

Oct 3-10, 2025

Uganda Agriculture, Market, & Weather Report

Weekly insights on agricultural conditions, food markets, and farming weather patterns across Uganda.

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Executive Summary

Market Trends

Staple food prices varied this week. Maize grain dipped slightly with new harvests, while beans stayed stable. **Matooke became scarce and pricier**. Livestock prices remained steady but high. Overall food inflation is rising due to seasonal gaps and strong regional demand.

Rainfall & Hazards

Above-average rainfall is forecast for much of Uganda. Heavy downpours in northern and central areas increase flood risk, especially in low-lying districts. Intense thunderstorms are expected in the Lake Victoria Crescent. Farmers must watch for waterlogging, soil erosion, and crop damage from flash floods.

Farmer Actions

With heavy rains expected, farmers should **clear drainage channels** to prevent flooding. Harvest mature crops early and store them safely. In lighter rain areas, weed and apply fertilizers. Inspect stored produce; ensure grains are dried and stored properly. Keep livestock shelters dry to minimize disease risks.

Weather Outlook — Karamoja

Karamoja anticipates seasonal rains, totaling approximately 50 mm over the next 7 days. Daytime temperatures will range from high teens to 32°C, with nights around 18°C. No severe weather alerts are in effect; rains are steady as the region transitions towards its dry season.

Above-normal precipitation is expected, further improving pasture and water availability. Farmers and pastoralists can expect beneficial on-and-off showers for forage growth, with no flooding or storms forecast for Karamoja this week.





Weather Outlook — Northern Uganda

Northern Uganda is forecast to receive **heavy rainfall (80–120 mm)** this week, with daily downpours and thunderstorms. Temperatures will be moderate, ranging from 28–30°C highs to around 20°C lows.

This significant rainfall is well above average, leading to a heightened flood risk in Acholi, Lango, and West Nile. Saturated soils increase the potential for local flooding and waterlogging. Communities in lowlands and along riverbanks should remain vigilant. North-central Uganda may experience rainfall in the **top 10% of historical intensity**, with possible lightning and gusty winds, though no wind damage advisories are issued.

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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.

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Weather Outlook — Eastern Uganda

Eastern Uganda (Teso, Elgon, Busoga) will receive moderate rainfall, 60–90 mm this week. Expect regular showers, some thunderstorms, and sunny breaks. Daytime temperatures will be 27–29°C, with nights around 18–19°C.

Rainfall is not extreme. Mount Elgon highlands may see heavy localized rain, potentially causing isolated landslides or runoff. **Saturated steep fields should be monitored.**

Other eastern districts anticipate favorable conditions for crops with no major flooding. Standard thunderstorm safety cautions apply; no other alerts are issued.





Weather Outlook — Western Uganda

Western Uganda expects moderate to heavy rainfall (70–100 mm) this week. South-west highlands (Kigezi, Rwenzori) will see the heaviest rains, potentially exceeding 100 mm.

The **Rwenzori sub-region should be alert for flash floods and overflowing rivers**. Temperatures vary: highlands 22–25°C (day), 16°C (night); lowlands 27–30°C (day), 20°C (night).

Ample moisture benefits crops, but farmers in flood-prone areas should take precautions. Localized flooding risk in south-western areas due to rising rivers.



Weather Outlook — Central Uganda

Central Uganda forecasts heavy showers (80-90mm) and frequent afternoon/night thunderstorms this week. Temperatures will be moderated by cloud cover (26–28°C highs, 19°C lows).

This marks a **wetter-than-normal pattern** for early October. Urban centers like Kampala and central rural towns should brace for possible flash floods due to poor drainage.

Despite no official severe warnings, heavy rain is highly likely most days. Residents should prepare for temporary road/homestead flooding, secure stored produce, and fortify shelters against wind gusts.



Weather Outlook — Lake Victoria Crescent

The Lake Victoria Crescent (Kampala, Wakiso, Entebbe, Masaka) faces **intense rainfall and humid conditions** this week. Expect 90–110 mm from frequent lake-fueled thunderstorms.

Daytime temperatures will be 28–29°C, dropping to 20–21°C at night, with muggy air and misty mornings. Strong, short-duration storms are expected, potentially causing urban flooding in Kampala and Entebbe.

City authorities advise alert in flood-prone areas. Winds remain moderate. This is a classic second-rains pattern: warm, unstable air, daily thunderstorms, and brief sunny intervals.



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Practical Implications by Region – Karamoja

Farmers and pastoralists in Karamoja should capitalise on the tail end of the rainy season.



Crop Tasks

Focus on harvesting and properly drying earlier-planted grains. Securely store maize and beans in waterproof bags or granaries to prevent mould. No further planting is advised as rains will soon taper off.



Livestock

Conserve lush pastures as hay for upcoming dry months. Move livestock to higher ground to prevent hoof diseases in muddy kraals. Monitor refilling watering points for parasites. Vaccinate goats and sheep against PPR, especially given recent outbreaks.

Practical Implications by Region – Northern Uganda



Crop Tasks

With heavy rainfall forecast, prioritize field drainage; open trench lines to prevent root rot. Harvest nearly ready beans/vegetables early to avoid waterlogging. For second-season crops, top-dress nitrogen fertilizer during dry windows. **Weed fields as soon as possible** before they become inaccessible due to mud.



Livestock

Ensure animal shelters and kraals are dry with adequate roofing to prevent pneumonia in cattle; provide dry bedding for calves. Maintain weekly tick control (spraying/dipping) to prevent tick-borne diseases. Move tethered animals to higher ground in floodplains. Fish farmers should fortify ponds and protect fingerlings from overflow.

Practical Implications by Region — Eastern Uganda

Crop Tasks

Top-dress maize and millet with urea/CAN during vegetative stages, applying before rain. In Bugisu/Mt. Elgon, maintain terrace banks; avoid cultivating steep slopes to prevent landslides. Keep sweet potato ridges weed-free and well-drained.

Livestock & Livelihoods

For poultry, **keep chicken coops dry** to prevent Newcastle disease outbreaks. Vaccinate flocks if not already done this season.

Pest Management

Humid conditions favor pests and diseases. Scout maize for Fall Armyworm: handpick or use bio-pesticide. For beans, check for aphids or fungal spots; apply neem-based sprays or recommended fungicides if needed, especially for high-value horticulture like tomatoes prone to blight.

Practical Implications by Region – Western Uganda

In Western Uganda, the key concern is managing abundant moisture.

01

Crop Tasks

In low-lying areas, clear drainage ditches to prevent flooding. On steep hillsides (Kigezi), reinforce contour bunds and plant grasses for soil conservation against erosion. For bananas, stake maturing bunches to prevent toppling and remove infected leaves to slow fungal diseases like Black Sigatoka.

02

Livestock & Pasture

Utilize flush pastures for rotational grazing, allowing paddocks to rest. Continue routine tick spraying and inspect hooves for foot-rot, treating affected animals. In cooler areas (Kabale), supplement dairy cows with evening energy feed. Ensure **livestock are vaccinated against anthrax** in outbreak-prone districts, as rains can disturb spores.

Practical Implications by Region – Central Uganda

Central region farmers should brace for heavy, frequent showers.

Crop Tasks

Use clear spells for second weeding of maize and beans. Stake climbing bean varieties and consider fungicide for blight if needed. For coffee and banana intercropping, slash weeds to improve air circulation and reduce disease. Avoid chemical fertilizer during heavy rains; apply small doses during lighter rain to minimize runoff.

Post-Harvest

Prioritize drying early-planted groundnuts or beans; use tarpaulins or shelter during frequent rains. Do not pile harvested maize cobs on bare ground; spread on raised mats or plastic sheets for drying to prevent aflatoxin.

Infrastructure

Check granary roofs for leaks. **Clear guttering and downspouts now** for rainwater harvesting to store clean water for dry spells.

Practical Implications by Region — Lake Victoria Crescent



Crop Tasks

Torrential rain provides ample water but requires careful management. Implement mulching with grass or banana leaves to cushion rain impact, reduce erosion, and control weeds around coffee, vanilla, and banana plants. For delicate vegetables, ensure nurseries and gardens have rain covers or breaks. Stake and tie unsupported tomato and chili plants to prevent damage from intense rain and wind.



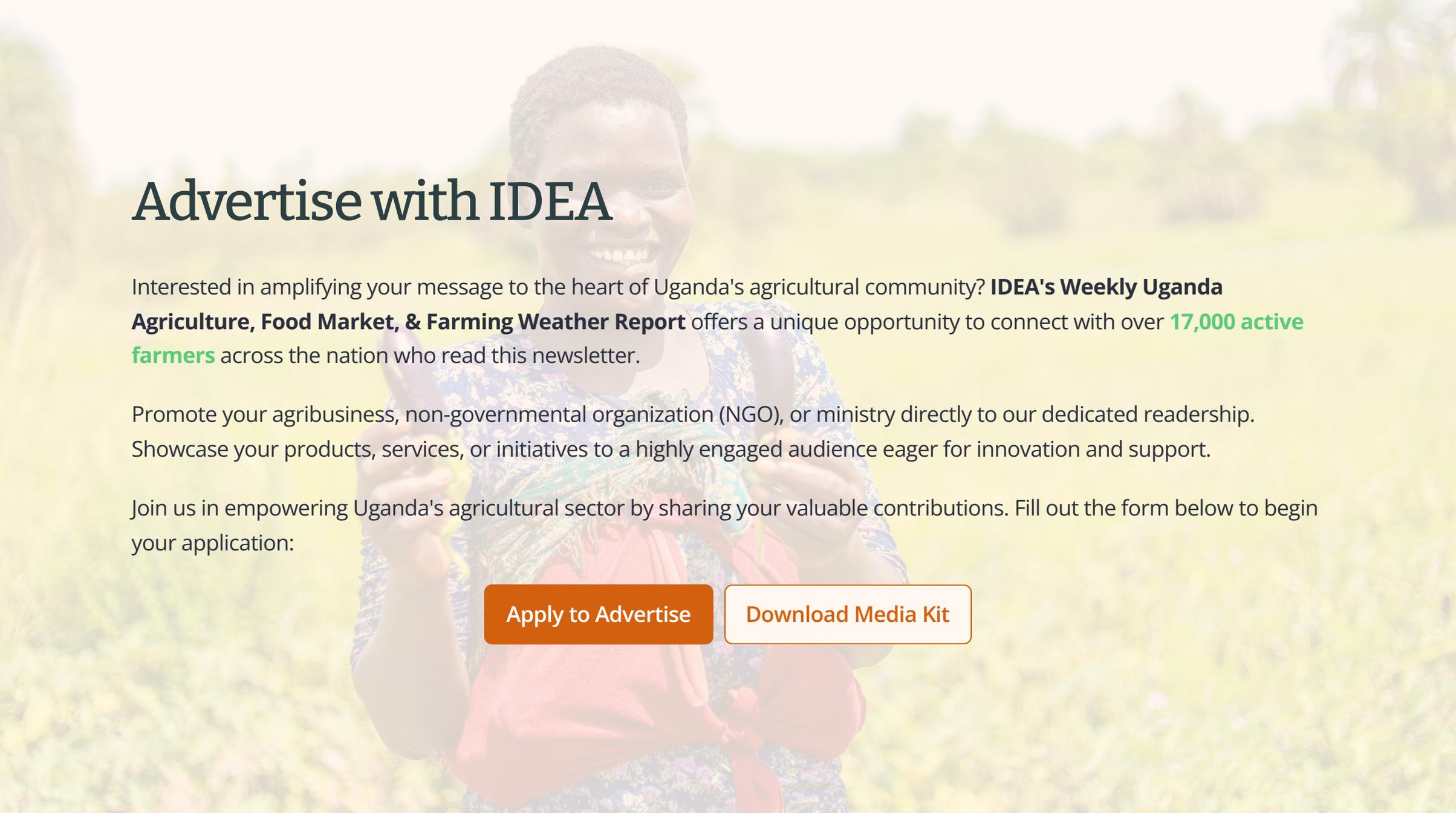
Livestock/Poultry

Humid, wet conditions increase poultry disease risks. Vaccinate flocks, keep coops extra dry by replacing damp litter, and provide warmth for chicks. Zero-grazing dairy units need good roof drainage to prevent rainwater from splashing into feed troughs or bedding. Keep drainage channels clear of trash to prevent flash floods and backflow into fields.



Fishing & Aquaculture

Heed the Uganda National Meteorological Authority's advisory on sudden lake thunderstorms. Fishers should avoid the lake during lightning and ensure boats have life jackets. Pond farmers near streams must inspect embankments daily; **reinforce any weak spots with sandbags** to prevent overflow or breaching from sudden inflows.

A smiling woman in a field holding a basket of produce. The background is a bright, sunny outdoor setting with greenery.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Karamoja

Karamoja's single growing season has most crops at harvest or post-harvest stage. Maize, typically harvested Aug-Sep, must be picked immediately to avoid sprouting or rot.

Focus on post-harvest tasks: **thoroughly dry maize and sorghum** (~13% moisture) on tarpaulins, then store in hermetic bags to prevent weevils. Collect any remaining bean pods to avoid shattering losses.

Millet and sorghum in late grain hardening stage need protection from active grain-eating birds. Use scarers or netting, especially during peak attack times (early morning/late afternoon).

For bananas (matooke), which are in a low production phase as the rainy season ends: prune excess suckers and heavily mulch banana stools to conserve soil moisture.

Stage-Specific Task Summary: Harvest remaining cereals promptly; dry and store them using hermetic methods, keeping stored grain off the ground. For cleared fields, consider planting a quick cover crop (e.g., lablab, cowpea) for soil improvement and dry-season fodder. Livestock herders can plan migrations or dry-season grazing, utilizing crop residues (maize stover, sorghum stalks) for feed or storage.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages – Northern Uganda

Northern Uganda follows a largely unimodal rainfall pattern, with some farmers utilizing residual second rains.

Maize

Late-planted or second-season maize (from July) is currently at tasseling to grain-filling. Monitor for Fall Armyworm at tasseling; handpick worms and consider a second nitrogen top-dressing if rain permits.

Sorghum & Millet

These staples are nearing maturity/harvest. Early sorghum is hard dough; begin cutting and stacking heads for drying to prevent shattering losses. Harvest millet gradually on dry days once panicles change color.

1

2

3

4

Beans

August-sown beans are flowering and setting pods. Keep fields weed-free. Spray for bean foliage beetles or aphids if infestations are high. Carefully stake climbing beans to avoid root disturbance.

Bananas

Banana production is low to moderate. Keep groves clear of underbrush and apply manure. Move nearly mature bunches indoors if fields are waterlogged to prevent plants from toppling.

Key Tasks This Week: Harvest ripening sorghum and millet; protect drying grains from storms. Continue pest scouting in beans and late maize. Consider planting green manure (e.g., mucuna, sunhemp) on fallow fields before soil dries out.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Eastern Uganda

Eastern Uganda has a bimodal cropping cycle, and the second (minor) season is underway.



Maize

Second-season maize (late Aug-early Sept planting) is in early vegetative to knee-height stage. Focus on critical management: weed fields and apply top-dress fertilizer (Urea 25 kg/acre or organic manure) now for nutrient boost, as rains will wash it in.



Beans

Second-season beans (September planting) are at early flowering. Avoid disturbing plants during this critical stage. Focus on pest and disease vigilance; flowering beans are susceptible to thrips and blossom abortion. Ensure consistent moisture and consider neem spray for thrips. Stake climbing bean varieties now, with minimal root disturbance.



Groundnuts

Groundnuts sown in early September are in pegging (pod formation) stage. Keep soil loose and weed-free around plants; avoid stepping on mounds. No fertilizer is needed now, just protection from weeds and waterlogging (open drainage furrows if necessary).



Millet & Sorghum

Second-season millet is less common, but if planted early September, it's tillering now. Thin overcrowded seedlings for fodder. A light nitrogen top-dressing can be applied to relay-planted sorghum in early growth stages.



Bananas

In Eastern Uganda, matooke plantations are in a fruiting stage, supported by continuous rains. Remove old, diseased leaves to reduce pest pressure. Apply generous mulch from crop residues to conserve moisture for later.

This Week's Priority: Weed and top-dress young maize; stake or support climbing crops; and monitor blossoming beans for good pod set (no insect infestation). Given good rains, it's a favorable time to establish quick-maturing vegetable nurseries (cabbages, tomatoes) for transplanting in coming weeks.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Western Uganda

Western Uganda has diverse cropping due to varied climates.

Maize

Second-season maize (planted August in mid-altitude areas) is in late vegetative to tasseling stage. Urgently complete nitrogen top-dressing. Check for Fall Armyworm damage and remove worms early.

Beans & Legumes

Second-season beans are in pod-filling or flowering stages. Consistent rains can cause pod rot. Erect stakes to lift dense bush bean plants off wet ground, reducing fungal rot.

Coffee

Robusta coffee cherries from the second harvest are ripening. Pick red cherries regularly. Watch for coffee leaf rust (orange spots); apply copper-based fungicides and prune for ventilation if seen.

Highland Crops (Irish potatoes)

Second potato season (planted August in Kigezi/Rwenzori) is at tuber bulking. **Late blight is a serious threat** due to wetness. Remove infected leaves, apply protective fungicide, and earth-up ridges to prevent tuber exposure.

Matooke (Bananas)

Matooke is in peak production. Continue de-suckering (mother, one follower, one sucker per mat). Harvest mature bunches promptly to prevent toppling from winds/saturated soils. Transplant suckers now for good establishment.

 **Key Activities:** Top-dress maize and potatoes; actively manage fungal diseases (potatoes, beans, coffee); utilize moisture for transplanting (fruit seedlings, banana suckers) for high survival rates.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Central Uganda

Central Uganda is in the middle of its second cropping season.



Maize

Second-season maize (planted late August) is in rapid vegetative growth, nearing tasseling. Finish nitrogen top-dressing (~20-25 kg urea/acre) this week, applying during dry spells to prevent wash-off.



Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes (planted August) have vigorous vines establishing. Guide vines to root along rows for more tubers; mound soil over exposed roots. Harvest other root crops carefully now that soils are soft.



Beans

Beans (intercropped with maize, planted August/September) are flowering or podding. Ensure drainage to prevent waterlogging and root rot. Watch for bean flower thrips; apply insecticidal soap or pesticide if affected.



Matooke

Matooke groves are in high production. Watch for pseudostem weevil (jelly-like exudate) and use traps. Remove tattered leaves to reduce fungal disease and pests.

Stage-specific reminders: For maize and bean intercrops, avoid herbicides now; use manual weeding if necessary, but minimize walking through wet bean fields. Plan for harvest: tarpaulins or dry racks for beans will be needed soon.

Vegetables: Tomatoes (planted early September) are fruit-setting during this rainy period. Stake tomatoes and mulch to reduce soil splashing and blight. **Harvest nearly ripe tomatoes promptly** during dry spells to prevent splitting.

In summary, central region farmers should nurture crops through this peak growing phase: feeding the soil, controlling water excess, and preparing for the upcoming harvest of short-cycle crops.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages — Lake Victoria Crescent

The Lake Victoria Crescent supports continuous cropping; most annual crops are currently in mid-growth or reproductive stages.

Maize

Second-season maize (planted mid-August) is tasseling/silking. Ensure no nutrient stress; light top-dressing is still possible at field edges. Watch for maize stalk borer and ear rot. For ear rot (pink/whitish mould), harvest promptly, dry thoroughly, and remove affected cobs to avoid aflatoxin.

Rice

Lowland rice is at panicle initiation or flowering. Maintain flooded conditions (rains assist) and top-dress with urea if not done since tillering. Monitor for rice blast in humid conditions; apply fungicide if seen.

Bananas

Bananas are in full fruiting stage with high bunch weights due to good rains. Continue de-suckering and propping plants. Apply fresh mulch around mats to prevent nutrient runoff and maintain soil moisture.

Horticulture

Vegetables (lettuce, nakati, etc.) are in nursery or transplant stages. Excessive rain can cause damping-off; use temporary sheds for seedbeds to reduce rain impact. After heavy rains, drain standing water in fields to prevent root diseases.

 **Key takeaways:** Vigilant crop care is essential: stake/support crops, manage water and pests proactively, and prepare for staggered harvests of vegetables and matooke to ensure continuous supply and reduce losses.

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Input & Technical Advisory

Farmers across Uganda should focus on smart input use and safe farming techniques this week to maximise the season's potential:

Fertiliser Management

For crops in vegetative stage, apply top-dress fertilisers. If not fertilised at planting, consider urea or CAN (25–30 kg/acre) to boost nitrogen. **Apply in split doses during lighter rains** to prevent runoff. Lightly incorporate granular fertiliser into the soil. As an alternative, top-dress with well-decomposed farmyard manure for slower nutrient release and improved soil structure.

Soil Amendments

Utilize rains to enhance soil health. Apply agricultural lime (1–2 tons/ha for acidic soils) to neutralize acidity, as rain aids percolation. For bananas and coffee, sprinkle wood ash (potassium source) around plant bases, avoiding direct stem contact. Spread biochar or compost to boost water retention and nutrient content. These amendments improve long-term yields and resilience.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Regular scouting (twice a week) is key for IPM. For Fall Armyworm in maize, hand-pick caterpillars or apply biopesticides (e.g., Bt). For aphids on beans/cowpeas, use botanical sprays (neem, chilli-garlic) if natural predators are low. For fruit flies in mangoes/pawpaws, set pheromone or baited water traps. Early detection and targeted, eco-friendly methods protect crops and beneficial insects.

Safe Pesticide Use

If chemical control is necessary, select the correct pesticide and follow recommended dosages. Spray during cool, dry periods (late afternoon/early morning). **Always wear protective clothing** (gloves, mask, long sleeves). Adhere to pre-harvest intervals. Store agrochemicals securely away from children/livestock, and triple-rinse and puncture empty containers – never reuse them for food or water.

Tech Tip of the Week – Hermetic Storage

As harvest concludes, consider hermetic storage for your grains. **Hermetic storage (airtight methods) is a simple, chemical-free way** to protect dried grain from pests.

Use triple-layered plastic bags ("PICS bags") or repurpose clean jerrycans/metal drums with tight lids. Ensure maize, beans, or sorghum is well dried. The hermetic seal starves insects of oxygen, killing pests like weevils without fumigants.

This method keeps grain safe for over a year and preserves seed viability. It's a low-cost investment compared to losing harvest to pests. Procure bags from local agrovet shops or NGOs. Store them off the ground on a wooden pallet in a shaded, dry area.

Equipment & Safety

Use rainy season downtime for farm equipment maintenance. Sharpen tools and oil moving parts. Clean spark plugs and filters on motorised pumps. Always practice safety: wear boots with good grip on slippery fields. Be cautious with electrical items in wet conditions. Keep first aid kits handy; prompt treatment prevents worse outcomes.

By integrating these tips – judicious input use, soil care, IPM, safe chemical handling, improved storage, and equipment upkeep – farmers can increase productivity and reduce losses. Farm smarter, not just harder: small changes like hermetic grain bags or regular pest scouting are low-cost and highly effective.

Livestock Feed and Health

Provide mineral licks or premix supplements during this lush period. This addresses hidden nutrient deficiencies in rainy-season fodder, as many Ugandan soils lack elements like copper or zinc. Mineral supplementation leads to better weight gain and fertility.

For poultry, add probiotic supplements to drinking water after antibiotic treatments or during stress to maintain gut health and reduce disease.

Livestock & Ranching

The ongoing wet season presents both opportunities and challenges for livestock keepers across Uganda. Here's a region-wise and thematic guide to husbandry priorities, health interventions, and management strategies:



General Feeding & Pasture

Pasture growth is at its peak due to rains. Practice rotational grazing. In regions expecting a dry spell (Karamoja, Cattle Corridor), cut and conserve fodder now. Make hay on sunny days or collect crop residues like groundnut haulms, bean straw, or maize stover. A fodder reserve is critical for maintaining herd condition during the dry season.



Water & Minerals

Water sources are full, but monitor quality; stagnant pools can be contaminated. Provide water in troughs and treat if needed. Wet conditions can dilute forage minerals. Offer salt/mineral licks (with trace elements like phosphorus, copper, selenium) in covered feeders to boost appetite, digestion, and immune function.



Disease Surveillance & Vaccinations

Rainy season increases disease incidence. Tick-borne diseases are a major threat; ramp up tick control by weekly spraying/dipping with rotated acaricides. Inspect animals for ticks. For poultry, vaccinate against Newcastle disease now, and consider fowl pox vaccine if common locally. Prevent foot rot in muddy conditions with copper sulphate footbaths if limping is observed.

Parasite Control & Breeding



Parasite Control

Internal parasites thrive during the rainy season, especially affecting young stock. **Deworm livestock at the mid-point of the rains** with a broad-spectrum anthelmintic (e.g., albendazole, ivermectin) and a flukicide like triclabendazole for liver flukes in swampy areas. Check animals' mucous membranes for anaemia. Regular deworming improves weight gain, milk yield, and resilience. Keep cattle away from slow-flowing water to prevent liver fluke-carrying snails.



Breeding & New Stock

The good nutrition of the rainy season is ideal for breeding. Animals are more likely to come on heat when well-fed. Plan to breed now (October) for calving/kidding next July-August, aligning with the next rainy season for better offspring survival. Ensure bulls are healthy and cows are in proper body condition for optimal fertility and higher conception rates, especially for AI.



Housing & Welfare

Shelter is critical during persistent rains. Ensure all animal housing has intact roofing and no leakages. Keep bedding clean and dry, replacing it frequently to prevent foot issues and ammonia build-up. Good ventilation is a must to prevent respiratory illnesses, but avoid direct cold drafts. Provide young animals (calves, kids, lambs) with dry, warm pens, using Hessian sacks or plastic sheets on open sheds to block wind and rain.

Biosecurity & Vaccination Calendar

1

Biosecurity & Emerging Threats

Reports of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), a highly contagious viral disease in goats/sheep, are emerging. **Vaccinate flocks against PPR** where vaccines are available (consult DVO). Practice strict biosecurity: isolate new animals for two weeks, limit visitors/traders. Anthrax cases have also surfaced. Maintain annual anthrax vaccinations in endemic zones and avoid grazing in historical outbreak spots when soils are disturbed by heavy rains.

2

Key Vaccination Alerts

- **Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD):** Vaccinations are ongoing in at-risk border districts. Vaccinate valuable cattle, as FMD can strike unexpectedly.
- **Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD):** Flares up after rains due to insect vectors. If nodules appear, contact a vet; annual vaccines exist.
- **Poultry Vaccines:** Complete Newcastle vaccination. Consider Gumboro (Infectious Bursal Disease) vaccine for chicks at 2-3 weeks; humidity increases risk.

3

Farm Management Checklists

- Provide dry resting areas for all animals.
- Trim goat and sheep hooves to prevent mud buildup.
- Clean and disinfect animal sheds weekly.
- Ensure breeding bulls and billy goats are dewormed.
- For dairy farmers: occasionally test milk for mastitis.
- Refill first aid kits with essentials: wound spray/iodine, tetracycline powder, bandages.

In summary, focus on preventative health. It's more cost-effective to vaccinate and take precautions than to treat sick animals. The core principles remain: **keep animals well-fed, dry, and disease-free** for a productive herd/flock.

Market Analysis

Uganda's agricultural markets experienced notable price movements this period, influenced by harvests and regional trade. Below are average wholesale prices (UGX) for key staple crops (per kg) and indicative livestock, compiled from available data:

Staple Crop Prices (Average UGX per kg, by region):

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize (dry grain)	UGX 1,050	UGX 1,250-1,300	UGX 1,150	UGX 1,050	UGX 920	UGX 1,700
Beans	UGX 3,600	UGX 4,100	UGX 3,800	UGX 3,300	UGX 4,000	UGX 4,100
Sorghum	UGX 970	UGX 1,430	UGX 1,710	UGX 2,050	Data NA	UGX 2,980
Millet (finger)	UGX 2,470	UGX 2,580	UGX 2,744	UGX 3,180	UGX 4,030	UGX 3,670
Matooke (bananas)	UGX 2,500	UGX 2,800	UGX 2,600	UGX 2,400	UGX 3,000	UGX 3,500

Note: Central region sorghum data is unavailable. Prices are from WFP market monitoring and UBOS reports. Notably, matooke prices have spiked in central and Lake Crescent areas due to shortages, with a medium bunch now costing UGX 25,000–30,000 (up from ~UGX 10,000).

Livestock Prices

1.5M-2.5M

Cattle Prices

Local Zebu cows/bulls range from UGX 1,500,000 (Northern) to UGX 2,500,000 (Central), equating to UGX 5,000–12,000 per kg live weight. Prices remain firm countrywide due to strong demand and exports to South Sudan and Kenya, despite good pastures.

150K-250K

Goats

Mature goats average UGX 150,000–250,000. Karamoja and Northern Uganda are lower, while Kampala can reach UGX 300,000. Prices slightly rose (UGX 10–20k) due to year-end festive demand and reported disease losses.

180K-280K

Sheep

Adult sheep sell for UGX 180,000–280,000 depending on size and region. Markets are stable with no major price swings reported this week.

20K-30K

Poultry

Local chicken (kienyeji) are UGX 20,000–30,000 (village markets), higher in cities. Layers are UGX 15,000–20,000. Poultry prices are steady, but high feed costs may push broiler and egg prices up.

1K-1.2K

Milk (per litre)

Raw cow milk is UGX 1,000–1,200 per litre at farmgate (Western/Central). Urban retail in Kampala is around UGX 1,500/Litre. Production is up due to rains, but consumer prices remain stable due to strong demand.

400-450

Eggs (per egg)

A tray (30 eggs) is UGX 11,000–12,000 wholesale (Central), or UGX 400–450 per egg retail. Prices are rising due to high feed costs and lower output from cool, wet weather.

Livestock prices vary daily by market; figures are averages from reports and surveys. Farmers should check local rates and ensure animal health. Current maize prices are 20–25% above last year's levels due to regional exports – **consider selling a portion of stored grain now**, but hold some stock for potential year-end price increases.

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Government & NGO Updates

The past month has seen several significant actions and announcements in Uganda's agricultural and rural development sector:

National Cattle Compensation Plan

President Museveni proposed a flat-rate cattle compensation plan for Northern Uganda communities affected by past livestock losses. The scheme suggests a fixed number of cattle per household to rebuild herds and restore livelihoods in Acholi, Lango, and Teso. Planning is in progress.

1

MAAIF Launches Rice Seed Project

MAAIF and South Korea launched a US\$4 million project to boost Uganda's rice production. The "African Rice Seed Cultivation Complex" in northern Uganda will produce up to 13,000 tons of high-yield rice seed annually. This aims to improve farmers' access to quality seed, potentially increasing yields from 1.4 tons/ha to 5 tons/ha.

3

4

Climate Early Warning Systems Upgrade

Uganda's Meteorological Authority (UNMA), with international support, is upgrading its early warning systems. The SmartMet Alert system will be deployed by WMO and partners by early 2026, automating weather alerts via radio and mobile phones. This means farmers will receive better, more reliable warnings for extreme weather, improving disaster preparedness.

Major Agricultural Financing

The government plans to borrow \$400 million (UGX 1.48 trillion) from international lenders (including AfDB and IFAD) for agriculture and transport projects. This financing aims to improve rural roads, expand irrigation schemes, and provide credit lines for agribusiness, especially in agricultural areas connecting to markets.

Insurance and NGO Activities

Insurance and Support Programs

The government and development partners continue to promote the Agricultural Insurance Scheme, subsidizing farmers' crop and livestock insurance premiums by 30-50%. Awareness drives are increasing uptake against risks like hailstorms or drought. Additionally, the Parish Development Model (PDM) and Emyooga programs are injecting capital into rural income-generating groups. For example, over **UGX 2 billion was disbursed** this quarter in Luweero District through PDM. Farmers are encouraged to leverage these soft loans/grants for value addition, improved inputs, and cooperative marketing.

NGO and Donor Activities

International and local NGOs are active in training and relief, especially in weather-affected areas. The Uganda Red Cross, with IFRC support, provided emergency food and shelter to over 500 households in flood-affected eastern Uganda and is restoring water sources. The UN World Food Programme (WFP) continues lean-season assistance in Karamoja, aiding about 300,000 people this cycle due to rising malnutrition. USAID also launched a new phase of Feed the Future projects, focusing on climate-smart agriculture and training farmers in drought-tolerant pasture and rotational grazing.

Policy Developments

No new major agricultural policies were passed, but existing ones are being operationalized. Uganda's ban on raw timber exports is now strictly enforced, with NFA seizing illegal shipments to protect forestry resources. The Ministry of Agriculture is also rolling out regulations under the amended Coffee Act, starting farmer registration in key districts. This aims to improve extension services and track production, with reassurances that it's not for taxation purposes.

In summary, this period featured a blend of relief efforts, strategic investments, and program launches. The overarching theme is building resilience through improved infrastructure, better inputs, and enhanced information. **Farmers should actively seek out these initiatives**, as they offer direct benefits for growth and climate adaptation.

Recent Publications & Links

For further reading, here are five relevant resources with brief synopses:

01

"Annual Inflation Rises to 4.0% in September – UBOS"

Nile Post (News Article, 30 Sep 2025).

This report summarises Uganda's latest Consumer Price Index. Food crop inflation jumped to 7.4% year-on-year, driven by a 14.8% rise in matooke prices and surging costs of other produce. Useful for understanding macro-level price trends affecting farmgate and market prices.

<https://nilepost.co.ug/news/291224/annual-inflation-rises-to-40-in-september-ubos>

02

"Uganda Launches US\$4M Project to Strengthen Rice Seed Production"

AgriTech MEA (News, 9 Sep 2025).

Details a new collaborative project between Uganda and South Korea to boost rice production. The K-Rice Belt initiative aims to rehabilitate 50 ha for seed multiplication in northern Uganda, improving yields from 1.4 to 5 tons/ha. Provides context to government efforts for rice self-sufficiency.

<https://www.agritechmea.com/uganda-launches-us4m-project-to-strengthen-rice-seed-production/>

03

"ICPAC GHACOF 61 – October-December 2025 Climate Outlook"

ICPAC (Climate Outlook Summary, Aug 2025). This regional forecast predicts below-normal rainfall for most of the Horn of Africa for Oct–Dec 2025, with northern and south-western Uganda expecting wetter conditions. Farmers and planners can use these projections for season preparation.

<https://www.icpac.net/seasonal-forecast/oct-dec-2025/>

04

"Behaviour Change Is Uganda's Best Defence Against Anthrax"

Nile Post (Opinion, 26 Aug 2025). A public health specialist discusses why anthrax outbreaks persist in Uganda. The piece calls for not eating suddenly dead animals, prompt reporting of livestock deaths, and routine vaccination. Timely advice for livestock owners given recent cases.

<https://nilepost.co.ug/health/287577/breaking-the-cycle-behaviour-change-is-ugandas-best-defence-against-anthrax>

05

"Global Food Security Update: June–September 2025"

FEWS NET (Report, Sept 2025). This quarterly report covers food security trends in East Africa, including Uganda. While national production is stable, localised acute food insecurity remains in refugee-hosting areas and Karamoja. Valuable for understanding the bigger picture and relief needs.

<https://fews.net/global-food-security-update-june-september-2025>

These resources offer deeper insight into issues touched on in our weekly report – from economic factors and climate forecasts to specific project interventions. Recommended for further exploration or cross-checking information.

Looking Ahead & Reminders

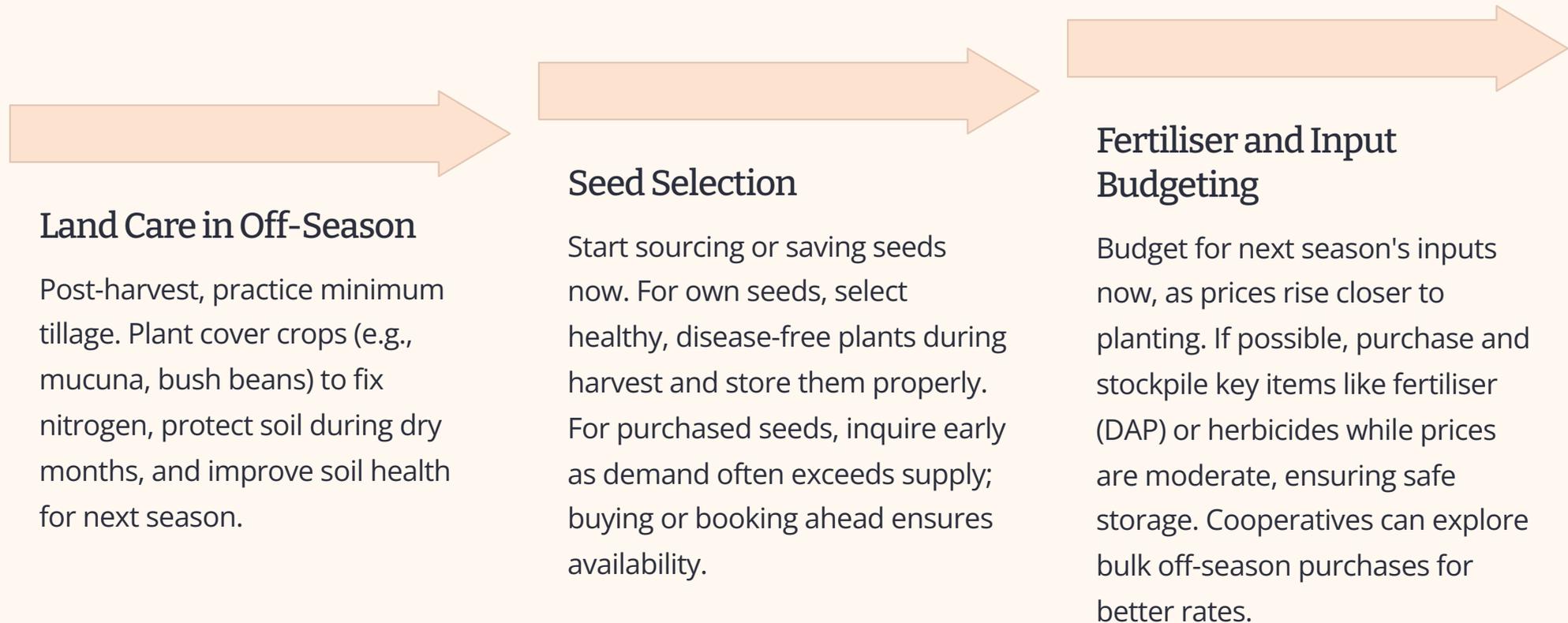
Key forward-looking considerations and preparatory actions for Uganda's farming communities:

Seasonal Climate Outlook

The October–December (OND) climate outlook is mixed. Northern and south-western Uganda expect above-normal rainfall, benefiting late-planted crops but increasing waterlogging and flood risks. Conversely, **central and eastern Uganda may face drier than usual conditions**, with rains potentially ending by late November. Farmers in these drier regions should prioritize quick-maturing crops and avoid those needing moisture beyond late November. Stay alert for updated advisories from the Meteorology Authority.

Next Planting Season Prep

It might seem early, but now is the time to start preparing for the first planting season of 2026 (March–June 2026). This involves a few key activities:



Infrastructure and Regional Tasks

Infrastructure and Irrigation

Given uncertain climate patterns, use the dry season to set up or fix small-scale irrigation systems (e.g., pumps, gravity-fed drips). This ensures a water backup for nurseries or key crops if 2026 rains are delayed or erratic. Check for government and NGO irrigation training in your area.



Pest and Disease Cycles

Many pests survive between seasons. After harvest, manage crop residues (e.g., maize stalks, diseased tomato vines) to destroy pests and eggs. Plough them under, burn safely, or compost at high heat. For instance, chopping/burying/burning dry maize stalks reduces Fall Armyworm. For banana weevils, chop old pseudostems to dry out or mulch. **Breaking pest life cycles now** ensures a healthier next season.

Regional Task Checklists

As the year progresses, farmers in different regions have specific "to-do" lists:

Karamoja & Northern

Focus on granary protection: repair leaks, control rodents. Consider community grain banks. Pastoral communities: plan migration routes early, liaise with leaders, and avoid quarantined areas to ensure access and prevent disease.

Eastern & Central

Plan for potential shorter rains: explore drought-tolerant crops (e.g., quick-maturing maize, cowpeas) with local extension agents. Central Uganda: prepare fruit tree planting pits with manure during the dry season for transplanting seedlings when rains return.

Western & L.V. Crescent

Strengthen terraces and soil conservation structures. Plan fall planting of cover crops (e.g., lupin, oats) for soil protection. Schedule coffee and tea pruning for the dry season (Jan-Feb). Livestock keepers: prepare for dry season diseases; secure **foot-and-mouth disease vaccines** if outbreaks are common when animals congregate at limited water points.

Farmer Action Checklist & Final Reminders

Farmer Action Checklist (All Regions) for Coming Weeks:

1 Secure Harvests

Ensure all harvested produce is safely stored. Use hermetic bags or improved storage. Dry, sort, and bag properly to maintain quality.

2 Plan Finances

Prioritise setting aside money for next season's inputs. Consider village saving groups or bank accounts for farm reinvestment (seeds, fertiliser).

3 Community Measures

Work together to repair feeder roads (for market access) and clean drainage channels (reduce mosquitoes/flood risk). Desilt culverts and trenches in flood-prone areas.

4 Agroforestry and Tree Planting

While soils are moist (early October), plant or transplant tree seedlings (fruit, boundary, timber). This is also a good time to propagate coffee or cocoa seedlings in nurseries for next year.

5 Training & Learning

Utilise off-season (Nov–Feb) agricultural training opportunities. Check with extension officers or NGOs for workshops on financial literacy, value addition, or new crop techniques.

Pest/Disease Outlook

A drier short rains could increase pest infestations (aphids, whiteflies). Prepare for early bushfires in dry regions; establish firebreaks by December to protect farms and rangelands.

Farming requires year-round effort, timing, and foresight. **By following these recommendations and planning now,** Uganda's farmers can build resilience and productivity. Plan wisely, work safely, and support each other.

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