

Uganda Weekly Agriculture, Food Market, and Farming Weather Report

16–23 May 2025

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Executive Summary

Uganda's first rainy season is entering its late stage with below-average rainfall forecast in many regions this week. Crops sown in March–April (maize, sorghum, millet, and beans) are mostly in vegetative to early reproductive stages. Farmers are advised to **continue weeding and top-dressing to boost yields, and to remain vigilant for pests such as fall armyworm**. Livestock conditions are mixed: pastures have improved with earlier rains, but a recent goat disease outbreak in Western Uganda and residual effects of last year's drought on herd health are concerns. Market prices for **staple cereals have stabilized or dipped slightly** with the ongoing harvest outlook, though they remain higher than last year's levels. **Beans and livestock products continue to fetch high prices**, especially in urban centers. The government and partners are rolling out programs – from vaccination campaigns in Karamoja to pilot credit schemes in Lango – aimed at strengthening agricultural resilience. Looking ahead, **farmers should prepare for the upcoming harvest and post-harvest handling** as rains taper off in the south, while northern areas can expect rains to continue into next month. Key reminders this week include pest monitoring, prudent input use, and taking advantage of any dry spells for field work and maintenance.

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Weather Forecast (16–23 May 2025)

Overall Outlook: This week's forecast indicates lighter rainfall than normal across most of Uganda. Total precipitation is expected to remain below 50 mm in many areas over the 7-day period – a noticeable dip given that May is typically part of the main rainy season. No extreme weather events (floods or storms) are flagged for Uganda in the coming week. However, localized showers will still occur, and temperatures will be in the moderate range (20–30°C) for most regions.

Karamoja

The semi-arid Karamoja region will experience scattered light showers at best. Rainfall will be very limited (under 30 mm for the week) and below seasonal norms. Pastures and water sources may not see much replenishment, so communities should plan for continued careful water use. Daytime temperatures will be warm (upper 20s°C), with cooler nights. No flooding risks this week.

Northern

Expect isolated moderate rains interspersed with dry days. Totals of 20–40 mm are forecast, mainly in mid-week thunderstorms. This is less rain than usual for mid-May, so soil moisture may start declining in upland fields. Farmers in low-lying areas should still watch for waterlogging from any heavy bursts, but generally field conditions will be workable. Temperatures around 30°C during the day, comfortable at night.

Eastern

The east will see occasional showers and thunderstorms, especially near Mt. Elgon and the Lake Kyoga basin. Weekly rainfall around 30–50 mm is expected, slightly below normal. The Lake Kyoga vicinity could get localized moderate rain, while southern Busoga (Jinja area) may get lake-breeze showers. No severe weather is anticipated. Highs ~28°C with humidity on rainy days.

Western

A mix of light to moderate rains (25–50 mm) is forecast in western districts. The Rwenzori mountain slopes and south-west highlands might receive steady drizzle and a few downpours, whereas areas like Hoima and Masindi will be drier. Overall rainfall is below the usual May peak. Cooler conditions in highlands (lows ~15°C) and mild mid-20s°C in lowlands. The risk of landslides in mountain areas is low this week due to reduced rains.



Central

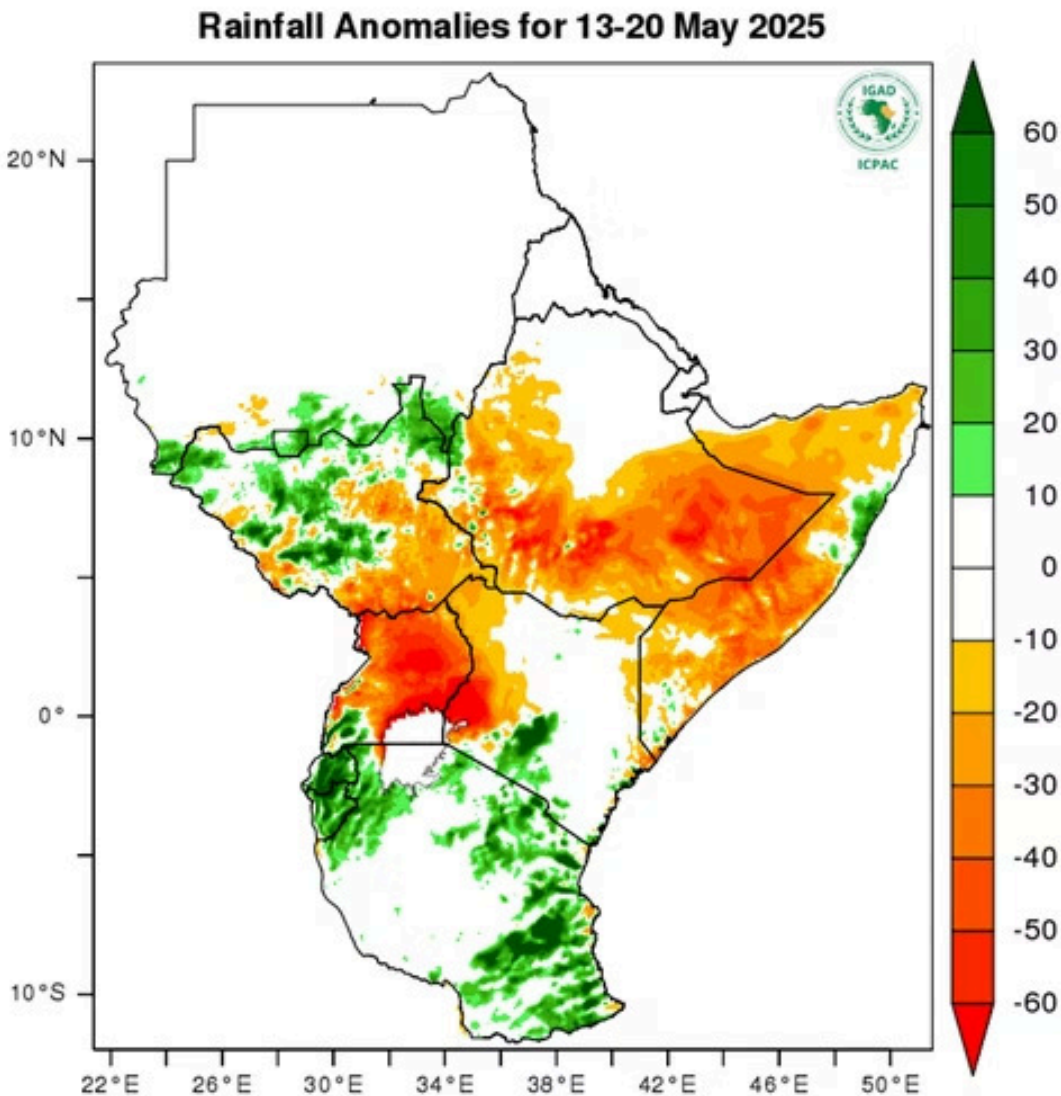
The central region including the capital can expect frequent light showers and overcast skies, but with modest accumulations (~40 mm this week). Rains are waning from the April peak, so urban flooding in Kampala is unlikely in the coming days. Daytime temperatures in the mid-20s°C will make for humid but not excessively hot conditions. Residents should still carry rain gear for intermittent drizzles, especially in mornings and late afternoons.



Lake Victoria Crescent

The Lake Victoria basin will continue to see regular showers triggered by the lake's influence. Rainfall could reach 50–70 mm in some lakeshore and island locations – slightly higher than inland areas and nearer normal levels. These rains are generally overnight or early morning due to lake breezes. Farmers around the Crescent (e.g. Mukono, Kalungu) should benefit from this moisture for perennial crops. Fishing communities should be cautious of occasional afternoon thunderstorms over the lake, even as overall conditions remain mild.

Rainfall anomalies forecast for 13–20 May 2025, showing below-normal rainfall (orange shades) across most of Uganda. Green areas indicate above-average rainfall in neighboring countries.



Crop Calendar & Growth Stages



Maize

First-season maize crops are in mid-growth stages countrywide. In central, eastern, and western Uganda (bimodal areas), most maize planted in late March through April is now knee-high to tasseling. Farmers have been weeding their fields; a second round of weeding is advised now to reduce competition. This is also the window for top-dressing fertilizer (e.g. urea) on maize – typically about 4–6 weeks after planting – especially where rains have been sufficient to dissolve nutrients into the soil.

According to the FAO crop calendar, planting of maize in northern Uganda was largely completed by April, and those northern crops (which were sown slightly later) are at early vegetative stages. There, farmers are likely finishing up planting of any remaining plots and ensuring seedlings are established. No harvesting of maize is occurring yet, as the main harvest is expected from mid-June into July for the first season.

Legumes

Common beans planted at the onset of rains (late March) are now flowering and forming pods in many areas. This is a critical stage; any moisture stress now (as might occur with this week's below-average rain) could reduce yields. Farmers should conserve soil moisture by weeding and mulching where possible.

If beans were well managed, early green bean harvests (for home consumption) may start at the end of May, but bulk of the bean crop will reach maturity in June. Groundnuts and cowpeas are mostly in vegetative growth; some early groundnut varieties in Eastern Uganda are beginning to peg. Weeding in groundnuts should be done carefully to avoid disturbing pegs.

Soybeans (for those who planted) are in early podding stage; farmers should be alert for any aphid or pod borer infestations. Field peas and chickpeas in highland areas (like Kigezi) are at flowering.

Millet & Sorghum

These cereals are generally establishing well but slightly uneven due to sporadic rains. In eastern and northern districts, finger millet and sorghum fields planted around April are in early tillering. Sorghum in Karamoja (one long season) was sown with the onset of rains in April; many farmers stagger planting through May, so some sorghum is still germinating.

With the current below-normal rains, sorghum and millet (which are relatively drought-tolerant) should still progress, but farmers may notice some patchy germination or moisture stress in drier pockets. Hand-planting to fill gaps is recommended where seedlings failed. Weeding of millet and sorghum should be done now while plants are small.

There are early reports of bird scaring needed in some millet fields in Teso region – likely quelea birds starting to target maturing millet heads. Farmers should prepare traditional bird-scaring methods as grains head out in the coming weeks.



Bananas (Matooke)

The perennial banana systems are thriving in regions that received good rains in April. Banana bunches are filling in many plantations. Farmers should maintain gardens by de-suckering (removing excess young shoots) and propping plants with stakes if heavy bunches are causing plants to lean, especially since windstorms can still occur in May.

It's an excellent time to apply organic manure at the base of banana stools – the moisture will help nutrients absorb, boosting bunch development for the next cycle. With expected lighter rains, farmers are advised to mulch heavily around banana clumps to conserve soil moisture and suppress weeds.

No new banana disease outbreaks have been noted this week. Ongoing vigilance for Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW) remains crucial – any plants showing the telltale yellowing and wilt symptoms should be cut down and properly disposed of immediately to prevent spread.

Input Recommendations & Technical Advisory



Fertilizers

As crops approach mid-season, now is the optimal time for top-dressing with nitrogen fertilizers. Maize farmers who have access to urea or CAN should apply it when plants are about knee-high (4–6 weeks old). The general guideline is ~45–60 kg N/ha (e.g. about 1 bag of urea per acre) for those who can manage.

Apply fertilizer just before a rain if possible, to avoid volatilization losses – this week's intermittent showers provide opportunities for that. For bean fields, excessive fertilizer is not recommended, but a light application of NPK or well-decomposed manure can boost late growth if soils are poor.

Coffee and perennial crops would benefit from a mid-season fertilization now as well, since the rains can wash nutrients to the root zone. Remember that Uganda's soils are generally low in nitrogen and phosphorus, so replenishing nutrients is key to maintaining yields.



Pest Management

With crops in the field, regular scouting is crucial. Fall Armyworm (FAW) remains a nationwide concern for maize. Extension agents advise farmers to inspect maize whorls at least twice a week for the telltale signs of FAW – "windowpane" holes in leaves and frass (worm droppings).

If detected early, local remedies like applying wood ash or fine sand into the whorl can help suppress FAW larvae. Handpicking and crushing egg masses and caterpillars is laborious but effective for small plots. For severe infestations, use of recommended insecticides is advised – Cypermethrin 5EC has been effective in Uganda when used properly.

Always follow the label and wear protective gear when spraying. Important: if treating pasture or fodder crops for armyworm, do not graze animals on the field for at least 7 days after insecticide application.



Soil & Water Conservation

Given the patchy rainfall this season, preserving soil moisture is critical. Farmers should use mulching wherever possible – for example, banana leaves, dry grass, or maize stover spread around the bases of plants will reduce evaporation and keep soils moist longer.

In eastern Uganda where some heavy downpours occurred earlier, farmers who haven't yet done so should repair any soil conservation structures (such as contour bunds, trenches or hillside terraces) to prevent erosion in case of sudden rains.

On flat lands in northern Uganda, simple practices like opening up drainage furrows can avert waterlogging damage to crops should a heavy rain occur. Conversely, in sandy or light soils, incorporating organic matter will improve water retention through the dry spells.

Tech Tip of the Week: Early Warning for Armyworm

Farmers are encouraged to set up a simple armyworm trap using a light source over a soapy water basin at night. This can attract and catch adult moths, reducing egg-laying in your field. It also serves as an early warning – if you find dozens of moths in the water each morning, you know armyworm pressure is high and you should intensify field scouting.

This low-cost technique, combined with timely checks, can greatly reduce armyworm damage by catching the problem early. Extension workers suggest that communities share information on moth sightings; if many farmers are catching moths, joint action (like synchronized ash applications or communal spraying along field borders) can prevent a large outbreak. Staying alert, as a community, is the best defense against migratory pests.



Livestock & Ranching

Pasture and Water

Following the rains of April and early May, pasture conditions improved in many grazing areas. Grasses in Ankole and West Nile regions are green and regrowing after the dry spell earlier in the year. However, with this week's reduced rainfall, pasture growth may slow, particularly in Karamoja and parts of Northern Uganda that are seeing a dry week.

Karamoja's rangelands still have not fully recovered from the long dry season, so pastoralists there should move livestock to any remaining green grazing pockets and continue supplementing with dry fodder or concentrates if available. In Central and the Lake Victoria Crescent, fodder is abundant thanks to steady showers – zero-grazing units should conserve excess grass as silage/hay now, while quality is high.

Water availability is generally adequate in most areas: valley tanks and ponds refilled in April. Nonetheless, farmers should monitor water levels as the week goes on, since high evaporation and limited rain could start drying smaller ponds.

Disease Watch & Vaccinations

A significant Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) outbreak has been ongoing in parts of Western Uganda. In Kabarole District, a viral goat disease confirmed as PPR has killed over 553 goats across multiple sub-counties. The government responded by swiftly supplying 10,000 doses of PPR vaccine, and at least 7,800 goats have been vaccinated in the affected areas to contain the outbreak.

Farmers in all regions – especially those who have recently restocked goats – should remain vigilant for PPR symptoms (fever, oral lesions, coughing, diarrhea) and report any suspicions to veterinary authorities immediately.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) control efforts also continue: no new FMD outbreaks were widely reported this week, but targeted vaccination campaigns are ongoing in high-risk areas (such as parts of Karamoja) as a preventive measure.

Livestock Body Condition

Cattle body conditions are improving where pasture is good, and milk production in dairy herds has picked up modestly in the west and central regions. In contrast, some communities in the northeast report cattle still recovering weight slowly – the delayed rains meant a late pasture rejuvenation.

Try to minimize long treks for water and grazing this week to avoid undoing gains in animal condition; keep livestock closer to homesteads if forage is available nearby. Provide mineral licks to help cattle and goats make the most of the new grass flush (it replenishes salt and minerals lost, improving appetite and weight gain).

For poultry, the wetter weather earlier increased incidents of coccidiosis in some flocks (notably reported by farmers in eastern Uganda); now with a drier spell, those outbreaks may subside, but maintain proper coop hygiene and consider preventive coccidiostats in feed if flock health was impacted.

Routine Husbandry

As the wet conditions ease slightly, it's a good time to carry out house-cleaning for shelters and kraals. Remove the wet bedding and manure that accumulated during the rains to reduce fly breeding and risk of diseases like mastitis in dairy cows. Ensure goats and sheep have dry sleeping quarters – pneumonia can still strike if nights get cool and animals are on damp ground.

Deworming of livestock is recommended this month; many farms plan deworming at the end of the rainy season. With pastures maturing, parasite loads (worms) tend to peak – a dose of broad-spectrum anthelmintic will improve animal health and weight gain.

For poultry, if not already done, consider vaccinating chicks against Newcastle Disease – a periodic vaccination every few months is cheap insurance against this deadly virus, which often flares up with weather changes.

Livestock prices have been surging in many markets, driven by both local demand and restocking efforts. In Northern Uganda, the government's Parish Development Model (PDM) program has injected capital into communities, which many households are investing in livestock. As a result, cattle prices in places like Agago District have jumped ~45% since early 2024. For instance, a mature heifer that used to sell for UGX 400,000–500,000 last year now goes for UGX 950,000 to 1,200,000.

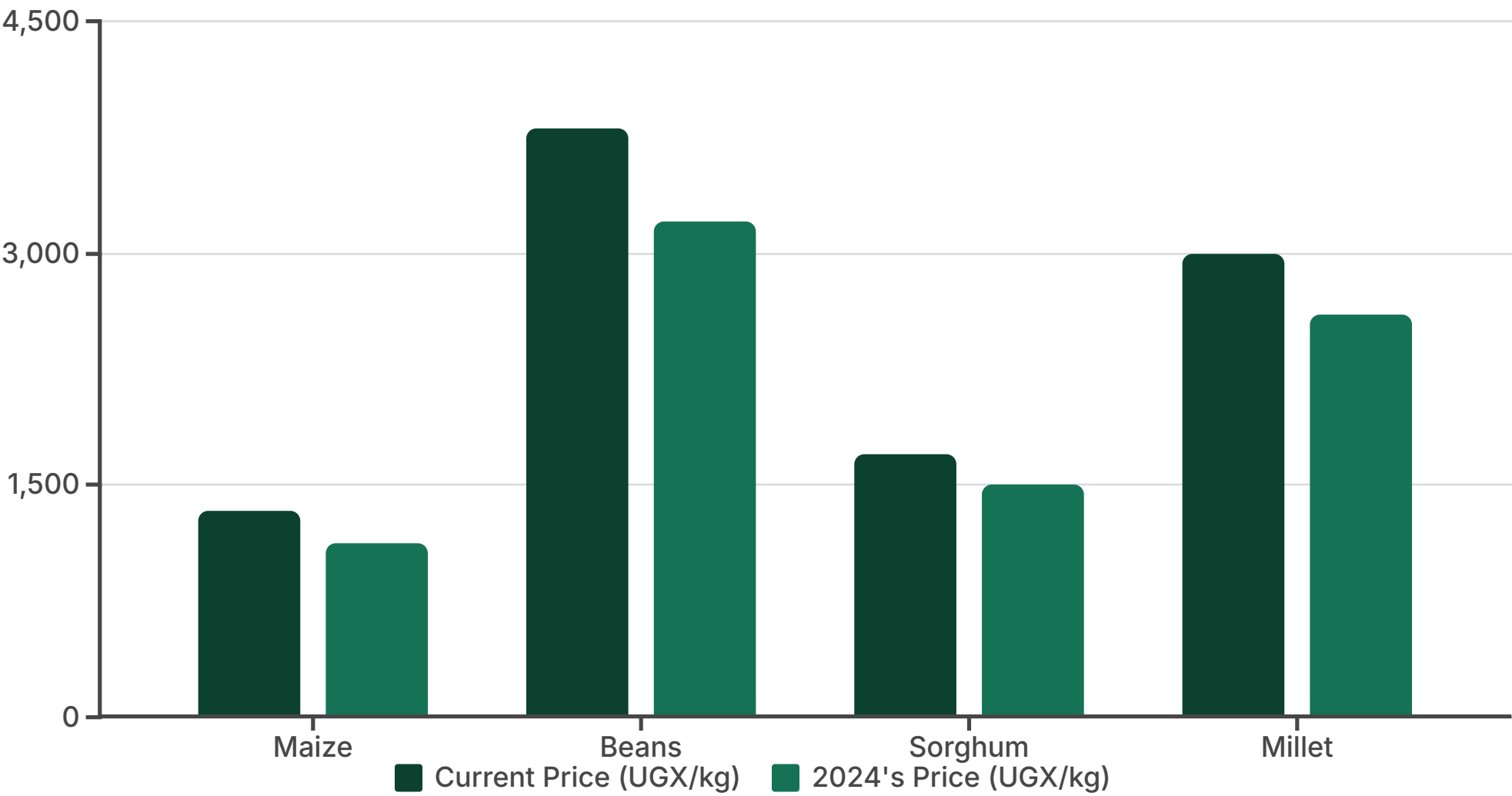
Crop Market Analysis

Staple food prices in Uganda show a mixed picture as of mid-May 2025. Thanks to the ongoing harvests of early maturing crops and improved production prospects for 2025, some cereal prices have stabilized or declined in recent weeks. However, they generally remain above last year's levels due to 2024's reduced outputs and inflationary pressures.

Region	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central
Maize (UGX/kg)	1,400–1,500	1,300–1,400	1,200–1,300	1,800–2,100
Beans (UGX/kg)	3,800–4,200	3,200–3,600	2,500–3,000	4,000–4,600
Sorghum (UGX/kg)	1,200–1,300	1,700–1,900	1,800–2,000	~4,000
Millet (UGX/kg)	~2,300	~2,700	~3,000	~4,200

Maize grain prices have eased slightly nationwide – for example, the national average maize price in April was about UGX 1,330 per kg (≈USD 0.36/kg), which is a marginal month-on-month drop. Yet this is still ~18% higher than a year ago. Bean prices remain high due to tight supplies from last season; central region markets like Kampala see beans above 4,000 UGX/kg, whereas surplus-producing areas in the west have beans around 3,000 UGX.

Sorghum and millet are relatively cheaper staples in the north (where they are commonly grown) but cost more in central areas that rely on inflows – millet in Kampala, for instance, can retail near 4,000 UGX/kg. Matooke (cooking bananas) prices are moderate in producing regions (southwest), but urban consumers face steep prices (well over 5,000 UGX/kg in Kampala) as fuel costs and lower banana outputs earlier in the year drive up costs.



The general outlook for staple prices in the coming weeks is mildly bearish – as the first-season harvests come in (maize, beans, groundnuts from June onwards), we expect prices to gradually soften for those commodities. Indeed, regional forecasts (e.g. FAO) suggest that 2025's improved production will relieve markets. Maize prices in particular are projected to drop further into June/July as fresh grain enters markets, barring any post-harvest losses or export surges.

Livestock Market Trends

Livestock prices have been surging in many markets, driven by both local demand and restocking efforts. The government's Parish Development Model (PDM) program has injected capital into communities, which many households are investing in livestock.



Cattle Market

Cattle prices in places like Agago District have jumped ~45% since early 2024. A mature heifer that used to sell for UGX 400,000–500,000 last year now goes for **UGX 950,000 to 1,200,000**. Likewise, oxen are fetching over a million shillings each.



Goat Market

Goat prices have climbed sharply as well: in some northern village markets, adult goats now sell for **UGX 100,000–180,000** (compared to just UGX 50,000–60,000 previously). This trend is seen across the country – with improved income programs and the post-drought restocking, livestock values are high.



Meat Prices

In urban centers, the squeeze in livestock supply has led to record meat prices. Beef in Kampala and other cities is retailing around **UGX 15,000 per kilogram**, up from 12,000 UGX a few months ago. Goat meat (chevon) is even pricier, at UGX 17,000–20,000 per kg retail, reflecting the scarcity of goats after recent losses to disease and sales.

Consumers are feeling the pinch – many butcheries report reduced sales volumes due to these hikes. On the flip side, livestock farmers are enjoying favorable terms of trade: those who managed to keep animals healthy through last year's hardships can now sell at a premium. It's a seller's market for livestock at the moment.

The government is monitoring the situation; there have been discussions about restocking initiatives and regulating live animal exports to ease domestic meat prices. In summary, livestock keepers are in a strong position this season, but consumers and processors are bearing higher costs.



Government & NGO Updates

Parish Development Model (PDM)

The government's flagship PDM program continues to make waves in rural communities. The injection of revolving funds at the parish level is enabling many smallholder farmers to invest in inputs and livestock. As noted in Agago District, PDM funds have led to a mini livestock boom with many households purchasing cattle and goats, thereby driving up local prices.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) has highlighted Agago as a PDM success story, noting improved household incomes. However, officials also caution beneficiaries to invest wisely – some areas have reported all PDM money going into cattle trading, which while profitable, could concentrate risk.

Training on enterprise selection is being ramped up. This week, MAAIF rolled out a series of parish-level trainings in Teso and Lango regions, guiding PDM participants on enterprise diversification (e.g. mixing livestock with fast-yield crops like horticulture).

Agricultural Credit and Finance

A notable new initiative was launched in northern Uganda – a Pilot Project to Accelerate Access to Finance for Smallholder Farmers in Lango sub-region. In partnership with the Austrian Development Agency, the project is developing an innovative model to improve credit access for farmers by combining financial literacy training and a system to build farmer credit scores based on farm performance.

This pilot, implemented by East-West Seed Knowledge Transfer Foundation and Financial Access Consulting Services, kicked off in Lira District at the end of January 2025. Over the next three years, it will train vegetable farmers on business planning and record-keeping, and work with local financial institutions to recognize these farmers' credit profiles.

The goal is to unlock affordable loans for inputs and farm expansion. If successful, this model could be replicated countrywide – a welcome development since lack of collateral has traditionally barred many Ugandan farmers from formal loans.



Extension Services Boost

The government, supported by FAO and other partners, is reinvigorating the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. In mid-March 2025, Makerere University hosted an innovation conference on Farmer Field Schools. This week, MAAIF announced a UGX 5 billion grant dedicated to scaling up FFS in 30 districts, aiming to train farmers in climate-smart practices and pest management (particularly in light of the fall armyworm threat).



Climate and Disaster Preparedness

On the climate front, Uganda's government has been proactive in disseminating seasonal forecasts. In early May, the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) issued an advisory noting that the March–May rainy season would likely cease by late May in southern Uganda, slightly earlier than normal, while northern areas would receive rains through June.



NGO and Donor Projects

In Karamoja and Bugisu sub-regions, FAO's anticipatory action project (funded by the EU and Germany) is underway, focusing on livestock disease prevention. Over the past month, hundreds of thousands of vaccine doses were deployed (for FMD, CBPP, CCPP, PPR, anthrax, etc.) as described earlier.

Farmers should also be aware of a new tele-extension service launched by an agriculture NGO consortium. By dialing a shortcode on any mobile phone, farmers can receive free recorded advisory messages in five local languages on topics from weather forecasts to pest control techniques. This service was rolled out nationally this week and is expected to complement on-ground extension, especially in remote areas where extension worker coverage is thin.

Anthrax Alert and Prevention Measures

Anthrax alerts are in place following last year's spike in cases. Uganda saw an unprecedented increase in anthrax outbreaks in 2024, particularly in Western and Eastern regions, and experts warn that spores persist in soils. Farmers are advised to vaccinate cattle against anthrax in districts with a known history (e.g. Kiruhura, Kween, Arua among others).



Vaccination

Ensure all cattle are vaccinated against anthrax, especially in high-risk districts with previous outbreaks



Monitoring

Watch for sudden deaths in livestock and report immediately to veterinary authorities



Avoid Consumption

Never consume meat from animals that died suddenly or from unknown causes



Proper Disposal

Bury or burn carcasses of animals that died from suspected anthrax under veterinary supervision

Avoiding consumption of meat from sudden livestock deaths is a crucial public health message – tragically, several human anthrax cases have been linked to handling of infected carcasses. Communities in areas like Bukedi and Karamoja should bury or burn any animals found dead under suspicious circumstances and notify veterinary officials for testing.

According to the Uganda Public Health Bulletin (April 2025), the country experienced 39 anthrax outbreaks between 2017 and 2024, with a significant increase in 2024. Most outbreaks occurred in Eastern and Western regions, highlighting the need for continued vigilance in these areas.

The Ministry of Health and veterinary authorities are working together to strengthen surveillance and response systems for this zoonotic disease. Farmers are encouraged to participate in community awareness programs about anthrax and to maintain close communication with local animal health workers.

Relevant Publications & Links

[Seasonal Climate Outlook \(MAM 2025\) – IGAD/ICPAC](#)

"March to May 2025 Seasonal Forecast: Below-normal rainfall expected over most parts of the Greater Horn of Africa." ICPAC Press Release, 21 Jan 2025. – Highlights that southwestern Uganda was likely to receive below-average rains, while eastern Uganda could be wetter.

[Weekly East Africa Weather Forecast – ICPAC \(10 May 2025\)](#)

Provided regional forecast maps; noted Uganda would have "*less than usual rainfall*" in the week of 13–20 May and that total rainfall under 50 mm was expected in most Ugandan areas.

[Daily Monitor – Goat Plague Outbreak \(April 21, 2025\)](#)

"Viral outbreak kills over 500 goats in Kabarole." Reported 553 goat deaths from PPR and that MAAIF supplied vaccines (10,000 doses) with 7,800 goats vaccinated to curb the outbreak.

[Uganda Public Health Bulletin \(Apr 2025\) – Anthrax Update](#)

"Trends of human anthrax outbreaks, 2017–2024." Revealed Uganda had 39 anthrax outbreaks in that period, with a significant increase in 2024 and most outbreaks in Eastern and Western regions.

[WFP Uganda Food Price Dataset \(Jan–Mar 2025\)](#)

Market price data collected by WFP, accessed via their CSV/XLS. Provided regional price points for staples – e.g. maize averaging ~UGX 1,300/kg in March, beans ~UGX 4,000/kg in Kampala, etc.

[FAO GIEWS FPMA Bulletin \(12 May 2025\)](#)

"Expectations of production rebounds in 2025 weighing on prices." While focusing on Southern Africa, it noted maize prices in East Africa easing in April 2025 and anticipated seasonal declines. Also indicated Ugandan maize prices were stabilizing and only slightly changed month-to-month ($\pm 2\%$) around USD 361/MT, but still higher than last year (up ~18%).

[Uganda Radio Network – PDM Impact Story \(May 7, 2025\)](#)

"PDM Spurs Rise in Cattle Prices in Agago." Shared local accounts of PDM funds fueling livestock purchases; heifer prices doubling and goats up by 100%.

[Daily Monitor – Meat Prices Soar \(May 2025\)](#)

"Meat prices increase amid cattle shortage." Detailed how beef went from UGX 12k to 15k/kg and goat meat 14k to 17k/kg in many areas, due to livestock scarcity, exports, and other factors.

[East–West Seed KT Press Release \(Jan 28, 2025\)](#)

"New Project in Uganda to Accelerate Farmers' Access to Finance." Described the Lira pilot project co-funded by Austria, focusing on farmer training + credit scoring to unlock loans. We included this in Gov/NGO updates as a positive development in agri-finance.

Farmer Recommendations for the Week

Crop Management

- Complete second weeding for maize and other cereals
- Apply top-dressing fertilizer to maize (4-6 weeks after planting)
- Scout fields twice weekly for Fall Armyworm in maize
- Mulch around banana plants and other perennials to conserve moisture
- Begin planning for harvest needs (drying tarpaulins, storage bags)

Livestock Care

- Vaccinate goats against PPR, especially in western regions
- Clean animal shelters to remove wet bedding accumulated during rains
- Consider deworming livestock as parasite loads peak with maturing pastures
- Provide mineral licks to improve animal condition and weight gain
- Monitor water sources as rainfall decreases this week

Resource Management

- Conserve excess grass as silage/hay while quality is high
- Repair soil conservation structures to prevent erosion
- Take advantage of dry spells for field work and maintenance
- Consider joining a Farmer Field School for climate-smart practice training
- Check eligibility for agricultural credit programs in your area

As the first rainy season enters its late stage, farmers should focus on maximizing crop potential through proper weeding and fertilization. The below-average rainfall forecast for this week means soil moisture conservation is critical. For livestock keepers, disease prevention remains a priority, especially with the ongoing PPR outbreak in western regions.

Looking ahead, farmers in southern Uganda should prepare for the upcoming harvest as rains taper off, while northern areas can expect rains to continue into next month. Take advantage of any government and NGO programs available in your area, from vaccination campaigns to credit schemes, to strengthen your agricultural resilience.

Remember that staying informed and working together as a community is key to successful farming. Share information about pest sightings, market prices, and weather patterns with your neighbors. The new tele-extension service can provide valuable advice in your local language – ask your extension officer for the shortcode to access this resource.



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