

Uganda Weekly Agriculture, Market, and Weather Report 18– 25 April 2025

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security.



Uganda's agriculture, weather, and market conditions for 18–25 April 2025. The first rainy season is active nationwide, supporting crop growth while presenting challenges like flooding and pests. Farmers are managing fields with staples (maize, beans, millet, sorghum, bananas) in planting to early growth phases. Livestock pastures are improving, though disease monitoring remains essential. Staple food prices vary regionally, with higher costs in urban centers. Government initiatives include climate resilience projects in Karamoja and introduction of high-yield crop varieties. Farmers should focus on weeding, pest control, and preparation for early-maturing crop harvests in June.

Weather Forecast (Regional Breakdown)

Karamoja (Northeastern Uganda)

After a prolonged dry spell, light to moderate showers are expected this week in Karamoja as its single rainy season begins. Rainfall intensity will increase into May, peaking mid-to-late May. Farmers should use dry intervals to complete planting.

Soil moisture is improving, though Kaabong and Moroto may experience uneven rainfall distribution. No major flooding is expected this week, but prepare for possible dry patches or heavy downpours. Daytime temperatures remain warm (30–32°C), helping regenerate grazing lands.

Seasonal forecasts indicate near-normal to above-normal rainfall for Karamoja, promising good crop establishment, though communities should stay alert for potential flash floods in May.

Eastern Uganda (including Teso, Busoga, Elgon sub-region)

Eastern Uganda is experiencing a particularly wet season start. Rains began mid-March, with April bringing above-average rainfall, especially in Elgon highlands. Heavy downpours are forecast this week for Mbale, Bududa, Sironko, and Kapchorwa.

These areas face landslide and flash flood risks due to saturated soils on steep slopes. Officials have warned residents in vulnerable zones to be extremely cautious. Communities should clear drainage channels and prepare emergency plans.

In Teso and Busoga, substantial rains (50+ mm weekly) support crop growth but cause temporary waterlogging in poorly drained fields. Recent flooding in Bukedea and Namutumba has prompted training on fall armyworm management after heavy rains.

Central Uganda and Lake Victoria Crescent

Central region and Lake Victoria Crescent are in peak first rainy season, which began mid-March. Expect frequent thunderstorms this week, especially during late afternoons and nights.

Kampala and surrounding districts have already faced intense rains causing urban flooding. On March 26, heavy rainfall in Kampala led to severe floods in Bwaise and along the Northern Bypass, killing at least 6 people. Urban authorities must keep drainage systems clear.

The Lake Victoria basin is experiencing near-daily showers; islands and lakeshore areas face gusty winds and lightning during storms. Fishermen are advised to avoid the lake during stormy conditions.

In summary, Uganda continues to experience a vigorous first rainy season. By early May, rainfall may slightly decrease in southwestern areas while increasing in northern and eastern regions. Current weak La Niña-to-neutral conditions are expected to produce near to below-average rains in western/southern Uganda and above-average in eastern Uganda through May. Farmers and disaster teams should monitor local conditions and UNMA bulletins for severe weather warnings. While beneficial for agriculture, the rains require preparedness, as evidenced by floods in Kasese and Kampala.

Northern Uganda (Acholi, Lango, West Nile)

Northern regions are experiencing their first rainy season, which began in early April. This week, expect scattered thunderstorms (20–40 mm) across the region, particularly in West Nile and parts of Acholi.

Increasing soil moisture is supporting crop germination. Farmers in Kitgum, Lamwo, Adjumani, and Arua should expect rain every few days with intermittent sunny periods. Though rains were delayed by 2–3 weeks, the above-normal April–May rainfall outlook should compensate.

As predicted by government forecasts, peak rainfall will occur in May. No severe flooding has been reported yet, but areas near rivers should remain vigilant as the season progresses.

Western Uganda (including Southwest and Rwenzori areas)

Western Uganda's rainfall began mid-March with uneven distribution. Highland areas around Rwenzori and Kigezi have received steady rains, while parts of Ankole and Toro experienced early-season deficits.

This week, expect moderate rainfall (30–50 mm) across Western Uganda, with heavier localized storms along the Rwenzori Mountains. Kasese District has already experienced flooding, with approximately 45 households displaced after rivers overflowed, highlighting the region's vulnerability.

Communities in flood-prone valleys should remain alert and maintain drainage channels. Government and Red Cross are responding to flood incidents, and farmers are advised to avoid cultivating near riverbanks as water levels remain high.



Central Uganda's rainfall will continue at above 100% of normal through late April before gradually reducing in May. This aligns with UNMA's forecast that "Western and Central Uganda rains will start mid-March, peak in April, and ease by June."

Expect 60–80 mm rainfall around the Lake Victoria crescent in coming days. Farmers should ensure proper field drainage to prevent root rot and implement disease prevention measures given the high humidity and fungal disease risk.

For farmers and communities affected by flooding, see IDEA's manual on [***Flood Mitigation for Smallholder Farmers: A Field Manual for Response, Recovery, and Preparedness.***](#)

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages

Uganda's bimodal cropping season (March–June and August–December) is now in the establishment and early growth phase for most major crops. Current mid-April conditions correspond to germination and early growth for the first season's maize, beans, millet, sorghum, and ongoing management for perennial bananas.

Maize



Most maize was planted in March (some in late February), with crops now 2–5 weeks old. Plants range from seedling to knee-high stage across Central and Eastern Uganda.

In the Lake Victoria Crescent, mid-March plantings have reached 30–50 cm tall, while earlier plantings in Busoga region are approaching tasseling for fast-maturing varieties.

April activities focus on first weeding and fertilizer top-dressing, with farmers reporting intense weeding due to rain-induced weed growth.

Millet

Finger millet (and some pearl millet in drier zones) typically follows maize in planting sequence, with sowing in late March or early April across eastern and northern Uganda.

According to FAO, millet is usually grown in one season per year. As of mid-April, sowing is either recently completed or still ongoing in some areas.

In Teso and Lango regions, early April plantings are now germinating or at 2-leaf stage. Similarly, in Karamoja's Wet Zone, late March plantings are at early emergence.

Bananas (Matooke)



Bananas, grown year-round by approximately 75% of Ugandan farmers, are experiencing vigorous growth due to improved moisture conditions.

Current activities include mulching, weeding, and post-rain fertilizer application—especially critical in Mbarara and Bushenyi where soils face depletion from decades of cultivation.

Many farmers are also propping plants and pruning excess suckers to improve productivity.

Beans

Common beans, a short-cycle crop crucial to the first rainy season, were mostly sown in March, either intercropped with maize or as monocrops in smaller plots.

By mid-April, beans are in vegetative to early flowering stages. In Central Uganda, mid-March plantings are now 4–6 weeks old with some flowering beginning.

Eastern Uganda (Teso region) saw slightly later planting (late March), with crops now at 3–4 trifoliate leaf stage undergoing first weeding.

The bean growing cycle spans 60–90 days, making April the midpoint of the first season, with weeding and pest control as primary activities.

Sorghum

Sorghum, a staple in Karamoja, parts of Teso, and Northern Uganda, functions as a long-season crop in unimodal areas and first-season crop in bimodal regions.

In Karamoja's single growing season, sorghum planting occurs from late March through April. Currently, many fields are either completing planting or in germination phase.

FAO's calendar indicates sorghum sowing can continue until approximately April 20. Farmers in Nakapiripirit and Moroto began planting with early April rains and will continue with late April precipitation.

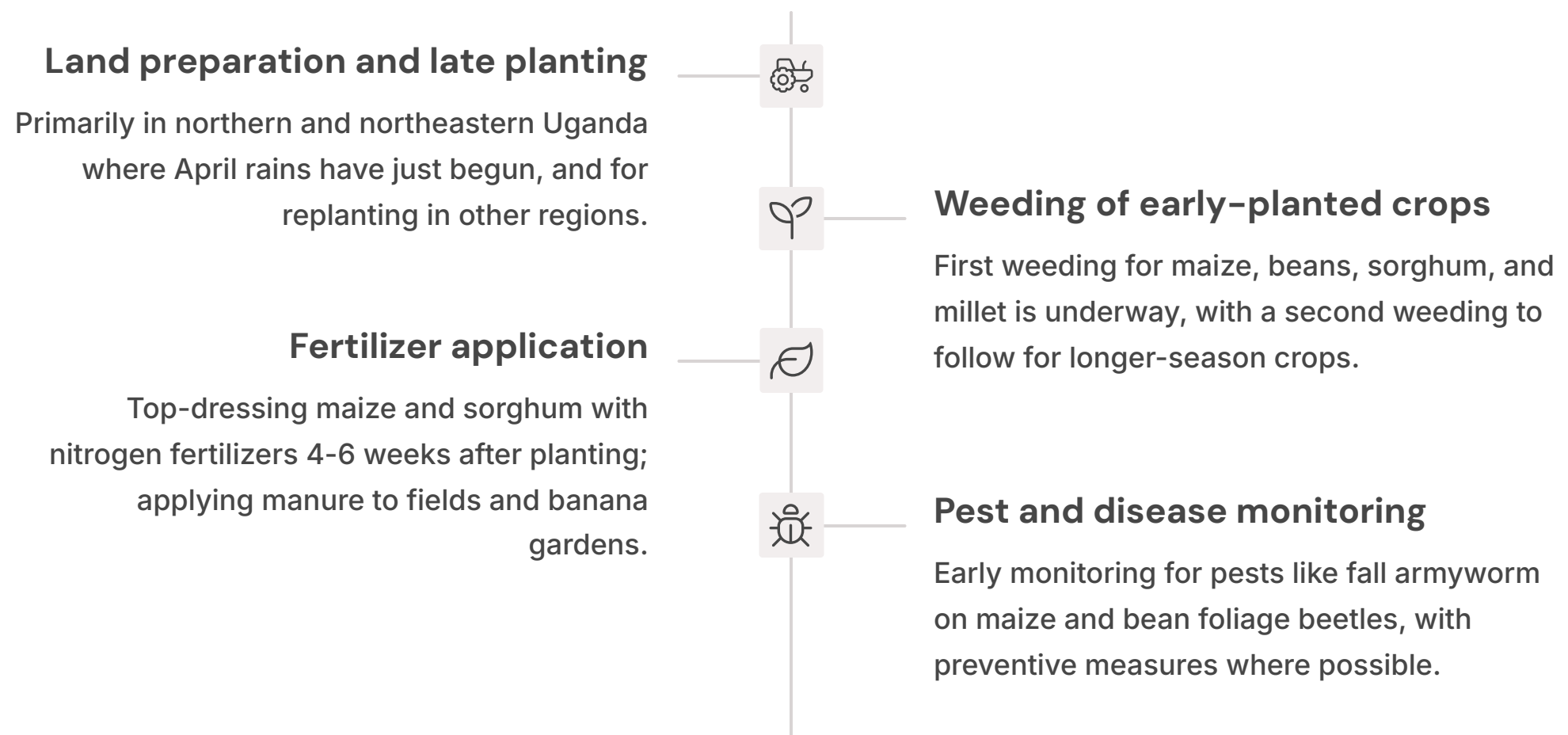
NARO reports that banana productivity had declined due to soil degradation, drought, and pests, but improved management practices and new varieties aim to reverse this trend.

The rainy season increases disease risks, particularly Black Sigatoka fungus and Banana Xanthomonas Wilt (BXW). Farmers must disinfect tools and remove infected plants immediately to prevent spread.

With adequate soil moisture and proper management, banana bunch yields should improve in the next 2–3 months, with peak harvests typically following several months after the rainy season.

Agricultural Activities Calendar (April)

Key agricultural activities across Uganda in mid-April include:



April is firmly within the first growing season, with harvests expected in June-July. The good rains have supported crop establishment, but require increased labor for field management. Timely interventions now will determine mid-year harvest success.

The Crop Monitor for Early Warning confirms that planting and development of main season cereals continues in bimodal regions, with eastern Uganda crops recovering from earlier dry conditions.

Regional variations exist: some farmers in Busoga plant millet in February with early rains, contrary to FAO's calendar. Similarly, Northern Uganda treats March bean planting as minor compared to the July planting. Despite early dry spells, the good April rains have largely kept the seasonal calendar on track.

Input Recommendations & Technical Advisory

Proper inputs and field management at this crop establishment phase are critical for yields. Key recommendations:

Fertilizer Application

Ugandan soils often suffer from low fertility due to continuous cultivation. For knee-high maize and sorghum, apply Nitrogen top-dressing (Urea) now.

If you missed basal fertilizer (like DAP) at planting, it's not too late to side-dress. For each acre of maize, apply approximately 50 kg of urea in two doses – now (4 weeks after emergence) and again by the 8th week.

Place fertilizer a few inches from plant stems and cover with soil to prevent nitrogen loss through volatilization.

Disease Management

Rainfall increases fungal and bacterial disease risks. Implement preventative measures now for maize against Gray Leaf Spot or Maize Lethal Necrosis, though MLN has decreased recently due to resistant varieties.

Ensure proper crop spacing (e.g., maize at 75cm x 30cm, one plant per hill) to improve airflow and reduce disease pressure.

For beans, watch for angular leaf spot, rust, and anthracnose. Apply preventive fungicides at early flowering or use intercropping with maize to reduce humidity around bean foliage if fungicides are cost-prohibitive.

Tech Tip of the Week – Digital Pest Surveillance with AI

The PlantVillage Nuru smartphone app uses AI to identify crop pests and diseases through your phone's camera. Take a photo of suspicious symptoms, and the app provides instant diagnosis and guidance.

The app also uses satellite data to monitor biomass and crop growth, helping farmers assess development relative to potential and make informed management decisions.

Download in the Apple App Store or Google Play store.

Pest Management



The rainy season increases pest activity, with Fall Armyworm (FAW) posing the main threat to maize and sorghum. FAW attacks young plants by consuming the whorl and leaves.

Scout fields twice weekly by checking 10 random plants for "windowpane" leaf damage or frass. If more than 5% of plants show infestation, take immediate action.

Apply insecticides like Lambda-cyhalothrin or Spinetoram directly into whorls where larvae hide. For low-cost intervention, some farmers effectively use ash or sand in maize whorls to desiccate the worms.

Soil Health and Amendments

Continuous rain can leach nutrients. Apply mulch (grass, maize stalks, or banana leaves) to conserve moisture, reduce erosion, and minimize nutrient runoff.

Maintain >2% soil organic matter through mulching and composting to improve soil fertility and resilience.

Compost weeds and crop residues to return nutrients to fields. Consider green manuring with cover crops like mucuna or lablab that can now decompose with the rains.

How to use PlantVillage Nuru

This free Android app works in multiple languages and functions offline after initial download – ideal for rural areas with limited connectivity.

Farmers with smartphones, group leaders, and extension workers are encouraged to download PlantVillage Nuru to carry an "expert in your pocket." The app identifies pests like Fall Armyworm and banana diseases while providing management recommendations.

In field trials, lead farmers using Nuru monitored 20-40 farms monthly, significantly improving pest surveillance coverage.

In conclusion, proper inputs and management now will protect this season's promising start. Even low-cost practices like mulching, timely weeding, and regular crop monitoring can significantly improve outcomes. By implementing these recommendations, farms can better withstand upcoming weather and pest challenges.

Livestock & Ranching

The rainy season has brought relief to Uganda's pastoral communities. Pasture and water conditions are improving, shifting focus to optimal feeding, disease prevention, and routine management for livestock. Key updates and recommendations:

Pasture Regeneration & Feeding



Natural pastures are regenerating quickly. In cattle corridor districts, grass cover has greened up, providing fresh fodder. Animals that lost condition during dry months are regaining weight as grazing quality improves.

Supplementary feeding can be reduced for grazers. However, when livestock gorge on young lush grass, they risk bloat or digestive issues. Let animals graze for shorter periods on legume-rich paddocks and provide dry roughage to mix with lush feed. Mineral supplementation remains important as rapid grass growth can be low in certain minerals.

General Herd Management

With better grazing, ensure all infrastructure is in good shape. Most water sources are refilling; ensure water is clean and young animals can access it safely. Clean out water troughs that accumulated algae in the dry season.

Many cows lost condition in the dry season and stopped showing heat. As body condition improves with fresh pasture, they will resume estrus. Farmers should watch for signs and consider timely artificial insemination or natural mating. Good nutrition now will support early pregnant cows.

The livestock sector is improving with rain replenishing feed and water resources. Priorities are improved feeding while maintaining animal health. By feeding adequately and vaccinating timely, farmers will avoid losses and improve production: healthy cows mean better milk yields, healthy hens mean more eggs.

Some dairy farmers in Mukono report increased milk yields as cows return to green grass. Preventing disease outbreaks is more cost-effective than treatment - a sachet of tick spray costing a few thousand shillings can save a cow worth millions from East Coast Fever.

Take advantage of Ministry and NGO support programs like the STRENGTH project by ADRA, which focuses on climate and livestock resilience in Karamoja, introducing modern techniques including solar-powered irrigation.

Disease Risks and Vaccinations

Rainy season correlates with increased disease pressure. A major concern is Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle. As of early 2025, 32 districts had FMD quarantines in place.

The government has implemented a cost-sharing vaccination policy. Veterinary authorities continue FMD vaccination campaigns in high-risk districts. Farmers should vaccinate cattle against FMD if not done in the last 6 months.

The Ministry recently secured additional vaccine doses and lifted quarantines in areas where vaccination coverage exceeded 95%. Kazo district's quarantine was lifted after achieving 95.9% vaccination coverage, demonstrating that vaccination effectively curbs outbreaks.

Animal Health Alert

During the dry season, some farmers delayed routine vaccinations and tick spraying. Now with rains, delayed resumption can lead to disease spikes (anaplasmosis "Galzieka" has been reported in Masindi due to lapses in spraying).

While focusing on FMD, do not overlook Brucellosis in cattle. Communal grazing can spread this disease. While RB51 vaccine is not widely accessible in Uganda, farmers can implement control by testing and culling infected animals, and using protective gear when assisting births.

Market Analysis

Staple food prices in Uganda remain elevated with regional variations, while livestock prices rebound as pastures recover and movement restrictions ease. Below are current prices for key staples and livestock across different regions, with notable trends highlighted.

Region	Maize Grain (UGX/kg)	Beans (UGX/kg)	Sorghum (UGX/kg)	Millet (UGX/kg)	Cooking Bananas (Matooke) (UGX/kg)
Northern	1,500 – 1,600	4,000 – 4,200	~1,300	~– (limited millet)*	~1,500 (est.)
Eastern	~1,600 – 1,800 (est.)	~3,200 – 3,800 (est.)	~1,500 (est.)	~2,500 – 3,000 (est.)	~1,500 (est.)
Western	1,200 – 1,300	2,700 – 2,800	1,900 – 2,000	~3,000 (est.)	~1,000 – 1,200
Central	1,800 – 2,000	4,500 – 5,000	3,500 – 3,800	~4,500 – 4,700	~1,500

*(Note: Millet data for Northern markets is limited this season)

Regional Highlights

Northern Region: Staple prices are among the highest. Beans cost around UGX 4,000/kg, significantly above western prices (UGX 2,800). This disparity reflects reliance on imported supplies and South Sudan's market influence in West Nile.

Eastern Region: Typically a production zone with moderate prices, Eastern Uganda experienced price increases due to poor harvests in late 2024. Bean prices are estimated at UGX 3,500/kg (Busia reported UGX 3,580 in January).

Livestock Prices

Cattle prices: Markets are recovering as animals regain condition and quarantines lift. According to Selina Wamucii, live cattle retail prices range from UGX 7,558-18,894 per kg live weight. For a typical 250 kg indigenous bull, this translates to UGX 1.9-4.7 million.

In central Uganda markets (Nakasongola, Mubende), mature bulls now sell for UGX 2.5-3 million, up from UGX 2 million during peak quarantine periods.

Price Trends & Anomalies



Beans: Year-on-year prices increased approximately 40% (from UGX 3,200 to 4,500 in Kampala). This stems from below-average harvests and strong regional demand from South Sudan and Kenya.

Maize: Prices remain elevated and volatile. WFP data from mid-March showed rural market prices of UGX 1,200-1,700, while Selina Wamucii reported retail ranges of UGX 1,887-7,550.

Summary of Market Trends

Staple food prices exceed the five-year average due to poor harvests and inflation, though early stabilization signs are emerging. Matooke prices are easing, and maize prices haven't increased further, likely due to anticipated harvests and Tanzanian imports.

A notable anomaly is the gap between urban retail and rural producer prices. Surplus area farmers sell beans at UGX 2,500/kg while Kampala consumers pay nearly double, indicating high marketing costs and information asymmetry.

Livestock prices reflect improving conditions and easing disease restrictions. The new FMD policy and vaccination campaigns should normalize cattle trade, stabilizing beef supply and prices long-term.

Government & NGO Updates

Government Policy Measures & Programs

National Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Policy Shift:

In February 2025, the government introduced a cost-sharing approach for FMD vaccination. Hon. Hellen Adoa announced farmers will now share vaccine costs with the government to improve coverage and sustainability.

Implementation is underway nationwide. In early April, 3 million FMD vaccine doses arrived from Egypt, with 930,000 doses already distributed to 22 high-risk districts in March. Several districts have lifted livestock quarantines, including Kazo District after achieving 95.9% vaccination coverage.

Crop Development – New Banana Variety Release



On March 21, 2025, MAAIF and NARO released NARITA 17 (NAROBan 6), a new matooke banana variety developed with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

NARITA 17 offers 34% higher yields than previous hybrids and up to 243% more than traditional varieties. It resists major diseases including Banana Bacterial Wilt, Fusarium wilt, Black Sigatoka, nematodes, and weevils. After five years of trials and two years of on-farm testing, it has proven both productive and palatable for local preferences.

NGO/INGO Support Efforts

ADRA "STRENGTH" Project in Karamoja & Acholi:

ADRA Uganda launched the \$4.8 million STRENGTH project on March 25, 2025, with DANIDA funding. This 2.5-year initiative targets communities in Karenga, Kaabong, Lamwo, and Kitgum to address climate-related challenges.

Key components include natural resource management, climate-smart agriculture training, solar-powered irrigation demonstrations, market linkages, and gender-equitable resource access initiatives in partnership with RHU for family planning services.

WFP and Relief Agencies

WFP balances emergency assistance with resilience building, recently accepting government support for Karamoja school feeding while appealing for international refugee aid funding.

A March 2025 WFP report warned that without \$50 million, one million refugees could lose food aid. Meanwhile, WFP launched phase two of "Karamoja Feeds Karamoja" with OPM, focusing on locally sourced school meals.

In refugee settlements, WFP has increased cash transfers as market prices stabilize, simultaneously supporting refugees and boosting local trade.

The government is addressing both immediate issues (animal diseases, food prices) and long-term challenges (new crop varieties, input strategies). Strong collaboration with NGOs and international partners focuses on climate adaptation and resilience.

Farmers should engage with these programs through FMD vaccination, adopting new banana varieties, or participating in climate-smart farming training. Despite favorable policies, communication gaps persist—during a recent Soroti radio show, many callers were unaware of these programs, highlighting the need for improved grassroots outreach through extension staff.

Relevant Publications & Links

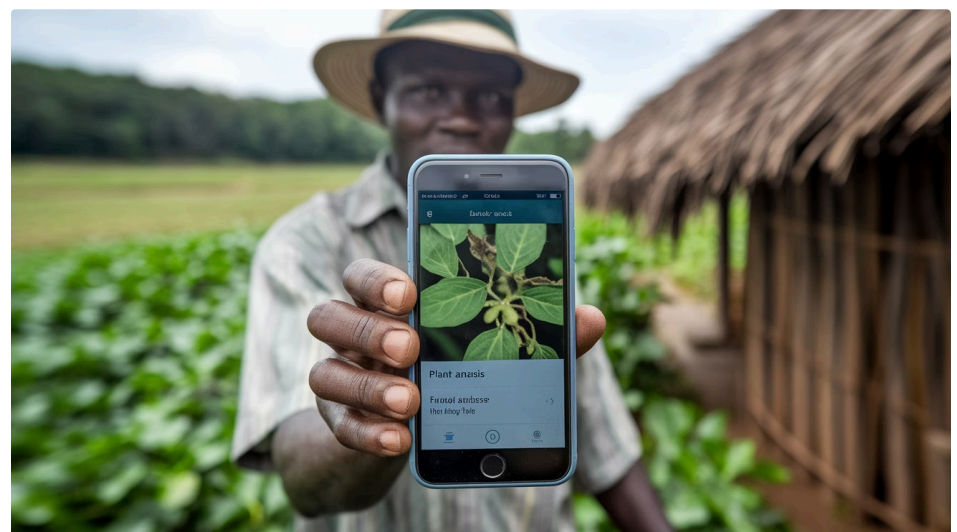
Access to current research and advisories is vital for agricultural decision-making. Here's a curated list of recent resources relevant to Ugandan agriculture, markets, and weather:

Weather & Climate Resources

- ICPAC Weekly Climate Forecasts: Provides weekly updates for the Horn of Africa. Recent forecast (28 Mar–4 Apr 2025) highlighted less-than-usual rainfall for eastern Uganda.
- Uganda Meteorological Authority (UNMA) – Seasonal Outlook: The Mar–May 2025 forecast predicted near-normal to above-normal rains for most regions, with late onset in the north. (Link: [UNMA March-May 2025 Outlook via Galaxy FM](#)).

Crop & Market Information

- Crop Monitor for Early Warning (April 2025): Reports mixed conditions in East Africa with improved rains in eastern Uganda and planting delays in central/western regions.
- FAO GIEWS Country Brief – Uganda (Mar 2025): Notes first season rains (Mar–Jun 2024) had severe deficits affecting yields, especially in eastern Uganda, and provides cereal production estimates.
- Selina Wamucii Uganda Market Price Portal: Real-time commodity price tracking for maize, livestock, and other products. Updated daily with price ranges and trends.



Technical Resources

- MAAIF Beans and Maize Training Manuals (2019): Comprehensive guides covering fertilizer use, planting, pest management and other best practices for extension workers and farmers.
- PlantVillage Nuru App (FAO & Penn State): Mobile tool for AI-assisted crop disease identification. Available on Apple App Store and Google Play—search "PlantVillage Nuru."

News & Policy Updates

- Parliament of Uganda – Agriculture Committee Reports: Recent entry (Mar 2025) highlighted MPs' concerns about prolonged quarantines and the need for more FMD vaccines. (Link: [Parliament Watch – FMD Debate](#)).
- New Vision and Daily Monitor Agriculture Columns: Regular farming supplements including market guides and technical articles like "Best ways to manage fall armyworm." (Link: [New Vision Agribusiness, Monitor Farming](#)).

These resources offer detailed guidance beyond our weekly summary. Farmers should consult technical guides before planting, extension workers can reference research findings for recommendations, and traders should check current market platforms before selling produce.

Looking Ahead & Reminders

Key expectations and actionable reminders as we progress through the first rainy season:

Weather Patterns in the Coming Weeks

The first rainy season will continue through May in most bimodal areas, peaking in late April to early May for central, eastern, and western regions before tapering by early June. Northern Uganda and Karamoja will see rains peak around May and continue into June/July.

May 2025 forecast predicts slightly above-normal rainfall in eastern and northern Uganda, with average to below-average in the southwest. Eastern and northern farmers can expect favorable conditions for grain filling, while southwestern farmers should prepare for possible early season cessation.

Agronomic Calendar – Key Upcoming Activities



- **End-of-April:** Complete remaining planting in northern Uganda and Karamoja to ensure crops mature before rains end.
- **Early May:** Begin top-dressing and second weeding for cereals. Crops need nitrogen boost now if basal fertilizer was applied.
- **Mid May:** Prepare storage facilities for early-planted beans reaching maturity (clean granaries, secure bags, obtain storage pesticides).
- **Late May – early June:** Prepare drying facilities (tarpaulins, raised racks) for first-season bean, groundnut, and early maize harvests.

Extension Guidance & To-Do List for Farmers

- Continue weeding: Prevent up to 50% yield losses with second or third weeding.
- Apply timely top dressing: Urea for knee-high maize and again at pre-tasseling. For rice in Eastern irrigation schemes, apply N at tillering stage.
- Prepare storage: Clean and sun-dry storage sacks and cribs now. Proper drying (to ~13% moisture for grains) prevents 20-30% post-harvest losses.
- Consider market timing: Immediate sales at harvest fetch lower prices; storing until August often yields better returns.

Pest/Disease Outlook

- May-June brings increased tick-borne diseases; maintain consistent tick control.
- Monitor Fall Armyworm until maize tasseling stage.
- Watch for African Armyworm outbreaks in pasture during dry spells after rains.
- Prevent Banana Xanthomonas Wilt spread during wet months through tool sanitation and prompt removal of diseased stems.

By next month's update, we expect to report on initial harvests, FMD vaccination outcomes, and updated Karamoja IPC food security classifications. Government announcements on second season input support plans should come by July. Extension agents should prepare to submit first season acreage and production estimates by June's end.

The short-term outlook remains cautiously optimistic. With continued rains as expected, Uganda should see a decent first season harvest, improving food availability and potentially easing consumer prices. As the Luganda saying goes, "Sooka kulima, olime n'enkuba" (start digging before rain falls) – early preparation brings better results, rain or shine.

Call to Action

We call upon all stakeholders to take decisive actions to promote sustainable agriculture and strengthen food security in Uganda:



Farmers – Embrace Climate-Smart Practices

- Implement timely weeding, proper fertilizer use, pest scouting, and soil conservation.
- Utilize improved seeds and breeds suited to your environment.
- Join farmer groups for better input access and produce marketing.
- Adopt at least one new digital farming service this season.



Extension Agents and Local Leaders – Amplify Support

- Organize village demonstrations on urgent needs like fertilizer application.
- Identify lead farmers to mentor peers through farmer-to-farmer learning.
- Coordinate with NAADS and NGOs to ensure timely input distribution.
- Promptly report pest outbreaks or weather anomalies to authorities.



Traders, Agri-businesses & Cooperatives – Foster Fair Markets

- Offer fair prices and transparent transactions to build farmer trust.
- Invest in value addition and storage to increase product shelf-life.
- Adopt quality standards to access higher-value markets.
- Utilize digital marketplaces to improve price transparency and reach.



Government & Policymakers – Strengthen Support

- Ensure timely distribution of agricultural inputs, especially in vulnerable areas.
- Increase the number of trained extension personnel.
- Repair and maintain rural feeder roads to improve market access.
- Implement the National Adaptation Plan with incentives for climate-smart agriculture.

Agriculture is Uganda's backbone. Success requires everyone's participation through collaborative platforms like District Production meetings, Agricultural Shows, and farmer field days.

By embracing innovation and resilience, we can overcome climate challenges. Each action—whether from farmers, extension workers, traders, or leaders—contributes to a food-secure Uganda.

Commit today: Farmers, adopt one new best practice; Officials, reach one additional community; Consumers, support local produce and reduce waste. Small actions across our nation yield significant results: improved yields, better incomes, stable prices, and well-nourished communities.

Together, let's sow the seeds of a food secure future!

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