



# Ag Observatory-Uganda

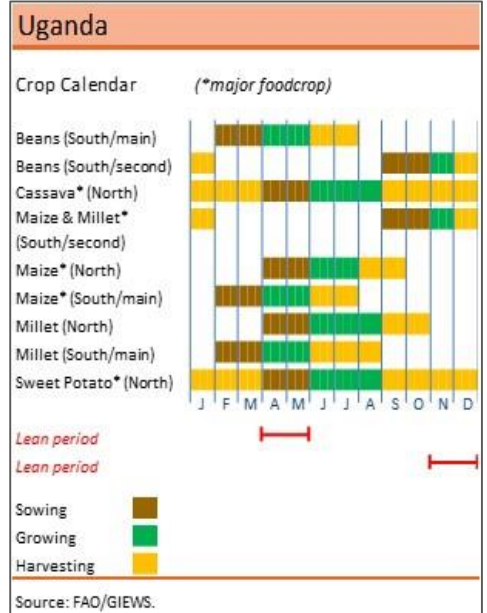
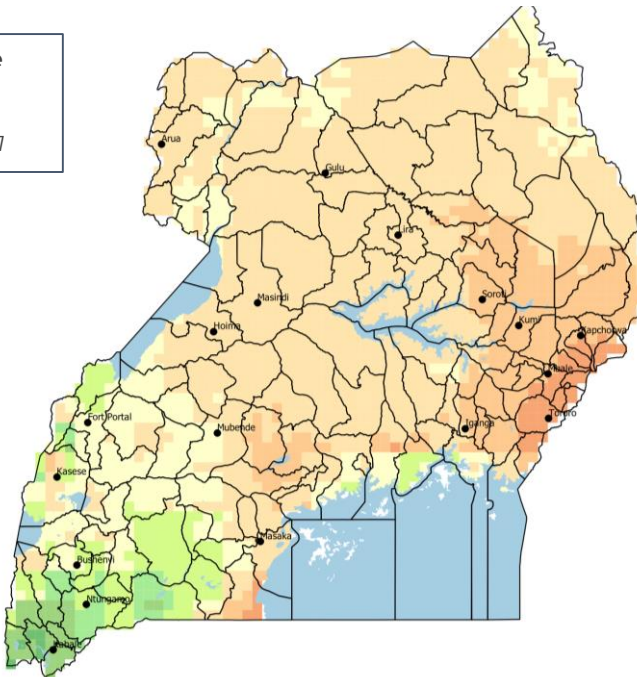
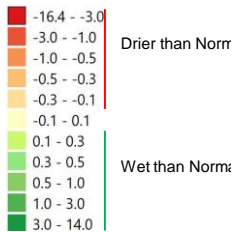
## Weather Conditions for Agriculture January 24 - 31, 2021



### Weather Insights

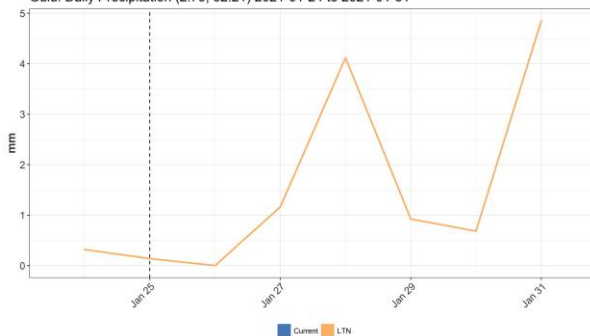
Precipitation / Potential Evapotranspiration (P/PET) shown in the map below is an indicator of the amount of rainfall against the evaporative demands of the environment - values under 0.8 indicate drought stress for growing maize. The map below shows that end of January is expected to be drier than normal for most of the country but expected to be wetter than normal in South Western Uganda and parts of central Uganda especially around Lake Victoria.

#### P/PET Difference from Normal Forecast January 24 - 31, 2021

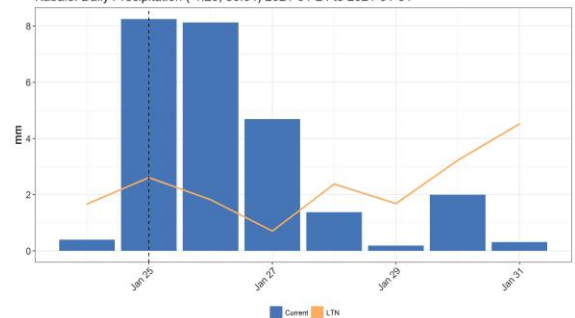


The weekly forecast charts show that most of the country is expected to be drier than normal in the last week of January. This is favorable for the northern part of Uganda which is expected to be harvesting Cassava, Sweet potatoes, maize and Millet, according to the FAO crop calendar. However for the south western part of the country especially in the Districts of Kabale, Ntungamo Bushenyi are expected to be wetter than normal which may impact the harvesting of beans, millet and Coffee.

Gulu: Daily Precipitation (2.79, 32.21) 2021-01-24 to 2021-01-31

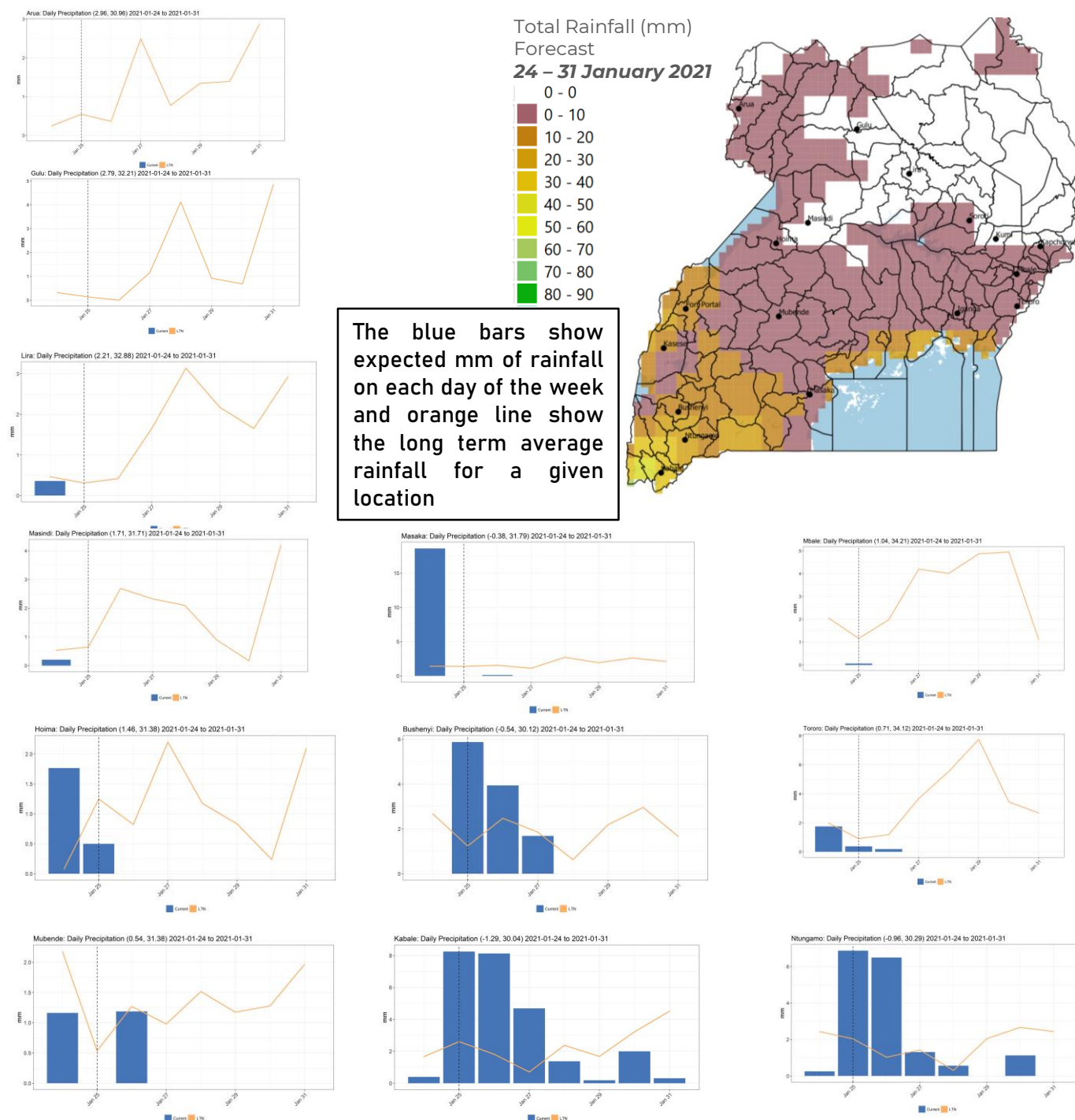


Kabale: Daily Precipitation (-1.29, 30.04) 2021-01-24 to 2021-01-31



# Analytics

A 7 day Rainfall (mm) forecast for the last week of January 2021 (24<sup>th</sup>- 31<sup>st</sup>) compared to the 2006-2020 long term average highlights drier than normal conditions in most parts of the country. However, the south western parts of the country such as Bushenyi, Kabale, Ntungamo and parts of Central Uganda, highlights wetter than normal conditions



## Implications & Recommendations

The increase in rainfall in the last week of January 2021, in the South Western part of Uganda may affect harvesting of beans, millet, coffee and other crops while the drier conditions in northern Uganda and the rest of the country favor harvesting of crops. 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.