



U – NIEWS

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



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HOME BASED CARE AND COPING WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

The persistence of COVID-19 cases in the Country, together with the associated costs of hospitalization has seen most patients with mild cases being advised by the Ministry of Health to take the option of Home Based care. Issue 57 of the UNIEWS explored the subject of Home based Care highlighting eligibility, necessary adjustments in a home and the patients responsibility while under home based care. This edition explores the Caregivers responsibility and tips on coping with psycho-social challenges likely to be experienced during home based isolation.

Responsibilities of caregivers

The caregiver should be one person only (if possible) who is in good health.

Take good care of yourself and ensure that you are always protected – Talk with your HCW or VHT if you need additional guidance on how to take care of yourself while caring for others.

Monitor the patient’s wellbeing and ask the patient daily whether the patient develops new or worsening symptoms including fever, cough, runny nose or flue like illness, sore throat, shortness of breath, headache, general weakness

Look out for and report key danger signs including: o Rapid breathing or Difficulty breathing with or without abnormal chest movements, Difficulty swallowing, Fatigue, Abnormal behavior, Seizures or convulsions, Inability to drink or eat

Observe that symptoms are worsening – you should immediately contact the health care worker:

Reach your VHT or HCW at this toll-free number **0800100066** or **0800203033** when in doubt

Coping with psycho-social challenges during home Isolation

In order to prevent or cope well with the psycho-social challenges related to home isolation, you should try out any of the following measures that may be applicable

Stay connected with family and friends and maintain their social networks via e-mail, social media, video conference, telephone, etc.

During times of stress, pay attention to own needs and feelings.

Engage in healthy activities that the patient enjoys and finds relaxing.

Exercise regularly in ways that suit age and situation.

Keep regular sleep routines, eat healthy food and keep well hydrated.


Keep things in perspective. It may not be possible to be provided with everything one wants.

 **122,083**
Confirmed

 **23**
New cases

 **1,697,748**
Vaccinated

 **3,123**
Deaths

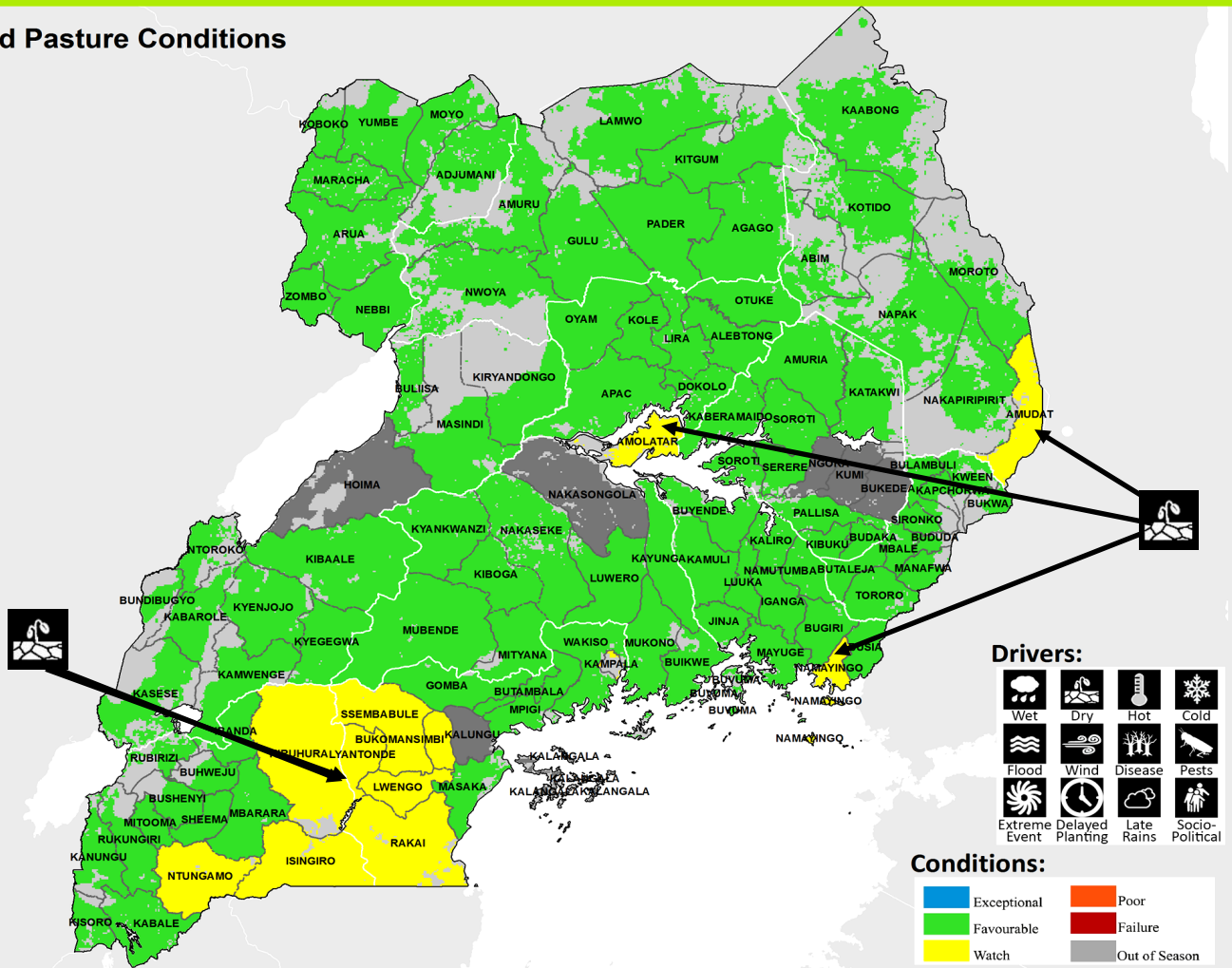
 **1,643,750**
Tests

As of 20th Sept 2021



CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (SEPTEMBER 2021)

Crop and Pasture Conditions



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 15th September 2021. Crop conditions over the main growing season in Northern and North Eastern Uganda and second season for the rest of the Country 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 favourable crop condition except **Mubende, Sembabule, Bukomasimbi** and **Lyantonde** that sustained watch conditions for the last two months and **Kyankwanzi, Kiboga, Rakai** and **Lwengo** also declined to watch conditions during the period August—September. The main food crop under observation being bananas are not adversely affected with this slight decline because the. The noticeable decline in the pasture conditions in the affected districts have persisted and might have an indication on the water availability if sustained over the next few months. Farmers are advised to prioritize water harvesting and feed management for better livestock production.

Elgon: Favourable conditions observed through out the sub region though stable declines were observed in **Tororo** and **Butaleja**. These are however expected to improve as the October November and December (OND) season gets established at the beginning of the second planting season. Farmers in the sub region are advised to plant quick maturing crops alongside the traditional food security crops of banana's and cassava.

West Nile, Acholi, Lango: Most of the districts have maintained favourable crop condition. Generally, the conditions remained stable in all the districts except **Amolatar** that worsened to watch conditions and **Apac** and **Dokolo** in Lango sub region whose conditions deteriorated though remained stable. The impacts of the sustained watch conditions over Lango sub region need to be monitored closely to ensure communities don't fall into crisis as well as proper post harvest handling in Acholi Sub region.

Early Warning for Regions!

Teso and Karamoja
In Teso, most districts were under favourable and stable conditions except **Pallisa** and **Kibuku** that deteriorated slightly. These are however expected to normalize with the onset of the OND season. Farmers in the sub region are advised to prioritize short maturing crops. Water management should also be considered to ensure sustained production. Watch conditions persisted over **Amudat** district in Karamoja and this might have negative implications on the pasture yields. The rest of the districts maintained favourable conditions.

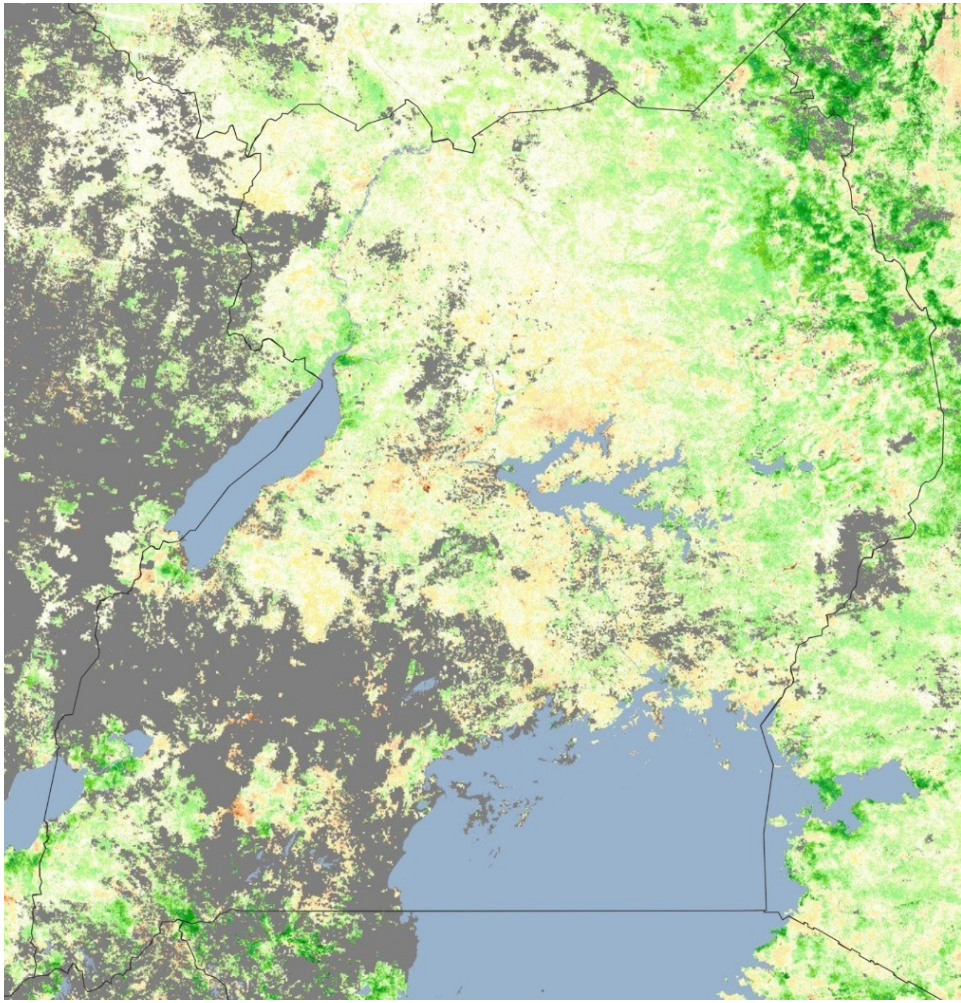
Western and South Western: Most of the districts are currently under favourable conditions except **Isingiro, Kiruhura** and **Ntungamo** that have sustained watch conditions for the last four months. A comprehensive assessment is strongly advised for these watch districts to ensure proper advisory are generated for both crops and livestock production during SOND.

East central sub region: Most of the districts are under stable and favourable conditions though declines were observed in Namayingo to watch conditions attributed to the delayed onset of September-October-November-December (SOND) season. This is likely to affect productivity in a district that has already suffered recurrent effects of flooding in the past season.

The observed and expected trends for the month of September 2021 presents a steady performance over most of the Country with isolated watch conditions scattered across the Country as depicted by the map. This calls for close monitoring of the evolution of the September October November and December (SOND) season in both the watch and favourable sub regions.



HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (06th - 13th SEPTEMBER, 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.

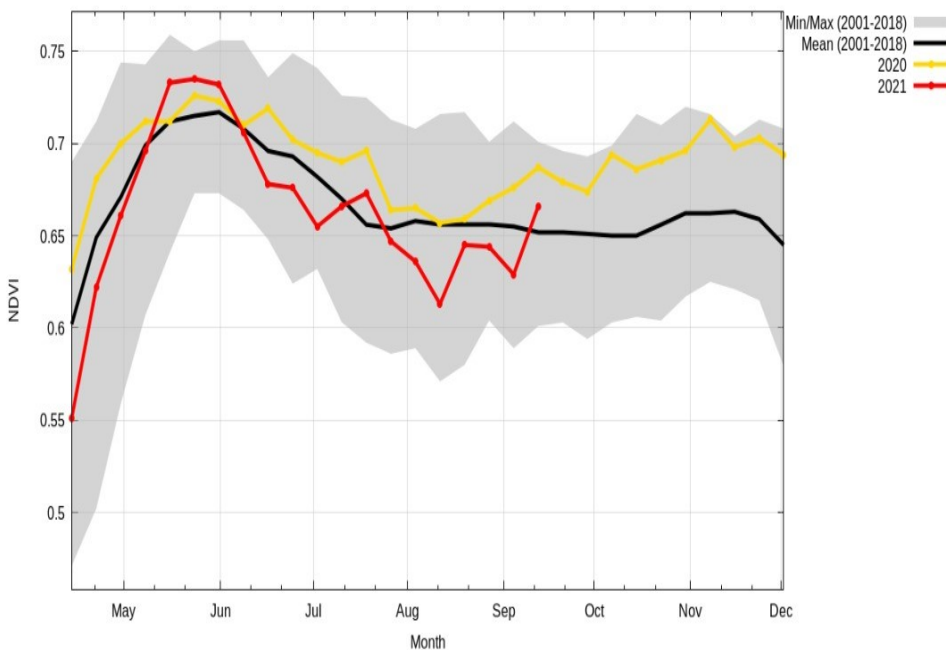
For the period of 06th - 13th, September, the NDVI anomaly image shows in green color in the areas where conditions are “above normal.” The light green color represents areas where conditions are better than “normal”. The yellowish-brown areas represent areas where the vegetation conditions are below 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 onset of September October November December (SOND) rainfall over most parts of the Country explains the continuous increase in the NDVI values during the month of September. Though actual values are characterized by regional spatial variations as shown by the map, on average, much of the Country show improving conditions above the long term average that are likely to regain even more as the September rains get steadily established.. The expected near normal to below normal rains during the month of October may however cause an interruption in the seasonal performance. This may be felt mostly in the South western cattle corridor which has already witnessed persistence of watch /stress conditions over the past three months. Close monitoring of the evolution of the SOND is strongly advised for better management of both crops and livestock if productivity is to be stabilized.

Below is a graphical representation of the current vegetation conditions. The red line represents the average conditions for three months until September 2021 as it exceeds the average conditions (black line) for the same period (2001- 2018). While the yellow line represents the 2020 conditions during the same period. 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 August-September 2021 the NDVI values continued to increase steadily as the September, October, November and December (SOND) gets established with spatial and regional variations confirmed by UNMA’s rainfall outlook for September 2021 and the different onset dates as per the outlook

Terra MODIS NDVI 8-day
Uganda



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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Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 2021 RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA

LAKE VICTORIA BASIN AND CENTRAL REGION

Western parts of Central (Nakasongola, Luwero, Kyankwanzi, Nakaseke, Kiboga, Mubende, Kasanda, Sembabule, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Kyotera, and Rakai) districts. Overall, near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected to prevail over this region.

Eastern parts of Central (Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma) districts. Overall, near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected to prevail over this region.

Central and Western Lake Victoria Basin (Kalangala, Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Mpigi, Butambala, Gomba, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, and Mityana) districts. Overall, near normal (average) with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall is expected to prevail over 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.

WESTERN REGION

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

Central Western (Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kikube and Kibaale) districts. Overall, near normal (average) rainfall conditions are likely to prevail over this region.

EASTERN REGION

South Eastern: (Kamuli, Iganga, Bugweri, Luuka, Namutumba, Buyende, Kaliro, and Butaleja) districts. Overall, near normal (average) to below normal rainfall conditions.

Eastern Central: (Pallisa, Budaka, Butebo, Kibuku, Mbale, Sironko, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Bukedea, Kumi, Kalaki, Serere and Soroti) districts. Overall, near normal (average) rainfall conditions are expected to prevail over this region.

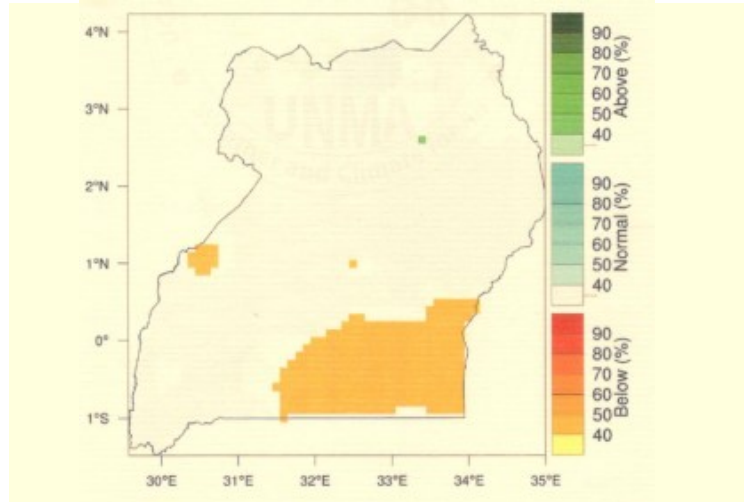
North Eastern: (Amuria, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Nabilatuk, Moroto, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Abim, Napak, Amudat, Karenga and Kaabong) districts. Overall, near normal (average) to below normal rainfall conditions are expected to prevail over this region.

NORTHERN REGION

North Western (Zombo, Nebbi, Pakwach, Madi-Okolo, Arua, Maracha, Terego, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Obongi, and Adjumani) districts. Overall, near normal (average) to below normal rainfall conditions are expected over this region.

Eastern Northern Parts: (Lira, Alebtong, Amolatar, Kitgum, Lamwo, Agago, Otuke, Pader, Kole, and Dokolo and Kaberamaido) districts. Overall, near normal (average) rainfall conditions are expected to prevail over this region.

Central Northern Parts: (Gulu, Omoro, Apac, Kwana, Nwoya, Amuru, Oyam and Kiryandongo) districts. Overall, near normal (average) to below normal rainfall conditions are expected to prevail over this region.



RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Overall, most parts of the country are expected to experience near normal to below normal rainfall during the SOND season. It is expected that rainfall will be poorly distributed over most parts of the country however from September to Mid October, rainfall performance is expected to be enhanced.

Impacts on Agriculture

The predicted rainfall season is expected to be short and therefore farmers are advised to do the following;

Practise mulching especially of perennial crops like bananas, coffee to conserve the available moisture in the soil

Timely planting of improved quick maturing and drought tolerant crops such as sorghum, millet and simsim is highly encouraged.

Use of available water sparingly since there is a likelihood of water stress to crops, pasture and domestic use.

Farmers are encouraged to carry out proper post-harvesting and storage practises so as to limit the post harvest losses during transportation from gardens to stores and also reserve food for household use.

For livestock, farmers are advised to construct and desilt water and soil conservation structures like dams, ponds and water tanks in preparation for water harvesting.

Avoid bush burning to preserve pasture and forage; cutting trees and destruction of water catchment areas.

Practise rotational grazing to avoid over grazing.

Pastoral households should maintain manageable herds and carry out pest and disease control measures for their livestock.

Continue with routine vaccination and animal treatment against the common diseases and worms.



MULTI HAZARD EARLY WARNING PROBABILITY MAP – 15TH SEPTEMBER –15TH OCTOBER



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Communicable disease outbreaks, epidemics and health emergencies

The near normal (near Average) to below normal (below average) rainfall predicted for September to December (SOND) 2021 rain fall season over most parts of the country is expected to be characterized by dry spells. 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 are advised to keep their surroundings clean and in proper hygiene to avoid disease outbreaks.

Local and month to month variations might occur as the season progresses. For example episodic flash floods might be experienced in some areas leading to loss of lives and destruction of property. The onset of rainfall is expected to be associated with lightning and hailstorms, therefore communities are advised to install lightning arrestors on their structures ,put on rubber shoes and avoid contacts with metallic objects while it raining.

***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).



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Disease outbreak

There is high expectation for poor rainfall distribution over most parts of the country during the forecast period. However, from September to mid October, the rainfall performance is expected to be enhanced. This will most likely lead to;

- High risk of diarrheal diseases such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, eye infections such as trachoma in some parts of the country. Communities are advised to draw water from safe water sources. Village Health teams are urged to sensitize the communities to maintain good sanitation and hygiene so as to avoid exposing themselves to preventable health risks.
- Clearing bushes, opening of drainages, use of mosquito nets, fumigating in & around homesteads is encouraged as a precautionary control measure against malaria.

To minimize public health risks to conduct community awareness **Alert Level:** Moderate → High *during the projected rainy period:* There is need about the potential outbreak of the diseases and

HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARD

WATER LOGGING/ FLASH FLOODS

The seasonal forecast indicates that there may be local and month-to-month variations might occur as the season progresses. The forecast indicates that September is expected to be much wetter than the rest of the months in 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
- Avoid crossing flooded sections of the roads

Alert Level: Moderate → High to avoid water from pooling around the housing structures.

LANDSLIDE/MUDSLIDES

Considering near normal rainfall is expected for the seasonal forecast in the mountain areas of Elgon and Kigezi, the risk of landslides in these areas is 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.

Alert Level: Moderate → High

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location

Fire: Any Location

Alert Level: High → Moderate



DISASTER STATISTICS – AUGUST

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Motor and Aero Accidents

Reported in | Across the country.



44

Motor Accidents



138

Affected



79

Injured



59

Deaths

CATTLE RUSTLING | Karamoja Sub-Region 03 Reported

Affected: 14 | **Deaths:** 03 | **Injured:** 11

DROWNING | 06 Reported

Affected: 06 **Deaths** 07 **Injured** 00

Building Collapse | 03 Reported **Deaths:** 02 **Injured:**02

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – August Summary

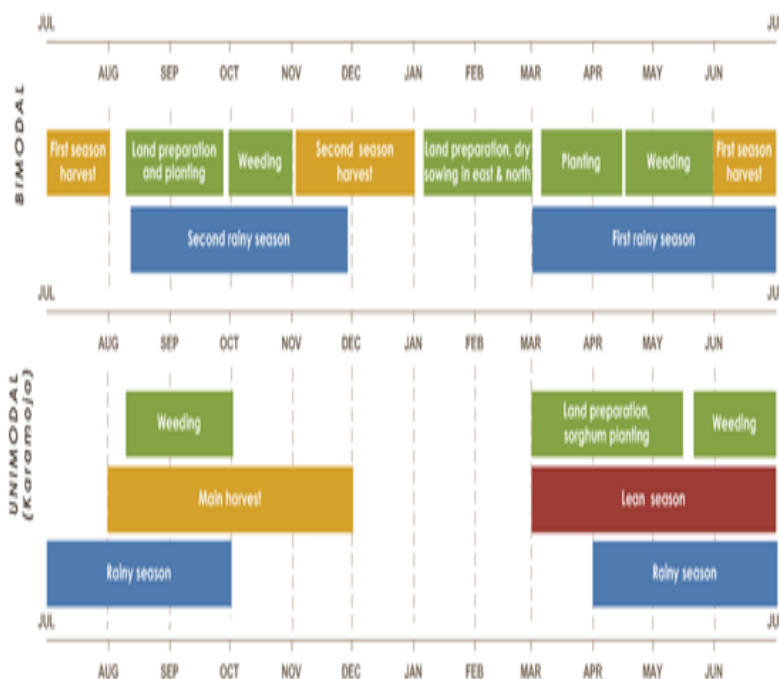
FIRE

Fire incidents across the country.

Reported :05 **Affected:** 00 **Injured:** 00 **Deaths:** 00

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

Uganda Seasonal Calendar



Source - [UG_IPC%20AMN_Karamoja%20Report_Apri%202021_Final.pdf](#)



BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

HIGHLIGHTS

Current Food Security Outcomes :

Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes in the greater northern Uganda districts are driven by below-average harvests and below-average household income due to limited crop sales and the limited alternative income-earning opportunities available in rural areas. Based on field inquiries and key informants, an increasing number of households are missing at least one meal a day and turned to consuming less preferred foods. Some poor households are unable to access seeds and other inputs in preparation for the second season rains. Staples from other surplus producing areas are available on the market, though poor households are finding difficulty to accessing food on markets due to limited purchasing power.

Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes prevail in Karamoja while some extremely poor households already facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes since June have not improved. Typical access to green harvest consumption in July will be unavailable until September for most due to delayed planting and interrupted crop development from the long dry spell in May/June. Current food consumption is inadequate and driven by the prolonged lean season resulting from delayed harvests and below-average household incomes, exacerbated by COVID-19 restrictions. Alternative income earning opportunities remain limited resulting in low purchasing power. Persistent insecurity from livestock raids by armed Karamojong, as described in the June 2021 Food Security Outlook, has intensified poor food security outcomes especially in Kaabong, Napak, and Kotido districts despite the on-going voluntary disarmament exercise.

While food security among poor households in the urban areas is improving, most households are facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes and are unable to afford essential non-food items. The government distributed cash assistance of 100,000 UGX to about 500,000 beneficiaries in July although the timing of the relief was delayed and the coverage inadequate to meet needs. Beneficiary groups included those deemed to be the most affected by the national lockdown across the country.

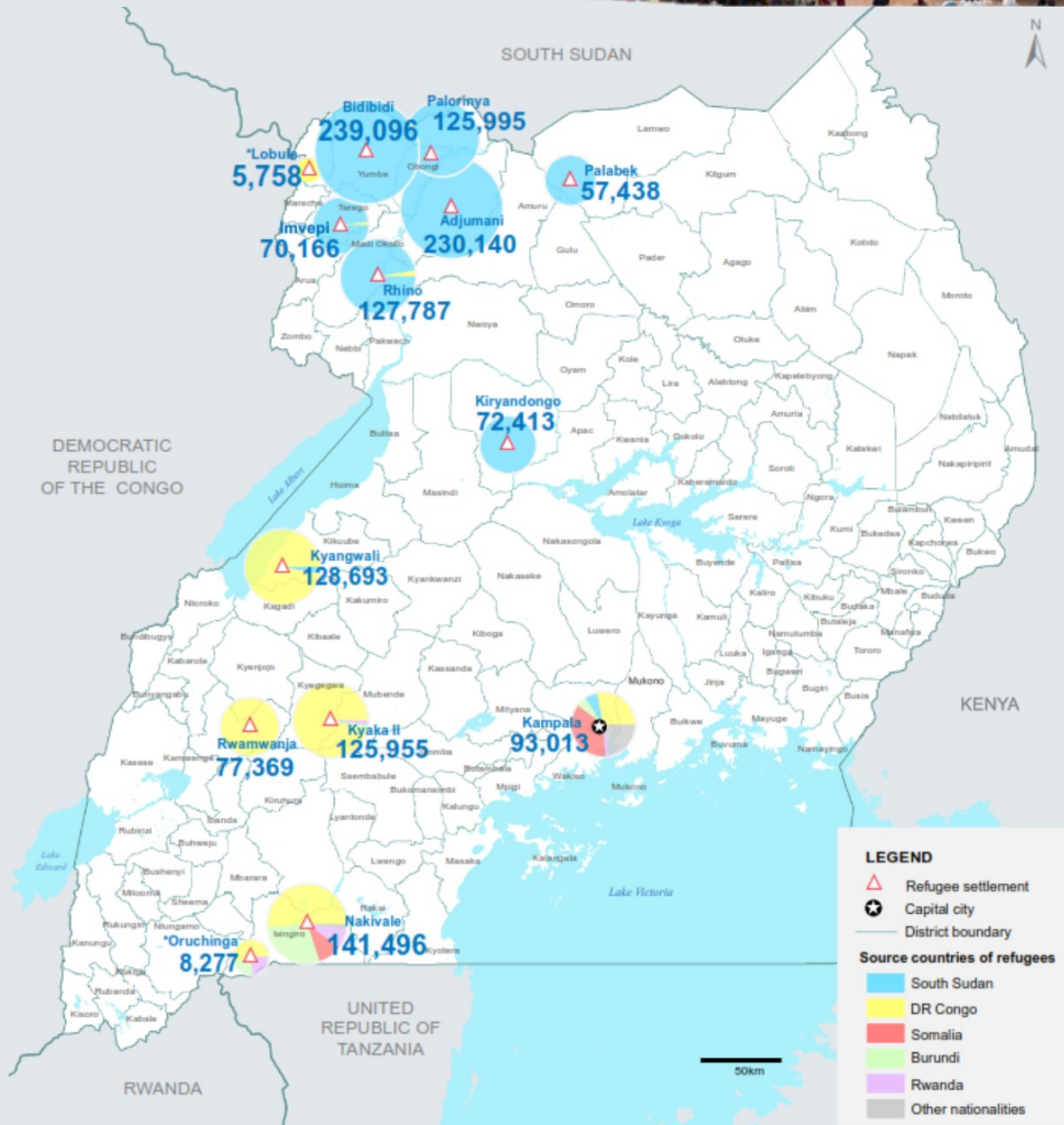
Refugees were impacted by below-average rainfall in northern Uganda as well as COVID-19 restrictions. Refugee households who practice farming harvested below-normal yields especially those in the West Nile region and the southwest. The typical contribution to household food and income sources are less than usual. However, a 60 percent ration of humanitarian food assistance



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



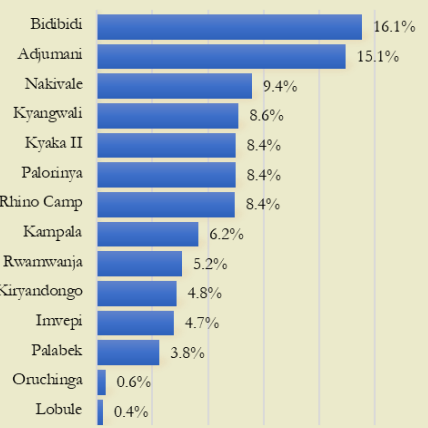
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
*Oruchinga and Lobule symbols not to scale

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

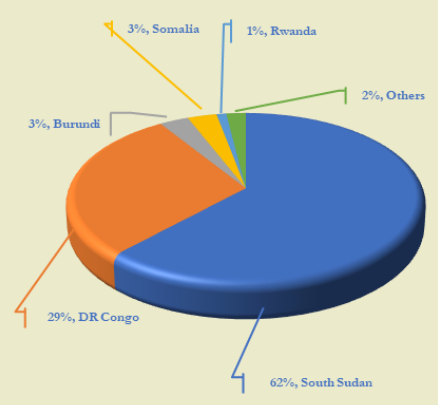
Total refugees and asylum-seekers**

1,503,601

Refugees by Location



Refugees by country of origin





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!

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2021:

This years theme is drawn from *Target 6: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries* through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030.

During the period 2019-2021, the World witnessed the challenge of COVID-19, an emerging pandemic that did not only affect developing countries but also giant world economies. Moreover the traits are still evolving even as much effort has been put in securing vaccines for its prevention. Though many Countries have had several waves of Covid-19 attack, through international cooperation, vaccines have been secured from the developed to developing Countries and as of 19th September, a total of **5,776,127,976 vaccine doses** had been administered.

“The only thing that will redeem mankind is Cooperation” Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)

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 : 0800 177 777

www.necoc-opm.go.ug



Photo credit: OPM, UBOS & NPA Officials during the dissemination of National Risk and Vulnerability Atlas in Kisoro District.

