



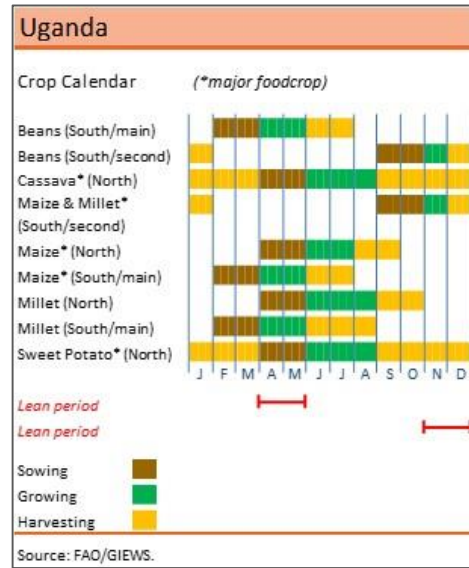
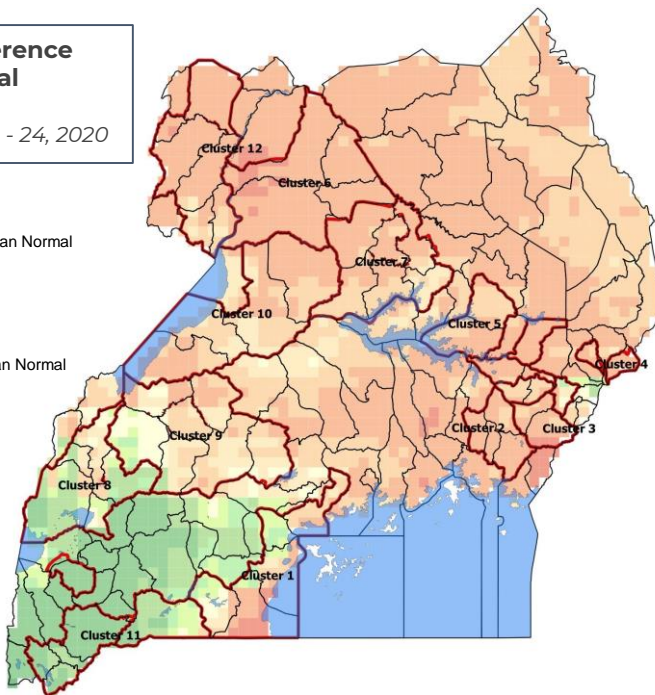
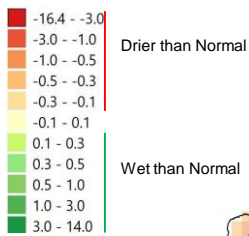
Ag Observatory-Uganda

Weather Conditions for Agriculture November 18- 24, 2020

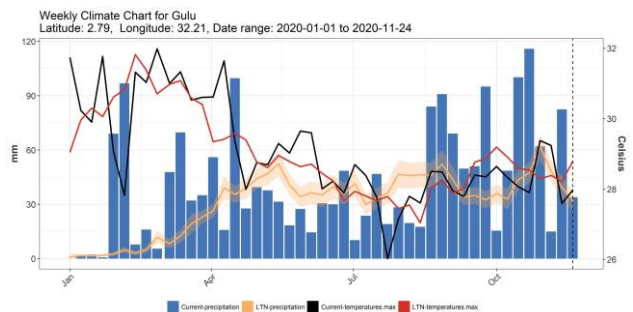
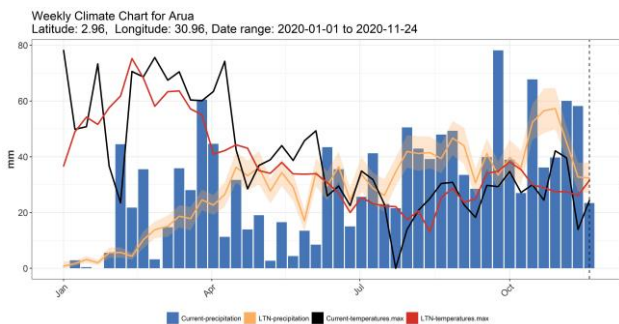
Weather Insights

Precipitation / Potential Evapotranspiration (P/PET) shown in the map below is an indicator of the amount of rainfall against the evaporative demands of the environment - values under 0.8 indicate drought stress for maize. The map below shows that mid- November is expected to be drier than normal for most of the country but wetter than normal in South –Western Uganda. This could impact the growing maize in most parts of the country and growing beans in SW- Uganda.

P/PET Difference from Normal Forecast
November 18 - 24, 2020

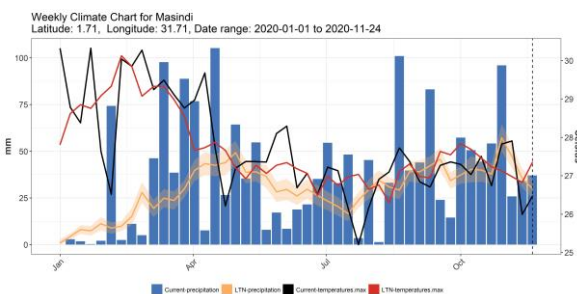
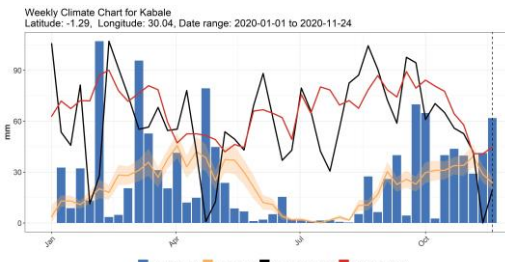
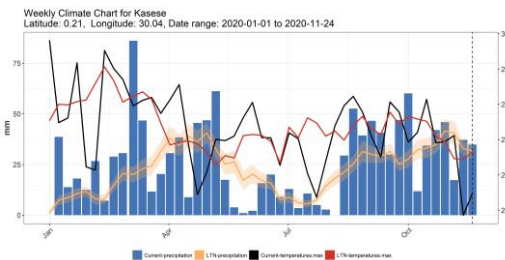
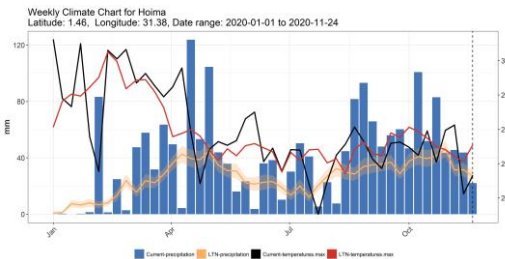
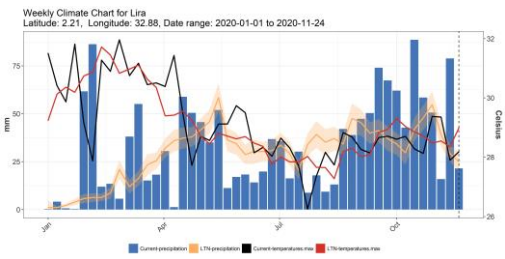


The weekly trend charts below show the total precipitation by week from January to November 2020 for selected towns in Uganda. These weekly climate charts compare precipitation to the long-term normal (11 years of aWhere's historical rainfall data).



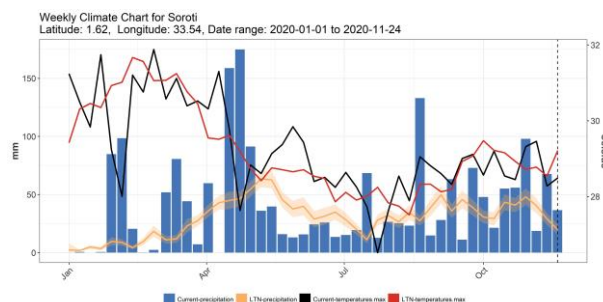
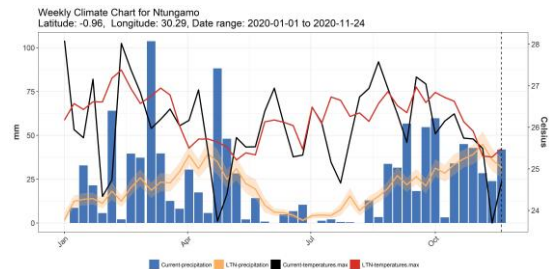
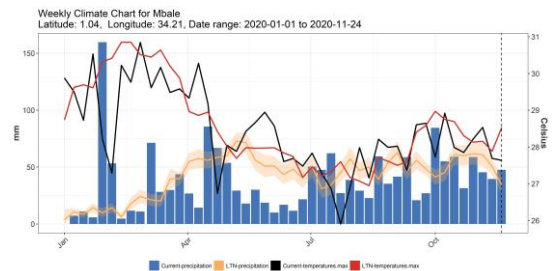
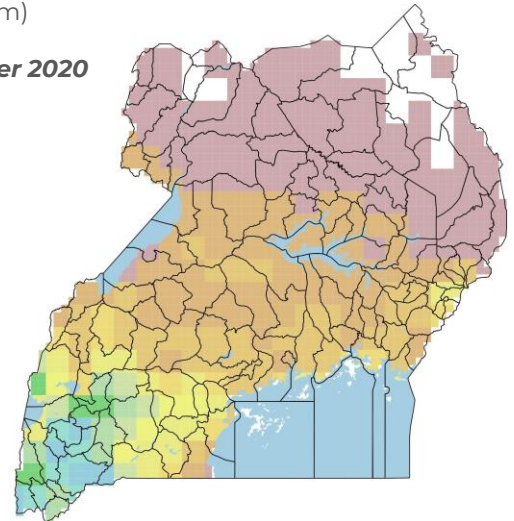
Analytics

Rainfall (precipitation) in 2020 (Jan – Nov) compared to the 2006-2019 average highlights both drier and wetter than normal conditions in most parts of the country..



Total Rainfall (mm)
Forecast
18 – 24 November 2020

- 0 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 - 60
- 60 - 70
- 70 - 80
- 80 - 90
- 90 - 100
- 100 - 125
- 125 - 150



Implications & Recommendations

aWhere weather data and models can help farmers in Uganda adapt to weather variability and evolving production ecologies, and support policy development to deliver economic resilience to climate change in agriculture. Weather variability is increasing but with timely insights farmers can take appropriate action such as changing crops or varieties, timely planting, fertilizer application, harvesting and grain conditioning operations to maximize yield, quality and food safety.