



U – NIEWS



Scan me

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

Vol. 04

15th NOVEMBER – 15th DECEMBER 2021

Issue 60

IN THIS ISSUE:

- *THE PREPAREDNESS DIALOGUE 2021: WHAT WAS IT?*
- *MONTHLY CROP AND PASTURE CONDITIONS ASSEMENT (15th October —15th December, 2021)*
- *NDVI ANOMALY FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2021*
- *NOVEMBER—DECEMBER RAINFALL OUTLOOK*
- *MULTI HAZARD EARLY WARNING PROBABILITY MAP – (15th November —15th December , 2021)*
- *DISASTER EARLY WARNINGS AND OUTLOOK - (15th November —15th December, 2021)*
- *DISASTER STATISTICS – OCTOBER, 2021*
- *REFUGEE AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS STATUS OF UGANDA (as of October 30th 2021)*
- *IMPORTANT NOTICES*

PREPAREDNESS DIALOGUE 2021; WHAT WAS IT AND WHAT CAME OUT OF IT?

Office of the Prime Minister; Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management in partnership with Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and World Food Programme of the United Nations supported by USAID and EU held a Disaster Preparedness Dialogue. The two-day Dialogue held on 17th and 18th November 2021, comprised of a technical and political event on the first and second day respectively. The Dialogue brought together stakeholders from Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies along with development partners and donors. Presentations made during the 2-day event comprised Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) which contributed to the Disaster Preparedness roadmap that is part of the Disaster Risk Management plan. Panel discussions were held to crown the event for each day.


The preparedness road map based on MDA contributions was divided into 4 thematic areas; (some of the preparedness actions by thematic area)


1. Institutionalization of preparedness; DRM plan and DRM Bill were key areas along with Contingency plans. Supporting sectors to have own Contingency plans such as, the Oil spills contingency plans, structural measures supported such as increased storage in lakes Victoria and kyoga.

2. Effective multi-stakeholder coordination; Institutionalize DRR by including it among the criteria of MDA & Local Governments (LG) planning and budget compliance assessment, development of integrated transboundary flood management.

3. Strengthening information management; access and uptake of weather and climate information, strengthening forecasting frameworks for hazards.


Adequate financing; Institutionalize DRR by including it among the criteria of MDA & LG planning and budget compliance assessment, GOU should sign up for epidemic insurance cover under African Union, ring fencing funds earmarked for the contingency fund, Indicative planning figures for Disaster Preparedness and Management provided to local governments.

 **127,199**
Confirmed

 **22**
New cases

 **97,307**
Recoveries

 **3,249**
Deaths

 **1,918,690**
Tests

As of 20th Nov 2021

The dialogue agreed on a tentative way forward as; holding a meeting to harmonise the rapporteurs report and

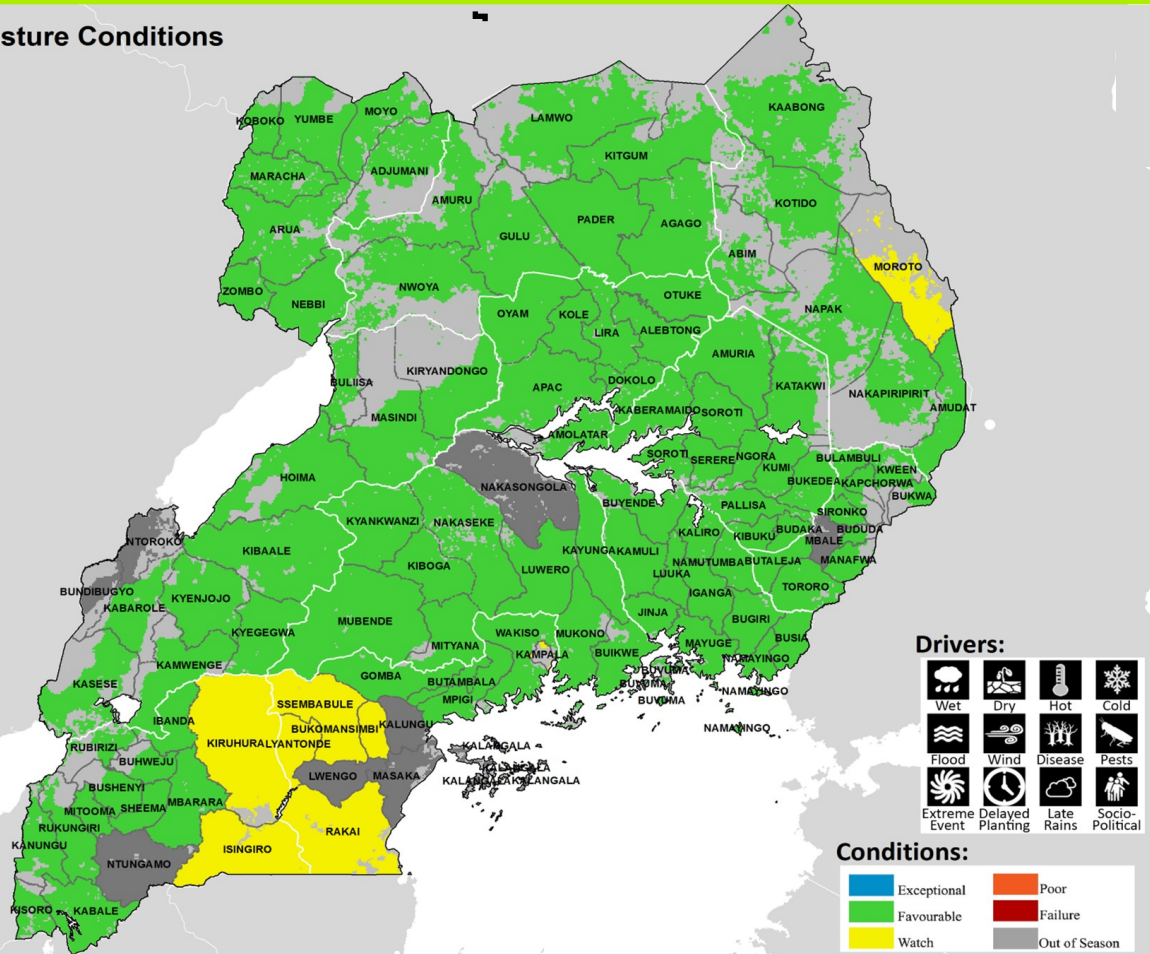


U - NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (NOVEMBER 2021)

Crop and Pasture Conditions



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 15th November 2021. Crop conditions over the second season in the Country 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 **Sembabule, Bukomasimbi, Lyantonde** and **Rakai** that sustained watch conditions for the last four months in a row, that is August—November. The main food crops under observation being bananas and pasture have not been significantly affected by this watch conditions, this early decline to watch conditions may however impact on pasture quality and water availability over the next drier season of January and February. Moreover, it is expected that the region will have early cessation in late November. Overall, farmers are advised to prioritize water harvesting and feed management in preparation for the long dry season of December– February.

Elgon: Favorable conditions observed through out the sub region indicating steady progress of the October November and December (OND) season. The major crops under observation are Maize and Rice. Generally, the season is expected to give favorable yields and farmers are advised to ensure proper harvest and post harvest handling as the season comes to cessation.

West Nile, Acholi, Lango: The entire regions maintained favourable crop conditions as the region continues receiving rains. Generally, the conditions remained stable in all the districts with **Amolatar** that had sustained watch conditions progressing to favorable condition. This however comes with the problem of rising water levels that have continued to displace many communities along the shores of Lake Kyoga. Government should prioritize relocation/support to the displaced communities in Amolatar as well as monitor the impacts of the sustained watch conditions in Lango during the earlier periods of SOND.

Early Warning for Regions!

Teso and Karamoja

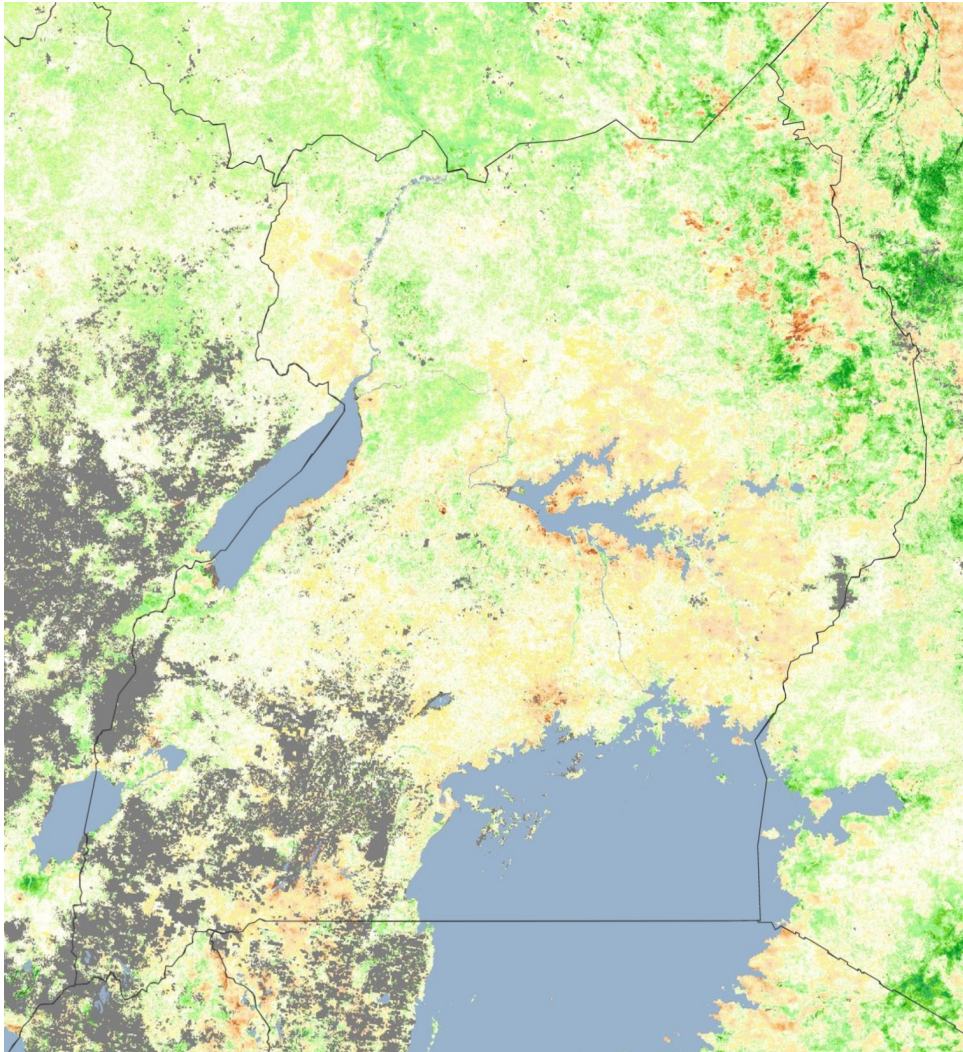
All the districts in Teso sub region have maintained favorable and stable conditions since the onset of the OND. The main crop under observation being sweet potatoes, while **Amudat** district that had previously sustained watch conditions normalized during the period under observation, Watch conditions persisted over **Moroto** district. A condition that has had negative implications on not only the sorghum yields but also pasture. This is expected to affect water availability in the region that is already facing early cessation of rains since early November.

Western and South Western: The sustained watch conditions in **Isingiro, and Kiruhura** have now persisted for more than four months. Much as conditions normalized in **Kyegegwa and Ntungamo** districts. The evolution of OND did not have any positive impact in the south western cattle corridor due to the suppressed rains. Farmers are therefore advised to store water and feeds for live stock as they prepare for the long dry season setting in late November.

East central sub region: Most of the districts maintained stable and favorable conditions, including **Namayingo** that progressed to favorable conditions.. This however comes towards end of the OND season and will have little or no effect on productivity. The observed and expected trends for the month of November 2021 presents a normal performance over most of the Country with isolated watch conditions as depicted by the map. Office of the Prime Minister shall closely monitor the evolution of the drier months of December, January and February in light of the suppressed (OND) coupled with early cessation in most regions.



HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (09th - 16th NOVEMBER, 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.

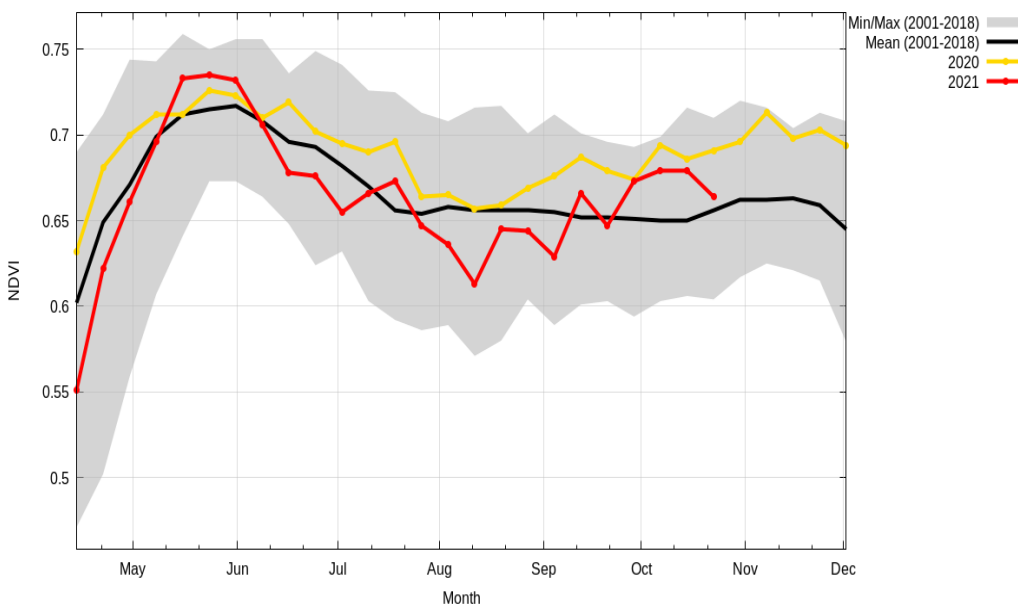
For the period of 9th - 16th, November, the NDVI anomaly image shows in green color in the areas where conditions are “above normal.” The light green color represents areas where conditions are better than “normal”. The yellowish-brown areas represent areas where the vegetation conditions are below normal 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 performance of the October - November rainfall over most parts of the Country explains the continuous increase in the NDVI values during the period under observation (October—November). Though actual values are characterized by regional spatial variations as shown by the map, on average, much of the Country showed improving conditions slightly above the long term average from early October throughout November. This trend was more pronounced in Northern and West Nile regions while western, Central 1 &2, East central and Teso sub regions that experienced either delayed onset or early cessation are showing declining conditions. (normal observation for the period as crops are expected to be maturing). The south western cattle corridor has persistently witnessed watch /stress conditions over the past five months which calls for close monitoring of the evolution of the much drier months of December to February. Same applies to Moroto district in Karamoja.

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 October, 2021 the NDVI values continued to increase steadily and started to decline in early November as an indication of the early cessation with spatial and regional variations confirmed by UNMA’s regional, spatial variations as per the outlook for November 2021.

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



NOVEMBER 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, Ruvumbarara, 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, Bulisa, 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.

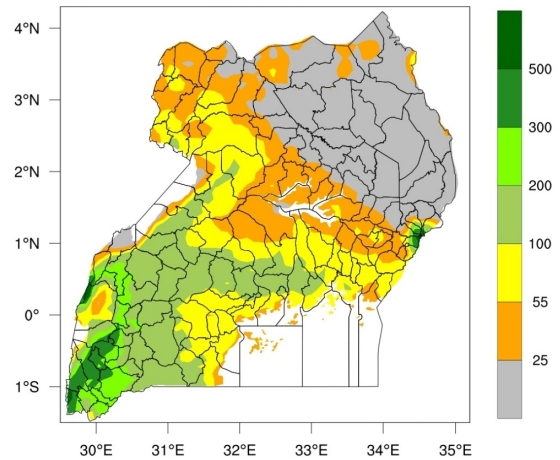
NORTHERN REGION

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 Forecast (mm): November 2021



RAINFALL OUTLOOK : The rainfall outlook for November indicates that several parts of the country are likely to experience reduced rainfall. However, parts of the Karamoja region and neighboring districts; are expected to experience a more reduced rainfall characterized with some dry spells.

Potential Impacts

The expected continuation of rainfall in the month of October is likely to result into the following impacts;

In the agricultural sector, the expected rainfall is likely to provide sufficient moisture to sustain agricultural production therefore farmers are advised to continue weeding their crops.

In pastoral areas especially in the cattle corridor, the moderate rains will lead to further improvement in foliage and pasture for livestock

There are high chances of experiencing lightning, violent winds and hailstorms during the forecast period

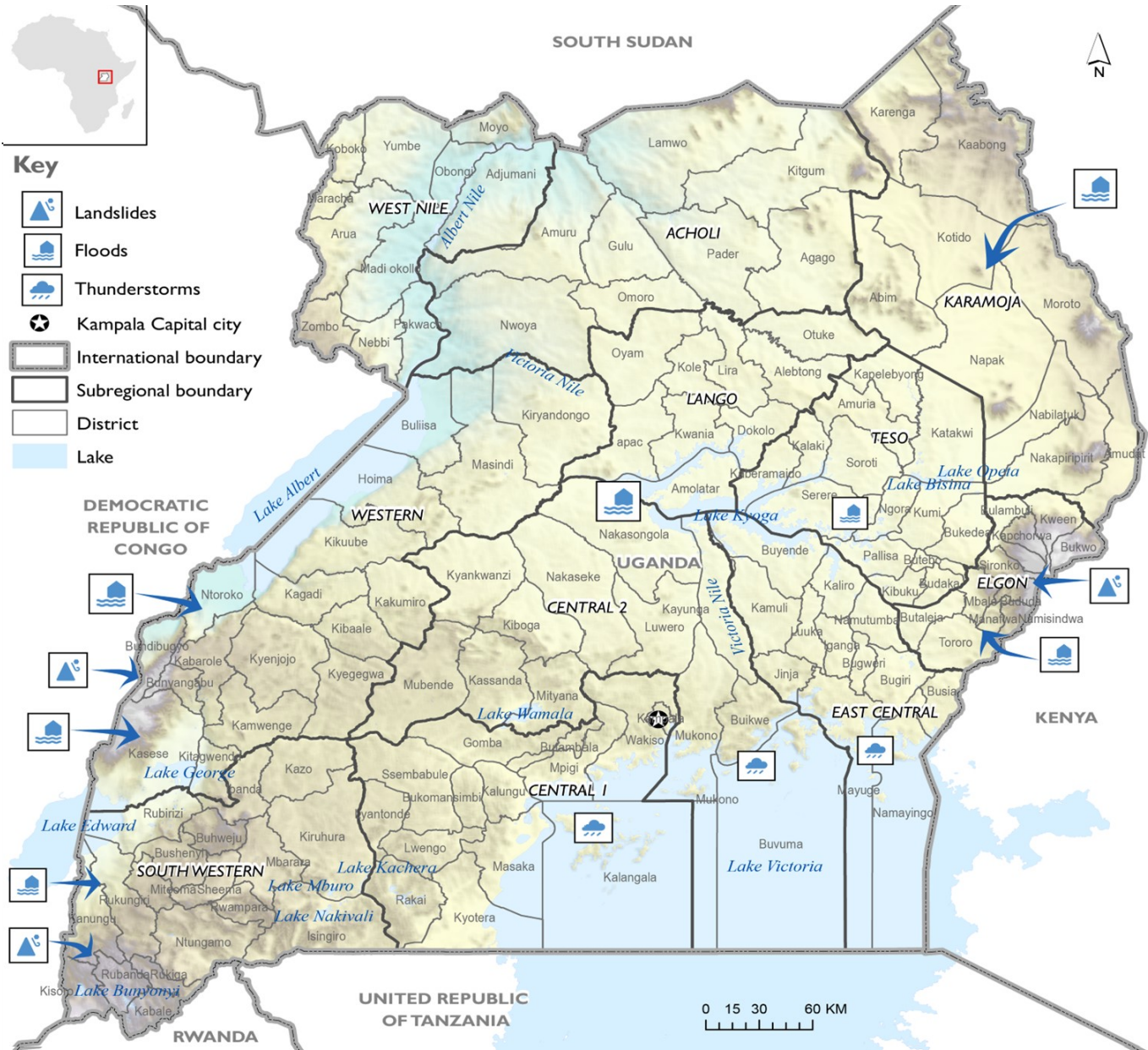
Chances of flooding are likely to continue in low lying areas including urban centres with poor drainage system

The continuation of rainfall especially in the mountainous areas of Elgon is likely to result into landslides

There are high chances of outbreak of water borne related diseases.



MULTI HAZARD EARLY WARNING PROBABILITY MAP – 15TH NOVEMBER –15TH DECEMBER



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Communicable disease outbreaks, epidemics and health emergencies

The rainfall outlook for November indicates that there will be a reduction in rainfall in most areas of the country more so in Karamoja that may be affected more. The associated risk of outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and eye infections is at hand, especially in areas that have inadequate access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. 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 variations might occur as month progresses across the regions. Communities in Karamoja sub region and the neighboring districts that are likely to be more affected by the reduced rainfall are advised to maintain safe water for drinking within their homesteads..

*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 a reduction in rainfall in most areas of the country. However, Karamoja region and neighboring districts are expected to experience a more reduced rainfall characterized with some dry spells during the forecast period. This will most likely lead to ;

- High risk of diarrheal diseases such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and 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 during the projected rainy period: There is need to conduct community awareness about the potential outbreak of the diseases and improve surveillance.

HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARD

WATER LOGGING/ FLASH FLOODS Alert Level: Moderate → High

The rainfall outlook for November indicates that parts of Elgon sub region as well as some areas in the south western Uganda, are likely to receive rainfall above 300mm and experience cooler temperatures in the range of 07-12 degrees Celsius. 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

LANDSLIDE/MUDSLIDES Alert Level: Moderate → Low

Considering rainfall of over 300mm is expected for the month of November in the mountain areas of Elgon and Kigezi, the risk of landslides in these areas is eminent.

- 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.

LIGHTNING Alert Level: Moderate → High

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

- Avoid taking shelter under trees. Lightning will always strike the tallest object in the surrounding most of which are trees in our rural communities.
- Ensure that trees are planted around homesteads to protect building structures in case of the strike.
- Ensure all public buildings (administration centres, schools, health centres, churches, mosques, business places etc) are fitted with lightning arresters to reduce lightning risks to the population.

Alert Level: Moderate → Low

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location Alert Level: High → Moderate Fire: Any Location



DISASTER STATISTICS – OCTOBER

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Motor and Aero Accidents

Reported in | Across the country.



24

Motor Accidents



43

Affected



09

Injured



34

Deaths

CATTLE RUSTLING | Karamoja Sub-Region 01 Reported

Affected: 03 | Deaths: 03 | Injured: 00

LIGHTNING | 03 Reported

Affected: 04 Deaths 04 Injured 00

Building Collapse | 02 Reported Deaths: 06 Injured:07

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – December Summary

FIRE

Fire incidents across the country.

Reported :03 Affected: 05 Injured: 03 Deaths: 02

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



BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

HIGHLIGHTS

Greater northern Uganda including parts of the Teso region are expected to continue facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through at least December. Above-average staple prices are expected to constrain food access for households with greater dependence on markets, given that income sources such as charcoal and firewood sales, agricultural labor, and livestock sales are expected to be below average. Urban poor households outside of Kampala with stronger family ties to rural areas will use those linkages to access food and will experience Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes.

Below-normal income levels because of reduced crop sales are expected to constraining poor households' ability to access food via market purchases. It is likely that by March/April, an increased number of households will have exhausted their stocks from own production and engage in stressed and crisis consumption and livelihoods coping strategies before the start of the harvest in June/July. With average rainfall forecasted during the March to May rainy season, seasonal livelihood activities are likely to support Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes until first season harvests are available beginning in June to early July

SECTOR ANALYSIS IN KARAMOJA SUB REGION

Sectors	Sectoral levels	Comments and Recommendations
Livestock		No significant livestock migration reported resulting from drought coping strategies. However, rampant animal raids and theft as well as diseases (Anaplasmosi, CCPP, CBPP, East Coast Fever, Heart water, Foot rot, Helminthiasis, Parvoviruses and worm infestation) including African Swine Fever in Karenga result in the sector being in Watch
	Watch	<p>Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities advised to keep kraal and sty hygiene, maintain livestock water sources and grazing areas (avoid bush burning), always respond to the livestock vaccination program and report any identified animal diseases.
Socio-economic		Average labour costs, daily wages, terms of trade, prices of food stuffs, and livestock still fluctuated outside expected ranges in October. Majority of households being dependent on casual labour, brewing, firewood and charcoal sales, have their main source of food items as markets.
	Watch	<p>Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities were advised to use available food stocks sparingly
Crops		The crop sector is noted to be in the Alarm stage during the month of October. This is mainly attributed to the poor harvest registered during the harvest period and the unevenly distributed rains that could not support the planting and growth of the short maturing crops.
	Watch	<p>Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise rampant cases of post-harvest losses. Households were advised to dry and stock vegetables such as cowpeas leaves for use during dry seasons Establish kitchen gardens at the backyard that can be watered using simple technologies such as watering can
Water		Water sector remains at normal stage overall with a few districts like Nabilatuk reporting reduction in water volumes and water usage due to drying of natural sources.
	Normal	<p>Recommendation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households were advised to desilt water reservoirs, report cases of broken boreholes and use water sparingly as the dry season sets in.
Livelihoods		Food prices are still above normal ranges but on the decline in all 9 districts, e.g., a bag of sorghum ranges from about UGX 65,000 in Amudat to UGX 110,000 in Kaabong. Only 25% of households reported to have food stocks that can last them more than 2 weeks in all the 9 districts. Coping labor wages are still significantly below the normal ranges in 8 out of 9 districts ≈ UGX 3,500 (< US\$ 1) doubling only in Moroto.
Health		The Health Sector is still under watch due to Covid – 19 that is still a threat and the heightened cases of Malaria as well as diarrhea.
	Watch	

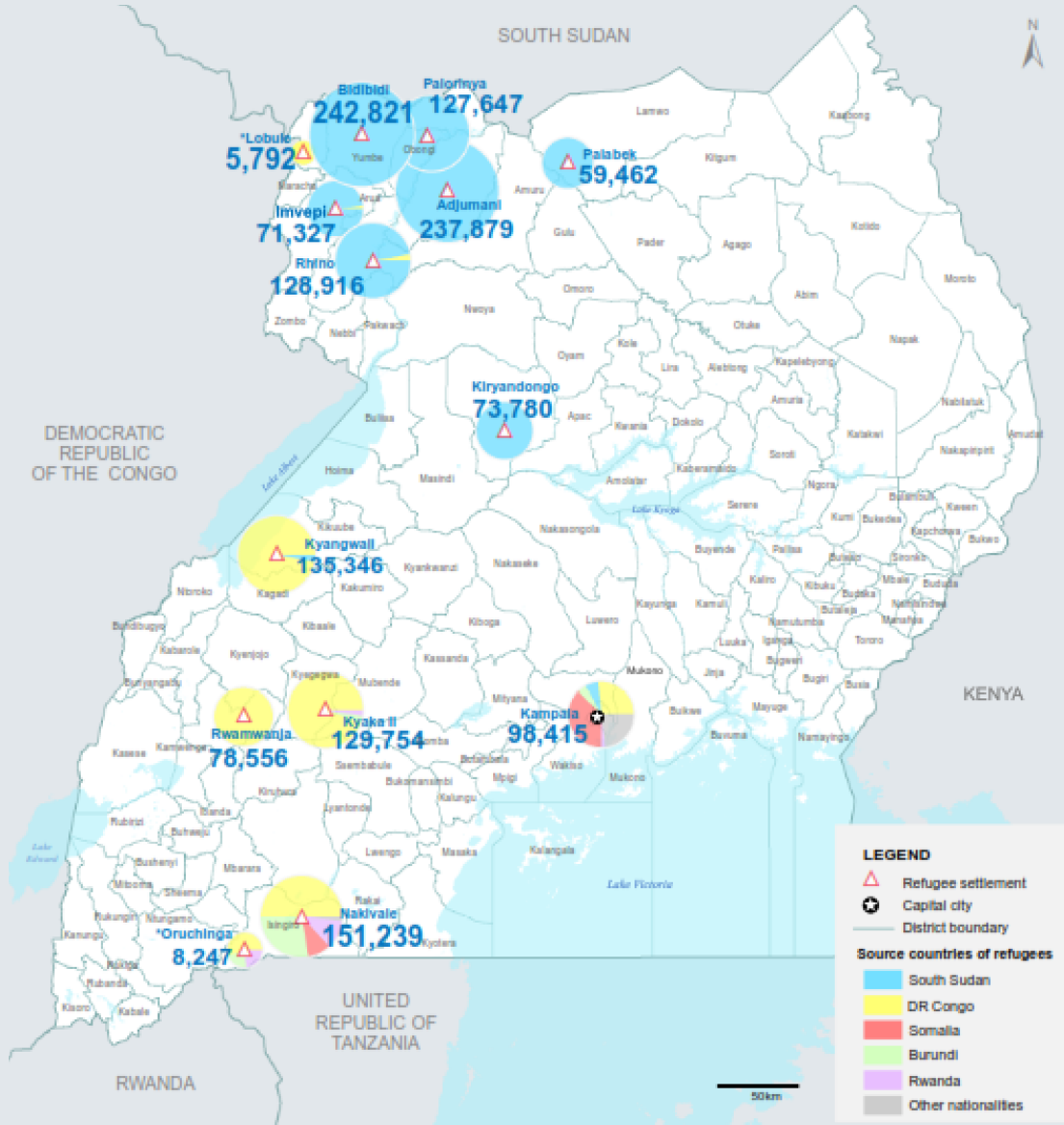
Source: Karamoja Drought Bulletin October 2021 | Strengthening Shock Responsive Systems in Karamoja



U - NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

REFUGEE STATUS OF UGANDA (as of October 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.

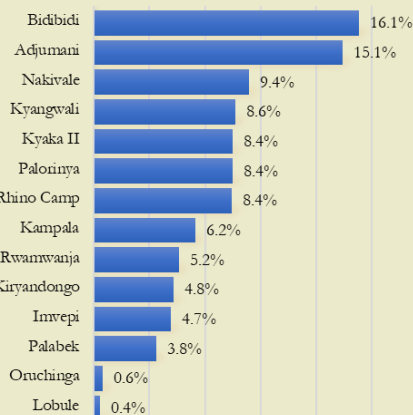
*Oruchinga and Lobule symbols not to scale

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

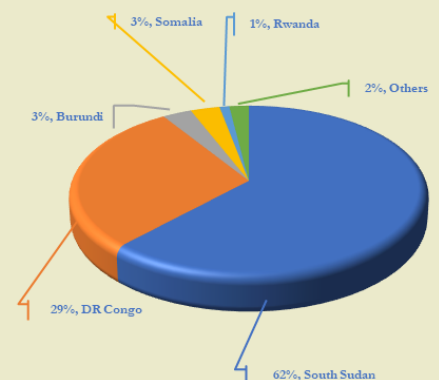
Total refugees and asylum-seekers**

1,549,181

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!

UPCOMING EVENTS:

Delivery, Installation of DECOC Equipment (02- 18th Dec 2021)

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: Ag Commissioner, DRDPM Ms Catherine Ahimbisibwe giving submissions during the National Preparedness Dialogue 2021.

