



U – NIEWS

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



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Vol. 04

15th AUGUST – 15th SEPTEMBER 2021

COVID-19 HOME BASED CARE TIPS

Following the upsurge of COVID-19 cases in the Country at the peak of the Second wave of the infections, Both Public and private Health facilities were filled with patients, a situation that could itself worsen the already high infection rates. Since not all COVID-19 infections are severe or may requiring hospitalization, Ministry of Health has embarked on promotion of Home Based Care (HBC) of the mild cases but what exactly does it mean? Who should do it?

What is Home Based Care?

This is when a COVID-19 patient is provided the required care directly from home by a care giver who may be a family member, a friend or a member of the local community while cooperating with the advice and support from the trained health workers and strictly following the home based isolation standards and other COVID-19 prevention & control measures.

Who is eligible for Home-Based Care?

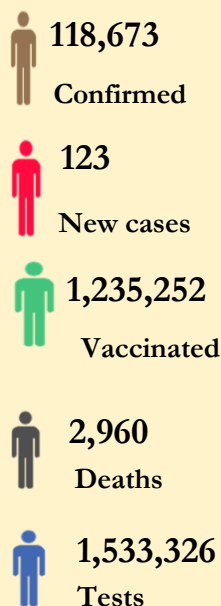
Eligibility to HBC will be determined by a designated Health Care Worker (HCW) or a Health Assistant after the assessment. The criteria include: **1.** Newly confirmed or Suspect COVID-19 patient described as below: • Has no symptoms or has mild illness • Patient with no known risk of developing complications or progressing to severe COVID-19 disease. • Patient who lives in a home that meets the criteria for home-based isolation • Patient who demonstrates understanding of the rationale of why people need to stay home when sick until cleared for discharge/de-isolation. **2.** Any patient discharged from treatment center for home care.

The necessary adjustments to make the home suitable for home-based isolation and care

- Prepare a separate room for isolation with adequate ventilation
- Avail source of clean water for hand washing
- Avail soap or any other hand-hygiene products
- Avail a designated adult caregiver who can regularly monitor the patient
- If possible, present a separate toilet/pit latrine
- If possible, present immediate access to a functioning telephone for communication
- There should be a guaranteed source of food
- The patient should be readily accepted at home by the family.
- There should be a health facility within reach of the home.
- Availability of community resource persons (VHT) linked to the home of the patient
- Reliable transport to rush to a Health Facility.

Patient’s responsibilities under Home Based Isolation and Care

- Must stay in a separate room and limit movements in the shared areas like bathrooms, toilet, kitchen etc.
- Must always practice infection prevention and control while at home.
- Accept to be monitored by the health care workers for at least 14 consecutive days from the date test was done while in isolation.
- Must agree to admission in case of symptom worsening that warrants hospital admission.
- Stay confined at home until fit for discharge or de-isolation according to the guidelines
- Only be visited by the care giver until is discharged or de-isolated.
- Always wear recommended cloth mask while in the shared places in the home.
- Have readily available disposable paper tissues/clean cloth for use whenever sneezing or coughing if cannot tolerate the mask. Immediately discard paper tissue safely after use
- Practice social distancing of 2 meters while in shared areas if situation arises
- Regularly wash hands with clean water and soap before and after eating or using the toilet.
- Perform daily cleaning of surfaces in own isolation room with own cleaning supplies
- Regularly wash or clean own clothes and linen using clean water and laundry soap
- The clothes/linen should be exposed under the sun, dried and pressed using a flat iron.
- Monitor self-wellbeing and make daily observations whether the patient develops new or worsening symptoms including fever, cough, runny nose or flue like illness, sore throat, shortness of breath, headache, general malaise. If any of these arise, patient should inform the care giver and the health care provider or VHT for more advice.

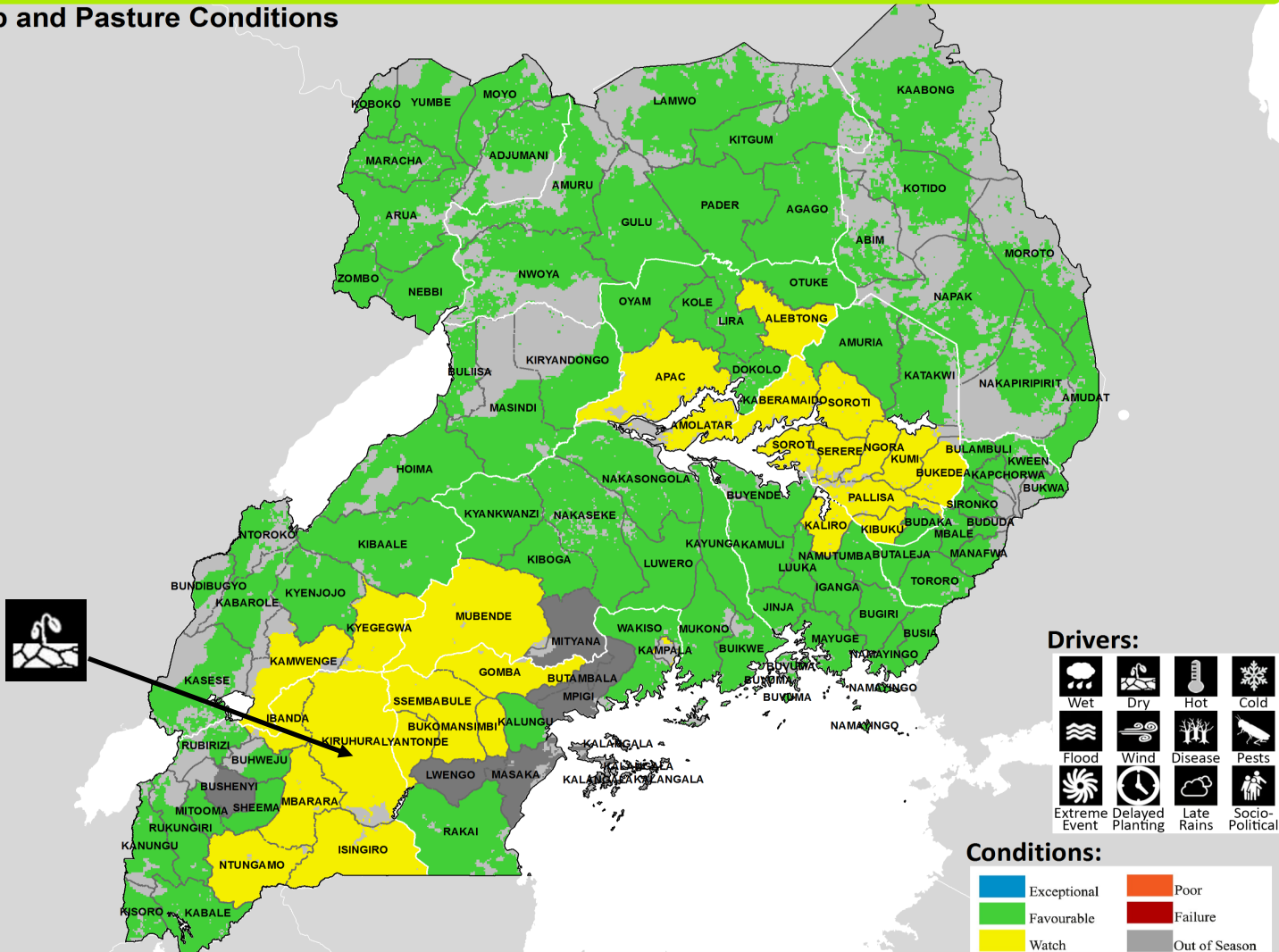


As of 24th August 2021



CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (AUGUST 2021)

Crop and Pasture Conditions



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 15th August 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: The region remained under favorable crop condition except **Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Butambala, Bukomasimbi and Lyantonde** that declined to watch conditions. The main food crop under observation being bananas are not affected with this slight decline because the September October November and December (SOND) season is getting established. Other crops in the sub region are currently ripening for harvest and hence the observed trend. The noticeable decline in the pasture conditions in Lyantonde and Sembabule have persisted and might have an indication on the water availability.

Elgon: Kween district whose conditions had declined due to early cessation of the rains affecting the maize crop in the lower belt sub counties has now improved to favourable conditions making the entire region have favourable and stable conditions.

West Nile, Acholi, Lango: Most of the districts are under favourable crop condition in the region. Generally, the conditions are stable in all the districts due to near normal rainfall received towards the end of July, except for **Alebtong, Apac and Amolatar** districts in Lango sub region that have declined to watch crop and pasture conditions.

Teso and Karamoja: In Karamoja, most of the districts are under favourable conditions including Kotido, Moroto and Amudat were previously under watch conditions.

Early Warning for Regions!

In Teso, Only Amuria and Katakwi showed favourable conditions. The rest of the districts ie Ngora, Kumi, Bukedea, Kalaki, Soroti, Serere, Kaberamaido and Pallisa districts gradually declined to watch conditions that has affected the expected yields for the cropping season ended.

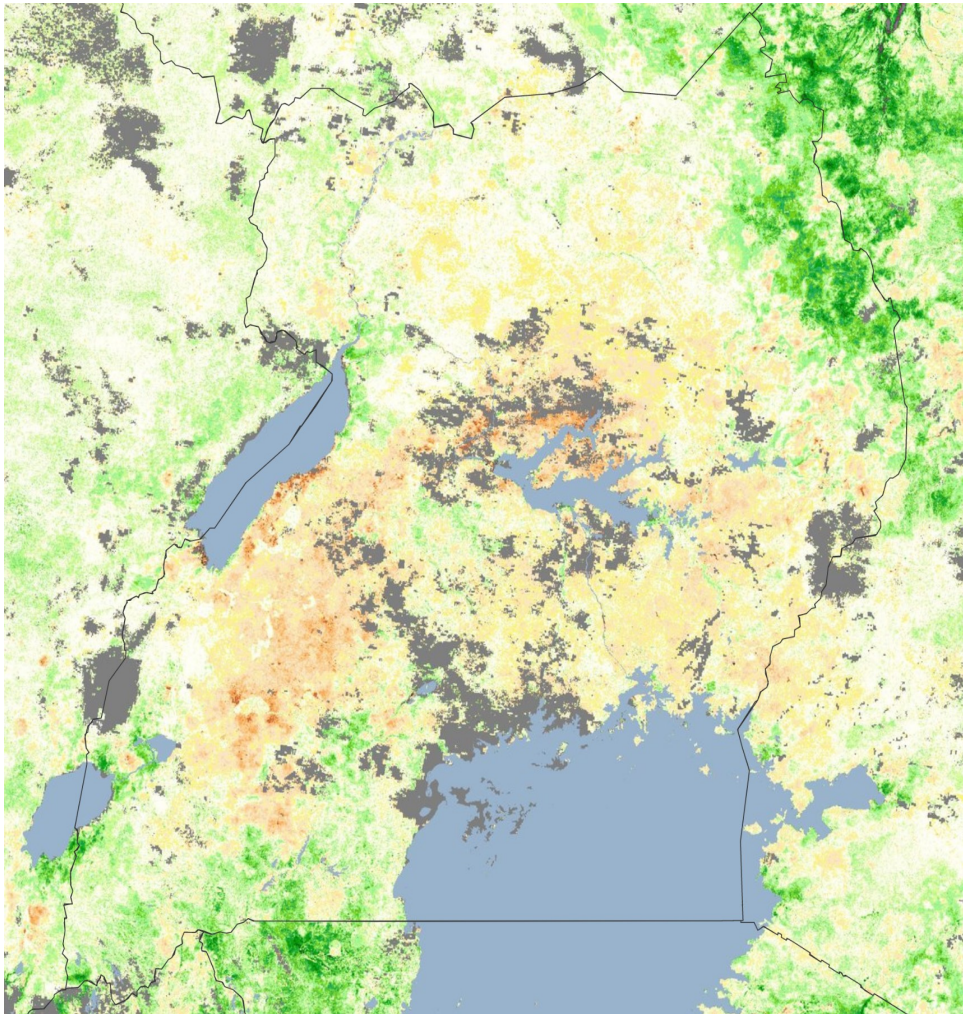
Western and South Western: Bundibugyo has maintained exceptional conditions throughout the season, the rest of the districts are under favorable and stable crop conditions. Attention however has to be put on the trends of crop and pasture conditions in **Isingiro, Kiruhura, Ibanda, Kamwenge, Mbarara and Ntungamo** districts that have deteriorated to watch conditions before it degenerates to affecting surface water availability, stress conditions on mostly the seasonal crops.

East central sub region: Most of the districts are under stable and favourable conditions except Kaliro and Kibuku that showed a decline to watch conditions: a decline in crop performance is anticipated in the two districts.

The observed and expected trends for the month of August 2021 presents a steady performance over most of the Country with isolated cases scattered across the country as depicted by the map. This calls for not only proper management and utilization of the first season harvest but also closer monitoring of the evolution of the September October November and December (SOND) season in the affected regions of Teso, Central 1, Western and South Western, East Central and Lango.



HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (13th - 20th, AUGUST 2021)



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.

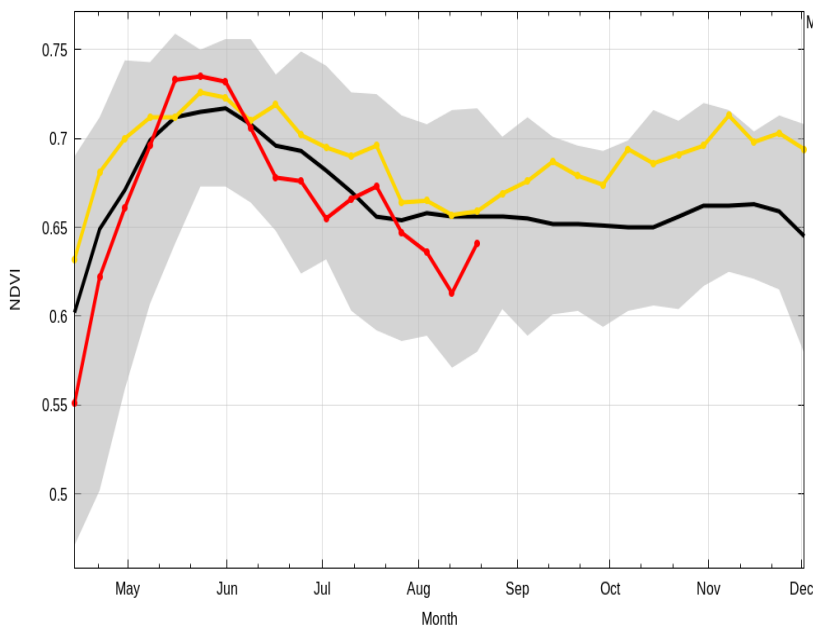
For the period of 13th - 20th, August the NDVI anomaly image shows in green color in the areas where conditions are “above normal.” The light green color represents areas where conditions are better than “normal”. The yellowish-brown areas represent areas where the vegetation conditions are below normal which could be associated with early cessation of rains over those areas . Due to cloud cover, anomalies cannot be assessed in the grey areas.

The suppressed rainfall that characterized the month of July contributed to the poor crop and pasture performances observed in parts of Teso, Lango (Apac, Amolatar and Alebtong) and the south western cattle corridor. The rest of the country had improving conditions that are likely to regain with the expected near normal rains in northern, eastern and Mid-Western parts of the country. Karamoja sub region exhibited better NDVI due to registered rainfall at the end of July into mid-August. The South western cattle corridor which is already stressed having below normal rains during the month of August should be closely monitored and water harvesting and management for livestock enhanced to stabilize productivity. Generally, Favorable conditions are expected to be established by September.

Below is a graphical representation of the current vegetation conditions. The red line represents the average conditions for three months until August 2021 as it tends to normalize 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). Current conditions are aligned with the long-term maximum deviation from the above-average.

It is observed that in July 2021 the NDVI continued to decrease steadily until Mid-August when it started to improve as the September, October, November and December (SOND) gets established and confirmed by UNMA’s rainfall outlook for August 2021 that indicates enhanced rainfall in Northern, North Eastern and normal rains in the central and mid-Western parts of the Country and sustained suppressed conditions in the south western cattle corridor.

Terra MODIS NDVI 8-day
Uganda



Min/Max (2001-2018)
 Mean (2001-2018)
 2020
 2021

Sat Terra EOS AM
Product MODIS NDVI 8-day
Mask MOD44W_2009_land
Shape ADM
Unit Uganda

NASA/GSFC/GIMMS
USDA/FAS/IPAD



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JULY 2021 RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA

WESTERN REGION

Central Western (Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kikube and Kibaale) districts . Overall, near normal (near average) rainfall is expected

South Western (Kisoro, Kabale, Rubanda, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Ruvumara, Kazo, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Ibanda, Bushenyi, Buhweju, Mitooma, Sheema, Rubirizi, Kitagwenda and Kasese) districts . Overall, near normal (average) with tendency to below normal rainfall is expected

LAKE VICTORIA BASIN AND CENTRAL REGION

Northern and Southern parts of Central (Nakasongola, Luwero, Nakaseke, Kyankwanzi, Kiboga, Mubende, Kasanda, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Sembabule, and Rakai) districts. Overall, there are high chances of near normal (near average) rainfall .

Eastern parts of Central (Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma) districts. The occasional rainfall is expected to prevail towards the end of forecast period. Overall, there are high chances of near normal (near average) rainfall conditions .

Central and Western Lake Victoria Basin (Kalangala, Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Mpigi, Butambala, Gomba, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, and Mityana) districts . Overall, near normal (near average) rainfall is expected over most parts of this region.

Eastern Lake Victoria Basin: (Jinja, Bugiri, Busia, Mayuge, Namayingo and Tororo) districts. Overall, near normal (average) rainfall with a tendency to average is expected .

EASTERN REGION

South Eastern: (Iganga, Kamuli, Luuka, Namutumba, Buyende, Kaliro, and Butaleja) districts Overall, there are high chances of this area receiving normal (average) with a slight tendency to above normal rainfall conditions.

Eastern Central: (Pallisa, Budaka, Butebo, Kibuku, Mbale, Sironko, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Bukedea, Kumi, Kaberamaido, Kalaki, Serere and Soroti) districts. Overall, there are higher chances experiencing near normal (near average) tending to above normal rainfall.

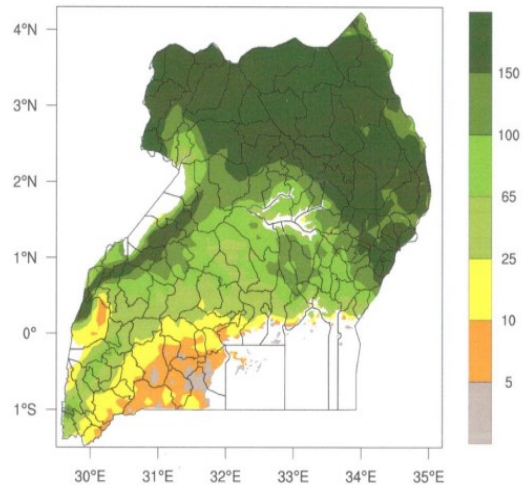
North Eastern: (Amuria, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Nabilatuk, Moroto, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Abim, Napak, Amudat, Kaabong and Karenga) districts .Overall, near normal with a tendency to above normal rainfall is expected over most parts of this region.

NORTHERN REGION

North Western (Arua, Maracha, Terego, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani, Obongi, MadiOkolo, Zombo, Nebbi and Pakwach) districts Overall, near normal rainfall conditions are expected.

Eastern Northern Parts: (Kitgum, Lamwo, Agago, Lira, Otuke, Pader, Alebtong, Kole, and Dokolo) districts Overall, there are high chances for this region receiving near normal with a slight tendency to above normal rainfall

Central Northern Parts: (Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru Apac, Oyam and Kiryandongo) districts Overall, there are high chances for near normal with slight tendency to above normal rainfall (wetter conditions) over this region.



RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Overall, the August rainfall forecast indicates that several parts of northern, eastern, and mid-western Uganda are expected to experience near normal with slight tendency to above normal rainfall. The rest of the country is expected to receive occasional rainfall during the forecast period.

Impacts on Agriculture

These early rains have provided opportunity for immediate preparation of land for annual and tree crops. Pasture availability and its quality as well as water for livestock and tree crops is expected to be enhanced.

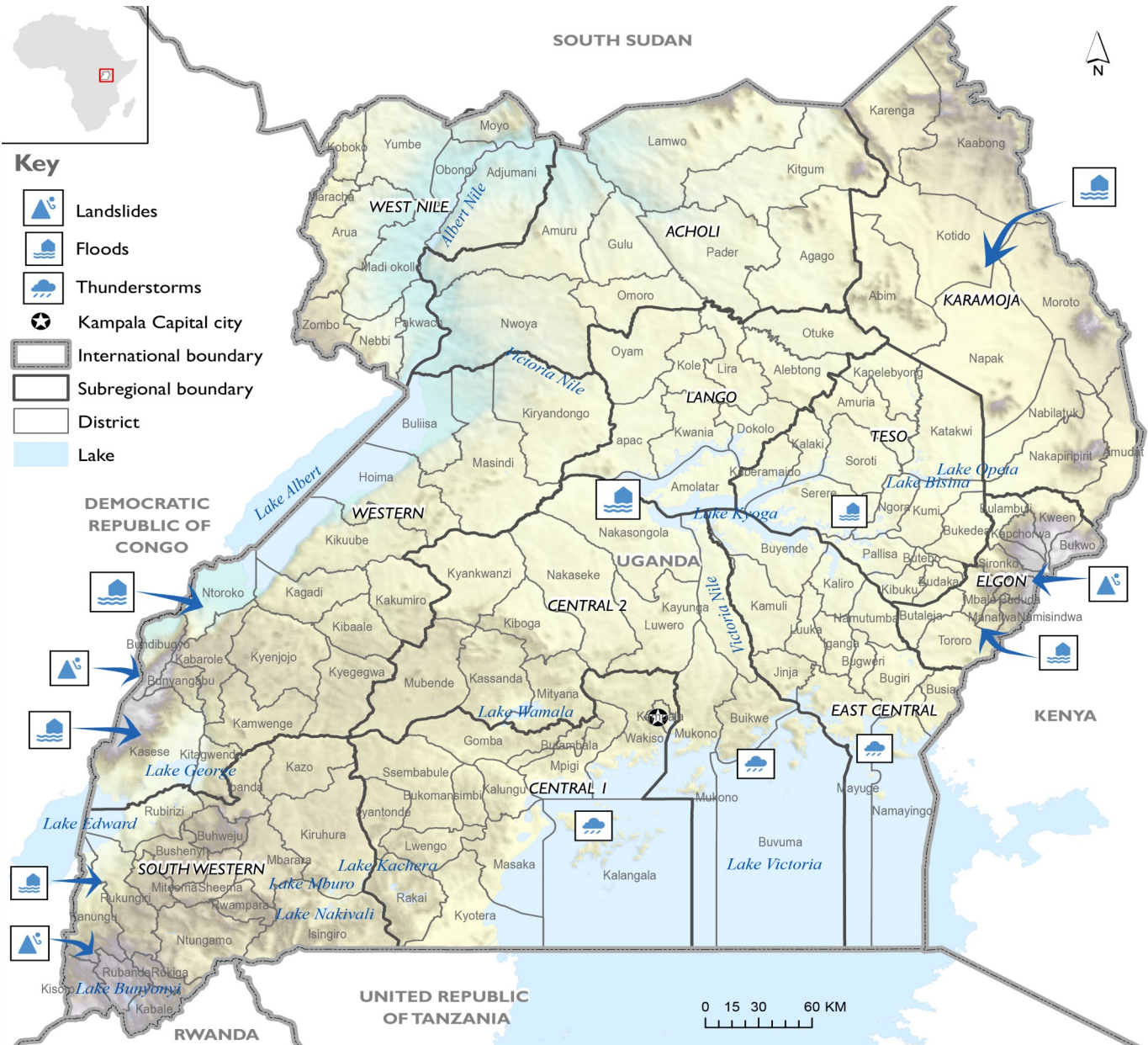
Advisories

- ◆ The farming population should prepare or open up their parcels or crop fields early enough for September to December rainfall season in western and central but northern to undertake planting include some areas in eastern.
- ◆ There is also need to secure good quality seeds for the coming season and avoid planting those originally affected by prolonged dry spells in the previous season.
- ◆ All urban authorities in western and central are encouraged to start opening up clogged water drainage or diversion to avoid waterlogging and flash floods.

The entire public is advised to undertake tree planting during September to October period in order to reduce damaging impact of hailstones as well as strong winds in the subsequent seasons. Besides, this is also an income generating venture from the sales of mature trees in the near future .



MULTI HAZARD EARLY WARNING PROBABILITY MAP –15TH JULY –15TH AUGUST



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Communicable disease outbreaks, epidemics and health emergencies

*The rainfall outlook for August indicates that areas of northern, eastern and parts of mid-western are likely to receive enhanced rainfall while the rest of the country is likely to receive occasional rainfall.; the associated risk of disease outbreak is at hand, especially in areas that will receive enhanced rainfall as well as those that will experience reduced rains. Dwellings with inadequate management of surface water run-off may be affected.. Areas close to the shorelines and banks of water basins as well as low lands prone to water logging are mostly likely to have disease outbreaks.

*The rainfall regime is expected to start drifting southwards from its current location in the north and this will lead to isolated outbreak of light showers over central, western, southwestern, L. Victoria basin and some parts of eastern region that had been characterized by dry spell during the months of June and July 2021. Therefore, communities are advised to clear bushes around their homesteads and also sleep under mosquito nets to prevent and avoid malaria outbreaks that might arise from puddles of water being used as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

TECNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Road Accidents: . To prevent traffic accidents, drivers are advised to drive carefully, avoid driving after consuming alcohol, respect road signs and road condi-



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DISASTER EARLY WARNINGS AND OUTLOOK - 15th AUGUST - 15th SEPTEMBER 2021

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Disease outbreak

The rainfall outlook for august indicates that areas of Northern, Eastern and parts of Mid-western are likely to receive enhanced rainfall . This will most likely lead to ;

- High risk of water borne diseases such as cholera, dysentery in parts of the Karamoja , Teso sub regions , areas along the L. Albert shore-line and other low lying areas. Communities are advised to draw water from safe water sources . Village Health teams are urged to sensitize the communities on the consequences associated with water borne diseases.
- High risk of malaria in the low lying areas around Teso sub region, Elgon region, Lake Victoria basin and Lake Kyoga.

To minimize public health risks during the projected rainy period: There is need to conduct community awareness about the potential outbreak of the diseases and improve surveillance.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

HYDRO-METEREEOLOGICAL HAZARD

WATER LOGGING/ FLASH FLOODS

The seasonal forecast indicates that most parts of Northern , Eastern and Mid Western are expected to experience moderately enhanced rainfall (normal with slight tendency to above normal) while the rest of the country is expected to receive occasional rainfall during the forecast period.

Communities living in low lying areas and in close proximity to the water bodies ,are advised to undertake flood mitigation measures.

- Open up and de-silt drainage channels in the urban areas.
- Create buffer zones for water sources to avoid contamination.
- Dig trenches around the houses to avoid water from pooling around the housing structures.

Avoid crossing flooded sections of the roads

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

LANDSLIDE/MUDSLIDES

Considering enhanced rainfall is expected for the seasonal forecast in the mountain areas of Elgon , the risk of landslides in these areas is very high.

- All people living or undertaking economic activities on steep slopes across the mountainous areas especially in the Elgon sub-region are advised to move to safer area and/or to avoid visiting or spending time on dangerous locations.
- Community based early warning systems should be activated for this period. Local leaders and communities should monitor early signs of landslides like cracks, saturated soils, leaning trees, and create channels for reporting hazard signs to responsible authorities; self-evacuate or follow other protective behaviours.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

LIGHTNING

There is increasing likelihood of lightning strikes in the areas prone to the hazard especially on lakes Albert and Victoria during storms.

- Avoid taking shelter under trees. Lightning will always strike the tallest object in the surrounding most of which are trees in our rural communities.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **High**

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location

Fire: Any Location

Alert Level: **High** → **Moderate**



DISASTER STATISTICS – JULY

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Motor and Aero Accidents

Reported in | Across the country.



57

Motor Accidents



85

Affected



27

Injured



58

Deaths

CATTLE RUSTLING | Karamoja Sub-Region

Affected: 0 | Deaths: 00 | Injured: 0

DROWNING | 04 Reported

Affected: 01 Deaths 01 Injured 00

Building Collapse | 02 Reported Deaths: 03 Injured:09

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – July Summary

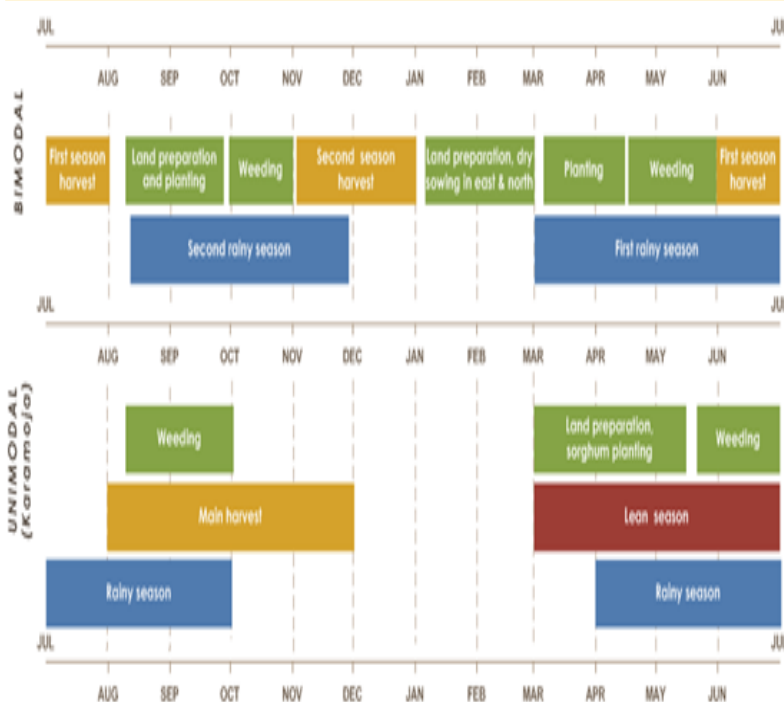
FIRE

Fire incidents across the country.

Reported :11 Affected: 05 Injured: 00 Deaths: 05

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

Uganda Seasonal Calendar



Source - UG_IPC%20AMN_Karamoja%20Report_April%202021_Final.pdf



BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

HIGHLIGHTS

Despite below-normal first season harvests, Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes will most likely be sustained through January 2022 across rural bimodal areas. However, the number of households facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is expected to be above average in urban areas following the national lockdown and in northern Uganda following poor harvests from the March-May first season due to the severe dry spell in May/June. Overall, household and market food supplies are below normal to normal following near to below-average crop production while urban food demand is atypically low and purchasing power is constrained following the COVID-19 national lockdown. Additionally, July flash floods in Kasese district in western Uganda destroyed roads, crop fields, and residential/household property. Rising water levels of Lake Kyoga in Amolatar district have displaced hundreds of people and are likely to remain a threat to livelihoods, food supplies, and trade.

In Karamoja, above-average rainfall received in July helped to revive sorghum crops that were wilting following a dry spell in June. Some farmers planted for the first time while others replanted their fields. However, the area cultivated for all crops is significantly below normal and crop development is delayed by more than 30 days. Crops like beans, green grams, cowpeas, and maize were more vulnerable to the dry spell while the sorghum crop was resilient. The lean season is expected to be atypically prolonged by at least one month to August/September since the normal availability of green harvest is yet to start.

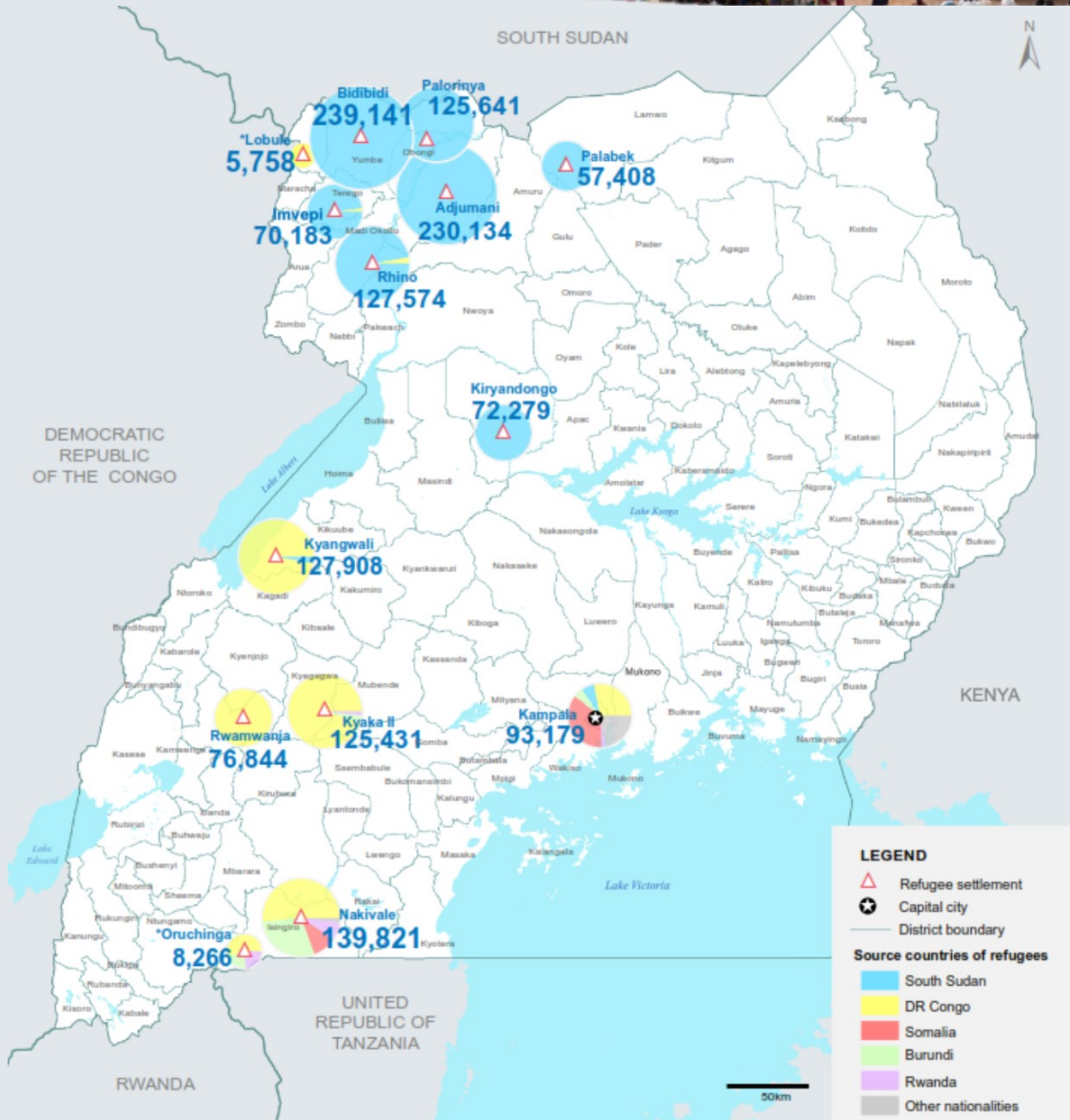
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will continue to be driven by the impact of the dry spell, COVID-19 movement restrictions, insecurity (Kaabong, Napak and Nakapiripirit), flooding (Napak and Nabilatuk), and below-average income through at least January. While staple food retail prices were average or slightly below average in June, seasonally low incomes from agricultural labor, low livestock sales, and an oversupply of firewood and charcoal have limited the purchasing power of poor households to access food. Given the delayed and below-normal harvests in Karamoja and surrounding districts, staple food prices are likely to rise above the five-year average due to sustained atypical market demand during the post-harvest period.



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



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

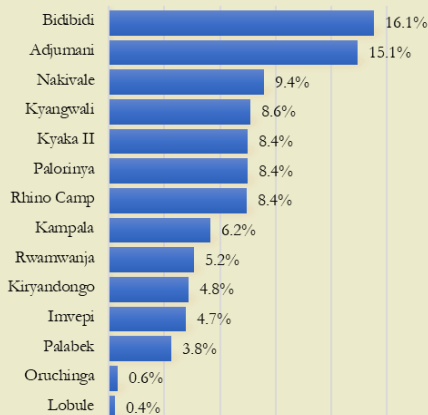
*Oruchinga and Lobule symbols not to scale

Population data: proGres (OPM) Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda Feedback: ugakalmug@unhcr.org For more info, please visit: www.ugandarefugees.org

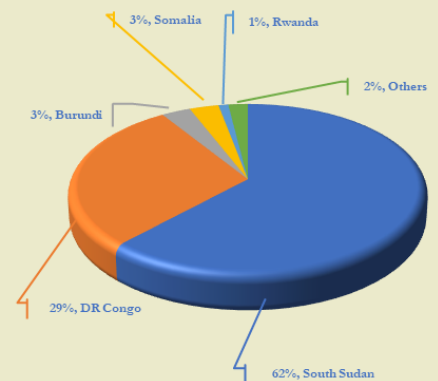
Refugees by Location

Total refugees and asylum-seekers**

1,499,562



Refugees by country of origin





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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.

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

For more details:



Photo credit: Members of Moroto DDMC contributing to the production of this monthly bulletin

