



Uganda's Weekly Agriculture, Food Market, & Farming Weather Report

5 - 12 January, 2026

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the International Development Extension Agency.
We specialize in empowering farmers, Ministries of Agriculture,
and INGOs throughout the world with field-proven and impact-
driven strategies that improve food security.



Executive Summary

This week is mostly a dry season for farming in Uganda. Farmers are now dealing with harvested crops like maize, beans, sorghum, and millet. They are storing them and getting the land ready for the next planting. Banana farming, an ongoing activity, requires diligent care to maintain soil moisture, sanitation, and effective pest control. The weather forecast shows a small chance of light rain in eastern and southern Uganda. Areas around Lake Victoria might get scattered showers. This dry weather helps grain dry quickly for storage. But it also means a higher risk of fires in dry areas. Livestock in Karamoja and Northern Uganda will need more water and food.

For businesses in farming, the main tasks this week are: keeping stored grain good (by drying, sorting, and sealing it if possible), buying seeds, fertilizer, and pest control supplies early, and improving how crops are collected and checked for quality. This will help farmers get better prices when selling locally or to other countries.

Price Trend

Past prices show that markets in Central Uganda and around Lake Victoria usually have higher prices for maize and millet than other areas. Bean prices are generally high everywhere.

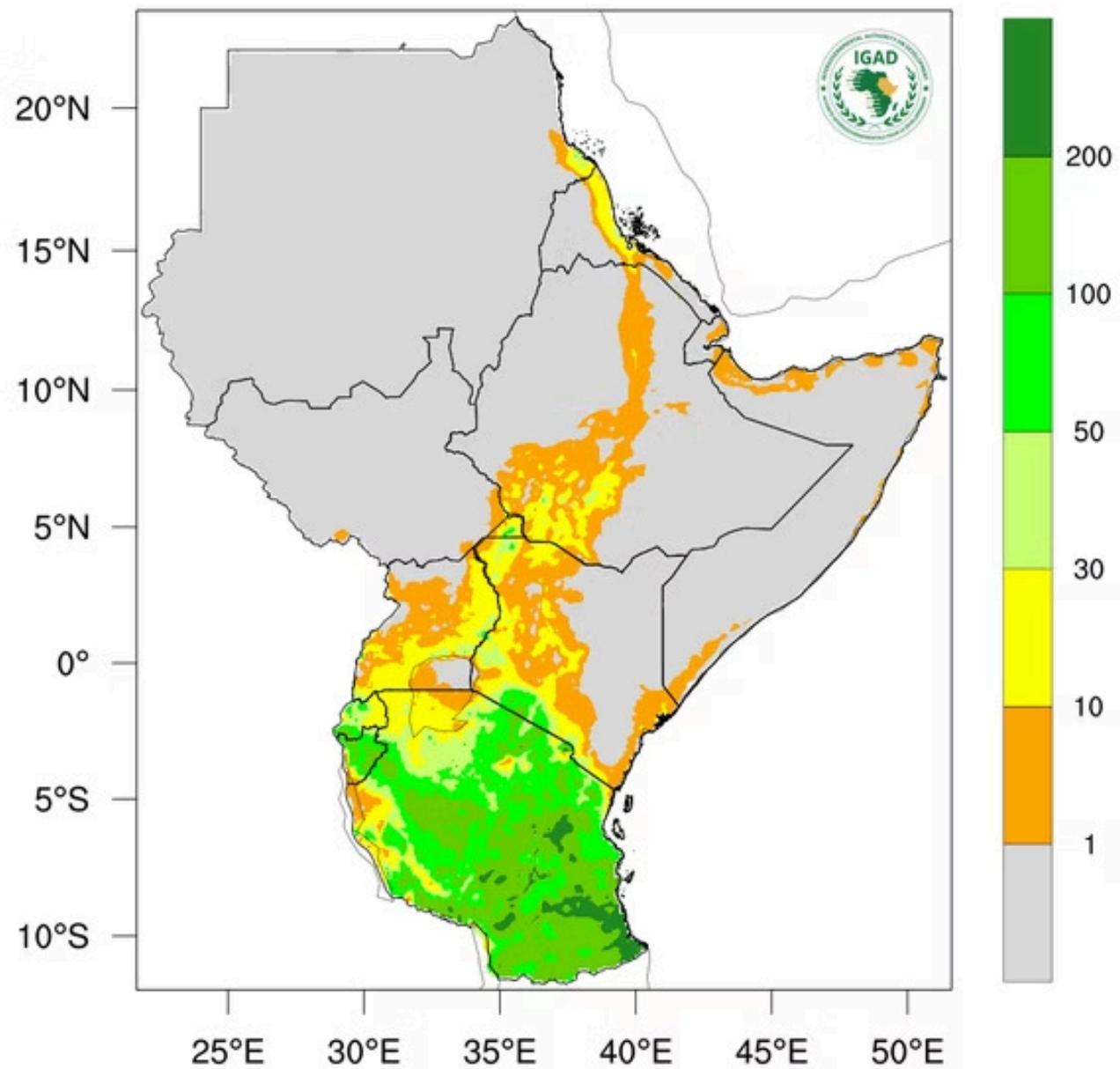
Rainfall Anomaly Or Hazard

Some light rain might fall in eastern and southern Uganda. Quick showers near Lake Victoria could cause some areas to get too wet.

Farmer Action

Farmers should focus on drying and sealing their harvested crops well. They also need to finish plans for buying seeds and fertilizer for the next season. In dry areas, farmers should make sure they have enough water and food for their animals.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 30 Dec-06 Jan 2026





Weather in Karamoja

Rainfall (Next 7 Days)

Expect very little rain, only 0 to 10 mm. It will be mostly dry, but a few small, quick showers might happen.

Temperatures

Nights will be cool, around 16 to 20°C. Days will be hot, about 30 to 34°C.

Important Notes

Water will dry up quickly from plants and soil. There's a higher risk of bushfires, especially where grass is dry.

What to Do

Collect and save water. Make sure animals have enough water. Don't burn fields late in the day.



Weather: Northern Region

Rainfall (next 7 days)

Expect 0 to 15 mm of rain. It will be mostly dry. Some small, quick rains might fall in a few places.

Temperature (daily)

Nights will be cool, about 17 to 21°C. Days will be hot, about 29 to 33°C.

Warnings and changes

Animals grazing in sunny areas might get too hot. Dusty air can make it hard for chickens to breathe.

What to do

Make sure animals have water and shade. Protect stored grain from changes in moisture if it rains a little.

*From one of IDEA's partners



petros network

Petros Network – Growing Food, Faith, & Futures in East Africa

In Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, Petros Network empowers local church planters to fight hunger through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens initiative ("Food Always In The Home"). These leaders receive seeds, tools, and training, then pass on proven farming techniques to their communities.

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Petros Network's Redemptive Lift model combines spiritual outreach with practical impact, launching gardens, nourishing children, and empowering women. From maize to beans, families now grow food that feeds households and supports market income.

Every garden multiplies. Every donation changes lives. Join the movement to bring food security, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit www.petrosnetwork.org to learn more.



Weather: Eastern Region

Weekly Rain

Expect 5 to 30 mm of rain. It will be light, with some scattered thunderstorms.

Temperature

Nights will be cool, 16 to 20°C. Days will be warm, 27 to 32°C.

Important Note

On hills and slopes, heavy rain can wash away soil and nutrients if the ground is bare.

What to Do

Cover soil with mulch or plants. Keep up your contour bunds, grass strips, and drainage systems.



Weather: Western Region

Rainfall (7-day total)

Expect 10 to 40 mm of rain over the next 7 days. The most rain will fall in the western highlands and near lakes. There might still be some scattered showers.

Temperature (range)

Nights will be cool, around 14 to 18°C in higher areas, and 16 to 20°C in warmer lowlands. Days will be warm, from 24 to 30°C.

Alerts and risks

If it rains, fungal diseases can spread more easily in banana farms and any late-season grain fields. Watch out for these.

What to do

Keep banana plants covered with mulch, but make sure they don't get too wet. Clean up sick leaves and old stems to stop diseases from spreading.



Weather: Central Region

Rainfall (7-day total)

Expect 10 to 35 mm of rain. Quick, scattered storms might happen, especially in the late afternoon and evening.

Temperature (range)

Nights will be cool, around 18 to 21°C. Days will be warm, around 26 to 30°C.

Alerts and risks

Fast rain in some spots can cause quick floods in hard ground and low areas near cities.

What to do

Keep ditches clear in low fields and around home gardens. Dry your grain well to stop it from getting wet again.



Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

Rainfall (7-day total)

Expect 15 to 45 mm of rain. Showers and thunderstorms are likely, especially near the lake, but how much rain you get can vary.

Temperature (range)

Nights will be cool, around 18 to 22°C. Days will be warm, around 25 to 29°C.

Alerts and issues

Watch out for lightning and sudden heavy rain. This can harm banana plants and cause small areas to flood.

What to do

Keep water flowing out of banana fields and low-lying areas. Harvest bananas at different times and manage ripening carefully for selling.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja



Land preparation

When it's dry, clear your land. Dig small pits or planting holes in dry fields to help collect water.



Soil fertility

Collect and compost animal manure. Put this compost on your most important fields first, like those near your home.



Storage and post-harvest

Make sure your sorghum and millet grains are very dry. Remove any bad grains. Store them off the ground on raised platforms.



Pest and disease scouting

Check your stored food every week for bugs and rats. Fix any cracks in your storage areas. Make sure there's good airflow, but keep the rain out.



Water management

Fix water collection areas, roof gutters, and animal drinking troughs. Plan when to water your animals to save time and keep them healthy.



Weed control

Pull out stubborn weeds now, especially those that spread seeds. This helps for next season and saves water.

Practical Implications: Northern



Land preparation

Get your fields ready early before the first rains. If the soil is hard, break it up deeply or make ripping lines.



Soil fertility planning

If you have little money for fertilizer, focus on using phosphorus when planting. Add nitrogen later for your maize crops.



Storage and post-harvest

Store grains in dry, shaded places. Use airtight storage, if you have it, to stop insects from damaging your crops.



Pest and disease scouting

Check your stored crops often for mice and insects. For bananas, remove dead leaves and keep the growing areas clean.



Livestock management

Plan how you will feed your animals. Save good hay and leftover crops for the end of the dry season. Protect their water sources.



Agribusiness

Work with groups to buy farm supplies in bulk. This lowers costs for each item and helps you get good quality seeds.

Practical Implications: Eastern



Plan planting time

If rains come early, pick your seeds and plan their treatment now. This helps you plant on time.



Stop soil erosion

Strengthen the lines and grass on hills to stop soil washing away. Cover the soil with plant remains to protect it from rain.



Manage water flow

Clean out farm drains and roadside ditches. This stops small storms from causing floods.



Store crops well

Dry beans quickly to stop mold. Then, put them in sealed containers or clean bags in a dry place.



Watch for pests

Check unwanted maize and grass, as pests hide there. For bananas, look out for weevils and spots on leaves.



Sell your crops

Talk to buyers now about where to collect your crops and how to transport them. Do this before the next sales period, especially near borders.

Practical Implications: Western



Harvesting and Drying

If you're harvesting maize and beans, pick them as soon as they're ready. Dry them on raised mats or racks, and keep them off the ground.



Storing Your Crops

Sort your grain by how dry and clean it is. Clean your storage areas before putting new grain in. Keep old and new grain separate.



Caring for Bananas

Focus on adding mulch, removing unwanted shoots, and supporting heavy banana bunches. Take off sick leaves to stop diseases from spreading.



Clean Fields

Properly get rid of old crop parts (by destroying or composting them). This helps reduce pests. Don't leave piles near your next planting areas.



Livestock Care

If pastures are still green, move your animals around to prevent overgrazing. Save some feed now for the drier months ahead.



Selling Your Crops

Look at the price differences between what farmers get and what markets charge. Decide if it's better to sell now or store your crops to get higher prices later.

Practical Implications: Central



Drainage

Clean and fix drains in wet, low-lying areas, especially near swamps. This stops water from building up after small storms.



Storage and post-harvest

Dry your grain properly before you store it. Use raised platforms and make sure your storage area is sealed to keep rodents out. Keep the area around clean.



Banana systems

Keep the soil covered with mulch, but clear around the base of the banana plant. This helps reduce pests. Support heavy banana bunches so they don't break.



Weed control

Clear weeds from banana farms and field edges now. This will help reduce weed seeds before you plant next season.



Pest scouting

Check beans and stored grain for weevils and mold. Separate any damaged stock to keep the good quality grain safe.



Agribusiness

Arrange shared transport and selling for farms near Kampala. This helps lower the cost of moving goods for each item.

Practical Implications. Lake Victoria Crescent



Manage water balance

Keep low-lying areas drained. Help higher plots stay moist with mulch and plant waste.



Clean banana plants

Remove very sick leaves and take them far from the plant. Clean your tools between plants to stop diseases from spreading.



After harvest care

Stop grains from getting wet again during short rainfalls. Use covered drying racks and bag them quickly if rain is coming.



Check for pests and diseases

Look for banana bugs, signs of weak plants, and spreading leaf spots when it's humid.



Farm business

Plan banana harvests for different times and arrange group deliveries. This helps avoid too much supply and gets better prices.



Plan what you need

Make sure you have good plants to start with. Buy fertilizers and pest control items together, ready for when you plan to plant.



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Crop Calendar And Growth Stages. Karamoja

Maize Stage

This is the off-season. Farmers prepare the land for rain-fed crops.



Tasks:

- Fix structures that help save water in the soil, like basins and bunds. Leave crop remains on the surface to cover the soil.
- Choose seeds and plan to plant them early, right after the first good rains.

Beans Stage

This is when beans are harvested and stored.



Tasks:

- Dry beans well. Separate broken or insect-damaged beans. Store them in clean, sealed containers if possible.
- Plan which fields to use next year. Add compost or manure to make the soil fertile before planting again.

Sorghum Stage

This stage involves harvesting and cleaning up the fields.



Tasks:

- Store threshed grain off the ground. Protect it from insects and rats.
- Remove any unwanted sorghum plants. Destroy infected plant parts to stop pests from spreading next season.

Millet Stage

This is for harvesting millet and preparing the land for the next crop.



Tasks:

- Keep storage areas clean (use clean bags, sealed stores). Check for storage insects every week.
- Prepare seedbeds early. Keep fields free of weeds to reduce competition when plants are young.

Bananas (Matooke) Stage

Few bananas are grown in Karamoja. Where they are, they need constant care.



Tasks:

- Keep the soil moist with mulch. Water young plants if you can.
- Keep the area clean. Remove old stems properly to reduce places for weevils to live.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages. Northern

Maize Stage

Time to get the land ready.



Tasks:

- Get fields ready early. Break up hard soil if needed. Plan to plant when the first good rains come.
- Leave plant remains on the field and stop soil from washing away, especially on hills.

Beans Stage

Time after harvest. Store beans and plan for next time.



Tasks:

- Keep beans dry and safe from bugs. Use airtight containers or sealed bags.
- Get seeds ready and check their quality long before planting.

Sorghum Stage

Time after harvest. Store sorghum and clean up the fields.



Tasks:

- Keep sorghum dry and airy. Check often for bugs.
- Remove unwanted sorghum plants. Clean up plant remains to stop pests from hiding.

Millet Stage

Time after harvest. Get the land ready.



Tasks:

- Keep millet dry and clean. Sort it by quality to sell it better.
- Plan to control weeds early. Remove stubborn weeds now to save work next season.

Bananas (Matooke) Stage

Always caring for bananas in good growing areas.



Tasks:

- Cover the soil with mulch and keep the banana plants clean. Trim extra shoots to have 3 strong stems per plant, if possible.
- Look for weevils. Remove old banana stems and compost them away from the plants.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages. Eastern

Maize Stage

Off-season. Get fields ready for early planting.



Tasks:

- Finish preparing the land. Plant when the first good rains come to avoid dry spells.
- Store any leftover maize properly. Protect it from weevils and rats.

Beans Stage

Off-season. Store beans and plan ahead.



Tasks:

- Dry and store beans well. Sort them carefully to keep their quality high for sale.
- Plan early to get seeds and any needed plant helpers, especially for popular types.

Sorghum Stage

Off-season. Plan and keep things clean.



Tasks:

- Clean storage areas. Protect grain from dampness during light rains.
- Remove unwanted plants and control grassy weeds that can hide pests.

Millet Stage

Off-season. Plan for seeds and land.



Tasks:

- Make sure seeds are clean and stored well so they can sprout.
- Keep soil protection in hilly areas strong. This saves good soil during heavy rains.

Bananas (Matooke) Stage

All year. Active garden care.



Tasks:

- Keep banana plants covered with mulch. Remove extra shoots. Support bunches in windy spots.
- Take off sick leaves. Keep tools clean to stop diseases from spreading between plants.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages. Western

Maize Stage

Harvesting and drying in some western areas. Resting season in others.



Tasks:

- Harvest on time. Dry corn on raised areas. Store only when fully dry.
- Clean storage areas and fix any damage before adding new corn. Keep different batches separate by how dry they are and their quality.

Beans Stage

Harvesting and drying in some areas. Storing beans in others.



Tasks:

- Dry beans fast and well to stop mold. Store them in clean, sealed places if you can.
- Sort beans by size and how clean they are. This helps you get a better price at town markets.

Sorghum Stage

Harvesting or nearly ready in some mountain spots. Stored after harvest in other places.



Tasks:

- Harvest when ripe. Dry completely. Keep off wet ground.
- Check for bugs in storage every week. Keep storage areas clean and tightly closed.

Millet Stage

After harvest and in storage.



Tasks:

- Keep storage clean. Keep millet dry to maintain its quality for grinding and brewing.
- Plan next season's fields now. Get rid of stubborn weeds while the soil is easy to work.

Bananas (Matooke) Stage

Always growing. Making bananas all the time, but watch out for dry spells.



Tasks:

- Keep mulch around the banana plants. Add compost or manure, but not right against the stem.
- Look for banana weevils. Remove old stems to stop them from breeding.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages. Central

Maize Stage

Time for land preparation, not planting.



Tasks:

- Get fields ready for the next planting. Leave old crop parts to stop soil washing away and keep it moist.
- Clean storage areas. Keep grain safe from rats and dampness.

Beans Stage

Some areas are finishing harvest and drying. Other areas are storing and planning.



Tasks:

- Dry beans well for storage. Sort them, and store in clean, sealed containers if you have them.
- Buy seeds early and get them treated so they are ready for planting.

Sorghum Stage

Not planting sorghum in most central areas.



Tasks:

- Keep seeds good in storage. Make sure bugs can't get into stores.
- Clear wild sorghum and weeds to stop pests from spreading.

Millet Stage

Not planting millet now.



Tasks:

- Keep seeds and grain dry and good in storage.
- Plan how to control weeds. Remove tough weeds now to make planting easier later.

Bananas (Matooke) Stage

Bananas grow all year. Manage your garden even with some rain.



Tasks:

- Make sure low areas drain well. Mulch around plants to keep soil moist.
- Cut off sick leaves. Remove extra shoots. Support banana bunches so wind doesn't knock them over.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages. Lake Victoria Crescent

Maize Stage

It's the non-growing season for maize, so farmers are getting their fields ready. Some may start preparing for early planting in specific areas.



Tasks:

- Get the land ready and make sure water drains well, especially for quick, heavy rains.
- Keep stored maize safe from pests by using clean storage areas, pallets, and controlling rodents.

Beans Stage

In some places, beans are being harvested late and stored.



Tasks:

- Dry beans quickly when it's not raining. Store them in clean, sealed containers if possible.
- Sort and bag beans correctly for sale. Keep track of where they came from so buyers trust them.

Sorghum Stage

It's the non-growing season for sorghum in most places.



Tasks:

- Store sorghum seeds and grain in a dry place, safe from bugs.
- Clear out unwanted sorghum plants and leftover crop bits to stop pests from gathering.

Millet Stage

It's the non-growing season for millet.



Tasks:

- Keep millet seeds good by storing them dry. Separate the seeds for planting from the grain for eating.
- Strengthen field edges and grass barriers to prevent soil washing away during storms from the lake.

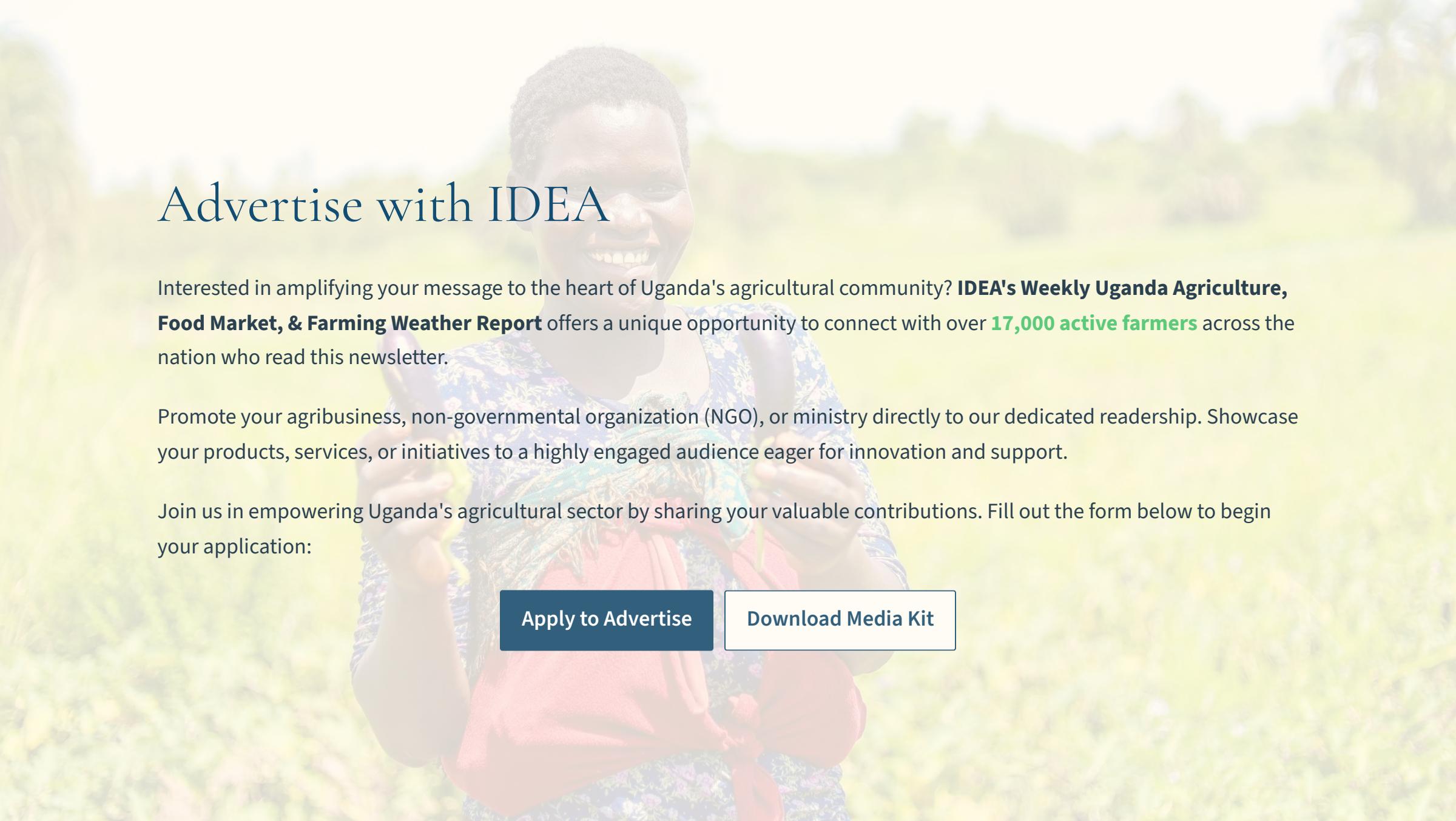
Bananas (Matooke) Stage

Bananas grow all year. High moisture in some spots can increase the chance of disease.



Tasks:

- Help air move better by cutting off dead leaves and keeping banana plants spread out.
- Keep the area clean and well-drained. Don't use dirty tools from one garden in another.

A woman with short dark hair, wearing a blue and white patterned top, is smiling broadly. She is holding a large, light-colored sack with both hands, and it appears she is carrying it on her head. The background is a bright, slightly overexposed outdoor scene with greenery and a clear sky.

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Input And Technical Advice

Soil Health and Nutrients (Spend wisely based on your budget)

- **Test your soil:** If you can, test your soil to know exactly what fertilizers and lime to use. If you can't test, focus on adding organic matter and basic nutrients instead of just nitrogen.
- **Maize (for the next planting):** A common plan is to add phosphorus when planting and nitrogen later. Farmers often use about 60 to 90 kg of nitrogen per hectare in two separate applications. They also use about 20 to 40 kg of phosphorus (as P2O5) per hectare when planting. Adjust these amounts based on your soil's richness and how much rain you expect.
- **Beans:** Don't use too much nitrogen. Focus on adding phosphorus when you plant. You might also use rhizobium inoculant to help the plant's roots grow better and make more nitrogen.
- **Sorghum and millet:** These crops respond well to a moderate amount of nitrogen. Make sure to prepare your land well, weed early, and add a small amount of nitrogen if your soil is poor.
- **Bananas (matooke):** Regularly add well-rotted manure or compost. Keep the soil covered with mulch. If your banana plants show signs of needing potassium (like small bunches or weak stems), use fertilizers rich in potassium.

Managing Pests (in fields and storage)

- **Pests in stored grains and beans:** Make sure your grains are very dry. Sort out any damaged grains. Clean your storage areas and use airtight containers if possible. Check your stored food every week and deal with insects right away if you see them.
- **Maize pests:** Look for fall armyworms early in the season, soon after the plants start to grow. Finding them early helps you control them more cheaply.
- **Beans pests:** Watch for aphids and pod pests when the beans start to flower next season. Keep your fields clean and avoid using too much nitrogen, which can attract aphids.
- **Banana pests and diseases:** To reduce banana weevils, clear away old banana stems and keep the base of the plant clean. Remove any leaves that are very diseased and always clean your tools after using them to prevent spreading diseases.

Improving Soil

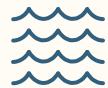
- **Compost:** Aim to use 2 to 5 tons of compost per hectare for important plots, if you can easily transport it. Mix it into the soil when you prepare the land or spread it in a ring around banana plants.
- **Lime:** If your soil is too acidic, add agricultural lime before planting. This gives it enough time to work before the next growing season.



Quick Business Tip

A simple one-page plan for each crop can help you make better decisions right away. Write down how much you expect to harvest, all your cash costs (like seeds, fertilizer, chemicals, labor, and transport), and two price ideas (selling now versus storing and selling later). Use this information to decide which crop to focus your limited resources on and if it's worth investing in storage.

Livestock & Ranching



Water planning

Plan where animals will drink. Make watering easier to keep animals healthy and prevent weight loss. Clean water troughs often to stop diseases from spreading.



Dry-season feeding

Save hay and leftover crops now. Cut and store them under cover. This prevents waste and keeps the food good for animals to eat.



Mineral support

Give salt and mineral mixes to animals. This is extra important for milking cows and young goats or sheep. It helps them eat well and stay productive, even in hot weather.



Parasite and vector control

Keep controlling ticks if there are many around. Check animals every week for bites and ticks. This helps avoid losses in production.



Poultry management

Make sure chicken coops have good air and less dust. Keep water feeders clean. Follow regular vaccination plans, like for Newcastle disease, which is common in villages.



Market readiness

To get better prices, plan to sell animals when they are in good shape and at the right weight. Avoid selling animals when you are desperate by planning for enough food and water during the driest times.

Market Analysis

Product (UGX / KG)	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	1132	1259	1371	1242	1706	1715
Beans	3880	3793	3621	3504	4200	4235
Sorghum	1302	1407	1857	2385	2444	2355
Millet	2519	2537	2818	3164	3912	3720
Bananas (Matooke)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

These reports give estimated prices. They are useful for bargaining and deciding when to sell. However, current data is hard to find this week.

Looking Ahead & Reminders

National. Top priorities

Get ready for planting

Get good quality seeds. Plan what fertilizer you'll need based on your budget. Make sure supplies arrive when you expect to plant in each area.

Protect stored food

Check your stored grains and beans every week. Act quickly if you see bugs or mold. This saves more food than waiting until it's a big problem.

Plan for animals in dry season

Check now that animals will have enough water, shade, and food. This helps avoid having to sell them off cheaply when it gets dry.

Care for bananas

Keep your banana gardens clean. Add mulch and make sure water drains well. These steps help keep yields steady and improve the quality of bananas you can sell, even with changing rainfall.

Karamoja. Weekly checklist

- Fix water collection tanks and protect water sources from dirt.
- Finish early ground preparation (like digging basins and mounds). Leave crop remains on the soil if possible.
- Check stored food for bugs and rats. Make sure storage areas are sealed and clean.

Northern. Weekly checklist

- Prepare land early. Plan planting around the first good rains.
- Keep storage areas dry, clean, and safe from rodents. Store different types of grain separately based on how dry they are and their quality.
- Plan for animal food and water. Cover and save leftover crop parts.

Eastern. Weekly checklist

- Improve soil and water protection on hillsides. Clear drains before heavy rains.
- Finish buying seeds. Join groups to buy seeds if possible.
- Keep beans and grains good by drying them fast and storing them cleanly.

Western. Weekly checklist

- Finish any harvesting. Dry crops on raised platforms and store only when completely dry.
- Improve banana garden care: add mulch, remove extra shoots, support bunches, and take away sick leaves.
- Plan how to gather and transport crops for selling. Watch price differences to sell at the best time.

Central. Weekly checklist

- Keep drainage clear in low areas. Protect drying grain from sudden rains.
- Clean storage areas, use raised platforms (pallets), and control rats around stores and homes.
- Manage banana plants for a steady supply: keep them clean, remove extra shoots, and support banana bunches.

Lake Victoria Crescent. Weekly checklist

- Keep drains open. Manage water flow to stop low-lying areas from getting waterlogged.
- Keep banana gardens clean and tools clean. Stop diseases from spreading with good practices.
- Plan when to harvest and deliver crops to avoid too much supply and get better prices.

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Government & Aid Group News

Ministry of Agriculture News

A press release from December 5, 2025, announced payments to people affected by the National Oil Palm Project in Buvuma and Sango Bay.

Why it matters: When land issues are settled and people are paid, it can lead to new investments and more planting in these farming areas.

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Recent messages from FAO continue to stress the importance of adding value to food products and bringing in money for Uganda's farming and food industries.

Why it matters: This creates more business chances for things like food processing, sorting products, and improving markets.

Market Information Services

Online updates (like private reports) still share quick price checks for basic foods.

Why it matters: These updates help farmers and sellers decide when to buy or sell, especially when official city price lists are not available.

Recent Publications & Links

- **ICPAC Weekly Forecast (Dec 30, 2025 - Jan 6, 2026).** This report suggests light rain might fall in parts of eastern and southern Uganda. It helps farmers plan their work for the near future.
- **MAAIF Press Release (Dec 5, 2025).** This update talks about the oil palm project and how it affects different areas. It also mentions confidence in new farming investments.
- **FAO Uganda News (2025).** These ongoing notes discuss how to add value to food products, attract investments, and work together on food systems in Uganda. This is important for farmer groups and food processors.
- **Uganda Market "Pulse" Snapshots (late 2025).** These reports give estimated prices for basic goods. They are useful for bargaining and deciding when to sell. However, they don't always cover every city.
- **WFP Price Dataset and FAO Crop Calendar Dataset (attached files).** We used these files to compare current data with past information and to understand seasonal farming cycles.

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