

# Weekly Ugandan Agriculture, Food Market, and Farming Weather Report

17-24 NOV 2025

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the International **D**evelopment **E**xtension **A**gency.  
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strategies that improve food security.



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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION AGENCY

# Executive Summary

Uganda will experience varied weather this week, and our main food markets continue to face challenges.

Karamoja expects dry, hot weather (up to 36 °C) with only about 5 mm of rain. Lake Victoria will be very wet (50-80 mm) with many thunderstorms. Northern and Eastern regions will see light to moderate showers, benefiting late-planted crops and allowing harvest opportunities. Central and most of Western Uganda will remain largely dry, ideal for drying and safe storage of crops.

Crops are in the late stages of the second planting season. Maize is either growing or ready for harvest, while beans are being harvested or already done. Sorghum and millet are maturing or stored. Bananas continue to produce fruit. Farmers should quickly harvest during dry periods, ensuring fast drying to the correct moisture level, and keeping storage areas clean to prevent aflatoxin.

For livestock, prepare for the dry season by securing feed and water. Control ticks to maintain animal health and strictly follow rules for animal movement, especially in FMD-affected areas. In markets, beans and matooke remain expensive. Maize prices are high but stabilizing with new harvests. Sorghum is the cheapest cereal in surplus areas, though prices vary significantly between towns and rural areas due to transport and usage.

## Price Trend

Beans and matooke remain expensive. Maize is high but easing slightly with new harvests. Sorghum is cheapest among cereals in surplus areas.

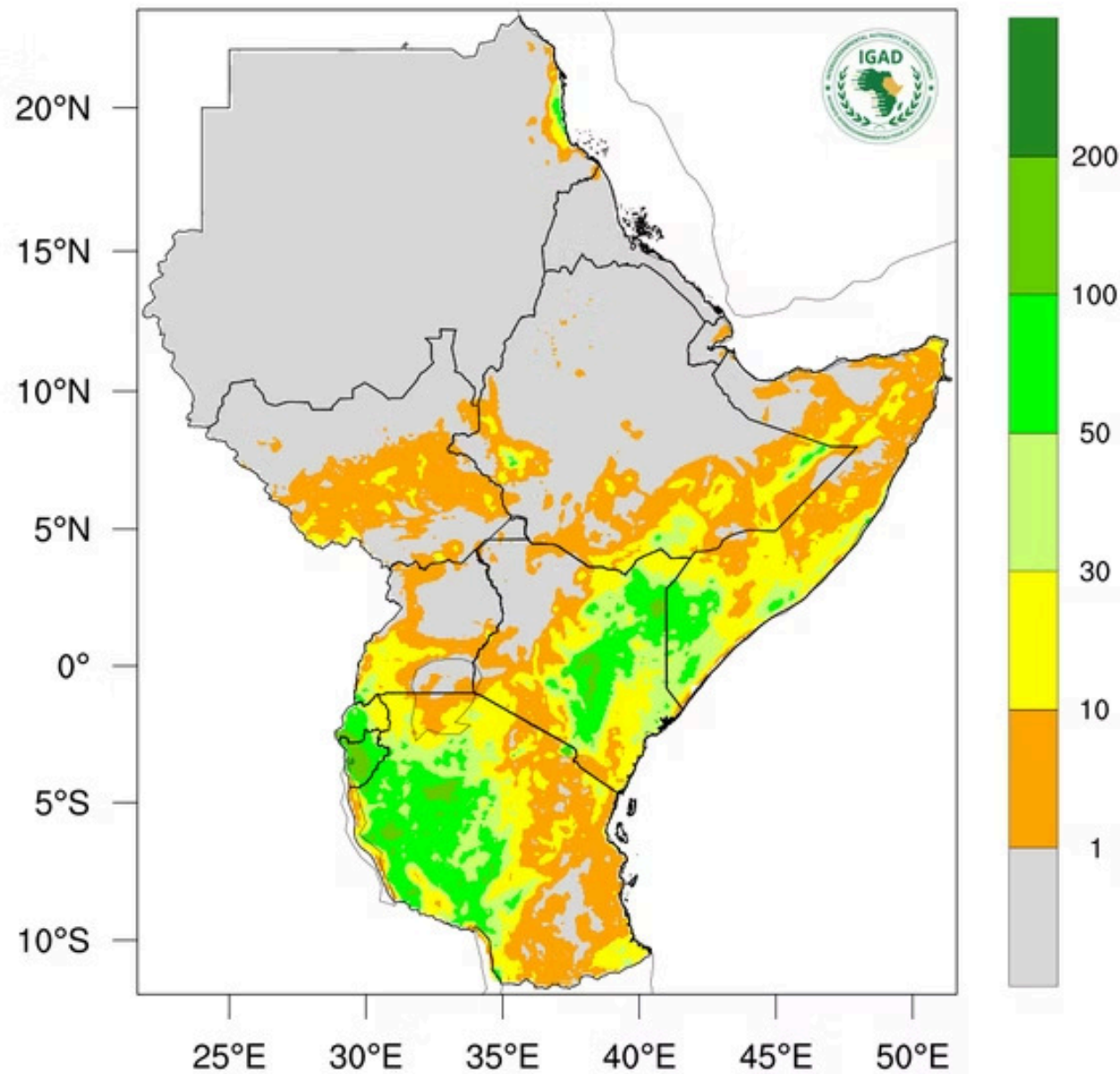
## Rainfall Anomaly

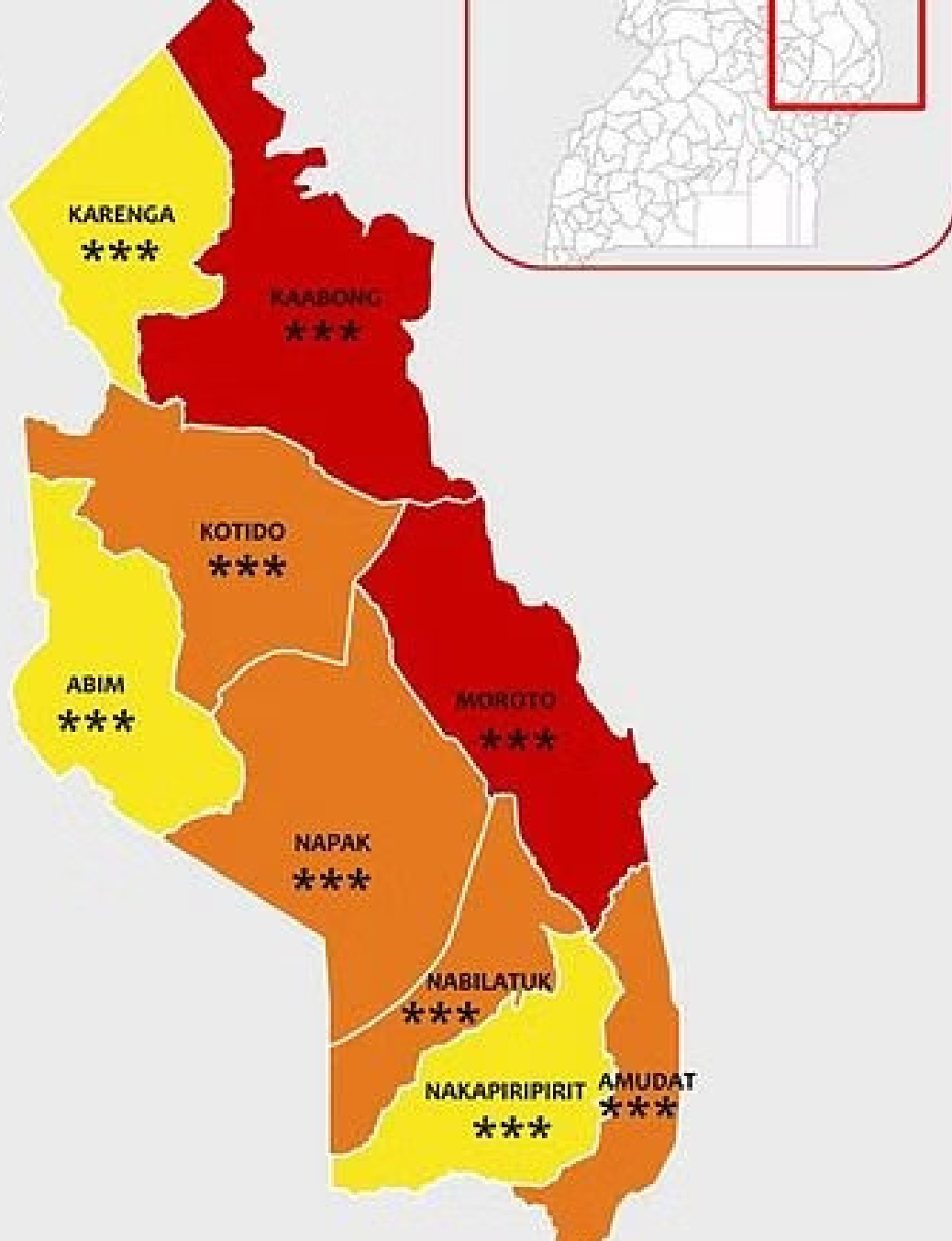
Persistent storms around Lake Victoria increase lightning and waterlogging risks. Most other regions tilt drier than average.

## Farmer Action

Accelerate harvests and crib-drying. Scout for storage pests and FAW. Plan water and feed reserves for livestock.

**Total Rainfall (mm) for 18-25 Nov 2025**





## Weather — Karamoja

### Precipitation

About 5 mm total for the week, indicating a predominantly dry pattern.

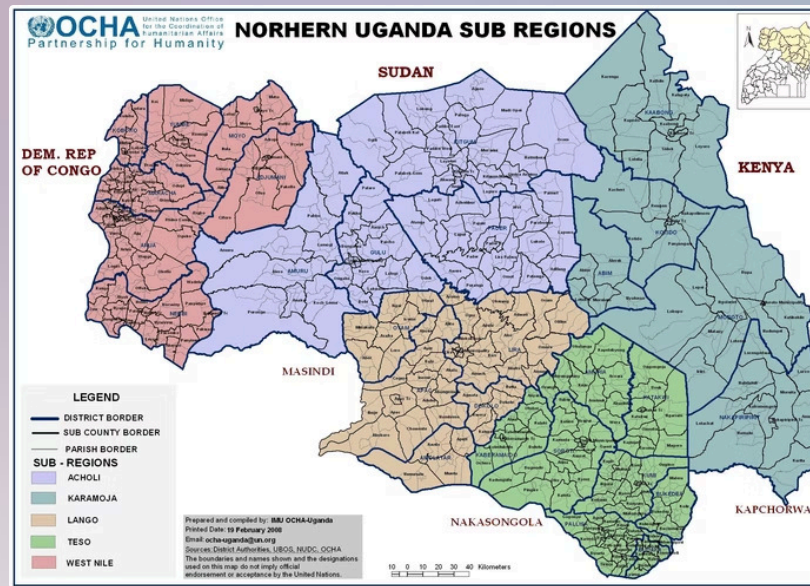
### Temperatures

Minimum 18 °C. Maximum 36 °C.

### Alerts or Anomalies

Elevated evapotranspiration and grassland fire risk.  
Favorable for field work but poor for germination without irrigation.





## Weather — Northern

### Precipitation

Roughly 20–50 mm total, scattered showers focused in West Nile and Acholi.

### Temperatures

Minimum 18 °C. Maximum 32 °C.

### Alerts or Anomalies

Localized flood watch in saturated lowlands. Most days still support harvest windows between showers.

\*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.

Throughout Uganda, Pastors and Church planters are empowered by Petros Network to cultivate F.A.I.T.H gardens that will provide for their families, equip their Church congregations to be food secure, and bless their communities with increased agricultural development. Petros Network's community of Churches train others, sell their surplus produce, and grow stronger communities.

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](http://www.petrosnetwork.org) to learn more.



# Weather — Eastern

## Precipitation

About 30–60 mm in highlands and 20–40 mm in lowlands.

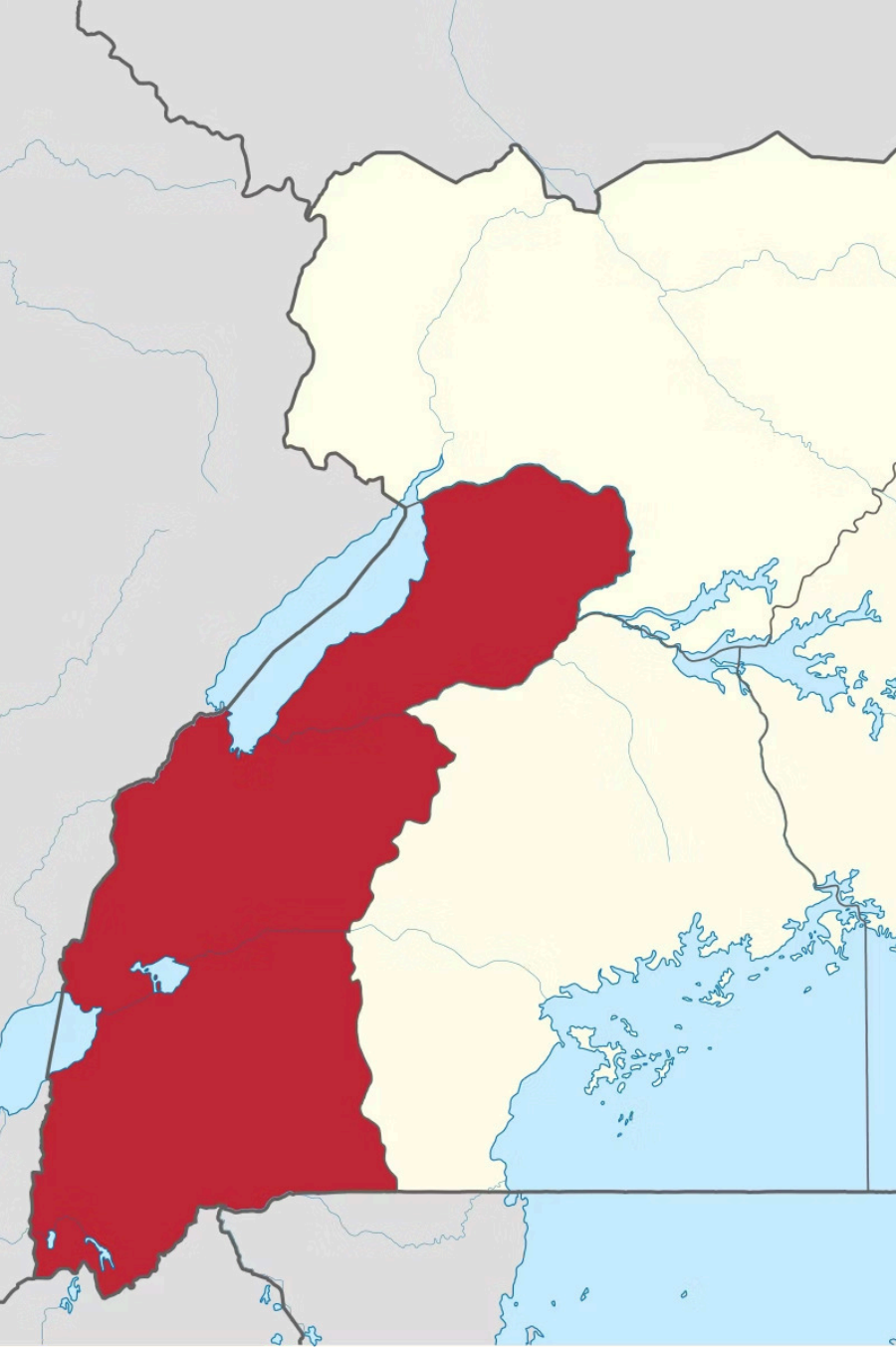
## Temperatures

Minimum 17 °C. Maximum 30 °C.

## Alerts or Anomalies

Afternoon thunderstorms on slopes of Mt. Elgon. Landslide vigilance on steep fields.





## Weather — Western

### Precipitation

Generally below 25 mm. Up to 30 mm near Lake Albert and Rwenzori foothills.

### Temperatures

Minimum 15 °C. Maximum 28 °C.

### Alerts or Anomalies

Morning fog in highlands. Mostly calm week suitable for post-harvest handling.





# Weather — Central

## Precipitation

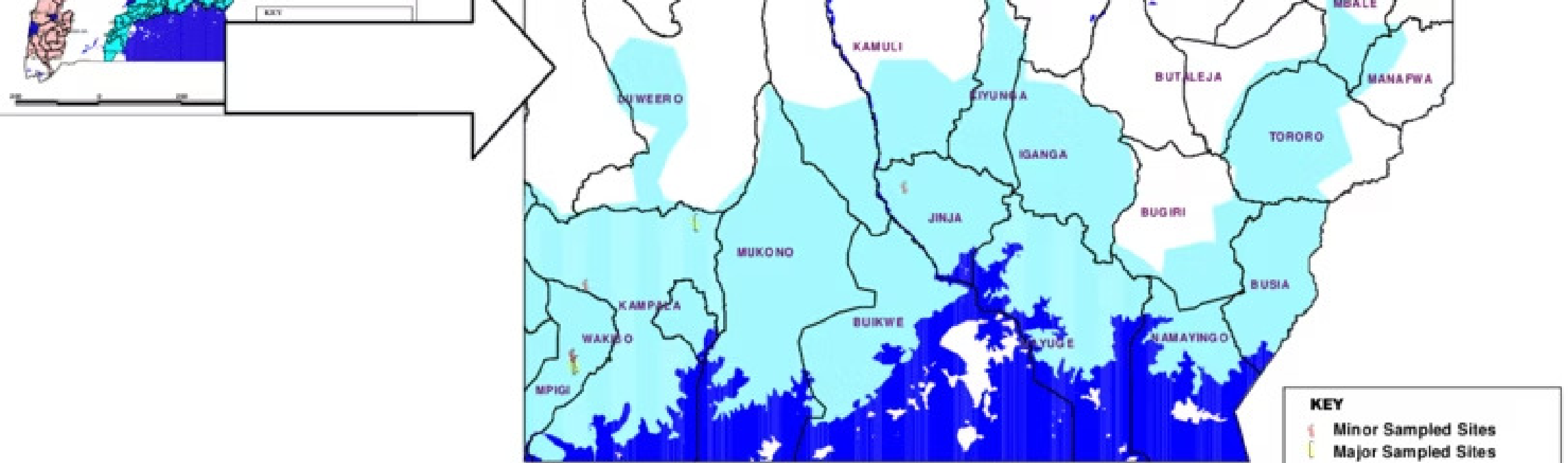
About 10–20 mm, largely dry with isolated showers.

## Temperatures

Minimum 19 °C. Maximum 32 °C.

## Alerts or Anomalies

Moderate grassland fire danger.  
Good drying conditions for grains.



## Weather — Lake Victoria Crescent

### Precipitation

About 50–80 mm with frequent thunderstorms.

### Temperatures

Minimum 19 °C. Maximum 29 °C.

### Alerts or Anomalies

Waterlogging pockets and lightning hazard. Reinforce drainage in low-lying plots.

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# Practical Implications — Karamoja



## Land Preparation and Conservation

Prioritize land preparation, terrace maintenance, and soil and water conservation works while soils are dry.



## Irrigation Management

Reserve irrigation water for nurseries or high-value plots; halt rainfed sowing attempts without assured moisture.



## Fodder Conservation

Schedule fodder conservation from remaining herbage and crop residues for December–February feeding.



## Storage Inspection

Inspect granaries weekly for pests and moisture. Turn and aerate stored grain.



## Fire Prevention

Establish and maintain firebreaks on field margins and around homesteads.

# Practical Implications — Northern



## Harvest Operations

Use dry intervals to complete harvest of maize and beans; deploy tarpaulins and raised cribs.



## Drainage Management

Open field drains and unblock culverts in flood-prone spots near Lira, Gulu, and parts of West Nile.



## Tillage Preparation

Begin primary tillage on early harvested plots to be ready for first rains in 2026.



## Pest Scouting

Intensify FAW scouting in late maize; treat only if infestation exceeds thresholds.



## Storage Hygiene

Keep store hygiene high. Calibrate moisture meters to target under 13 percent grain moisture.

# Practical Implications — Eastern



## Harvest Technique

Harvest in phases between showers; avoid ground-drying. Always use clean sheets or cribs.



## Erosion Control

Check terrace channels on steep slopes to reduce runoff and shallow slides.



## Irrigation Scheduling

Pause irrigation on rain-fed vegetables, but resume promptly if 2–3 dry days stack up.



## Storage Preparation

Prepare storage protectants and rodent control for incoming beans and millet.



## Transport Planning

Plan transport early for grain to avoid afternoon storm delays and quality losses.



# Practical Implications — Western



## Coffee and Tea Processing

Advance coffee and tea cherry handling under prevailing dry spells; aim for mold-free drying.



## Banana Maintenance

Mulch banana plots to stabilize moisture as rains taper.



## Storage Staging

Stage bags, pallets, and crib space for maize and beans expected from December harvests.



## Pest Monitoring

Scout for fall armyworm in still-green maize patches and birds in ripening fields.



## Highland Operations

Reserve highland windows for gentle field operations and safe produce transport through fog.

# Practical Implications — Central



## Drying Operations

Target thorough sun-drying of maize and beans; schedule shelling and grading.



## Infrastructure Maintenance

Repair or upgrade cribs and bins before heavier December–January showers return.



## Livestock Water Management

In cattle corridor districts, ration water, plan borehole maintenance, and secure hay reserves.



## Land Preparation

Start plowing or ripping on harvested plots to beat first-rain bottlenecks in 2026.



## Disease Monitoring

Increase disease scouting in horticulture given humidity spikes after showers.

# Practical Implications — Lake Victoria Crescent



## Rapid Harvest

Harvest cereals and beans quickly between storms. Use improved cribs or mechanical driers where possible.



## Water Management

Maintain drain ditches and raised beds to reduce waterlogging risk.



## Lightning Safety

Implement lightning safety protocols for field crews during storm forecasts.



## Disease Control

Intensify fungicide rotations where tomato blight or banana Sigatoka pressure is high.



## Rice Infrastructure

Inspect rice bunds and spillways. Reinforce weak points ahead of peak downpours.



A background image of a man in a hat carrying a large basket of corn on his head, set against a blurred field of crops.

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# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Karamoja



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## Maize

**Stage:** Post-harvest. **Tasks:** Inspect cribs weekly and treat hotspots for storage pests. Plan land preparation for March sowing.



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## Beans

**Stage:** Post-harvest. **Tasks:** Dry to safe moisture and store in clean bags. Select and keep seed from healthy plants.



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## Sorghum

**Stage:** Harvest complete or field-drying. **Tasks:** Thresh and store under cover. Chop and stack stover for dry-season feed.



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## Millet

**Stage:** Harvest complete. **Tasks:** Winnow and pack in airtight containers. Monitor storage for weevils.



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## Bananas

**Stage:** Maintenance only. **Tasks:** Mulch and water where possible. Remove old leaves and maintain stool hygiene.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Northern



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Maize

**Stage:** Harvesting. **Tasks:** Harvest during mid-morning dry periods. Shell, clean, and store with protectant where appropriate.



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Beans

**Stage:** Harvest to post-harvest. **Tasks:** Pick promptly at pod color change. Dry on sheets and monitor for bruchids.



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Sorghum

**Stage:** Late maturity. **Tasks:** Maintain bird scaring. Cut and cure heads once grain is hard and shiny.



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Millet

**Stage:** Harvest or post-harvest. **Tasks:** Complete threshing and dry to safe moisture. Store in sealed bins.



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Bananas

**Stage:** Fruiting and harvest. **Tasks:** Prop heavy bunches. De-sucker and remove diseased leaves to curb Sigatoka.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Eastern



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Maize

**Stage:** Grain fill to harvest in lowlands; post-harvest in highlands. **Tasks:** Begin harvest of early fields. In highlands, grade and store October maize.



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Beans

**Stage:** Harvesting. **Tasks:** Harvest by plot maturity. Dry on tarpaulins and treat if long storage is planned.



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Sorghum

**Stage:** Maturing. **Tasks:** Intensify bird scaring. Stack cut panicles on raised platforms.



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Millet

**Stage:** Mostly post-harvest. **Tasks:** Clean and bag finger millet. Reserve seed lots from best heads.



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Bananas

**Stage:** Year-round production. **Tasks:** De-leaf to improve airflow. Mulch and maintain weed control.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Western



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## Maize

**Stage:** Maturing to grain fill; tasseling in highlands. **Tasks:** Prepare sacks and crib space. Consider light top-dress only where still in active grain fill and rainfall is reliable.



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## Beans

**Stage:** Pod fill to early harvest. **Tasks:** Scout for blights and bean fly. Harvest in phases and dry quickly.



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## Sorghum

**Stage:** Largely post-harvest. **Tasks:** Store grain off the floor. Use stalks as fodder or mulch.



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## Millet

**Stage:** Post-harvest. **Tasks:** Inspect for insects monthly. Consider selling a portion while prices are favorable.



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## Bananas

**Stage:** Peak fruiting. **Tasks:** Apply compost or manure. Prop heavy plants and prune infected leaves.



# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Central



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Maize

**Stage:** Late maturity. **Tasks:** Check for black layer. Harvest and dry to under 13 percent moisture.



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Beans

**Stage:** Flowering to pod fill. **Tasks:** Monitor aphids and foliage beetles and treat at threshold. Maintain weed-free rows to reduce competition.



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Sorghum

**Stage:** Ripening on minor plots. **Tasks:** Harvest brown heads promptly. Dry off-ground.



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Millet

**Stage:** Harvest complete. **Tasks:** Store securely. Reserve seed for next rotations.



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Bananas

**Stage:** Harvest and vegetative growth. **Tasks:** Maintain mulch and periodic manure. De-sucker to regulate stool vigor.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Lake Victoria Crescent



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Maize

**Stage:** Late maturity to early harvest.

**Tasks:** Harvest in breaks between storms.  
Dry under cover to avoid re-wetting.



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Beans

**Stage:** Flowering to pod fill. **Tasks:** Scout and rotate fungicides if disease appears.  
Stake climbing types to prevent lodging.



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Sorghum

**Stage:** Ripening on small plots. **Tasks:** Bird scaring and timely head cutting. Dry in ventilated sheds.



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Millet

**Stage:** Mostly post-harvest. **Tasks:** Inspect for pests after each stormy spell. Keep stores dry and elevated.



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Bananas

**Stage:** Continuous production with high humidity. **Tasks:** Remove infected leaves regularly. Check mats after storms and prop where needed.



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# Input & Technical Advisory

## Fertility

For maize now at grain fill, avoid late heavy N; the typical program of about 125 kg DAP per ha at planting and 125 kg urea per ha top-dress earlier in the season suffices. Beans respond to phosphorus at planting, around 50 kg DAP per ha, and need minimal top-dress N. Sorghum and millet benefit most from organic manures applied pre-plant. Bananas require regular compost or manure, roughly 20–30 kg per mat every few months, with optional balanced NPK around 150 kg per acre split across the season.

## Timing

Incorporate organics post-harvest or during early land prep; place fertilizers in bands and cover to reduce losses.



### Soil Amendments

Where soil tests indicate acidity, apply agricultural lime at 0.5–1.0 t per ha during land prep. Consider micronutrient additions in known zinc-deficient soils in Central. Use green manures, such as mucuna or lablab, in fallow windows.

## IPM

**Maize:** Treat FAW only when more than 20 percent of plants show fresh damage; prioritize biocontrols and dusk applications if chemicals are used.

**Beans:** Treat aphids when more than 10 percent of plants have heavy colonies or at first virus symptoms; rotate fungicides if rust or anthracnose appears.

**Sorghum and millet:** Remove and destroy borer-damaged stalks after harvest; intensify bird scaring from soft dough to hard grain.

**Bananas:** Deploy pseudostem traps for weevils and remove infected leaves for Sigatoka; improve spacing and airflow.



### Tech Tip of the Week

**Crib monitoring and aeration:** Raise cribs off the ground, allow eave ventilation, and add a small solar fan where feasible. Check grain daily for the first two weeks after storage, stir to release residual moisture, and target under 13 percent moisture to prevent aflatoxin.

# Livestock & Ranching



## Disease Control

Observe district-level quarantine rules for Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Suspend animal movements and markets where restrictions apply. Coordinate with veterinarians for vaccination schedules.



## Fodder Conservation

Conserve fodder now. Bale or stack hay and crop residues; start dry-season rationing plans by class of stock and productive stage.



## Tick Control

Maintain tick control as humidity declines to prevent ECF and anaplasmosis spikes. Integrate spraying or dipping and pasture hygiene.



## Animal Health

Deworm young stock at end of rains. Monitor for respiratory issues in dusty, hot conditions; provide shade, rest, and clean water.



## Water Management

Desilt troughs and valley tanks. Treat or rotate sources where contamination risk rises as water levels drop. Watch for hoof problems in wet pockets and keep housing dry.



# Market Analysis

Regional simple means in UGX per kg, compiled from Task 1 HandoffPackage and narrative synthesis.

Commodity (UGX / KG)	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central
Maize	1100	1450	1550	2500
Beans	3800	3700	4800	5000
Sorghum	1200	1350	2400	3000
Millet	2500	2600	3000	3500
Bananas	1200	900	800	1000

## Key Insights

### Maize Stabilization

Maize is elevated nationally but stabilizing with new harvest flow; Central remains the high-price outlier while Eastern tracks the low.

### Beans at Multi-Year Highs

Beans hold multi-year highs, with urban retail premia driven by variety, transport, and tight supplies. Target purchases at cooperative bulking points where margins are thinner.

### Sorghum Value

Sorghum presents the best cereal value in surplus zones. Diet substitution with sorghum and pulses like pigeon peas or sweet potato flour can stretch household budgets this month.

# Looking Ahead & Reminders

## National

- Expect a gradual shift to a drier pattern outside the lake basin. Use the next two weeks to close harvesting, drying, and storage tasks.
- Start land preparation and input procurement for first rains of 2026. Coordinate cooperative bulk buys to reduce per-unit costs.
- Elevate storage biosecurity. Treat grain, monitor for rodents and weevils, and keep cribs well ventilated.

### Karamoja

- Secure water access points and plan dry-season grazing routes
- Stockpile feed from residues and purchase supplements where possible
- Service boreholes and pumps. Inspect kraal fencing and shade

### Northern

- Finish maize and bean harvest quickly after showers
- Keep field drains open and roads clear for produce movement
- Prepare seed and inputs for March planting. Audit storage for pests weekly

### Eastern

- Harvest between storms; prioritize tarpaulin drying
- Maintain terraces and check slope stability on Elgon flanks
- Stage logistics for moving grain before afternoon convection builds

### Western

- Ready storage for December maize and bean inflows
- Maintain banana mulch and complete last disease rounds on beans
- Use dry spells for coffee cherry processing and safe transport from hills

### Central

- Complete thorough drying and crib filling. Target under 13 percent moisture
- Schedule maintenance of irrigation and boreholes ahead of the short dry season
- Expand field sanitation in horticulture to curb foliar diseases after showers

### Lake Victoria Crescent

- Maintain drainage and raise beds where waterlogging persists
- Harvest and move produce early in the day before storm risk rises
- Rotate fungicides in tomatoes and monitor banana leaves closely after rainfall

A smiling woman with short dark hair, wearing a blue patterned top and a red cloth tied around her waist, stands in a lush green field. She is holding two purple eggplants in her hands. The background is a soft-focus view of a rural landscape with trees and a fence.

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# Government & NGO Updates

## FMD Response Briefing

MAAIF briefed Parliament on FMD response and quarantines across multiple districts, emphasizing vaccination drives and enforcement of movement restrictions.

**Operational relevance:** Livestock trade remains curtailed; adhere to district notices.

## Regional Food Monitor

AGRA's October regional food monitor highlighted Uganda's exception to easing staple prices in East Africa, aligning with observed tight markets.

**Operational relevance:** Plan procurement early and in bulk to mitigate price spikes.

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## Veterinary Capacity Building

FAO and government partners advanced anticipatory action efforts and district veterinary capacity, including lab training and vaccine deployments for priority transboundary diseases.

**Operational relevance:** Faster diagnostics and vaccine availability reduce outbreak impacts.

# Recent Publications & Links

- ICPAC Weekly Forecast

Short-range rainfall and temperature guidance for Uganda and the region; basis for this week's 7-day outlook. 18–25 Nov 2025.

- AGRA Food Security Monitor

Regional market movements with Uganda noted as a price exception. October 2025.

- Nile Post: Livestock Disease Challenges

Summary of FMD quarantines and response amid climate-driven challenges. 7 Nov 2025.

- World Bank Climate Update

Context on anticipated below-average October–December rainfall in the eastern Horn and implications for Uganda. 31 Oct 2025.

- NARO Innovation Showcase

Resilient crop varieties and research collaboration at Namulonge. Medium-term productivity and resilience relevance.



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