



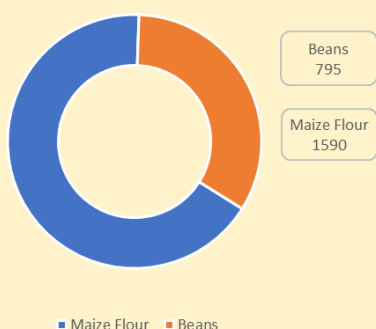
Karamoja Food Security Update

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is the system of analysis of food security reports from the Food Security and Nutrition Assessments (FSNA), District reports on food Security and Nutrition including health reports on nutrition levels. In April 2022 the IPC Technical Working Group carried out an analysis of the data sets that indicated that 41% of the population across Karamoja sub region were in food security phase three (Crisis)

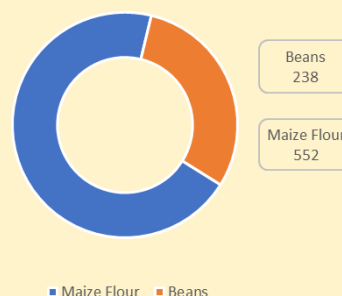
Since then, Government has been monitoring the weather patterns following the issue of seasonal weather forecast by UNMA.. Distribution of relief food to the districts in Karamoja region in March 2022 following the early warning alert from the Uganda National Integrated Early Warning Systems Bulletin (UNIEWS).

What is the Government doing about the situation?

Relief Food to 9 Districts of Karamoja Sub region
(Metric Tons)



Additional relief to the worst hit districts of Kotido, Kaabong, Moroto, Napak, Karenga & Nabilatuk.
(Metric Tons)

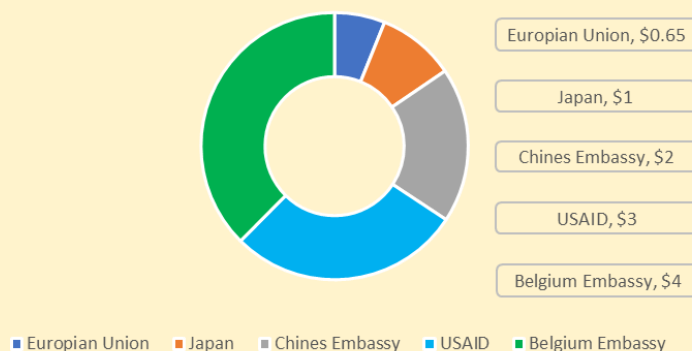


World Food Program (WFP) is supporting the transportation of the relief food to the Karamoja

Additional 135BN to be released by Ministry of finance to support the response efforts.

Government is continuously monitoring the drought situation in Karamoja and other parts of the Country through our early warning systems accessible on; <https://www.necoc.opm.go.ug>;

Support from other partners (million)



Source: NECOC OPM

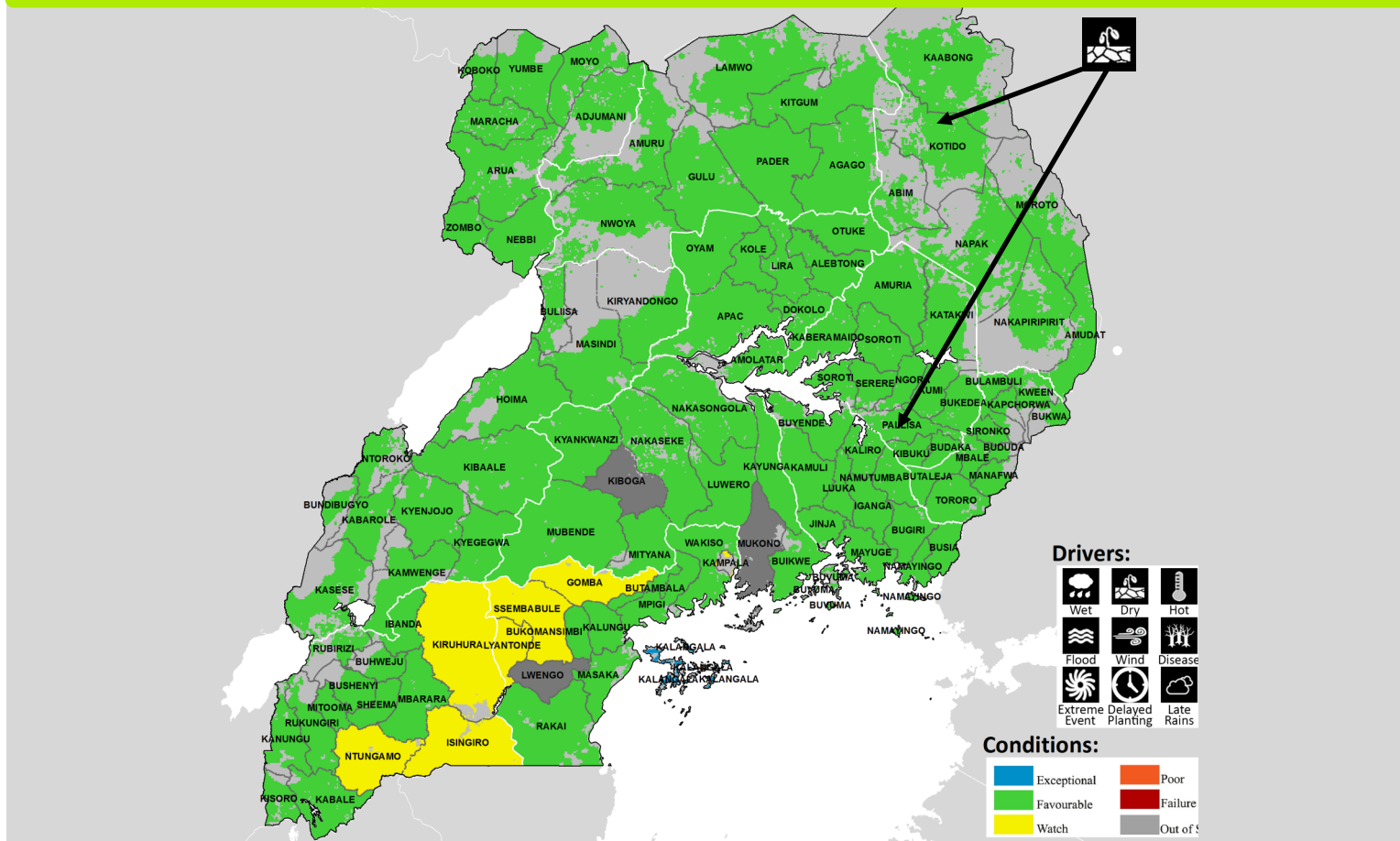
Note: All to be released to the UN agencies implementing programs in Karamoja sub region.



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CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (JULY 2022)



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 15th July 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 with stable to declining values due to early cessation of the rainfall activity. This trend, most likely impacted on the expected yields of the maize crop which according to surveys were evidently stressed. Farmers are advised to target short ripening crops should there be rainfall in the next few months tending towards SOND. Surface water sources used mostly by livestock farmers in the sub region are also reducing in volume. This period should be used for de-silting and cleanup of such facilities. Control of livestock diseases associated with dry conditions are strongly advised. Generally, a short fall in seasonal harvest is expected and farmers are advised to carefully utilize the harvests to last till the next season.

Elgon: Favorable conditions were maintained in all the districts in the sub region despite declining NDVI values indicating water stressed conditions. This will most likely affect the productivity of maize crop. Although Government had responded effectively to the control of African army worms that would given good harvest, this was affected by both delayed onset and early cessation of rainfall activity. Farmers are advised to prioritize short ripening crops in the event of any rainfall activity to bridge the food security gap and carefully utilize the little expected harvests from the current season till the SOND rains set in.

West Nile, Acholi, Lango: Most of the districts in the region have maintained favorable conditions with stable values and some areas showed little improvements except the districts of Yumbe, Obongi, and Amolatar that had serious water stress at the time of flowering of the maize crop. This is has had negative implications on the seasonal performance. District Disaster Management Committees in these Districts are advised to assess the expected yields and inform OPM of the food supply gaps as soon as possible.

Early Warning for Regions!

Teso and Karamoja: All the districts in these sub regions maintained favorable conditions though with declining values. With Karamoja, already facing serious food shortage as a result of failure of 2021 season, monitoring of the with relief distribution efforts by the Government is strongly encouraged with the aim of establishing the gaps in order to avoid negative consequences. Effective coordination of the response efforts by the DDMCs is necessary to ensure that lives are not lost as response agencies may prefer media attention to actual service delivery. Long term mitigation measures should be identified and prioritized in all interventions.

Western and South Western: Most of the districts maintained favorable and stable conditions except the cattle corridor districts of **Ntungamo, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Lyantonde, Sembabule and Gomba** whose conditions deteriorated to watch. Whereas near normal harvests of Bananas and other crops are expected from the region, efforts should be made to ensure sustainability of livestock production in the watch districts by availing water supply to the farmers. Close monitoring is required to avoid the scale of damage of of 2016 drought conditions by ensuring early response.

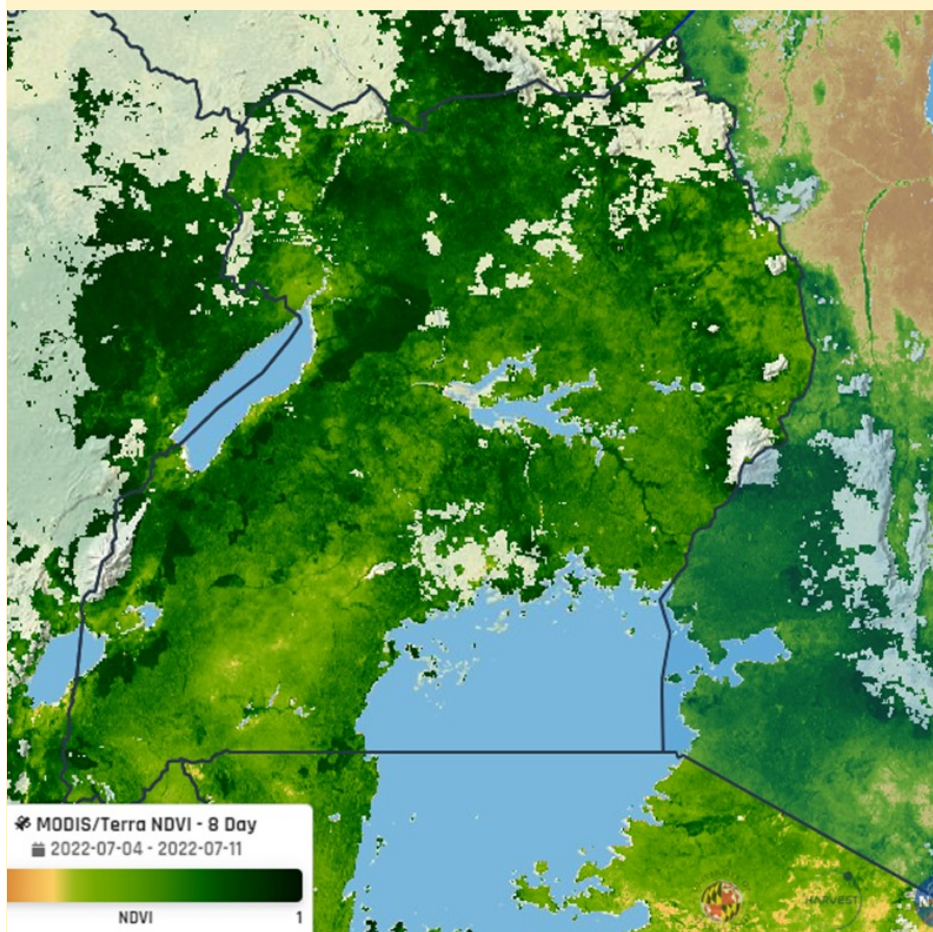
East central sub region: Most of the districts maintained favorable conditions with stable or reduced NDVI values attributed to the delayed MAM seasonal onset, early cessation and poor JJA seasonal performance recorded in all parts of the Country. The District Disaster Management Committees are also advised to assess the impacts of sustained watch conditions and report to OPM. Farmers in throughout the Country are advised to prepare for second season planting of both medium and short ripening crops to help mitigate impact of MAM-JJA poor performance.



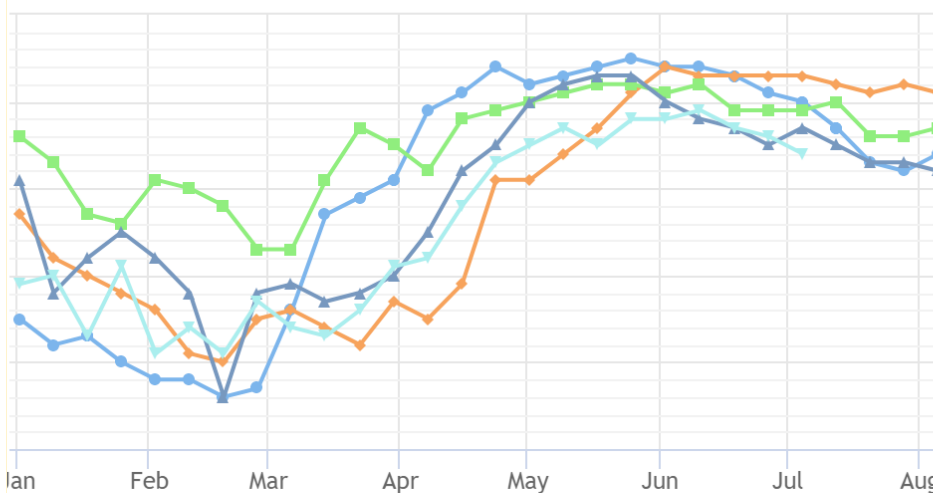
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HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (4th - 11th, JULY 2022)



UGANDA



MODIS/Terra NDVI - 8 Day
No Mask
2018-01 - 2018-08
MODIS/Terra NDVI - 8 Day
No Mask
2021-01 - 2021-08
MODIS/Terra NDVI - 8 Day
No Mask
2019-01 - 2019-08
MODIS/Terra NDVI - 8 Day
No Mask
2022-01 - 2022-08
MODIS/Terra NDVI - 8 Day
No Mask
2020-01 - 2020-08

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 4th - 11th, July, 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 early cessation of the MAM rains and poor JJA over those areas. Due to cloud cover, anomalies cannot be assessed in the grey areas.

The increased occurrence of stressed conditions (yellowish brown) over the south western cattle corridor, the central, parts of Teso, Lango, Karamoja and West Nile during the period June — July is explained by the continuous occurrence of stable NDVI values for two to three months consecutively. The rest of the Country presented normal conditions though with slower improvements. Though actual values are characterized by regional spatial variations as shown by the map, on average, much of the Country has maintained favorable conditions with stable values at the interface of MAM and (JJA). This trend has had implications on seasonal crop productivity over the yellowish brown regions. Generally, low yields are expected over the yellowish brown regions with some districts in south western corridor beginning to experience surface water stress.

Below is a graphical representation of the current vegetation conditions. The orange line represents the conditions for seven months from January - July 2019 and the light blue incomplete line below all the others shows the same period of 2022. The green and blue lines in between them indicates the 2018, 2020 and 2021 conditions respectively.

It is observed that from June to July 2022, the NDVI values persistently stayed below the values for the previous four years. The downward trend of the 2022 curve, with lower values is an indication of drier conditions than usual and it confirms the JJA seasonal forecast for the Western, central, Teso, Lango and West Nile regions. Office of the Prime Minister in collaboration with Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) shall continue monitoring the evolution of the season and its transition into SOND to provide subsequent updates and further advisories.

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RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA

CENTRAL REGION LAKE VICTORIA BASIN AND EASTERN UGANDA

Central Western (Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Masindi, Bulisa, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kikuube and Kibaale) districts . Overall, near normal with slight tendency to Above normal rainfall is expected over most parts of the 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 . Over all, near normal rainfall with high tendency to below normal is expected to prevail over most parts of the region.

LAKE VICTORIA BASIN & CENTRAL REGION

Northern & Southern parts of Central (Nakasongola, Luwero, Kyankwanzi, Kakumiro, Kasanda, Nakaseke, Kiboga, Mubende, Kasanda, Sembabule, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Kyotera, and Rakai) districts. Overall, there are high chances of near normal to below average conditions over most parts of the region.

Eastern parts of Central (Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma) districts. Over all, there are high chances for near normal rainfall over most parts of this region.

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

Eastern Lake Victoria Basin (Jinja, Bugiri, Kamuli, Iganga, Buyende, Bugweri, Luuka, Namutumba, Kaliro, Busia, Mayuge, Namayingo and Tororo) districts. Overall, near normal with a tendency to above normal rainfall during this season is expected to prevail over this region.

EASTERN REGION

South Eastern: (Kamuli, Iganga, Luuka, Namutumba, Buyende, Kaliro & Butaleja) districts. Overall, there are high chances of near normal rainfall conditions over this region.

Eastern Central: (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 good possibility of near normal rainfall with a slight tendency of above normal rainfall over this region.

North Eastern: (Amuria, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Nabilatuk, Moroto, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Abim, Napak, Amudat, Karenga and Kaabong) districts . Overall, near normal with a higher probability of above normal rainfall is expected during the forecast period.

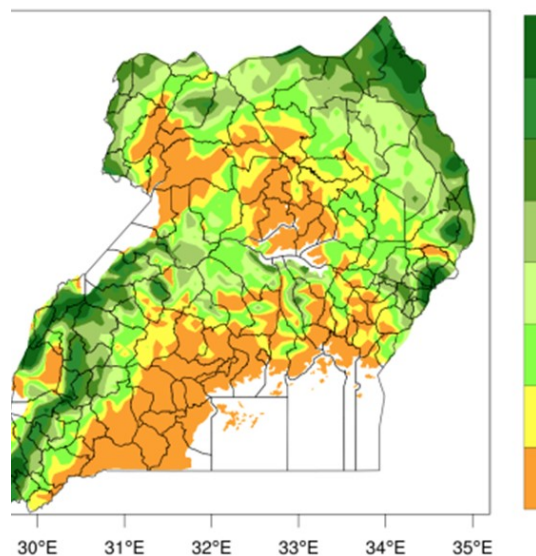
NORTHERN REGION

North Western (Zombo, Nebbi, Pakwach, Madi-Okolo, Arua, Maracha, Terego, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Obongi, and Adjumani) districts. Overall, there are high chances for near normal rainfall over most parts of this region.

Eastern Northern Parts: (Lira, Alebtong, Amolatar, Kitgum, Lamwo, Agago, Otuke, Pader, Kole, and Dokolo and Kaberamaido) districts. Overall, there are high chances for near normal rainfall with a high tendency for above normal rainfall over most parts of the country.

Central Northern Parts: (Gulu, Omoro, Nwoya, Amuru, Oyam and Kiryandongo) districts Overall, there is a high likelihood of near normal rainfall with a high tendency of above normal rainfall over this region.

Rainfall Forecast (mm): JULY 2022



RAINFALL OUTLOOK

The rainfall outlook indicates that several parts of northern, eastern and parts of Mid Western are expected to experience near normal with a slight tendency to above normal (enhanced) rainfall. The rest of the country is expected to receive occasional rainfall during the forecast period.

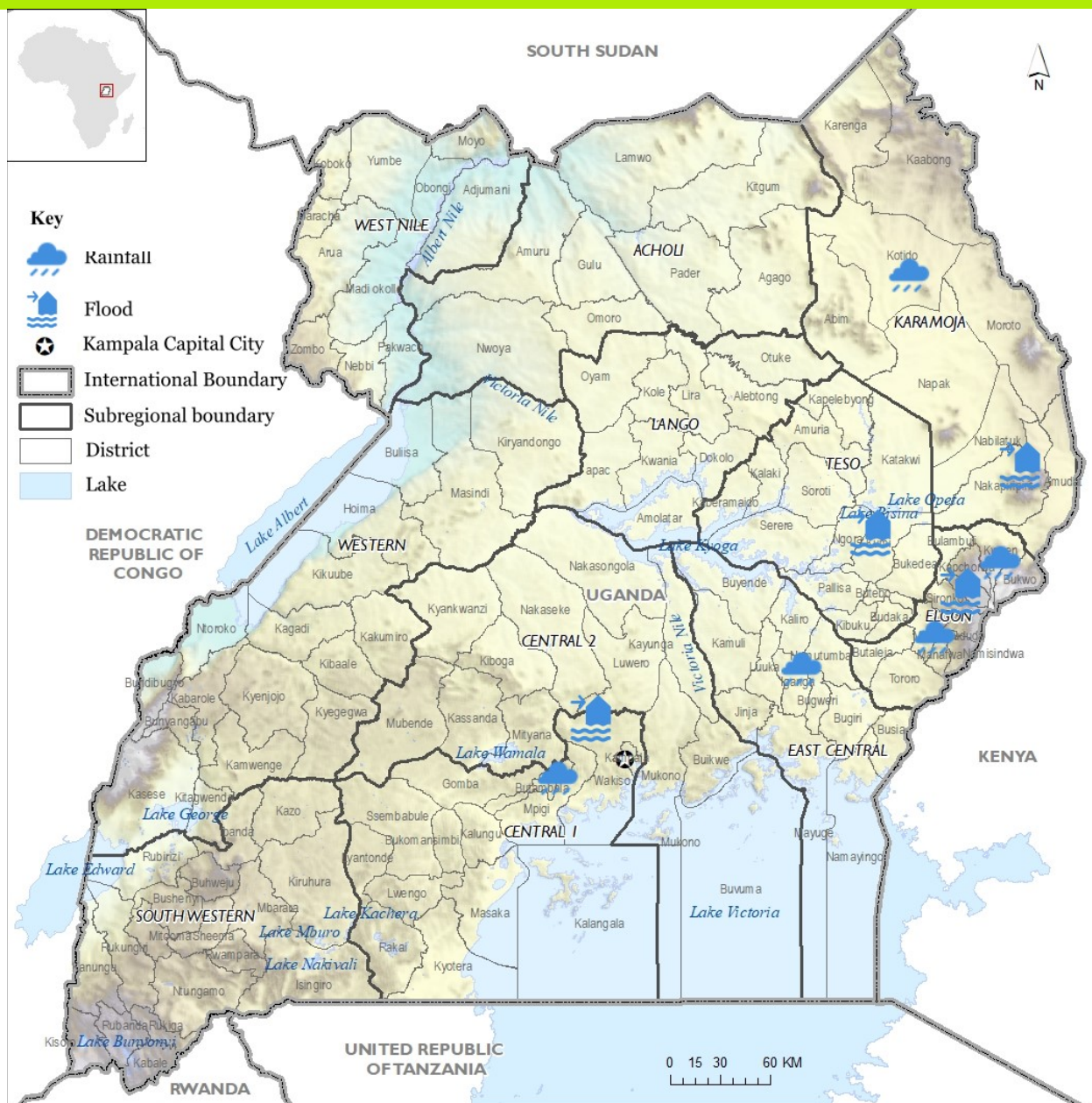
Wet conditions are expected in the areas of West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Karamoja, parts of Eastern and Mid western of Uganda.

Advisory

The predicted rains over most parts of the north of the country and generally occasional rainfall in the south are expected to have impacts. The following are advisories to the communities;

- ◆ In the Agricultural Sector, especially in the north, farmers are advised to continue planting and weeding their crops while farmers in the south are expected to start preparation of their fields in anticipation of the second rainy season.
- ◆ In the pastoral areas especially in the north, the moderate rains will lead to improvement in foliage and pasture for livestock while in the southern sector, the anticipated dry spell is expected to lead to further deterioration of foliage and pasture. Pasture preservation and management should be encouraged.
- ◆ A further reduction in the water for both animals and crops is expected in the southern sector of the country.
- ◆ Chances of flooding are still likely in low lying areas including urban centres with poor drainage systems especially in the north where rains are expected.
- ◆ Veterinary doctors and agricultural extension workers should continue to monitor and report any emergence of animal diseases, parasites and pests that might arise during this periods.

MULTI HAZARD EARLY WARNING PROBABILITY MAP – 15th July -15th August 2022



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Communicable disease outbreaks, epidemics and health emergencies

- ◆ There is an increased likelihood of near normal rainfall with a slight tendency to above normal conditions over the Northern and Eastern and mid– western Uganda. There is likely to be an increased prevalence of malaria in West Nile, Karamoja, and Eastern region. The associated risk of outbreak of water borne diseases such as typhoid, cholera is expected.
- ◆ 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. The public is advised to enhance diseases surveillance in flood –prone areas for prevention and treatment.
- ◆ Monitor and reposition stocks of drugs & routine distribution of long –lasting insecticide mosquito nets.
- ◆ Encourage routine water treatment at all levels

*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).



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DISASTER EARLY WARNINGS AND OUTLOOK - 15th July - 15th August 2022

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Disease outbreak

- ◆ The rainfall outlook for indicates a high likelihood of experiencing near normal rainfall to above normal rain condition over the North Eastern and mid western areas of the country. The associated risk of outbreak of diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever cases; 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-METEREOLICAL HAZARD

Water logging /Flash Floods

The rainfall outlook indicates that Northern, Eastern and Mid western parts of the country are expected to experience near normal to above normal (enhanced) rainfall conditions that may lead to flash floods in some localized places especially the low lying 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.
- Objects outdoor that may blow around in high winds should be secured.
- Caution should be taken if driving by keeping both hands on the wheels and slowing down.

Alert Level: Moderate → High

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

Considering that there is a high likelihood of experiencing near normal to above normal rainfall Northern and Eastern parts of the country during this period, it is 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: High → Moderate



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DISASTER STATISTICS – JUNE

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Motor and Aero Accidents

Reported in | Across the country.



CATTLE RUSTLING | Karamoja Sub-Region Reported Twice

Affected: 02 | Deaths: 02 | Injured: 00

DROWNING | 04 incidences Reported

Affected: 15 Deaths 08 Injured 07

Building Collapsing: Reported: 03 | Deaths: 03 | Injured: 06

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – June Summary

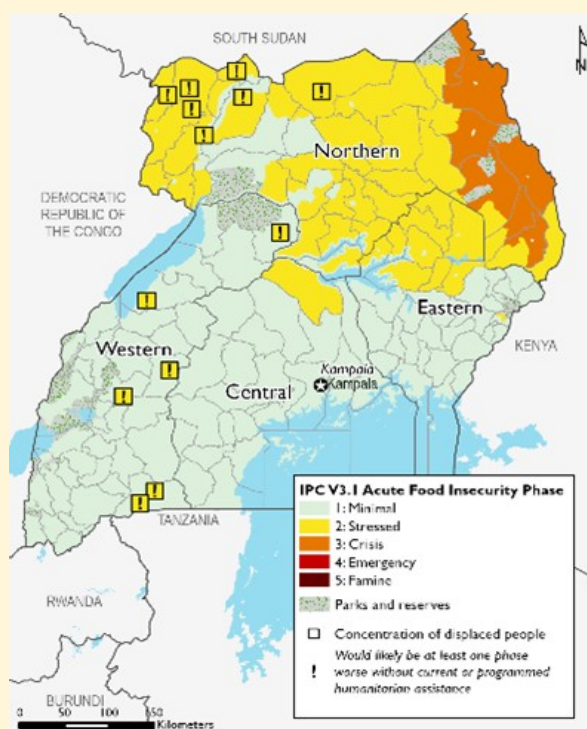
FIRE

Fire incidents across the country.

Reported :04 Affected: 06 Injured: 04 Deaths: 02

Source: NECOC/OPM, Uganda Police Force, June 2022.

FOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES -JUNE 2022



BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

HIGHLIGHTS

Most households in the sub-region who sustained widespread crop losses and harvest failure, as well as loss of income from agricultural employment since 2021, are experiencing worsening food insecurity as their food stocks continue to deplete amid rising food prices on local markets.

Five of the nine Karamoja sub-region districts fell under the ALARM drought early warning (DEW) phase classification in June 2022. In all five districts (Moroto, Amudat, Abim, Kotido and Kabong), there has been low supplies of staple foods on markets. Additionally, where staple foods have been available, food prices have been rising compared to previous months. Cases of severe acute malnutrition have also been reported in all the districts.

The agriculture sector suffered multiple threats following an African Armyworm infestation and ongoing insecurity that resulted in less land area being planted. The cereal harvest in most districts is expected to be less than in previous years.

Below-average rainfall has adversely affected agricultural employment income for poor households, leading to reduced purchasing power.

The forecast for July calls for depressed rains. This will lead to drier conditions, depressed soil moisture and a reduction in water availability for both humans and animals. Communities are encouraged to use available resources sparingly and to take advantage of the little rains available to harvest water.

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING (DEW) PHASE CLASSIFICATION

Normal	Watch	Alarm	Emergency
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DISTRICT DEW PHASE CLASSIFICATION JAN-JUN 2022						
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
KARENGA						
KAABONG						
ABIM						
MOROTO						
KOTIDO						
NAPAK						
NABILATUK						
NAKAPIRIPIT						
AMUDAT						

SECTOR DEW PHASE CLASSIFICATION JAN-JUN 2022						
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
LIVELIHOOD						
LIVESTOCK						
CROP						
WATER						

Important Note!

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.

UPCOMING DRM EVENTS:

- **National discussions on Uganda education response plan for education & host communities.**

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

Website: www.necoc-opm.go.ug

Toll Free Hotline on all Networks:

: 0800 177 777



Hon Hillary Onek, the Minister of Relief and Disaster Management waving off relief food destined to karamoja.

