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UPDATE ON CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) November 2020

Coronavirus (COVID-19) global outlook

The numbers of daily COVID-19 cases reported continued to increase in the past month, and several countries are implementing new lockdown measures to prevent or curtail a COVID -19 second wave.

According to the Johns Hopkins University (JHU) COVID resource center COVID-19 Dashboard, the number of the confirmed case reported to WHO reached **54.3 million** and resulting in **1.3 million** deaths as of November 16th.

As of 14th November, statistical data from WHO Regions show that American continent continue to report the highest number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 (**23.3 million**) corresponding to **48%** of the total cases reported to WHO worldwide and countries like USA (**10,737,335**), Brazil (**5,810,652**), Argentina (**1,296,378**) and Colombia (**1,182,697**) are listed in the top 10 in terms of confirmed cumulative COVID-19 cases for the region. Europe remains the second continent most affected by COVID-19 in terms of cases with **14,487,509** cumulative figures on confirmed cases since **February 2020**, corresponding to **28 %** of the total of cases reported worldwide.

The death toll, globally, USA has the highest figures with **244,357** cumulative deaths, Brazil with **165,798** fatalities and are followed by India with **8.8 million cases** and **130,519** deaths reported.

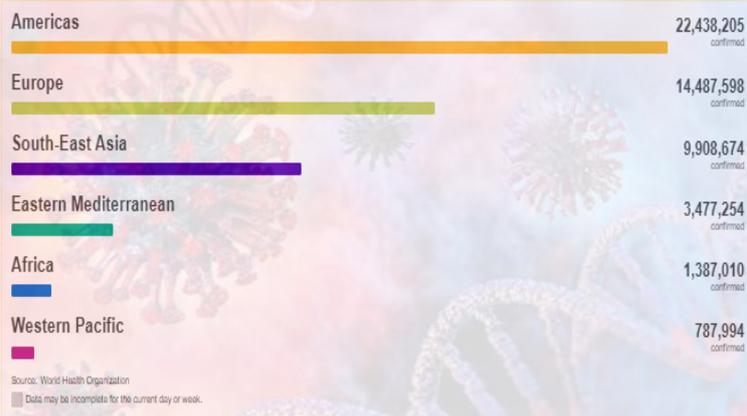


Figure: 1 Situation (reported COVID-19) cases by WHO Region November 2020

Information available at WHO website (<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/covid-19-vaccines>) indicates that there are currently more than 100 COVID-19 vaccine candidates under development, with a number of these in the human trial phase. Two mRNA-based vaccine candidates, Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna, report a vaccine efficacy of more than 90%. WHO is working in collaboration with scientists, businesses, and global health organizations through the ACT Accelerator to speed up the pandemic response. When a safe and effective vaccine becomes available, **COVAX*** (led by WHO, GAVI and CEPI) will facilitate the equitable access and distribution of these vaccines to protect people in all countries. People most at risk will be prioritized. * *Working for global equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines.*

COVID-19 in Africa

The number of accumulative cases of COVID-19 infection, reported to WHO has almost reached 2 million. As of 16th November 2020, a cumulative total of 1,986,864 confirmed cases with 47,647 deaths were reported. In the continent, South Africa reported the highest recorded number of total cases (751,024) and reported deaths (20,241).

Compared to other WHO regions (America, South-East-Asia and Eastern), the cumulative cases of COVID-19 infections, reported to WHO from Africa represent only 3% of total cases worldwide.

In the past weeks Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Cabo Verde and Botswana are the top 5 in terms of the highest average number of new cases per capita.

According to the African Union Centre of Disease Control as of 16th November, 14 countries of the Eastern Africa region have reported 242, 858 cumulative cases, 4, 694 deaths and 163,132 recoveries. Ethiopia continues to be the most affected in terms of confirmed cases with 103,056 cases and 1,581 deaths

In the East Africa Community region, as of 14th November, there are 95,860 confirmed cases with Kenya reporting 70,804 confirmed cases and 1,287 deaths followed by Uganda 16,257 and 150 death and Rwanda with 5,455 cumulative cases and 45 deaths.

COVID-19 outbreak in Uganda

Community transmission continues to increase in Uganda. As of November 15th, The Ministry of Health (MOH) statistics showed 16, 257 cumulative cases reported (91.56% local vs. 8.4% imported cases), 237 new cases, 132 new recovered and bringing cumulative recovery figure to 8,170 and 5 new death, and the total of death to 150 since the first case was reported. Out of the total confirmed cases, 8,038, corresponding to 56.5%, have already recovered from COVID-19 infections.

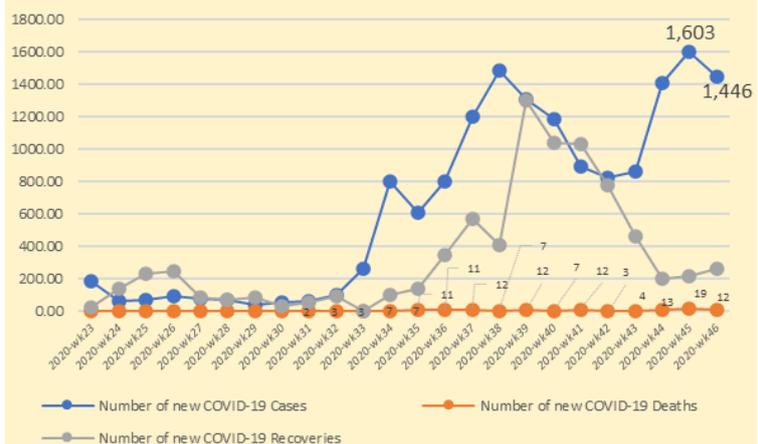


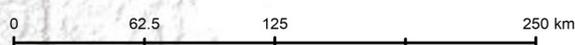
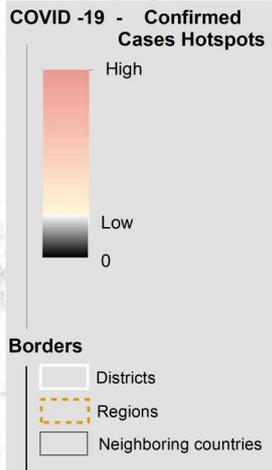
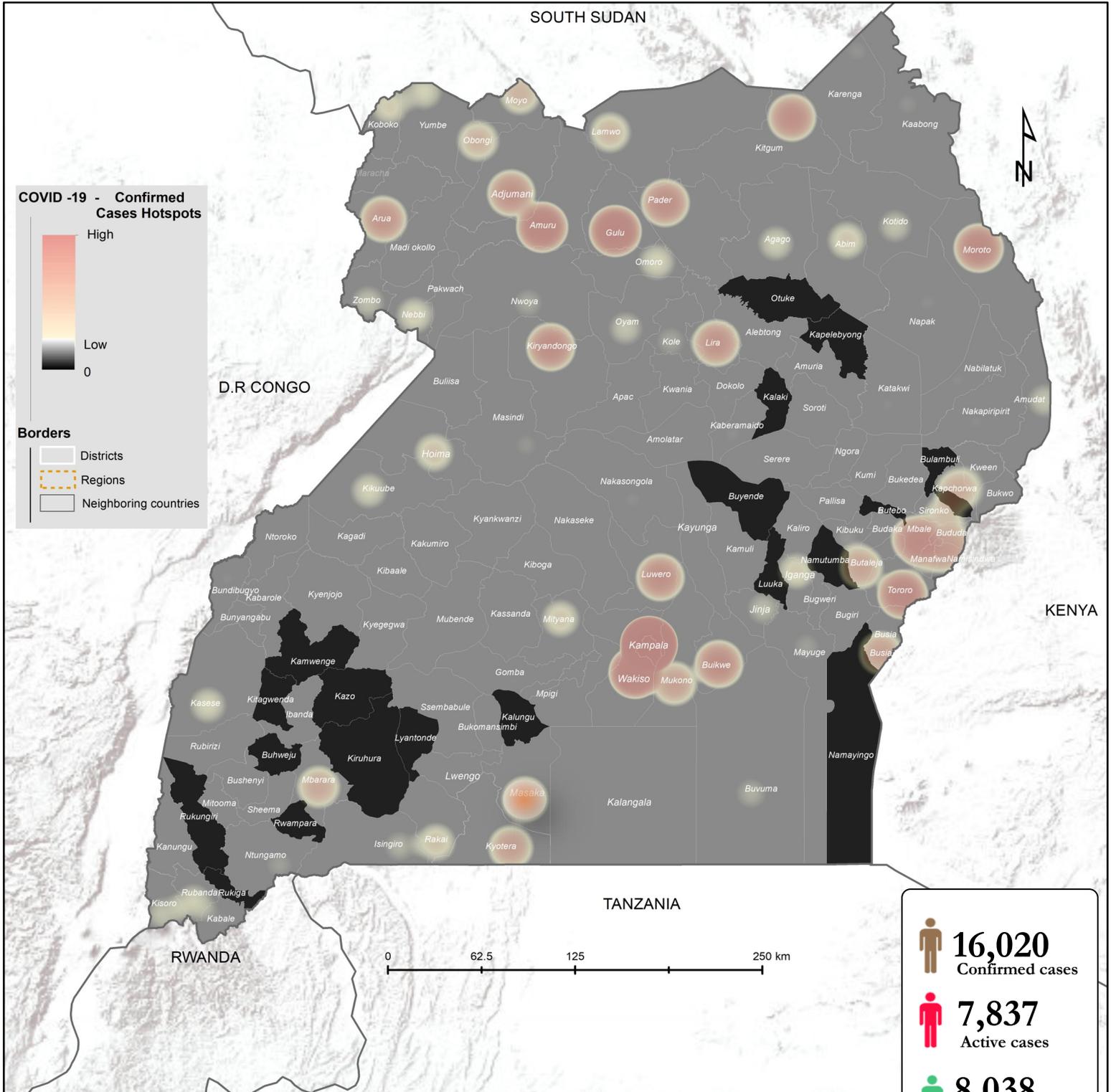
Figure: New cases/Deaths/Recoveries Darasource COVID-19 Response info hub 14/ 11



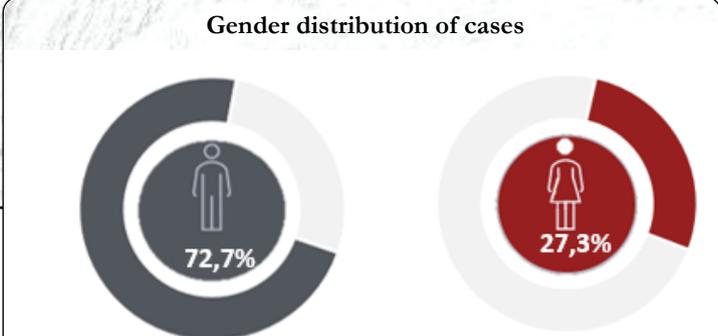
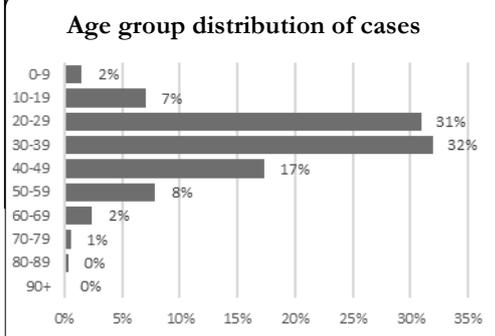
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Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

UPDATE ON CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



- 16,020** Confirmed cases
- 7,837** Active cases
- 8,038** Cumulative recoveries
- 145** Deaths



Data sources: Uganda Ministry of Health. Link: <https://covid19.gou.go.ug>.
Last Update: 14/11/2020



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CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (NOVEMBER 2020)

Crop and Pasture Conditions

Sorghum



Conditions:

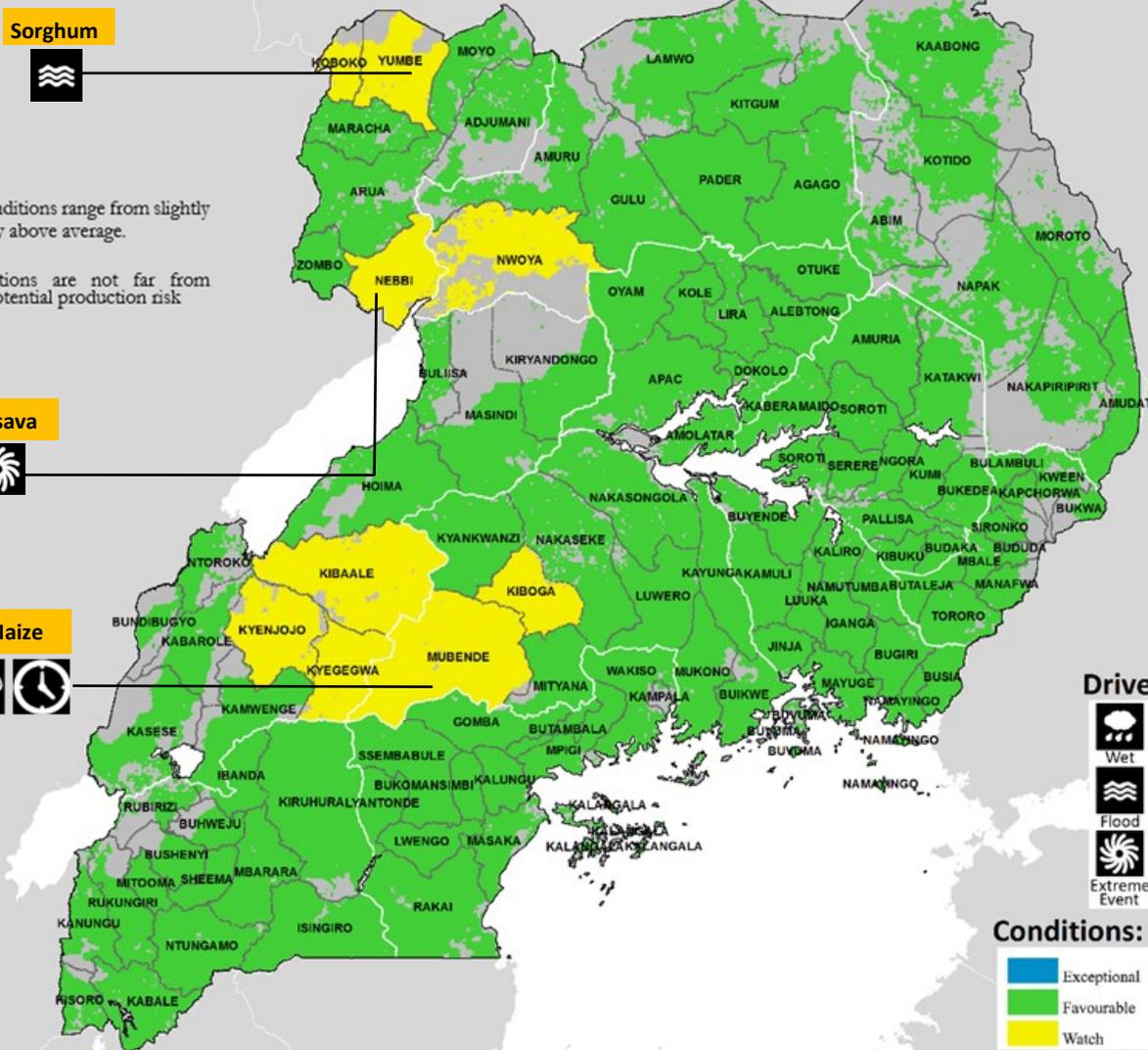
Favorable: Conditions range from slightly below to slightly above average.

Watch: Conditions are not far from average, with potential production risk

Cassava



Maize



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 15th November 2020. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of national and regional crop analysts' inputs along with remote sensing and rainfall data.

Early Warning for Regions!

Elgon, Karamoja, Teso, Lango, Central 1, East Central, and South Western: Favorable crop conditions prevail due to above-average rainfall received across those regions. Most crops are under early vegetative stage with first weeding underway.

Western: Most districts are under favorable crop condition in the region except for Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Mubende, Kiboga and Kibaale that are under watch. Erratic rains characterized by hailstorm and windstorms could primarily account for the watch conditions. In addition, delayed planting due to late onset of rainfall in some parts of the region have further exacerbated the situation. However, conditions are expected to translate to favorable with replanting and uniformity in SONDA rainfall.

Early Warning for Regions!

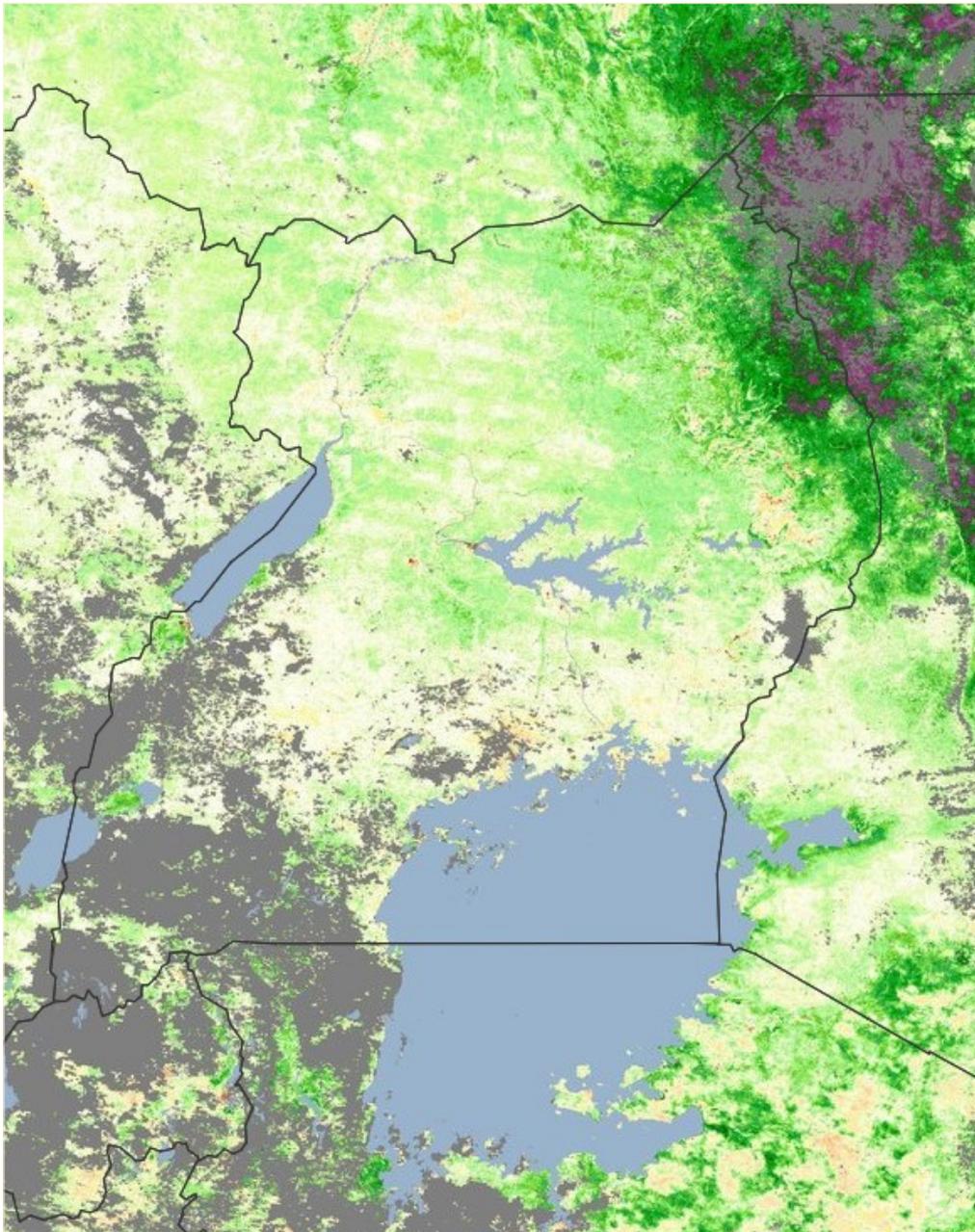
Central 2: Favorable crop conditions prevail in the region except for the districts of Mubende and Kiboga that are under watch. Delayed erratic rains characterized by hailstorm best explain the observed crop conditions. Planting of main food crops especially maize is still ongoing.

West Nile: Favorable crop conditions exist across the regions except for districts of Nebi, Yumbe and Koboko that are under watch. Recent re-bursting of River Nile caused enormous floods and waterlogging conditions that negatively affected cassava crop.

Acholi: The region has transitioned to favorable crop conditions except Nwoya, which is under watch crop conditions. Floods due to bursting of River Nile largely explain the observed watch condition



HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (31st, OCTOBER to 07th, NOVEMBER 2020)



The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) are used to characterize the health of the vegetation for a particular time step 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.

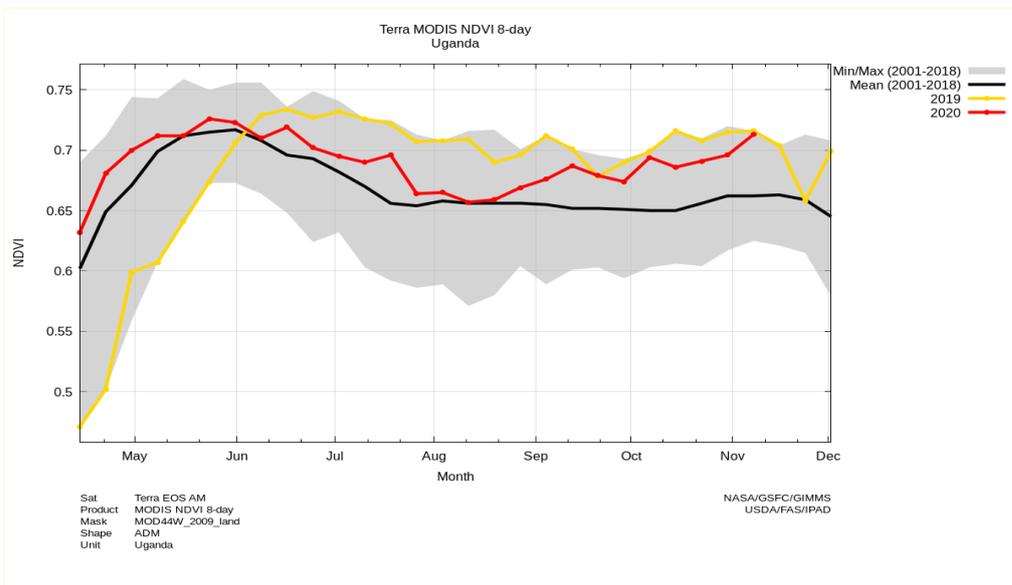
NDVI anomaly is the difference between the average NDVI for a particular period of the year and the average NDVI for same period over a specified number of years.

For the period of 31st October to 07th November 2020, the NDVI anomaly image show, the green color represents 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 near normal which could be associated with delayed onset of rains over those areas. Due to cloud cover, anomalies cannot be assessed in the grey areas.

Despite the NDVI satellite image available present small cloud coverage, around South Western Subregion, we can infer that as the climatic conditions remain favorable in most of the country as plants are thriving.

The early start of the second rainy season have contributed to the revitalization of vegetation and crop growth. Early rains have improved water availability for irrigation, enhancing productivity and contributed for improved availability of local agriculture products on the market with positive implications for gradual improvements on food availability and access.

The chart below the image complements the data presented above, showing the current vegetation conditions. The red line represents the average conditions in 2020 and compares with the average conditions (black line) for the period (2001-2018). The grey area shows how values tend to spread from the mean (min/max). For the country, current conditions were aligned with the long-term maximum deviation from the above-average. In the first week of October, we can observe significant improvement of NDVI, following by a decrease and stabilization period for the rest of October until the first week of November were show again an improvement in NDVI.





Western Region

South Western: (Kisoro, Kabale, Rubanda, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Rwampara, Kazo, Mbarara, Kirubura, Isingiro, Ibanda, Bushenyi, Buhweju, Mitooma, Sbeema, Rubirizi, Kitagwenda and Kasese) districts. **Near normal to above normal rainfall is expected.**

Central Western: (Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Masindi, Bulisa, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kikube and Kibaale) districts. **Near normal to above normal rainfall is expected.**

Eastern Region

South Eastern: (Kamuli, Iganga, Luuka, Namutumba, Buyende, Kaliro, and butaleja) districts **Near normal to above normal rainfall is expected.**

Eastern Central: (Pallisa, Butebo, Budaka, Kibuku, Mbale, Sironko, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Bukedea, Kumi, Kalaki, and Soroti) districts. **Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

North Eastern: (Amuria, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Moroto, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk, Abim, Napak, Amudat, Karenga and Kaabong) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall is expected.**

North Western: (Zombo, Nebbi, Pakwach Madi-Okolo, Arua, Koboko Terego, Maracha, Moyo, Yumbe, Obongi, Adjumani) district **Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Eastern Northern Part: (Lira, Kitgum, Agago, Otuke, Pader, Kole, Dokolo and Kaberamaido) district **Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Central Northern Parts: (Gulu, Apac, Kwanja, Pader, Lamwo, Nwoya, Amuru, Oyam and Kiryandongo) districts **Near normal with a slight tendency to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

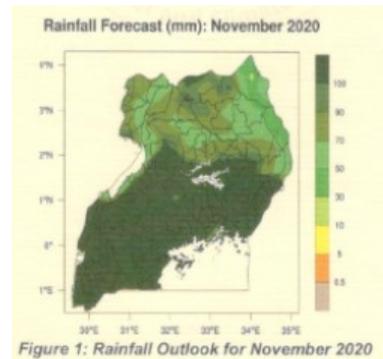
Lake Victoria Basin and Central Region

Western parts of Central (Nakasongola, Luwero, Nakaseke, Kyankwanzji, Kiboga, Mubende, Kasanda, Sembabule, Lwengo, Lyantonde, and Rakai) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Eastern parts of Central: (Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**

Central and Western Lake Victoria Basin: (Kalungala, Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Mpigi, Butambala, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Gomba, and Mityana) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall is expected.**

Eastern Lake Victoria Basin: (Jinja, Bugiri, Busia, Mayuge, Namayingo and Tororo) districts. **Near normal to below normal rainfall conditions are expected.**



The outlook for November 2020 / UNMA

SEASONAL RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA— NOVEMBER 2020 (UPDATE)

According to the Outlook for November 2020 and review of the rainfall performance for September and October 2020 published by Uganda National Authority on November 4th, indicate that for November, overall, most parts of the country are expected to continue experiencing wet conditions. However, the **Southern** sector is expected to receive enhanced rainfall as compared to the northern sector with most **parts of Karamoja** sub-region receiving suppressed rainfall. The **mountain areas of Rwenzori and Elgon** are expected to receive enhanced rainfall during this month

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF FORECASTED CONDITIONS in DIFFERENT SECTORS and VULNERABLE GROUPS

ON DISASTERS RISKS

The rainfall forecast, during November, might add on pre-existing vulnerable conditions likely to create additional hydro-meteorological risks like Flood in Urban areas with poor drainage and mountainous areas of Rwenzori and Elgon were expected to receive enhanced rainfall during this month. For those areas, landslide might be considered

Communities affected by floods and landslides, displaced people, refugees in camps and people living in informal settlements poorly served by water and sanitation infrastructures might experience cascading health hazards linked to vector and waterborne diseases.

ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & PASTURE AND DEPENDENT LIVELIHOODS

Considering the UNMA forecast for the northern part of the country, precipitation is likely to decrease, the farmers and herders are advised to store pasture and water to provide irrigation and livestock in the event of a shortage in the coming months, once the Regional Seasonal forecast (November 2020 to January 2021) by IGAD indicate drier than usual conditions likely to be recorded over much of Kenya, south-eastern Uganda, southern parts of Somalia, much of Tanzania.

AGRICULTURE

Farmers are advised to avoid planting in flood-prone areas |Harvest and store safely matured crops

Pastoralist communities are advised to timely proceed with land preparation and planting perennial crops and vegetables to benefit from the anticipated good rains during the month mainly for areas were predicted to experience enhanced rainfall.

Overall for the areas where an increase in precipitation likely to experience with floods that might destroy crops and pastures. On the other hand, areas were predicted moderate rainfall crops and pasture will benefit.



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DISASTER EARLY WARNINGS AND OUTLOOK - 15th NOVEMBER - 15th DESEMBER 2020

HYDRO-METERELOGICAL HAZARD

Considering the Outlook for November 2020, review of the rainfall performance for September and October 2020 published by Uganda National Authority on November 4th, indicate that for November overall, most parts of the country are expected to continue experiencing wet conditions. However, the Southern sector is expected to receive enhanced rainfall as compared to the northern sector with most parts of Karamoja sub-region receiving suppressed rainfall. The mountain areas of Rwenzori and Elgon are expected to receive enhanced rainfall during this month

Alert Level: **Low** → **Moderate**

- * Farmers and shepherd's advised to utilize the forecasted dry conditions to harvest maturing crops in the field, especially in northern Uganda and Karamoja.
- * Use the available grazing resources sparingly
- * Harvest and keep water, dry herbage and standing hay. Enhance efficiency on water storing and use to minimize losses.

FLOODS

In the other hand, enhanced chances for above-normal rainfall are predicted for parts of the eastern region. Weakly enhanced chances of the average and above normal rainfall categories are predicted for parts of western Uganda including Rwenzori and Amuru Considering the weather forecast, flooding might occur in western regions.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **Higth**

- * Districts are advised to continuously revise and update their contingency plans, maintain up to date emergency resources databases, regularly exercise their plans. District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) are advised to continue with sensitisation efforts, monitor updated forecasts and step up their efforts in dissemination of warning information and advisory messages to the communities. Ensure capacities for timely disaggregated data collection on humanitarian needs, disaster effects and impacts and share it with NECOC.
- * DDMC and residents are advised to desilt existing drainage systems to avoid puddles which risk becoming mosquito breeding sites. Dwellers of informal areas are encouraged to dig/open drainage channels around households and gardens.
- * Conduct regular maintenance and desilt drainage channels. Ensure road signage is properly maintained. Advise people to avoid crossing flooded road sections.
- * Advise and support those persons living near lake and riverbanks and low-lying areas to relocate to higher ground/safer zones. Advise people to avoid crossing flooded road sections.

LANDSLIDE/MUDSLIDES

Landslides are very likely to occur on hazard-prone mountainous areas of Rwenzori and Elgon sub region considering they are expected to receive enhanced rainfall during this month.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **Higth**

- * All people living or undertaking economic activities on steep slopes across the mountainous specifically around western end areas of the country are advised to move to safer area.
- * Capacitate local leaders and communities to monitor signs of landslides like cracks, saturated soils, leaning trees, and create channels for reporting hazard sign to responsible authorities.

LIGHTNING STORMS -Thunder and lightning storms risks are considerable.

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **Higth**

It is recommended that people avoid staying outdoors during a storm.

- * To minimize lightning risks: Install arrestors in public premises such as schools, churches, hospitals, etc. Avoid areas with tall unsafe structures like those under construction; avoid standing under the trees during storms; and avoid using phones during rain.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **Higth**

- * To minimize public health risks: When responding to floods, landslides or others disaster events, local authorities should extreme precautions to avoid spread of COVID-19 in evacuation sites and temporary shelters by strengthening risk communication on respiratory/coughing etiquette, physical distancing and handwashing, as well as improving hygiene conditions and avoiding overcrowding in shelters, reducing occupancy rates, identifying additional temporary shelters and arranging isolation rooms for suspected cases.

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location

Fire: Any Location

Alert Level: **Moderate** → **Higth**



DISASTER STATISTICS –OCTOBER

HYDRO - METEOROLOGICAL EVENTS

FLOODS | Reported in Katakwi

No of people | Affected: **Not Reported** **Displaced** | 5000 **Deaths** | 0

LIGHTENING | Not Reported

Affected: 3 **Deaths** | 2 **Injured** 1

MUDSLIDE | Reported in Kasese

No of People | Affected: **Not Reported** **Displaced** 425 **Deaths** | 0

HAILSTORMS | Not Reported

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – October 2020

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS



MALARIA | 26,916 cases

Deaths 34

* Suspected Cases



ANIMAL BITES | 268 cases reported **DEATHS** | Not reported

Cumulatively, seventy-nine (79) districts have detected and investigated at least one suspected measles case.

36/81 districts reporting measles cases have had at least one positive IgM case

A total of 8 AFP cases was reported during week 38 compared with 7 cases reported in week 37.

The 8 cases were reported from: Butambala 1, Luuka 1, Mayuge 1, Nakaseke 2, Obongi 1, Rukiga 1 and Tororo 1.

The Non-polio AFP rate is 1.28/100,000 children 0 – 14 years compared with 2.26/100,000 children 0 -14 years in 2019

The adequate samples collection rate is 93.86% compared with 90.15% in 2019

Source: MOH/EPI -WEEK 38: 14th-20th September 2020

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Fire, drowning, fatal road accidents occurred across the country.

Affected: 79 **Injured:** 44 **Deaths:** 32

Source: NECOC/OPM, Uganda Police Force, October 2020

BRIEF UPDATE ON FOOD SECURITY NOVEMBER 2020 and DECEMBER forecast

Highlights!

- According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network FEWS NET, October –January forecast, second season production prospects in November/December are below average due to a seasonal forecast of below-average rainfall from October to December, resulting from La Niña conditions and a weak negative Indian Ocean dipole. Although harvest prospects are below average due to erratic rainfall performance earlier in the season, household food stocks are expected to be sufficient through December or January. However, household income from livestock and milk sales and alcohol production is limited, due to livestock quarantines associated with the local Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak, open-air market closures related to COVID-19 restrictions, and an increase in livestock thefts and related insecurity. Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are likely from October to January.
- Local staple food prices are expected to rise to near-average levels, driven by the anticipated, slight decline in supply from average to below-average second season harvests and the anticipated, slight increase in regional demand.

Most Likely Food Security Outcomes From October to January,

Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected. The below-average harvest is anticipated to provide poor households with food stocks and some crop sales income, and seasonal wild food availability will simultaneously remain high. As the dry season begins, poor households' will likely realize a seasonal increase in income from natural resources sales, but total income will likely remain below normal due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions and the economic slowdown on local business activity. Given the increase in seasonal income and the likelihood that cereal prices will remain low through December, food access will likely marginally improve. Meanwhile, middle and better-off households are likely to expand crop sales to offset the loss of livestock and milk sales income; however, given limited stocks and low cereal prices, their household income will likely also remain below normal levels. Based on these factors, most households are anticipated to meet their minimum kilocalorie needs through either own-produced food and milk, wild foods, or food purchases. However, dietary diversity will likely be constrained by high bean prices, below-normal household income that limits food and non-food purchases, and reduced access to interannual assistance programs. The population that is Stressed (IPC Phase 2) will likely remain high. Some of the most vulnerable households who lack productive livelihoods will likely stay in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Source: FEWS NET October 2020 - January 2021



IPC v3.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase

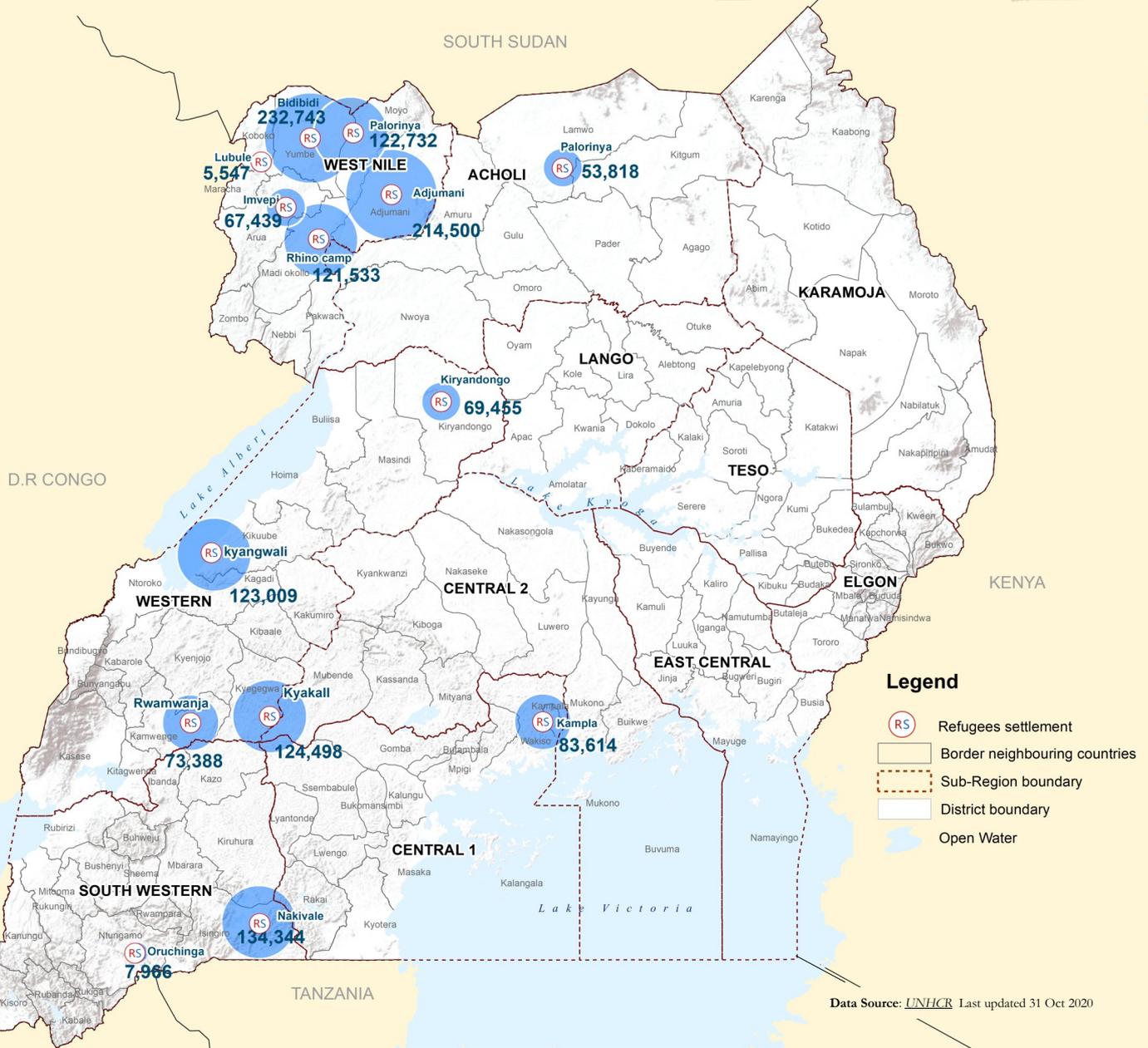
1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3: Crisis 4: Emergency 5: Famine National Parks/Reserves
! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance □ Concentration of displaced people



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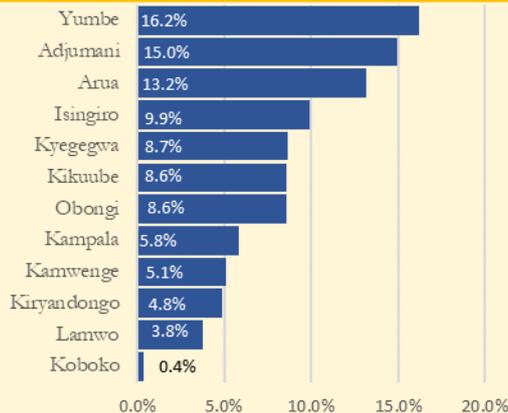
REFUGEE STATUS OF UGANDA (as of OCTOBER 31st 2020)



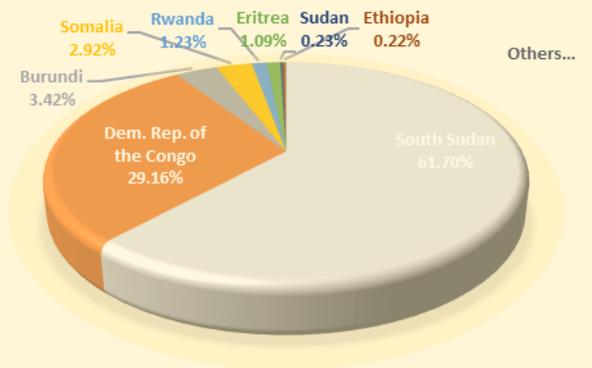
Total refugees and asylum-seekers

1,434,708

Refugees by district



Refugees by country of origin





U – NIEWS

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National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC)

The Office of the Prime Minister’s Department for Disaster Preparedness and Management established the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) in October 2014, with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Uganda’s National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) is a 24 hour, 7- days a week central facility for early warning dissemination and coordination of emergency and crisis response and recovery action. The NECOC is established under the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management of Uganda (NPDPM) with the purpose of contributing towards the functionality and characteristics that make creation of an integrated and multi-sectoral system approach to planning, preparedness and management of disasters that is fundamental to sustained productivity and socio-economic growth of the country.

Important Note!

The Uganda National Integrated Multi Hazard Early Warning System (U-NIEWS)

U-NIEWS monthly bulletin can be used to understand the conditions of crops and pasture, food insecurity, weather/climate forecast and to determine the anticipated disasters which may occur in the days to come while providing the disaster and humanitarian response status update based on monthly statistics. The information in this bulletin can be used as baseline information for planning processes while detail information may required for respective locations through relevant local and technical agencies for local level planning. For any specific details and information, relevant sources should be contacted using the NECOC website given below. In addition, Sub national level officials are encouraged to re circulate U-NIEWS among the locals including CSO’s in their respective districts. The development partners are also encouraged to re circulate this bulletin among their partners, peers and colleagues.

The information provided here is shared by the respective government, UN agencies and non-governmental agencies stationed in Uganda. The Uganda National Integrated Early Warning monthly bulletin is issued on the 15th of every month to notify Ministries, Departments, Authorities, UN Agencies and General public on probable disasters which may occur without warning.

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 line: 0800 177 777



Photo credit OPM: Flooding in Kirumya Town-Council and Ntotoro Subcounty - Bundibugyo District

