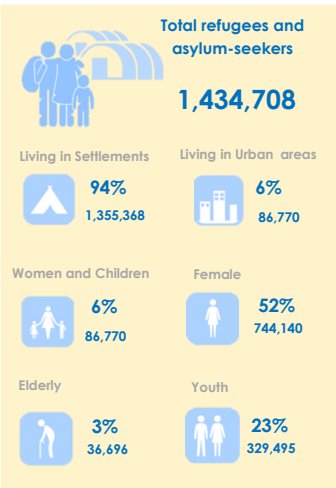
Source - Integrated Food Security IPC [http \(www.ipcinfo.org\)](http://www.ipcinfo.org)



REFUGEE STATUS OF UGANDA (as of NOVEMBER 30^{ts} 2020)



Data Source: [UNHCR](#) Last updated 31 November





U – NIEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC)

The Office of the Prime Minister’s Department for Disaster Preparedness and Management established the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) in October 2014, with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Uganda’s National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) is a 24 hour, 7- days a week central facility for early warning dissemination and coordination of emergency and crisis response and recovery action. The NECOC is established under the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management of Uganda (NPDPM) with the purpose of contributing towards the functionality and characteristics that make creation of an integrated and multi-sectoral system approach to planning, preparedness and management of disasters that is fundamental to sustained productivity and socio-economic growth of the country.

Important Note!

The Uganda National Integrated Multi Hazard Early Warning System (U-NIEWS)

U-NIEWS monthly bulletin can be used to understand the conditions of crops and pasture, food insecurity, weather/climate forecast and to determine the anticipated disasters which may occur in the days to come while providing the disaster and humanitarian response status update based on monthly statistics. The information in this bulletin can be used as baseline information for planning processes while detail information may required for respective locations through relevant local and technical agencies for local level planning. For any specific details and information, relevant sources should be contacted using the NECOC website given below. In addition, Sub national level officials are encouraged to re circulate U-NIEWS among the locals including CSO’s in their respective districts. The development partners are also encouraged to re circulate this bulletin among their partners, peers and colleagues.

The information provided here is shared by the respective government, UN agencies and non-governmental agencies stationed in Uganda. The Uganda National Integrated Early Warning monthly bulletin is issued on the 15th of every month to notify Ministries, Departments, Authorities, UN Agencies and General public on probable disasters which may occur without warning.

For more details:

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC)

5th Floor, Postel Building, Clement Hill Road

P.O Box 341, Kampala Uganda.

Tel No. 0414 342 104

Toll Free Hotline on all Networks:

: 0800 177 777

SMS Number: 6700

mail: info@necoc-opm.go.ug

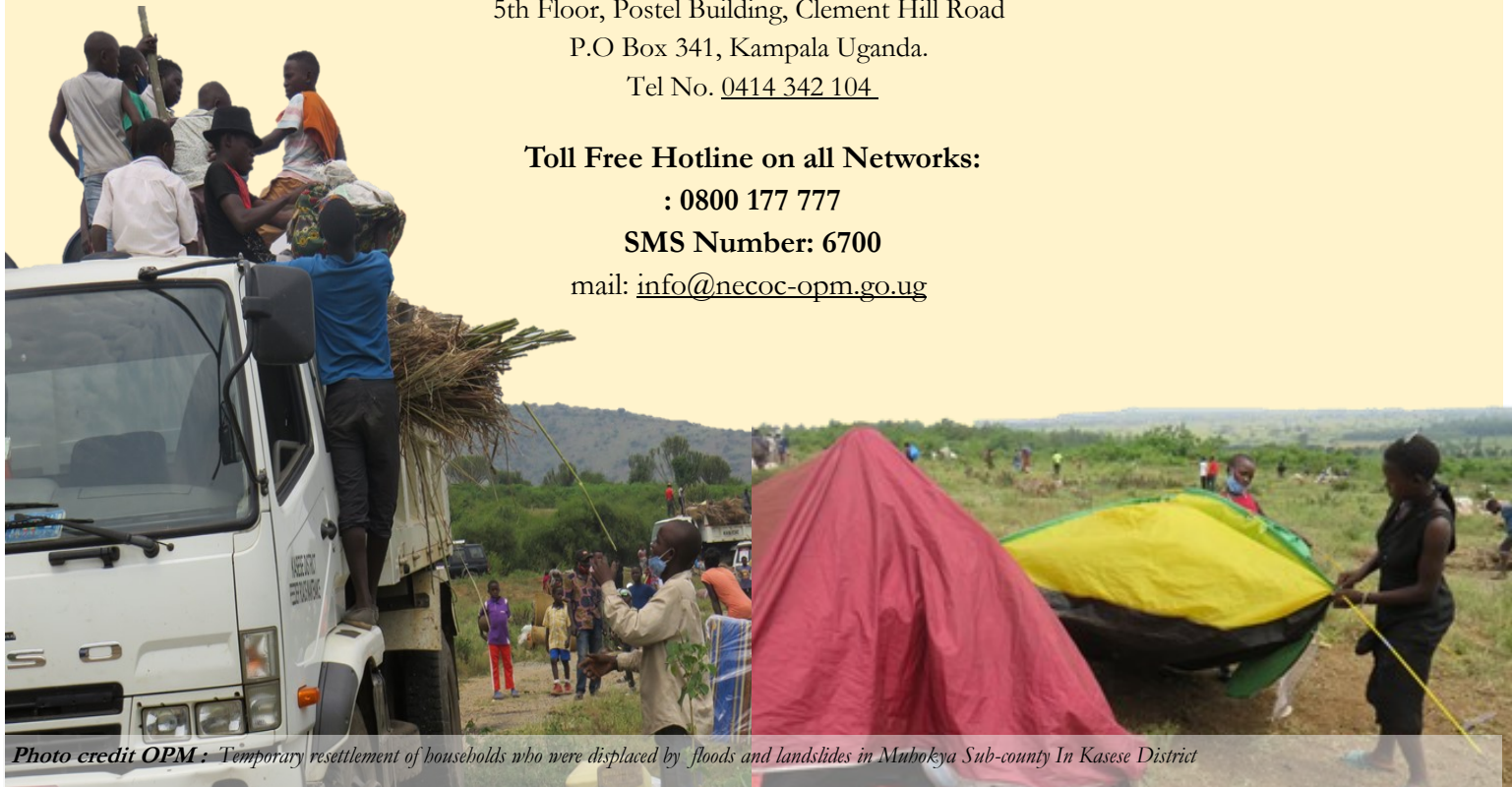


Photo credit OPM : Temporary resettlement of households who were displaced by floods and landslides in Muhokya Sub-county In Kasese District

