



U - NEWS

The Official Government of Uganda Inter-Ministerial/Agencies Monthly National Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning Bulletin

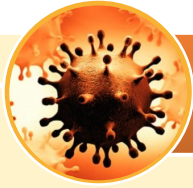


Scan me

Vol. 04

15th FEBRUARY – 15th MARCH 2021

Issue 51



UGANDA COVID 19 OUTLOOK COVID 19 Update and the key notes for reopening of schools

40,063
Confirmed cases

433
Active cases

14,545
Cumulative recoveries

331
Deaths

While launching the **UBV-01N COVID 19 treatment** drug on 27 January 2021, the president H.E Yoweri Kaguta Tibuhabwe Museveni applauded the scientist for the breakthrough and encouraged them to expedite work on the vaccine. In his statement the president said "We are witnessing the first clinical trial of a highly scientific process to analyze and validate a natural product anticipated to have antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and immunological ability,"

"The product (UBV-01N COVID 19 treatment drug) has already gone through quality assurance steps and got all the necessary certificates and approval for use in human beings. The product has been approved by the National Drug Authority, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, and National Council of Science and Technology," said the Minister of Health, Dr. Jane Ruth Aceng giving assurance that the trial will also validate content standardization and replication, after which, it will be rolled out for industrial production and widespread use.

Reopening of Schools

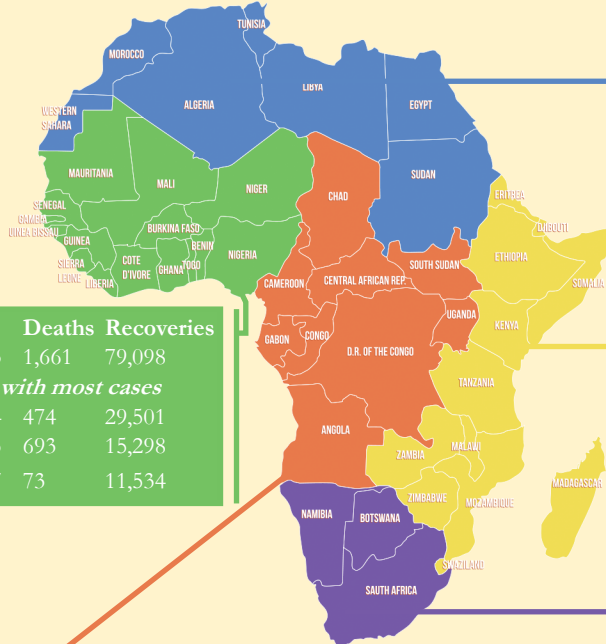
On 4th February 2021, the President, H.E Yoweri Kaguta Tibuhabwe Museveni during his address on covid-19 pandemic and school reopening announced resumption of studying for over 1.7m students of P6, S3 & S5 on 1st March 2021 in what he called a "staggered manner", joining candidate classes of 1.3m students that are already studying.

Key notes and dates

- As of 16th Feb 2021 reported 8 contacts and alerts: Kampala (3) Gulu (1) Amuru (3) Wakiso (1).
- Data sources: Uganda Ministry of Health. Link: <https://covid19.gov.go.ug>
- P7, S4 & S6 Currently at school
- UNEB Examination Schedule
- P6, S3 & S5 Resume studies **1st Mar 21**
- PLE :30 - 31 Mar 2021
- S1,S2,P1,P2,P3,P4,P5 Resume in **April 2021**
- UCE :1 Mar-7 Apr 2021
- School year 2020 ends **July 2021**
- UACE : 12 - 30 Apr 2021

Schools are strongly advised to continue with observance of COVID 19 SOPs and procedures.

AFRICA - CONTINENTAL UPDATE ON CORONAVIRUS



Region	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Western	94,303	1,661	79,098
Top 3 Countries with most cases			
Nigeria	31,394	474	29,501
Ghana	24,295	693	15,298
Senegal	12,577	73	11,534

Region	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Northern	94,303	1,661	79,098
Top 3 Countries with most cases			
Morocco	31,394	474	29,501
Tunisia	24,295	693	15,298
Egypt	12,577	73	11,534

Region	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Eastern	94,303	1,661	79,098
Top 3 Countries with most cases			
Ethiopia	31,394	474	29,501
Kenya	24,295	693	15,298
Uganda	12,577	73	11,534

Region	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Central	94,303	1,661	79,098
Top 3 Countries with most cases			
Cameroon	31,394	474	29,501
DRC	24,295	693	15,298
Gabon	12,577	73	11,534

Region	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
Southern	94,303	1,661	79,098
Top 3 Countries with most cases			
South Africa	31,394	474	29,501
Zambia	24,295	693	15,298
Mozambique	12,577	73	11,534



Wear a mask



Wash your hands



Keep a distance

Data sources: Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC)

Last Update: 15/02/2021



U - NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

UPDATE ON CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

THE GLOBAL OUTLOOK

Worldwide

Total cases

108,630,991



Reported yesterday: **+410,876**

New cases (14 days)

+5,795,942



31 Jan–13 Feb 2021

Deaths

2,395,619



Reported yesterday: **+12,958**

Total vaccine doses given

175,630,456



+310,867,800 (13 Feb 2021)

New doses given (14 days)

+75,981,479

31 Jan–13 Feb 2021

Doses per 100 people

2.25

+0.04 (13 Feb 2021)

This data shows the number of vaccine doses given to people, not the number of people fully vaccinated. Since some vaccines require more than one dose, the number of fully vaccinated people is likely to be lower.

Update as of 13 Feb 2021 • Sources: <https://covid19.who.int/> | <https://ourworldindata.org/>



Wear a mask



Wash your hands



Keep a distance

TOP 10 COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES WITH MOST CASES

Location	Total Cases	New cases (1 day)	Cases per Million People	Deaths
Worldwide	108,753,721	410,876	13,986	2,398,773
United States	27,681,544	84,727	83,996	485,113
India	10,904,940	12,194	8,015	155,642
Brazil	9,809,754	44,299	46,418	238,532
United Kingdom	4,027,106	13,307	60,617	116,908
Russia	4,012,538	14,640	27,344	78,403
France	3,390,952	0	50,554	80,404
Spain	3,056,035	0	64,883	64,747
Italy	2,710,819	13,523	44,998	93,356
Turkey	2,579,896	7,706	31,025	27,377
Germany	2,336,906	6,484	28,105	64,990

Sources: JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data as of 14 February 2021

VACCINE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING

According to World Health Organization, they're working together with UNICEF, Gavi and partners to help prepare countries that're yet to start vaccination to be ready to introduce a COVID-19 vaccine.

Adaptable guidance, tools, trainings, and advocacy materials were developed to support countries in preparing for COVID-19 vaccination.

The COVID-19 Vaccine Introduction and deployment Costing (CVIC) tool provides a rapid, yet comprehensive, estimation of the incremental costs of introducing and deploying COVID-19 vaccine for resource mobilization, budgeting, requests for external funding, etc. The estimate can be used for resource mobilization, budgeting, requests for external funding, etc.

As countries are beginning to deploy COVID-19 vaccines, this brings new hope to the fight against the global pandemic. To ensure as many lives are saved as possible and support the trust of the public in health services, these vaccines must be deployed safely, effectively and fairly.

Orientation to national deployment and vaccination planning for COVID-19 vaccines is available via <https://openwho.org/courses/covid-19-ndvp-en>



U - NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (FEBRUARY 2021)

Crop and Pasture Conditions

Sorghum

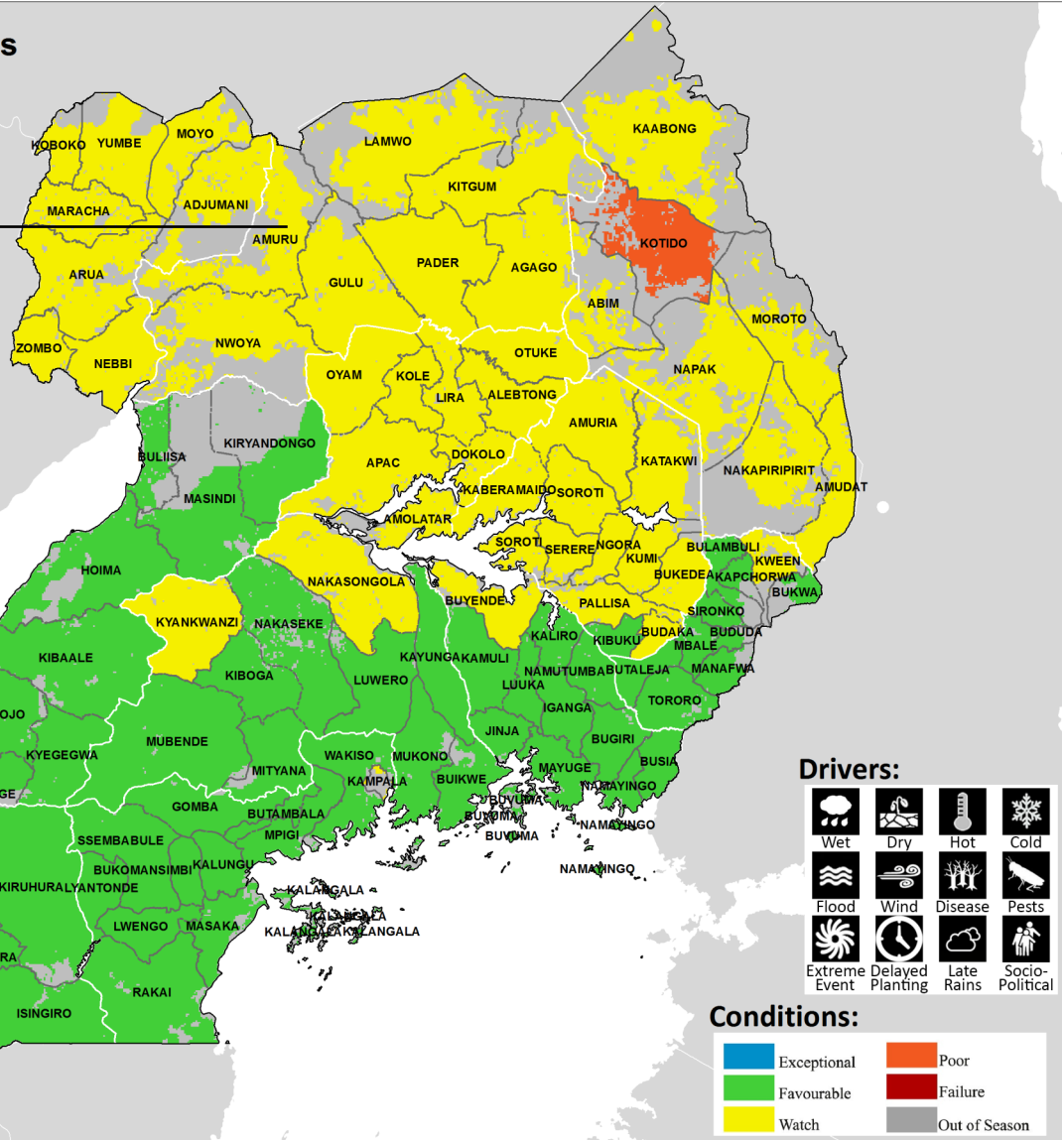


Conditions:

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 16th February 2021. 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!

Central 1, and Central 2: Most of the districts are under favorable crop condition in the region. Except Kyankwanzi and Nakasongola that are under watch conditions.

Elgon: Save for Kween, the region is under favourable crop conditions due to the rains that have been received in this region at the start of February and late January.

West Nile, Karamoja, Lango, Teso and Acholi: Most of the districts are under watch crop condition in the region. Except Kotido under poor crop and pasture conditions, in the last bulletin the area was previously under watch conditions.

Early Warning for Regions!

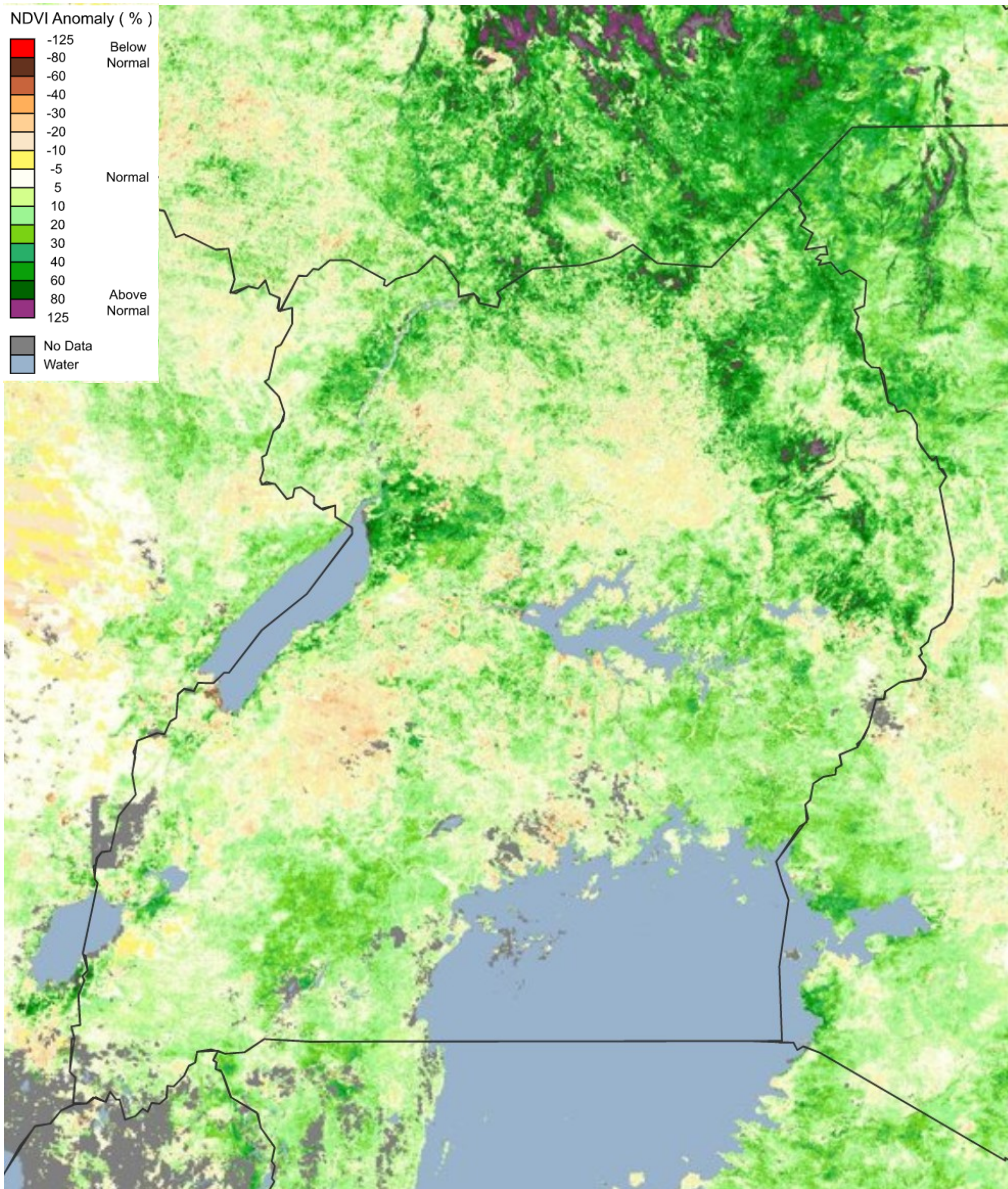
Western and South Western: Except Ntoroko that is under watch, most districts are under favorable crop condition in the region. Several districts have been receiving moderate rainfall since the start of February.

Communities are advised to plant early maturing crops like beans and maize. And those living in highlands of Mt. Rwenzori are advised to shift to safer areas.

The sustained rising water levels in Lake Albert, Kyoga and River Nile, that resulted in flooding in Ntoroko, Adjumani, Obongi, Nakasongola, Namayingo, Amolatar, Moyo and other districts around the water bodies, may have contributed to the observed crop and pasture conditions in the regions and should continue to be a concern especially for the areas under watch conditions.



HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (02nd to 09th, FEBRUARY 2020)



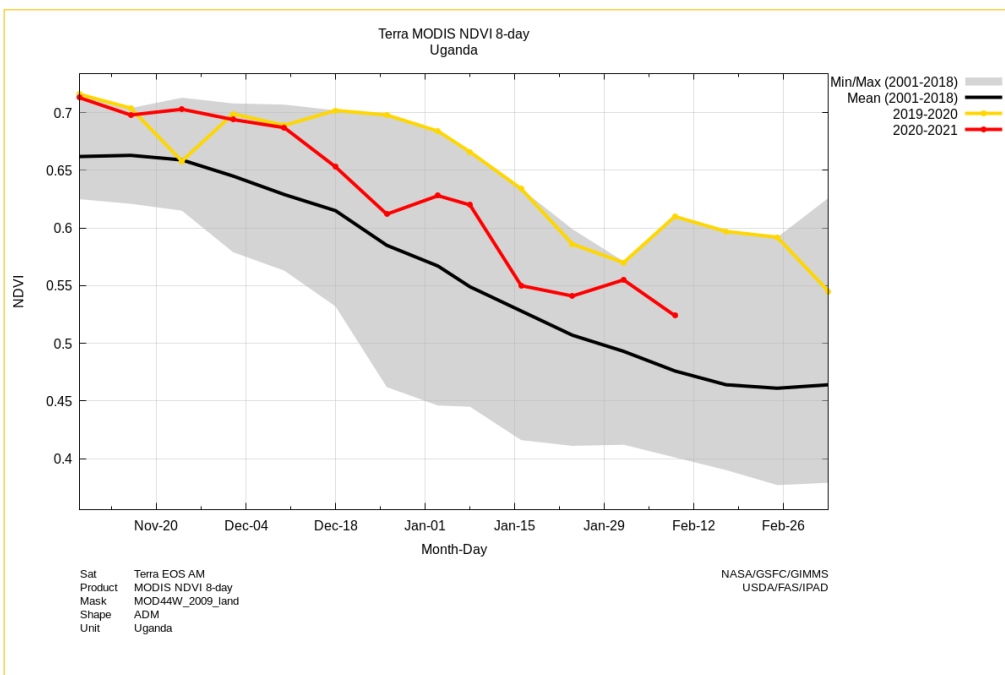
The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is used to characterize the health of the vegetation for a particular timeframe compared to what is considered normal. In agricultural monitoring, negative values can be a good indicator of poor crop conditions or a slower growth rate of the crop due 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 February 2021, 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 data behind the image above showing the current vegetation conditions is graphically represented below it. The red line represents the average conditions for four months until February 2021 and compares with the average conditions (black line) for the same period (2001- 2018). The grey area shows how values tend to spread from the mean (min/max). For the country, current conditions are aligned with the long-term maximum deviation from the above-average. It is observed that in January 2021 the NDVI continues to drop from the first week with slight improvements in the last week. Relatedly, UNMA’s rainfall outlook for January—February 2021 most parts of the country are expected to experience a reduction in the wet conditions. However, the Southern sector is expected to continue receiving light to moderate rainfall as compared to northern sector where dry conditions are expected to prevail.





Lake Victoria Basin and Central Region

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

Central and Lake Victoria Basin: (*Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma, Kalangala, Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Mpigi, Butambala, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Gomba, 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 is expected**

Eastern Region

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

Eastern Central: (*Pallisa, Butebo, Budaka, Kibuku, Mbale, Sirronko, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Bukedea, Kumi, Kalaki, and Soroti*) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

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

North Western: (*Zombo, Nebbi, Pakwach Madi-Okolo, Arua, Koboko Terego, Maracha, Moyo, Yumbe, Obongi, Adjumani*) districts. **Below normal rainfall is expected.**

Eastern Northern Part: (*Lira, Kitgum, Agago, Otuke, Pader, Kole, Dokolo and Kaberamaido*) district **Below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

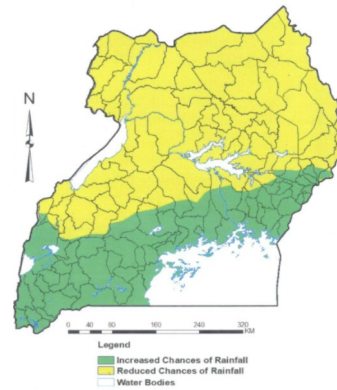
Central Northern Parts: (*Gulu, Apac, Kwanja, Pader, Lamwo, Nwoya, Amuru, Oyam and Kiryandongo*) districts **Below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Western Region

South Western: (*Kisoro, Kabale, Rubanda, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Rwampara, Kasese, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Ibanda, Bushenyi, Bushweju, Mitooma, Sheema, Rubirizi, Kitagvenda and Kasese*) districts. **Near normal to normal rainfall is expected.**

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

Rainfall outlook for January and February 2021



RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA FEBRUARY 2021

Utilizing the ECMWF model initialized on the 8 of February 2021, ICPAC's forecast for the four weeks between 15 Feb 2021-14 Mar 2021 indicates that the region is expected to receive up to 50mm of rainfall per week. In relation to UNMA's forecast ending February, indicates that most parts of western, southwester and L. Victoria basin have an increased likelihood of experiencing moderate rains while the remaining parts of eastern, central and northern are expected to remain generally dry.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF FORECASTED CONDITIONS in DIFFERENT SECTORS and VULNERABLE GROUPS

ON DISASTERS RISKS

Most parts of the country are expected to experience a reduction in wet conditions. However, the Southern sector is expected to continue receiving light to moderate rainfall as compared to northern sector where dry conditions are expected to prevail.

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 Sub-seasonal forecast (15th February to 14th March 2021) by ICPAC indicate that Uganda rainfall outlook is forecasted to be more than usual from week one to week two. And thereafter from week three to week four, rainfall is expected to be less than the usual over the country.

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 for the coming March - May crop season. Focusing on planting vegetables especially in areas with increased chances of rainfall.

Communities are advised to control bush burning as well as taking up rotational grazing of animals to preserve the environment in pastoral communities.

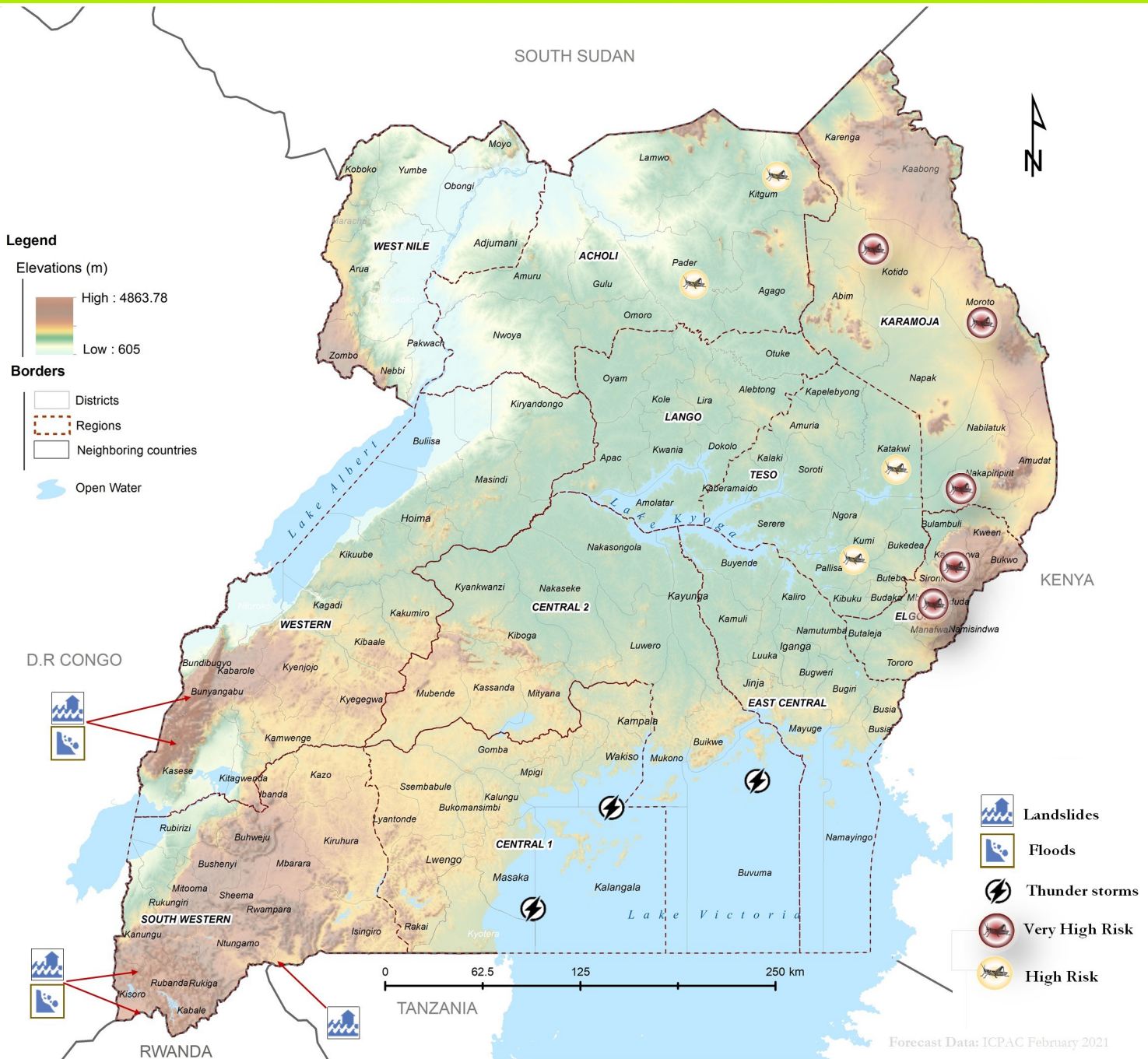




U - NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING PROBABILITY MAP – 15th FEBRUARY - 15th MARCH 2021



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Communicable disease outbreaks, epidemics and health emergencies

- * Currently there are high number of swarms in Kenya, vegetation conditions are lesser suitable to sustain big swarms due to drier conditions before the March-May rainfall. This has the potential of increasing locust numbers due to surplus vegetation made available. With the delayed onset of rains in kenya, there is a very high risk of entry into uganda probably late February as the conditions currently in kenya do not favor the DL feeding. It must be recalled that the first invasion into uganda by the DL was on 9th February 2019 yet the conditions then when not favorable. Call us **Toll-Free on 0800177777** to report the Desert Locusts.
- * The Sub-seasonal forecast (15th February to 14th March 2021) by ICPAC indicate that Uganda rainfall outlook is forecasted to be more than usual from week one to week two. And thereafter from week three to week four, rainfall is expected to be less than the usual over the country. Therefore, people are advised to spray the indoor walls and ceilings of their homes with insecticides. Households are reminded that sleeping under mosquito nets as one of the most effective ways of preventive and avoid malaria outbreaks that might come from stagnated water from previous rains.

TECNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- * Road Accidents: . 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 FEBRUARY - 15th MARCH 2021

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

COVID -19

Following the conclusion of the electoral roadmap in January, and the pronounced reopening of studies at school for semi candidate classes the country and communities should strengthen prevention measures for COVID 19. This will scale down community transmission and reduction of new cases and contacts.

- * The country continues to register new COVID 19 cases, as of 16 February, the country recorded 25 contacts and alerts: Kampala (15); Wakiso (2); Masaka (1); Arua (1); Amuru (3); Gulu (1); Jinja (1); Kyotera (1); and 1 Truck Driver from Mutukula. 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 protected yourselves, your relatives and to avoid spread of the disease, the public is highly advised to continue observing all Minister of Health guidance and to abide by any national and local authorities guidance in vigor around activities prohibited or restricted in the public space.
- * On 4th February 2021, the President, H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni during his address on covid-19 pandemic and school reopening announced re-sumption of studying for over 1.7m students of P6, S3 & S5 on 1st March 2021 in a phased manner. The schools are highly advised to maintain the COVID 19 prevention measures and standard operating procedures.
- * *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 sub-seasonal weather forecasted by ICPAC 15 Feb - 14 March and the Uganda National Authority Outlook for February, indicate that most parts of the country are expected to experience a reduction in the wet conditions. Except for parts of western, southwestern and l. Victoria basin

- * Farmers and pastoral communities are advised to utilize the forecasted dry conditions to harvest pasture especially in the northern and Karamoja and prepare farmland for upcoming March - May crop season.
- * Practice rotational grazing and control burning of bushes.
- * Harvest and keep water, dry pastures. Enhance efficiency on water storing and use to minimize losses.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

LANDSLIDE/MUDSLIDES

Considering moderate rainfall conditions are forecasted for the first two weeks of February and reduction in the subsequent weeks in the mountainous areas (Rwenzori and Kigezi sub-region) there are likely risk of landslides on hazard-prone areas.

- * All people living or undertaking economic activities on steep slopes across the mountainous areas of the country especially in the Rwenzori subregion 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: **High** → **Moderate**

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location

Fire: Any Location

Alert Level: **High** → **Moderate**



DISASTER STATISTICS – JANUARY

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Motor and Aero Accidents

Reported in | Across the country.



136

Affected people



01

Helicopter crash



41

Motor Accidents



87

Injured



49

Deaths

CATTLE RUSTLING | Karamoja Sub-Region

Affected: 46 | Deaths: 16 | Injured: 30

DROWNING | 05 Reported

Affected: 0 | Deaths: 11 | Injured: 0

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – January Summary

FIRE

Fire incidents across the country.

Affected: 10 | Injured: 02 | Deaths: 00

Source: NECOC/OPM, Uganda Police Force, February 2021



BRIEF UPDATE ON FOOD SECURITY FEBRUARY and MARCH 2021 FORECAST

Highlights!

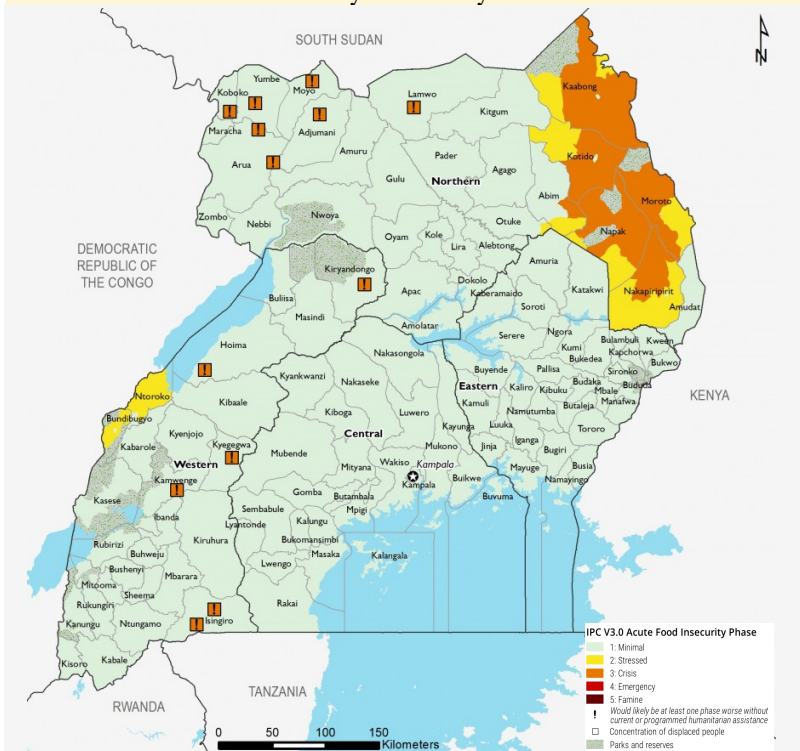
- * Across most parts of the country, Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes are anticipated through May 2021. The Low to near-average food prices, the second season harvest of November/December, and above-normal livestock production provided minimally adequate food and income for most household to meet their basic food and non-food needs. In urban areas and some rural districts that were worst affected by floods, and some households had Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes. Among these households, sluggish economic activity, flood-induced crop losses, and high bean prices continues to limit household income and dietary diversity.
- * Better-off households are most likely to have relatively higher financial capacity to hire labor and invest in production, due to the anticipated economic recovery and resilience of the agricultural sector. Based on historical trends, daily wage rates for agricultural labor are likely to remain stable or decline slightly.
- * Based on historical trends, the first season rainfall in bimodal areas is expected to be average from March to June 2021, despite waning La Niña conditions.

Most Likely Food Security Outcomes From February to March

People with food shortage challenge and the main drivers.

UGANDA PROJECTED FOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES

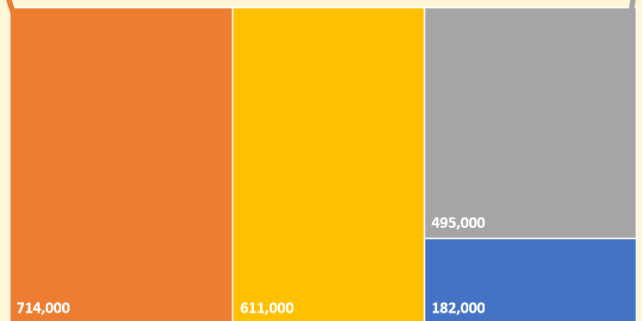
February 2021 - May 2021



The main drivers 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.

Refugee hosting communities in northern, western and southern parts of the country, mainly due to a slow recovery of businesses, daily wage incomes and cross border trade.

■ Karamoja ■ Refugee Host Communities ■ Refugees ■ Urban Areas



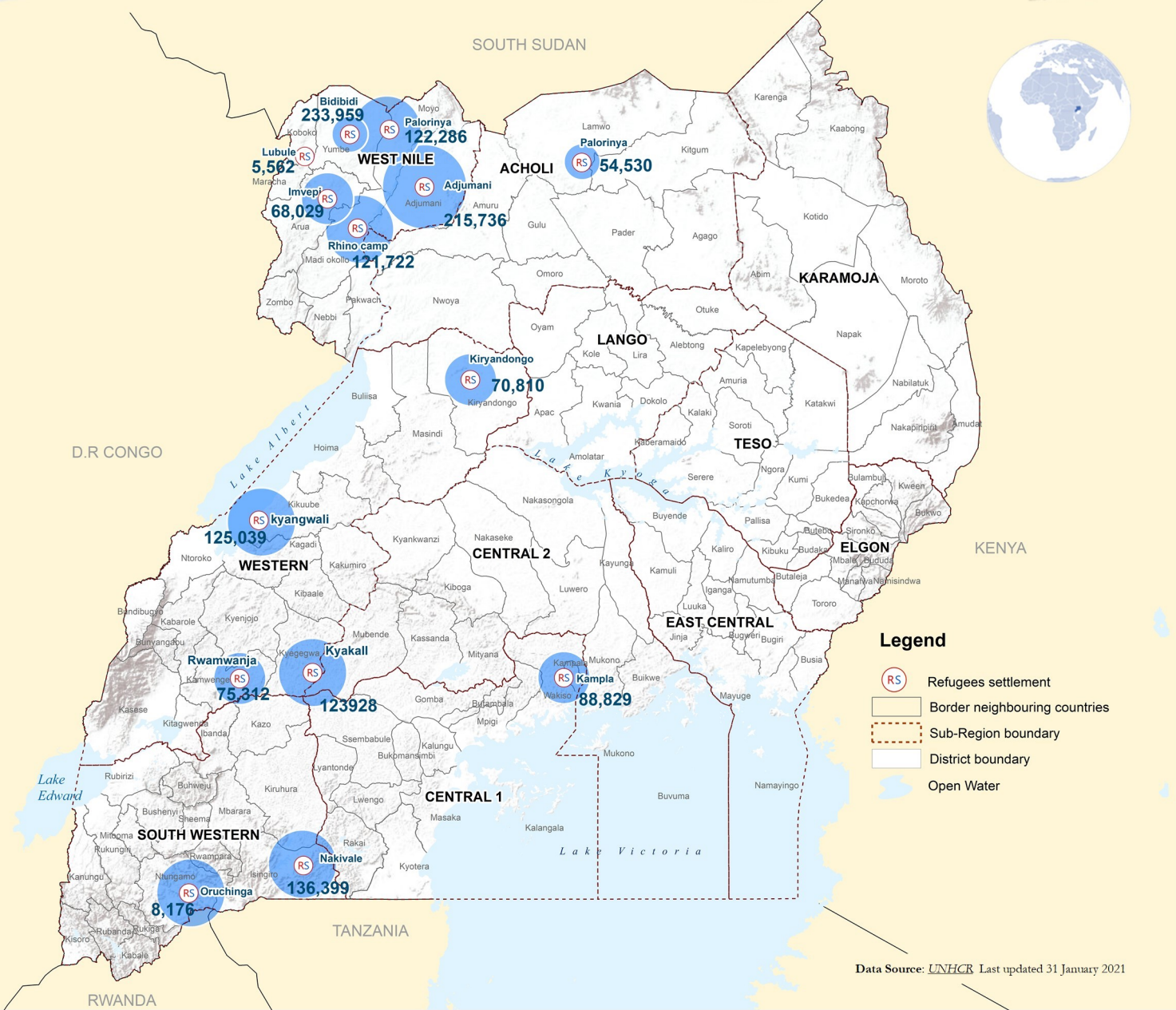
COVID19 related restrictive measures. Slow recovery of businesses. High prices of food items.

consecutive below-average harvests in 2019 and in 2020 & reduced livestock & milk sales.

Source - Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) (<https://fews.net>)



REFUGEE STATUS OF UGANDA (as of JANUARY 31st 2021)



Total refugees and asylum-seekers

1,424,325



Living in Settlements

94%
1,361,488

Living in Urban areas

6%
88,829

Women and Children

81%
1,167,645

Female

52%
748,216

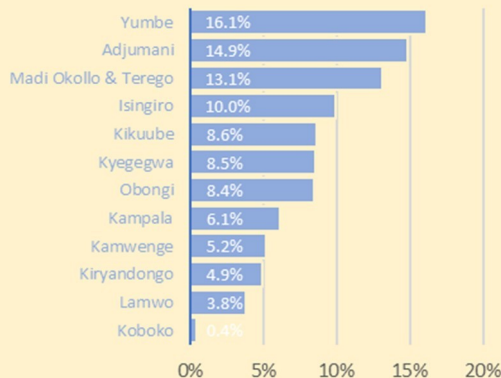
Elderly

3%
40,943

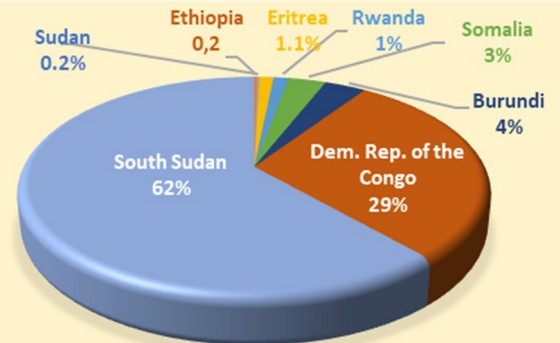
Youth

24%
345,851

Refugees by district



Refugees by country of origin





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**



Photo credit OPM : The Rt. Hon Prime Minister, Dr Rukhama Rujunda speaking on #exploreOPM talking about what the OPMUganda does, what it has achieved, and challenges

