



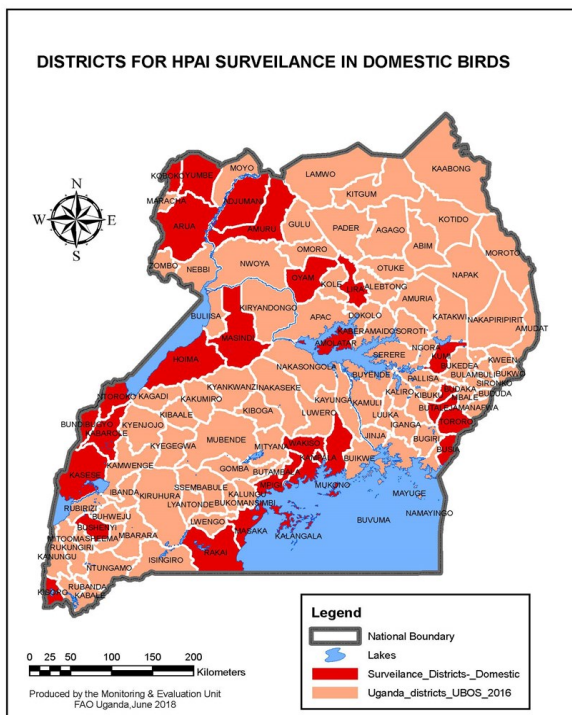
Influenza Advisory

Background

Influenza poses the largest pandemic threat in the world today, with the potential to devastate lives and economies. An influenza pandemic emerges from a new strain for which there is little or no immunity. In 2017, Uganda had an outbreak with massive death of migratory birds around Lake Victoria. This posed a concern given the risk of potential human infection following contact with the migratory birds. While no human cases were reported, this had a great impact on quantities of animal product export.

The risk calendar indicates that common Influenza is predominant in the rainy months of May to July and October to December as shown in the risk calendar below. This flu can however mutate into the pandemic influenza.

Map showing high risk areas for Avian Influenza



Presentation (Signs and symptoms)

Influenza presents like the common flu, with fever, fatigue and cough occurs seasonally and is transmitted mainly through contact and children and elderly are more vulnerable. It causes a high mortality rate of birds.

Mitigation actions to be done

Report to the nearest medical facility.

Practice cough and sneezing etiquette and wear a mask if you have the flu.

Report to area veterinarian in case of high domestic bird's deaths.

Practice proper hand washing, eat a balanced diet and keep warm.

Seek for vaccination if any.

SN	SPECIFIC HAZARD	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
1	Influenza & ILI		PREP3		PREP1					PREP1				<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Very High <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; margin-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Moderate </div>

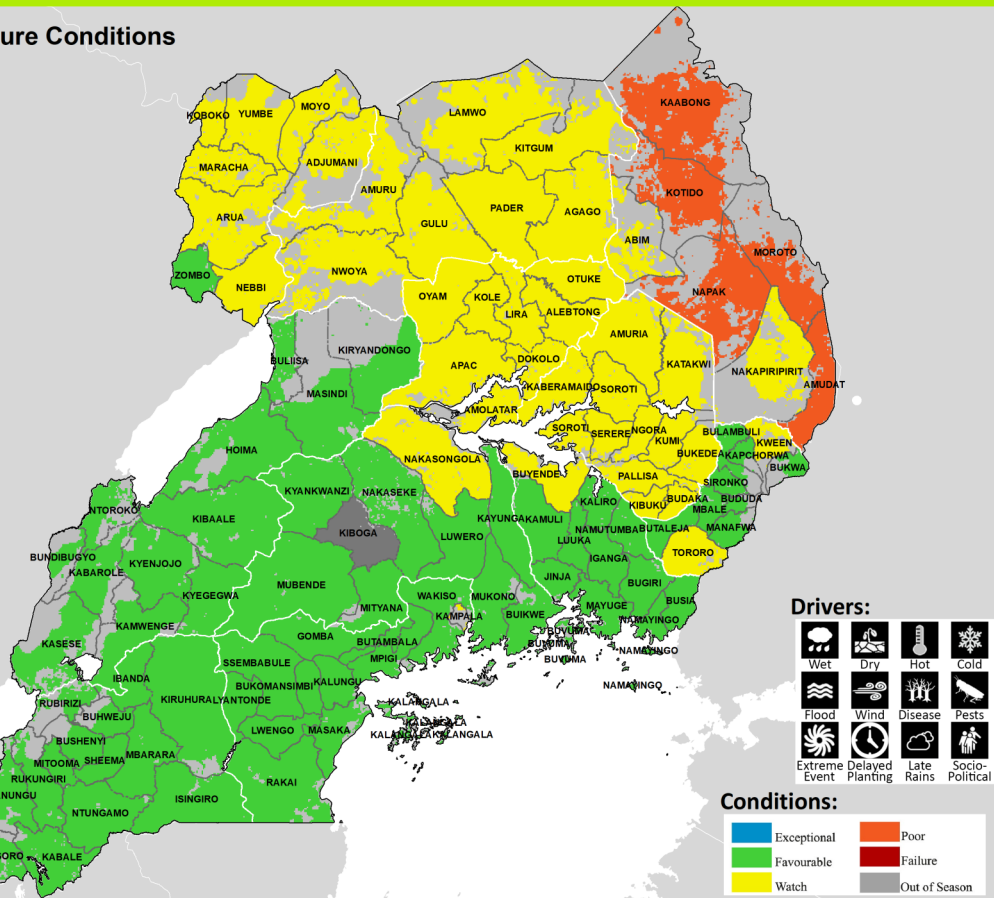
Health contact information

If a suspected yellow fever case is detected from the community, send sms to 6767 or call MoH Toll free 0800-203-033 / 0800-100-066/0800-303-033, or the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) ON Toll free line: 0800177777 and also report to the nearest health facility. Notify the area veterinarian for anthrax cases in animals.



CROP & PASTURE CONDITIONS MAP OF UGANDA (FEBRUARY 2023)

Crop and Pasture Conditions



Source: Crop Monitor of Uganda. This crop conditions map synthesizes information for selected crops and pasture as of 17th January 2023. Crop and Pasture conditions over the month of December 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: Due to the isolated rainfall episodes during the month of January, the region maintained favorable conditions that ensured sustainability of both pasture and water availability for all districts in the sub regions except **Nakasongola** were conditions deteriorated to watch though with considerably high value. Farmers are advised to prepare for March - May season planting, ensure mulch of the perennial crops in the garden to reduce soil moisture loss. Animal vaccinations against diseases associated with dry weather conditions such as Anthrax is strongly advised.

Elgon: Favorable, though declining conditions were maintained in all the districts except **Tororo, Kween** and **Kapchorwa** that registered decline to watch conditions though with higher values. Offseason rains have ensured pasture availability in the sub region though it also came with hailstones that caused serious damage on trees and perennial crops. Farmers are advised to prepare for March April May season planting, implement environmental restoration measures in the high risk communities and most importantly **plant fruit trees along with the seasonal crops to ensure sustainability in production.**

West Nile, Acholi, Lango: The region declined to watch conditions as expected during the season (January - March) the decline however shows limited ranges in the values that implies that pasture conditions will still sustain livestock production. Surface water yields may have been affected and the **risk of fires increased by both the dry vegetation and high temperatures.** Communities are advised to create fire lines around homes, gardens and, increase water intake by both the population and the livestock. **Incidences of human wildlife conflicts are likely to increase in the communities neighboring national parks as the wildlife may stray in search of water, food and safe habitats.** Uganda Wildlife Authority and the Districts are advised to intensify surveillance and awareness creation on human-wildlife conflict mitigation and referrals.

Early Warning for Regions!

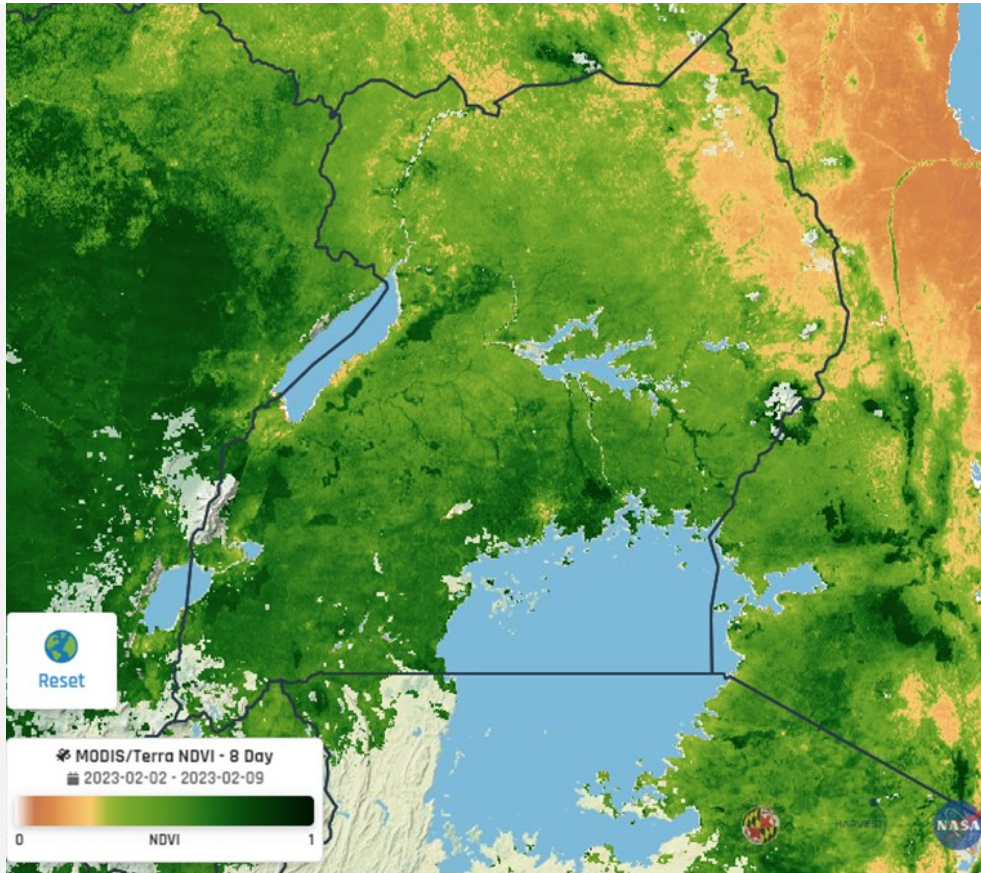
Teso and Karamoja: Much of the Karamoja sub region is under poor conditions and in Teso, the dry season is now fully established as observed from the map. This has led to pasture and water resources depletion in Karamoja and increased incidences of human wildlife conflict for communities in Kaabong and Karenga. Uganda Wildlife Authority is advised to **intensify surveillance** during this period as well as manage the conflict situations that may arise. There is also need to prevent bushfires that are common during the drier months. **Government and partners should start planning the Karamoja drought response noting the monthly increase in the number of districts whose conditions are declining as drier months unfold.**

Western and South Western: Favorable conditions were maintained throughout the sub region due to extended rainfall activity. Though values have begun to decline, the observed conditions will sustain both pasture and water for the remaining dry weeks of February - March. The banana production will also not be affected as soil moisture levels have been sustained. Farmers are advised to continue with land preparation, vaccination and treatment of livestock. The favorable conditions have been reflected in the stable price of milk during the months of January - February.

East central sub region: Favorable conditions were maintained throughout the month of January 2023 with declining values, farmers should now be concluding with land preparation and prepare for planting. Farmers in this sub region are also advised to prioritize fruit tree planting alongside the traditional seasonal crops as means of ensuring stable food and cash crop production in the coming seasons.



HIGHLIGHTS - NDVI Anomaly (2nd - 9th, FEBRUARY 2023)



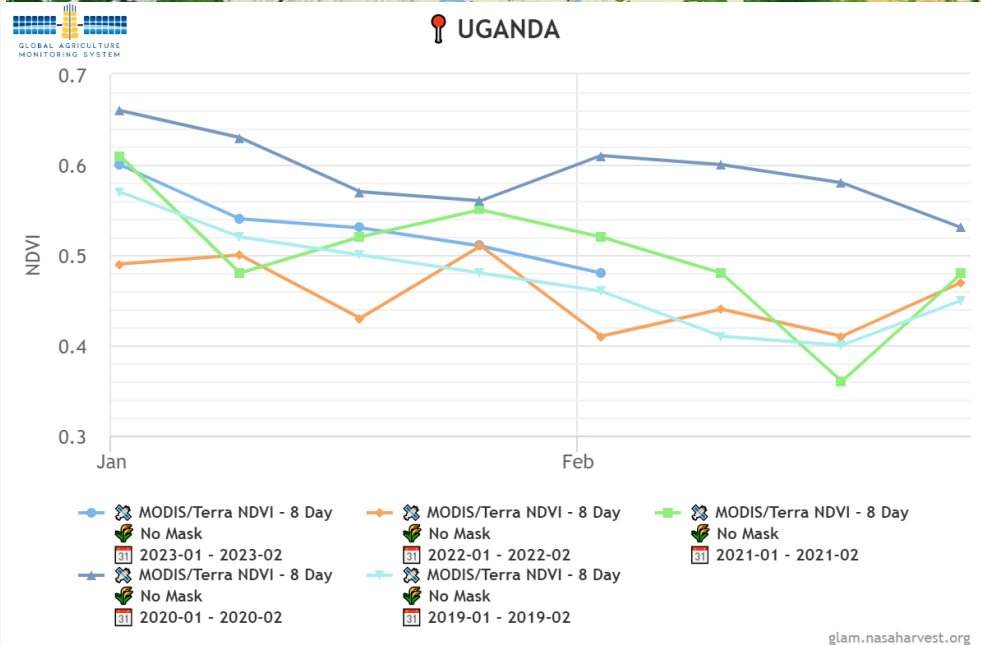
The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is used to characterize the health of the vegetation for a particular timeframe compared to what is considered normal. In agricultural monitoring, negative values can be a good indicator of poor crop conditions or a slower growth rate of the crop due 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 2nd - 9th, February, 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 onset of SOND over those areas. Due to cloud cover, anomalies cannot be assessed in the grey areas.

It is observed that parts of Lango, West Nile, East Central, Central and South Western parts of the Country were still under normal conditions. With the exception of Karamoja where the poor conditions have shown extended coverage, the rest of the Country (Teso, Lango, Acholi and West Nile) have all declined to watch conditions. This is a normal phenomenon during this time of the year characterized by pasture and water deficiencies that are only expected to relax in March April.

Below is a graphical representation of the current vegetation conditions. The light blue line below represents the conditions for two months from January - February 2019, The blue line above represents the same period of 2020, the green line shows the conditions for the same period of 2021, and the orange line below the others represents the same period of 2022. The 2023 conditions are represented by the incomplete blue line declining steadily but hangs between the green and orange lines. Generally this has been an average performance not characterized by the extremes observed in the previous years.



The NDVI values have presented normal observations all over the Country for the period February—March 2023 and the onset of improvements to greener colour is expected in the next couple of weeks. Farmers across the country are advised to utilize current conditions to complete land preparations, ensure hay processing, proper management of harvested water, ensure pest and disease/ vector controls, ensure adequate water intake to minimize the risk of dehydration. Office of the Prime Minister in collaboration with Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and the Regional Climate Prediction Centre shall continue monitoring the evolution of February – March season to provide subsequent updates and further advisories.



RAINFALL OUTLOOK OVER UGANDA

WESTERN REGION

Central Western (Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kikuube and Kibaale) districts . Overall, near normal rainfall is expected over most parts of the 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 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 below average conditions over most parts of the region.

Eastern parts of Central (Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Buvuma) districts. Overall, 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 near 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 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 below 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 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 below 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 below 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 over most parts of the region.

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

Rainfall Forecast (mm):Jan- Feb 2023

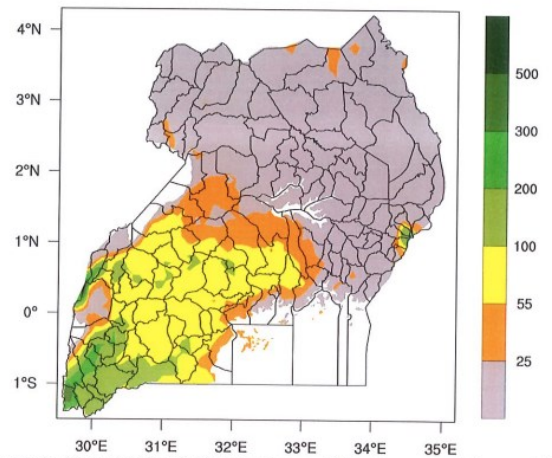


Figure 1: Expected Spatial rainfall forecast for January - February 2023

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

Overall, the January– February rainfall outlook indicates that most parts of the country are likely to experience dry weather conditions. However, parts of South Western and Central Uganda are expected to receive occasional rainfall.

Temperatures are expected to be warmer than average over most parts of the country.

Advisories:

The predicted weather conditions over the month of January 2023 are expected to have impacts. The following are advisories to the communities;

- ◆ Communities are advised to practise good sanitation and personal hygiene to prevent disease outbreaks
- ◆ Increase surveillance to report any disease incidences to responsible authorities for immediate interventions.
- ◆ Monitor and report any emergence of crop pests, animal parasites and plant diseases to responsible authorities.
- ◆ Health education, awareness campaigns and health inspections should continue within the communities.
- ◆ Health units are encouraged to stock medicines for any anticipated disease incidents.
- ◆ Communities are urged to avoid bush burning to preserve ecosystems
- ◆ Communities are encouraged to practise rotational grazing of livestock..
- ◆ Farming communities are advised to practise good post harvest handling practises such as using tarpaulins to avoid compromising the quality of harvested crops.
- ◆ General public is encouraged to manage water resources to minimize water shortages.



U – NEWS

Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System – Monthly Bulletin

DISASTER EARLY WARNINGS AND OUTLOOK - 15th February – 15th March 2023

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Disease outbreak

Sunny and dry conditions are expected to prevail over most parts of the country that include the Northern, Eastern and Karamoja sub region .However , a few parts of South Western extending to Central Uganda and Mount Elgon areas are likely to experience occasional rainfall conditions. 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 points . 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

WATER SHORTAGES

The rainfall outlook for February indicates that most parts of the country are expected to experience dry conditions while some areas in the South West to Central regions will continue to receive occasional rains.

- Farmers and pastoral communities are advised to fully utilize the forecasted dry conditions to harvest pasture especially in the Northern and Eastern regions.
- Practice rotational grazing and control burning of bushes
- Harvest and keep water & dry pastures .
- Enhance efficiency on water storage and use to minimize losses.
- Ensure that there is proper postharvest handling of food crops so as to meet food requirements at household level.

Alert Level: Moderate → High

FIRE OUTBREAKS

Considering that dry conditions are likely to prevail over most parts of the country and temperatures warmer than average, the risk of fire outbreaks are high;

There is a tendency in the rural communities to burn the bushes ahead of the start of the next season, this at times negatively impacts on the livelihoods and assets more so at the household level ,given the nature of roofing materials used in some communities

- Community leaders are advised to sensitize the masses against engaging in bush burning as it destroys the micro ecosystems.
- Formulate a team of community helpers to carry out regular fire safety drills in the communities.
- Fire safety education among the communities to help them know the causes of fires at household level and keep them mindful in their

Alert Level: Moderate → High

TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Transport Accidents: Any Location

Fire: Any Location

- Road users should take extra care to avoid driving recklessly and /or under poor visibility conditions .
- Caution should be taken if driving by keeping both hands on the wheel and slowing down.
- Local Government Authorities should consider providing mechanisms to update the public on the state of the roads in their areas of jurisdiction.

Alert Level: Moderate → High



DISASTER STATISTICS – JANUARY

TRANSPORT/ TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS

Motor and Aero Accidents

Reported in | Accross the country.



42

Motor Accidents



115

Affected



73

Injured



42

Deaths

STAMPEDE | 01 Reported

Affected: 10 | Deaths: 10 | Injured: 00

DROWNING | Reported 11

Affected: 12 Deaths 12 Injured 00

Building Collapse:02 Reported | Deaths 02 | Injured 00

Source: NECOC/OPM, and Partners – January 2023 Summary

FIRE

Fire incidents across the country.

Reported : 17 Affected: 08 Injured: 03 Deaths: 05

Source: NECOC/OPM, Uganda Police Force, January 2023



BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Early Warning Updates for Karamoja

The 2022 poor rainy seasons were followed by an abnormally prolonged period of hot and dry weather in Karamoja since November 2022. The harsh weather conditions have led to increased water stress and deterioration of pasture across the sub-region.

Currently, there is complete depletion of pasture and water. This has led to water rationing in Moroto and other towns. There is also, an alarming livestock migration from the southern districts to the Teso region in search of water and pasture. Amudat, Moroto and Nabituk observed the highest number of livestock migration.

There is a declining household food stock availability trend in all nine districts. For instance, 90% of the population in Nabituk district do not have food stock. This is due to the 2022 poor crop harvests. Animal body conditions are deteriorating due to lack of pasture and adequate water.

The global climate models are calling for a high likelihood of another failed rainy season of March–May 2023 in East Africa, including Uganda. The rainfall forecast indicates that Karamoja in particular, will record significantly below average rains (*This forecast will be validated on February 22, during the GHACOF*)

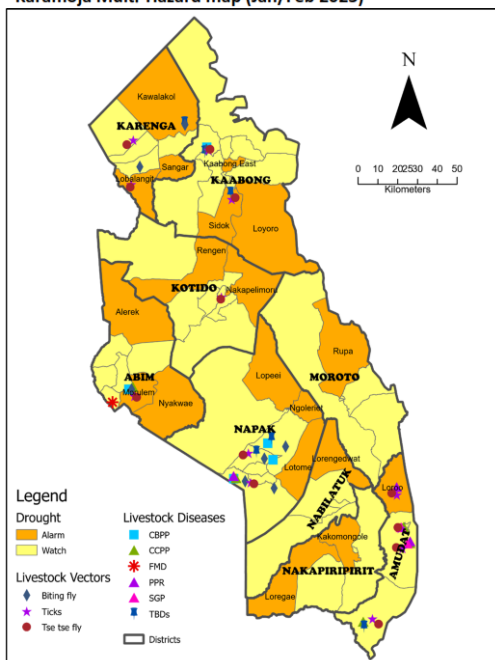
Given the current situation and the MAM rainfall forecast, drought conditions will worsen in the coming months. *This also means that drought conditions are going to prevail in Karamoja yet again.*

Animal diseases are expected to increase, given the expected harsh weather and the risk associated with migration.

Early warning advisories

1. Support hot spot areas with food
2. Support rehabilitating water harvesting structures/sources and efficient irrigation systems is critical across livelihood sectors.
3. Support in the rehabilitation of animal water points is vital in ensuring access to drinking water
4. In preparation for the MAM rains, support the provision of drought-tolerant seeds.
5. Support animal treatment at the proper time to reduce the incidence of diseases that increase with climatic shocks.
6. Support short cycle cropping by providing knowhow and materials to ease pressure on farmers who cannot plant, process or sell their regular products as usual for various reasons
7. Training can be provided to small farm holders on the diversification of income sources ahead of expected peak impacts on livelihoods

Karamoja Multi-Hazard map (Jan/Feb 2023)



Note: By the time of publication of this map, animal pests

and diseases mapping data from some of the districts

were not available. This map will be updated in the next issue.

EXTRACT | Jan/Feb Karamoja MHEW bulletin



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:

- **Regional meetings on food and cash prioritization in refugee hosting communities (February 2023)**
- **Strategising for sustainable, equitable, optimal and efficient water delivery in Kiryandongo refugee resettlement (February 2023).**

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**



OPM Officials with Tororo District Disaster Management and Policy Committee during Disaster Risk Management Training.—Tororo.

