

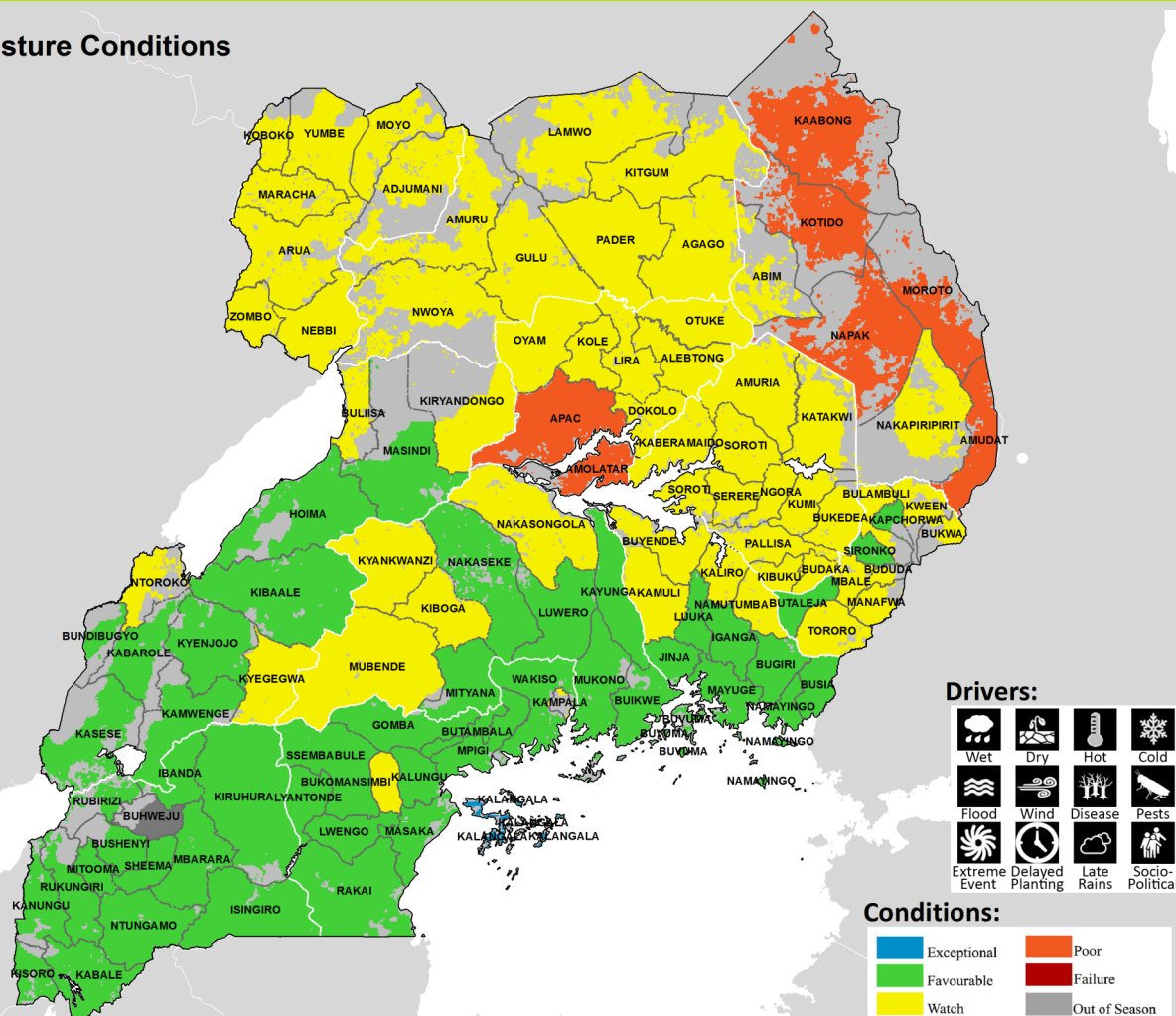


U - NIEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (APRIL 2022)

Crop and Pasture Conditions



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 15th April 2022. Crop and Pasture conditions over the first major rain in the Country based on a combination of national and regional analysts' inputs along with remote sensing and rainfall data.

Early Warning for Regions!

Central 1, and Central 2: Much of the region remained under favorable conditions though with relatively stable values. Several districts recorded decline and sustained watch conditions due to delayed onset of the March April May rainfall season. The affected districts in this case include **Mubende, Nakasongola, Kyankwanzi, and Kiboga**, sustained watch conditions from the previous month. The MAM season is now fully established over the region and farmers are advised to continue with planting as well as weeding crops already planted. Appropriate use of agrochemicals strongly advised in areas affected by African army worms. Pasture and water availability is guaranteed during this period but tick control has to be applied especially in areas where communal grazing is still being practiced.

Elgon: Favorable conditions observed in the **Kapchorwa, Sironko, and Butaleja** as the rest of the districts in the region either sustained or declined to watch conditions. The delayed onset of MAM season affected planting though the season is now steadily established in the sub region. Farmers are currently weeding the early crops but are also advised to plant short maturing crops to ensure steady food supply.

West Nile, Acholi, Lango: All the districts in the region sustained watch conditions for three months consecutively. This is an indication of drought tendencies. **Apac** and **Amolatar** district even declined to poor conditions during the last thirty days. Though the rains are getting steady, the sub region could face a risk of production losses due to late planting. Water levels along the shores of Lake Kyoga and banks of the Nile are expected may again rise and threaten lives and livelihoods through displacements. District Disaster Management Committees are advised to monitor evolution of events and report to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Early Warning for Regions!

Teso and Karamoja: All the districts in Teso region sustained watch conditions that were worsening, all the Karamoja districts sustained poor conditions except **Abim** and **Nakapiripirit** that sustained watch conditions with declining values, an indication of delayed seasonal onset. The MAM season is finally established and farmers are advised to plant. The insecurity situation in the sub region is likely to interfere with planting hence the need for scaling up security operations to enable farmers take advantage of the seasons rains and plant.

Western and South Western: All the districts remained under favourable conditions except **Ntoroko** and **Kyegegwa**. Stable harvests of Banana crop expected from the region but farmers advised to plant agroforestry trees around their banana plantations as a long term measure against strong winds and heavy storm destruction on plantations. Weeding of seasonal crops should continue as the sub region has been receiving steady though variable rainfall in terms of geographical distribution.

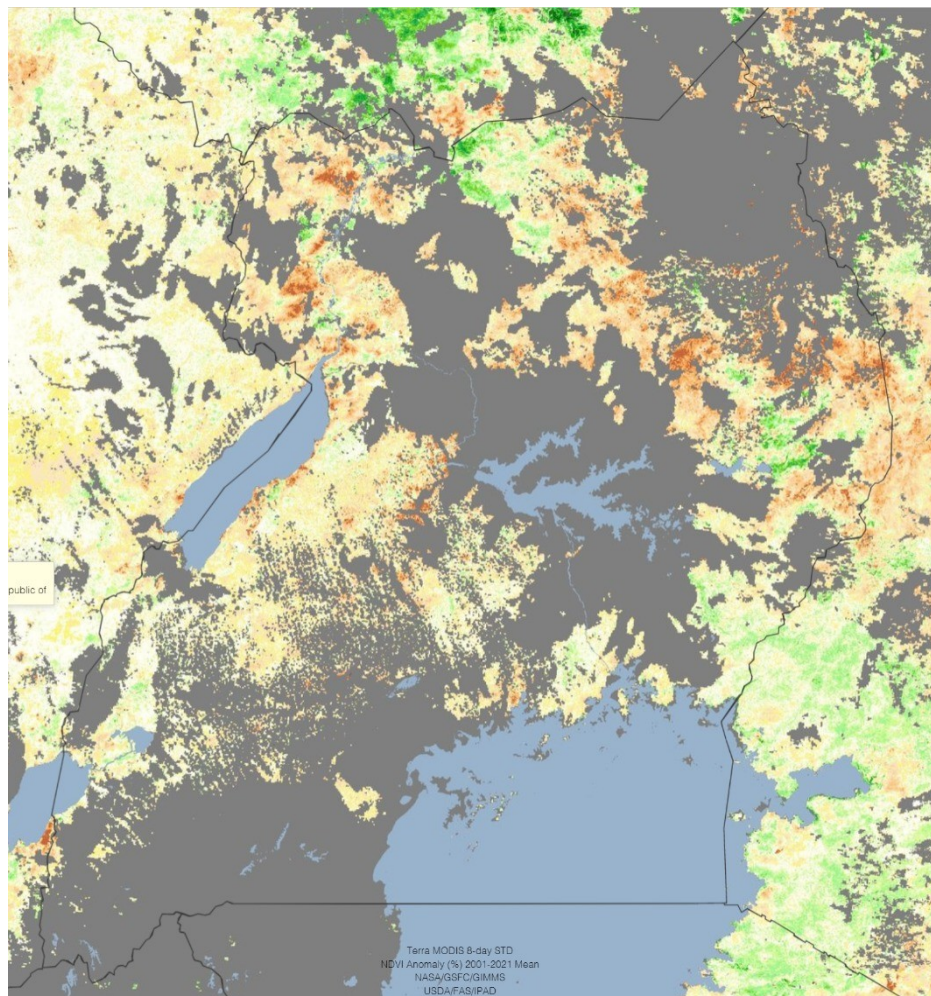
East central sub region: Most of the districts maintained favorable conditions except **Buyende, Kaliro, Namutumba** and **Kamuli** that sustained watch conditions for three months in a row. This is attributed to delayed onset of MAM season recorded across the Country. Farmers are advised to plant short ripening crops on addition to the conventional types in order to prepare and respond to potential food crises in the Country. Office of the Prime Minister shall closely monitor the evolution of the MAM 2022 across the country and issue timely advisories as the season unfolds.



U – NIEWS

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HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (30th MARCH - 15th, APRIL 2022)



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.

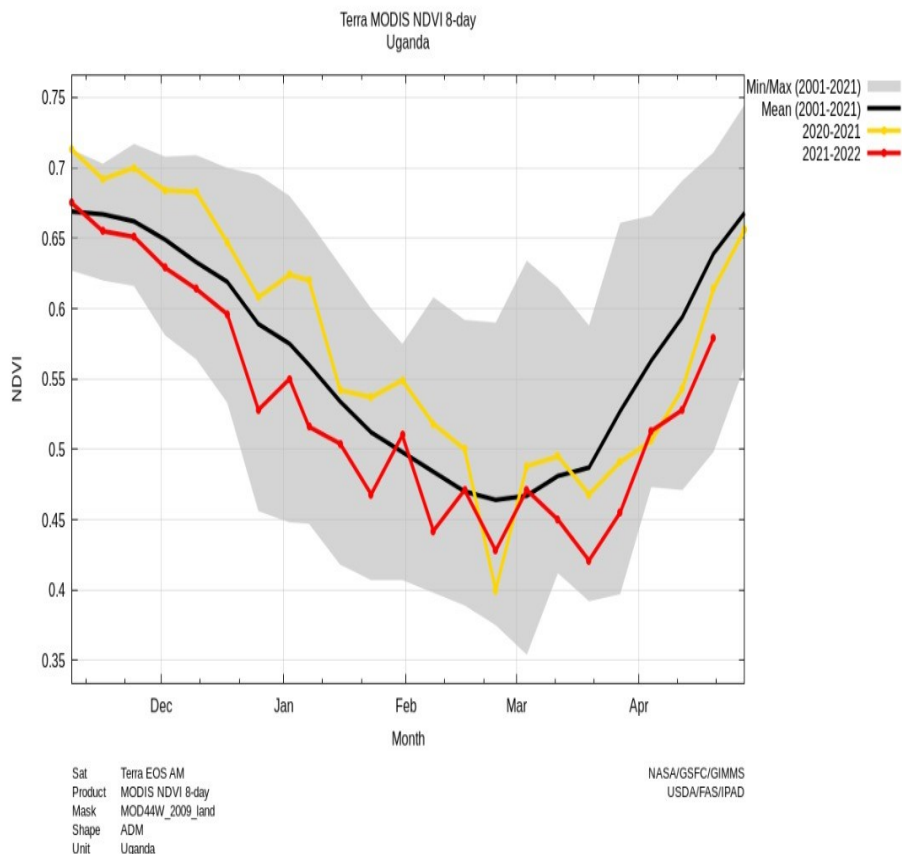
NDVI anomaly is the difference between the average NDVI for a particular period of the year and the average NDVI for same period over a specified number of years.

For the period of 30th March - 15th, April, the NDVI anomaly 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 to dark brown areas represent areas where the vegetation conditions are below normal and associated with delayed on set of rains over those areas. Due to cloud cover, anomalies cannot be assessed in the grey areas.

The slow and poor performance of the March—April rainfall over most parts of the Country explains the continuous decrease in the NDVI values. The most affected regions were Karamoja, Lango, Teso, Acholi, West Nile, Bukedi, and parts of Elgon, East central and central 2 that showed persistence in poor to watch conditions with NDVI values as low as 0.26, 0.33, 0.37. Though actual values are characterized by regional spatial variations as shown by the map, on average, much of the Country is maintained poor conditions until the late April when conditions started recovering towards favourable range. This trend confirms the delay in the establishment of the MAM season that might have implications on productivity of seasonal crops but pasture conditions and water availability are expected to improve throughout the Country.

Below is a graphical representation of the current vegetation conditions. The red line represents the conditions for six months from November 2021 until April 2022 as it shows upward trend but below the average conditions (black line) towards the end of April for the period (2001 - 2021). While the yellow represents the 2021 conditions during the same period.

It is observed that from November 2021 to April 2022, the NDVI values persistently stayed below the average values, with occasional peakings in late February, Late March, and Late April when it made an upward trend an indication of steady but delayed recovery during MAM season and its further expected to improve. Further observations made shall be corroborated with the MAM seasonal forecast from Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and subsequent updates for validation and further advisories.





RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA

CENTRAL REGION LAKE VICTORIA BASIN AND EASTERN UGANDA

Western parts of Central (Nakasongola, Luwero, Kyankwanzi, Kakumiro, Kasanda, Nakaseke, Kiboga, Mubende, Kasanda, Sembabule, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Kyotera, and Rakai) districts. Overall, there is a high chance for this region to receive near normal rains with a slight tendency to above normal rains.

Eastern parts of Central (Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma) districts. Overall, near normal rainfall with a high tendency to above normal rainfall is expected.

Central and Western Lake Victoria Basin (Kalangala, Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Lwengo, Mpigi, Butambala, Gomba, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, and Mityana) districts. Overall, there is a high chance for near normal with a slight tendency to above normal rainfall.

Eastern Lake Victoria Basin & South Eastern: (Jinja, Bugiri, Kamuli, Iganga, Buyende, Bugweri, Luuka, Namutumba, Kaliro, Busia, Mayuge, Namayingo and Tororo) districts. Overall, this region has a high chance of receiving near normal to above normal rainfall.

Central Eastern: (Pallisa, Budaka, Butebo, Kibuku, Mbale, Sironko, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Bukedea, Kumi, Kalaki, Ngora, Serere and Soroti) districts. Overall, there is a high chance for near normal (closer to average) rainfall to above normal rainfall conditions to prevail over this region.

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

WESTERN REGION

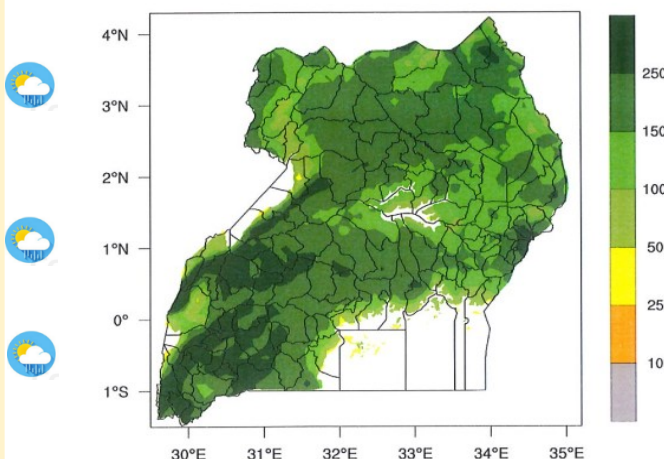
South Western (Kabale, Kisoro, Rubanda, Rukungiri, Rukiga, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Ruvampara, Kazo, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Ibanda, Bushenyi, Buhweju, Mitooma, Sheema, Rubirizi, Kitagwenda and Kasese) districts. Overall, near normal (closer to average) with a high tendency to above normal rainfall is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

Central Western (Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kikuube and Kibaale) districts. There is a high chance for the area to experience near normal with a high tendency to above-normal rainfall.

NORTHERN REGION

North Western (Zombo, Nebbi, Pakwach, Madi-Okolo, Arua, Maracha, Terego, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Obongi, and Adjumani) districts. Overall, this region is likely to receive near normal (closer to average) rainfall.

Rainfall Forecast (mm): April 2022



RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Overall, the month of April is expected to receive near normal to above normal rainfall characterized by thunderstorms, hailstorms and lightning over several parts of the country. Areas expected to receive above normal rainfall include South Western, Central and some parts of Northern Uganda. However, some areas around lake Victoria basin, Eastern and some parts of West Nile are expected to experience near normal rainfall.

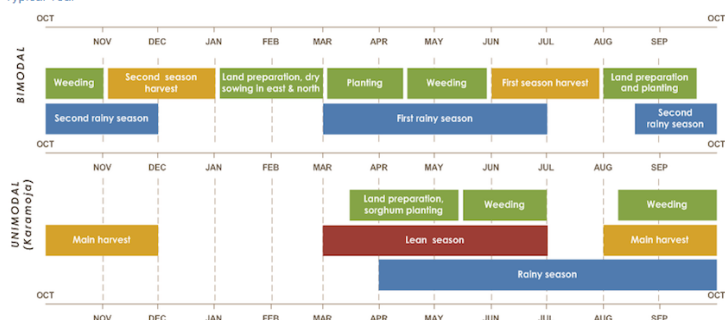
Temperatures during the month of April are expected to vary between 24°C to 28°C over several parts of the northern sector of the country and for the southern sector to range between 14°C to 24°C.

Potential Impacts

The predicted rains over most parts of the country are expected to have impacts. The following are advisories to the communities;

- ◆ Farmers are expected to continue planting and weeding their crops.
- ◆ In the Pastoral areas, the current rains are expected to lead to improved foliage and pasture for livestock. Pasture preservation and management should be encouraged.
- ◆ Local authorities especially in Urban centres should work on the drainage systems in order to avoid the risk of the flash floods.
- ◆ Water harvesting should be encouraged across the country especially at household level to improve water availability especially during the dry period of June-August 2022.
- ◆ Planting of trees is highly encouraged through agroforestry
- ◆ Health education and awareness campaigns should be intensified on the use of mosquito nets, slashing of bushes around homesteads, disposing of open containers, filling up open pits and draining stagnant water around homesteads in order to reduce breeding places for mosquitoes.

Seasonal Calendar
Typical Year





BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Disease outbreak

- ◆ The rainfall outlook for indicates that most parts of the country are expected to receive near normal to above normal rainfall with early onset and cessation over several places. The associated risk of outbreak of diseases such as cholera, dysentery ,bilharzia, asthmatic cases, rift valley fever in the cattle corridor; is at hand. 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.
- 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.

Alert Level: Moderate ➡ High

HYDRO-METEREOLOGICAL HAZARD

Flash Floods and Wind storms

The rainfall outlook for April indicates that most parts of the country are expected to experience near normal to above normal rainfall conditions which are likely to be accompanied by intense rainfall events that may lead to flash floods in some localized places , especially urban areas.

- Urban authorities need to clear and reduce blockages of the drainage systems to avoid water logging on streets.
- Implement flood risk mitigation measures at community level
- De-silt dams and drainage channels.
- Secure the roofs of building structures that may be loose.
- Caution should be taken if driving by keeping both hands on the wheels and slowing down.

Alert Level: Moderate ➡ High

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

Considering that April will be characterized by flash floods and hailstorms as the rain season gets established in the country. It is also associated with increased occurrence of accidents due to poor visibility and state of the roads and operator errors.

- Road users should take extra care to avoid driving or walking through flooded road sections and under poor visibility conditions
- Road users should watch their driving speeds especially after it has rained as roads tend to be slippery.
- Local Government Authorities should consider providing mechanisms to update the public on the state of the roads in their areas of jurisdiction.
- Communities should be encouraged to open drainage channels to avoid flood risks.

Alert Level: Moderate ➡ High

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location

Fire: Any Location

Alert Level: Moderate ➡ High

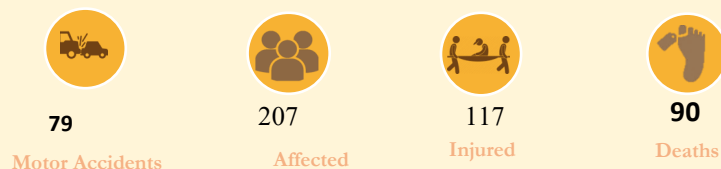


DISASTER STATISTICS – FEBRUARY

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Motor and Aero Accidents

Reported in | Across the country.



CATTLE RUSTLING | Karamoja Sub-Region 03 Reported

Affected: 09 | Deaths: 04 | Injured: 05

DROWNING | 09 Reported

Affected: 10 Deaths: 10 Injured: 00

Lightning | 01 Reported Deaths: 03 Injured: 00

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – March Summary

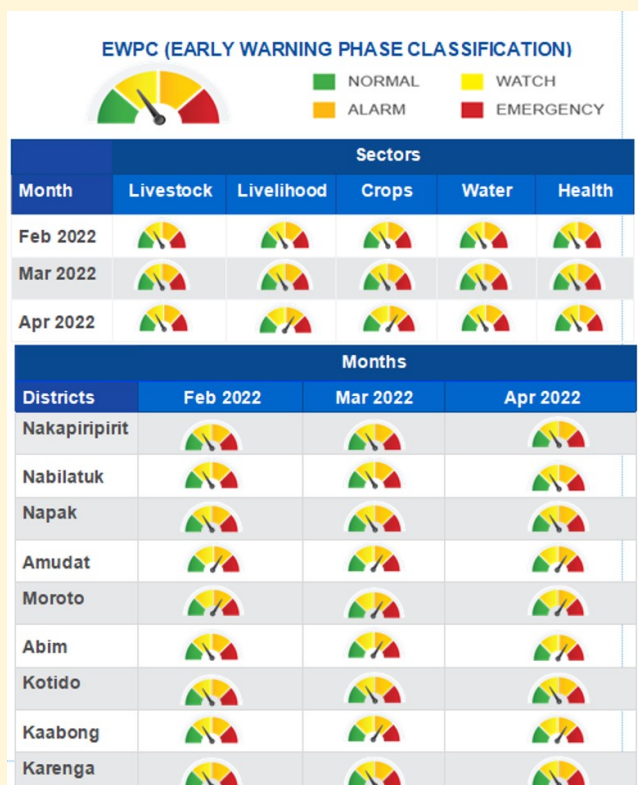
FIRE

Fire incidents across the country.

Reported :26 Affected: 06 Injured: 00 Deaths: 06

Source: NECOC/OPM, Uganda Police Force, March 2022

EARLY WARNING PHASE CLASSIFICATION



BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

HIGHLIGHTS

In most bimodal areas, the start of the first rainy season in March was delayed, though the southern and Lake Victoria regions observed a somewhat early onset of its seasonal rains in mid to late February. Across the country, rainfall to date has been significantly below average, with deficits forecast to reach between 25-100 mm (leading to cumulative rainfall totals 30-90 percent of the long-term average) across most of the country by April 10.

Of greatest concern is the northern half of the country, which is yet to realize the full establishment of the rainy season and where soil moisture is below average in many areas, and the eastern half of the country where rainfall deficits are largest. Though above-average rainfall is forecast in April and for the rest of the season, the likelihood of deficits being fully compensated is reducing as deficits grow. Additionally, given the forecast for localized heavy rainfall in April, an elevated risk of mudslides and flash floods exists in the flood-prone slopes of Mt. Elgon, northern Uganda, Teso, Rwenzori, southwest sub-regions, and parts of Karamoja.

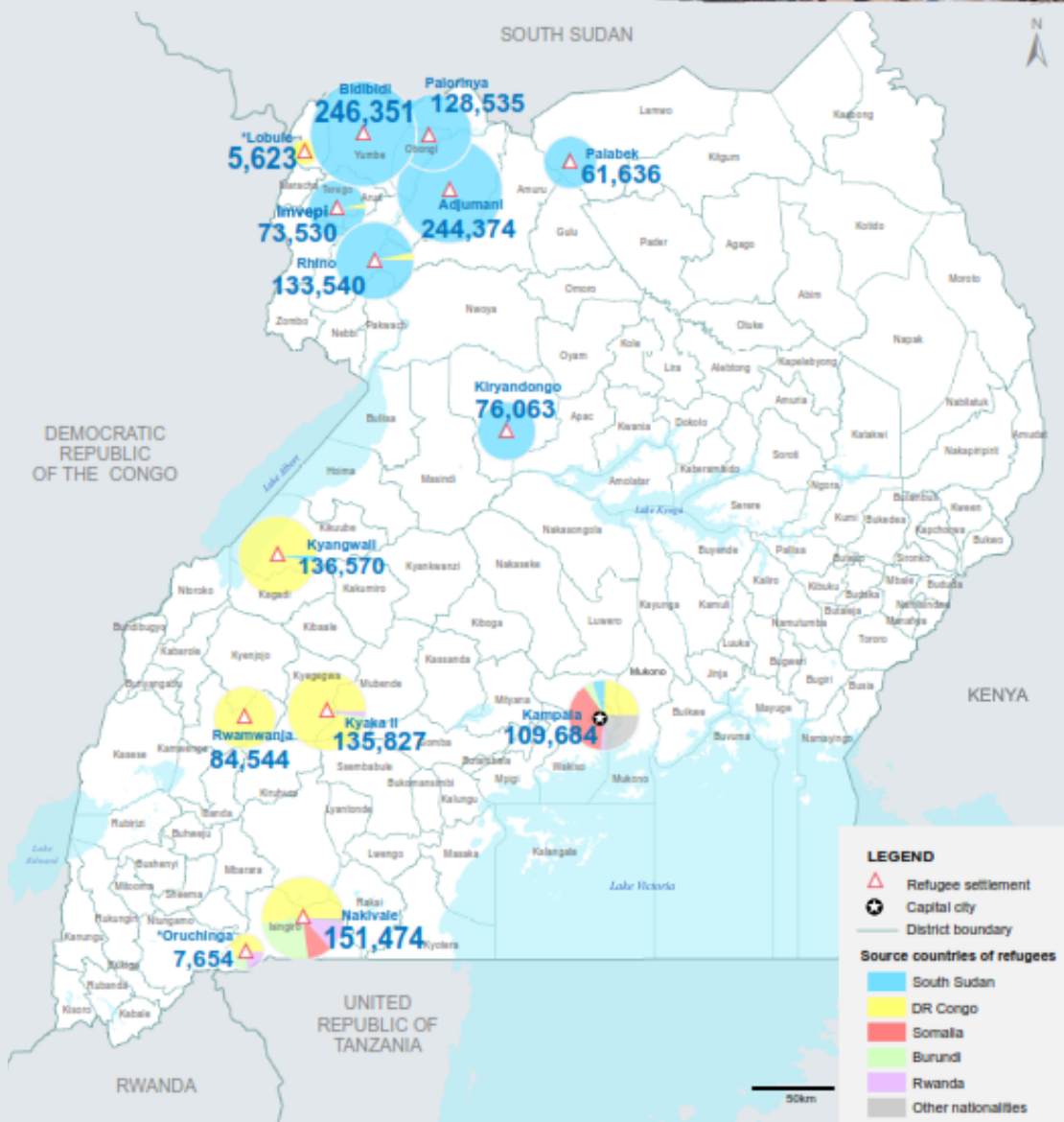
Four districts including Moroto, Abim, Amudat and Kaabong of the Karamoja sub region fell under ALARM drought early warning (DEW) phase classification during the month of April 2022. The other five were in WATCH. This is due to the combined effects of malnutrition in some areas, African Armyworm (AAW) infestation and drought impacts from previous months. The current global economic crises have led to multiple negative socioeconomic impacts on the Karamoja people.

Household data analysis shows that there is an increase of the staple food prices including maize, sorghum, and beans across all the districts from March to April. Prevalence of livestock diseases were reported in all the districts.

On the other side, there was relief in all the districts of Karamoja following the start of the rainy season in the first week of April leading to an improvement in the water stressed sector and re-growth of pasture. More rains with good temporal and spatial distribution are required to reverse the drought conditions.

Therefore, the Karamoja communities will still require humanitarian support during the lean season to close the existing food consumption gap. There is need to support with agricultural inputs throughout the season with priority being given to seed distribution during the month of May. Surveillance of livestock and crop pest and diseases is encouraged in the sub region.

REFUGEE STATUS OF UGANDA (as of March 31st 2022)



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

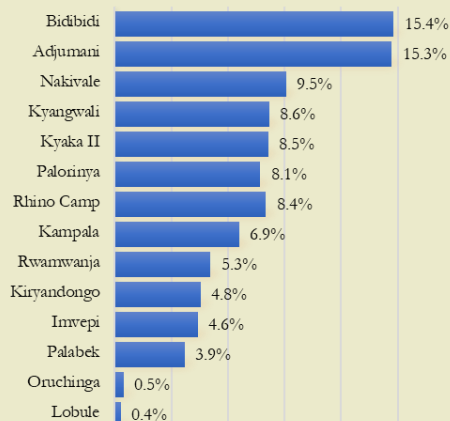
*Oruchinga and Lobule symbols not to scale

Population data: proDres (CPM) Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda Feedback: ugakaimug@unhcr.org For more info, please visit: www.ugandanrefugees.org

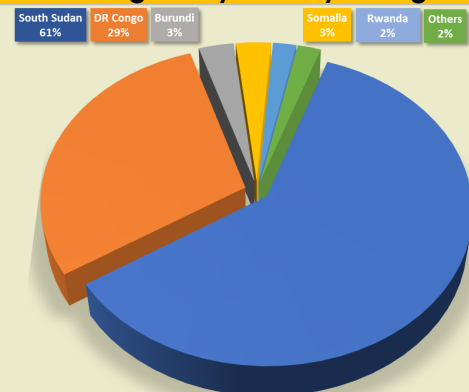
Total refugees and
asylum-seekers**

1,582,076

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!

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 CSOs 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



The African Army Worm decimating maize plantations in many parts of the country.

