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

November 2–9, 2026

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Executive Summary

The November 3–9 forecast shows a **clear difference in rainfall**. Across 20 sampled locations, rainfall totals range from 1.2–5.8 mm in Karamoja, 16.5–23.0 mm in Northern, 16.0–32.4 mm in Eastern, 9.2–45.1 mm in Western, 27.7–51.1 mm in Central, and 25.5–54.3 mm in the Lake Victoria Crescent — these are ranges between named forecast points, not area averages or promised amounts. Gulu and Kitgum are fairly dry November 3–5, with most rain on November 7–8; Kabale peaks November 6; Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, and Mukono peak November 7. Other forecasts give less rain for Kampala and Entebbe, so check conditions before rain-sensitive work.

Price Trend

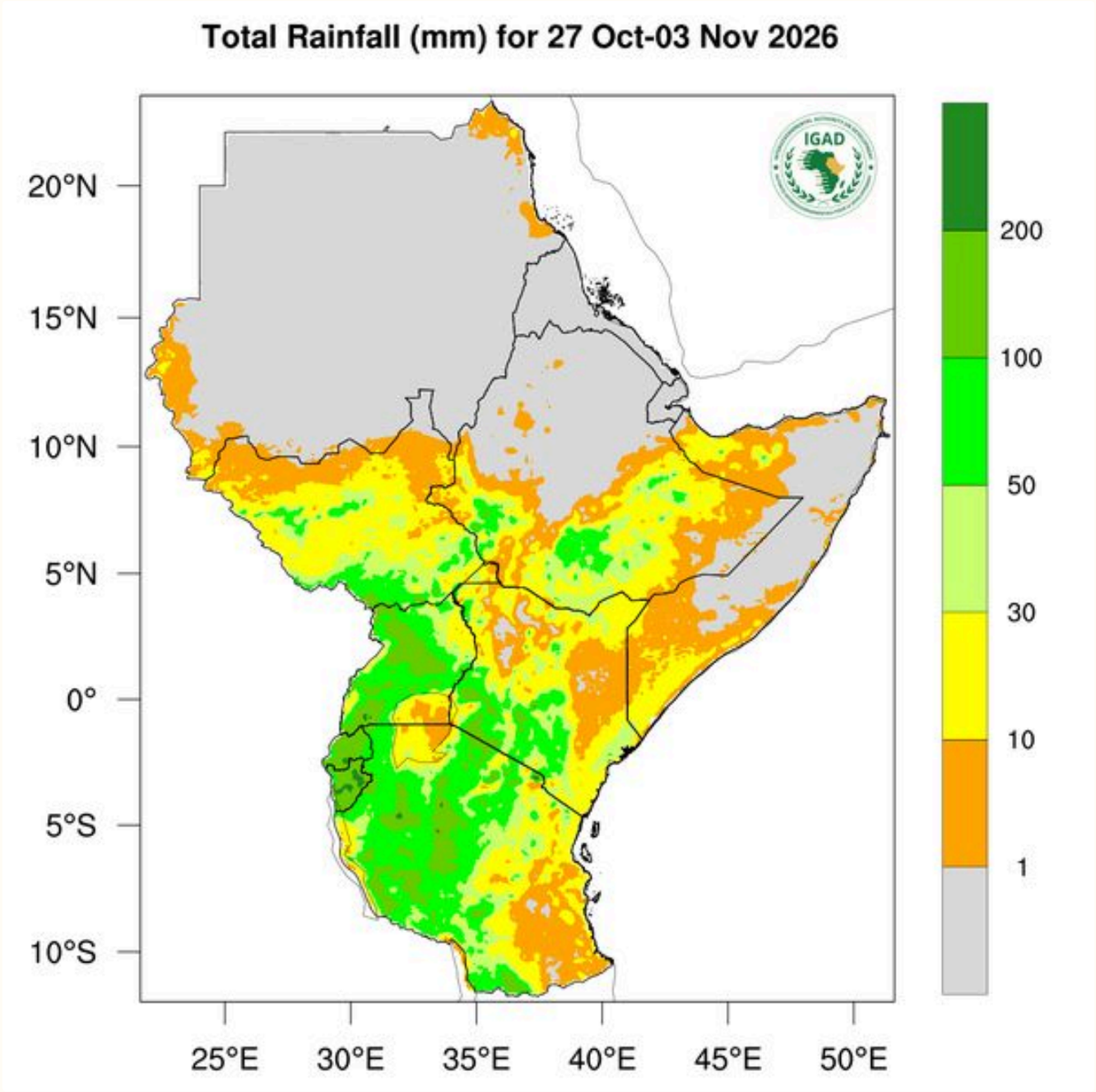
WFP bean averages rose from UGX 3,606/kg in August to UGX 4,327/kg in September, about 20%. These are not November prices. Check current local prices.

Rainfall Hazard

Karamoja gets little rain, while central and lakeshore areas get more. Keep drying and drainage plans flexible.

Farmer Action

Plan work using the forecast for your location, your crop stage, and how wet your field is. Prepare well-rotted manure for tired maize land and keep clean mulch in banana gardens.


Total Rainfall (mm) for 27 Oct-03 Nov 2026
IGAD
20°N
15°N
10°N
5°N
0°
5°S
10°S
25°E
30°E
35°E
40°E
45°E
50°E
200
100
50
30
10
1

Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 1.2–5.8 mm (Nov 3–9)

Temperature: 17.0–33.7 °C

Moroto 3.3 mm; Kotido 1.2 mm; Kaabong 5.8 mm. Moroto and Kotido stay below 1 mm every day; Kaabong peaks at 2.3 mm on November 8. November 4–5 are modeled dry at all three points.

⚠ **Alert & Anomaly:** Small weekly amounts cannot be relied on to keep a newly planted crop moist. Kotido reaches a modeled 33.7 °C, so watch water points and crop stress. Totals are for model points, not the whole area.

Short Implication

Use dry days to harvest and dry mature crops, keep water available for livestock, and save moisture around established crops. One shower does not mean the planting season has started.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 16.5–23.0 mm (Nov 3–9)

Temperature: 18.0–35.6 °C

Gulu 19.5 mm; Lira 16.5 mm; Arua 19.9 mm; Kitgum 23.0 mm. Gulu and Kitgum have 0 mm on November 3–5; Gulu gets 18.3 mm across November 7–8. Lira, Arua, and Kitgum peak November 8 at 11.4, 7.9, and 19.6 mm.

⚠ **Alert & Anomaly:** Kitgum reaches 35.6 °C on November 5, before the wetter days. The dry spell early in the week may end around November 7–8. Later rain does not mean every field will flood.

Short Implication

Harvest mature crops and move grain under cover before the wetter weekend. Check livestock water and shade in hot afternoons, and keep stored crop residues dry.

*From one of IDEA's partners

petros network

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

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

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

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

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

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 16.0–32.4 mm (Nov 3–9)

Temperature: 16.5–36.0 °C

Mbale 32.4 mm; Soroti 16.0 mm; Tororo 16.1 mm. Mbale and Soroti peak at 9.6 mm on November 8; Tororo's largest day, 7.4 mm, is November 3. Soroti gets only 1.1 mm during November 3–6.

⚠ **Alert & Anomaly:** Soroti reaches 36.0 °C on November 6, while Mbale stays cooler and wetter. The forecast does not cover every Elgon slope or low field, so check drainage and soil moisture locally.

Short Implication

Do not use one schedule for Teso, Tororo, and Elgon. Protect grain on wetter days, and check young maize and flowering beans for water stress.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 9.2–45.1 mm (Nov 3–9)

Temperature: 11.6–30.2 °C

Mbarara 21.4 mm; Kasese 9.2 mm; Kabale 45.1 mm; Fort Portal 32.8 mm. Kabale peaks at 15.8 mm on November 6; Fort Portal at 7.8 mm on November 8.

Alert & Anomaly: The gap between 9.2 and 45.1 mm is large. Check drainage in wet or poorly drained fields near wetter places. The low Kasese total does not apply to all Rwenzori slopes.

Short Implication

Protect harvested grain and feed, keep drains clear, and do not apply fertilizer just before the wetter days. Mulch established bananas without covering the stool or blocking drains.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 27.7–51.1 mm (Nov 3–9)

Temperature: 16.8–29.9 °C

Kampala 51.1 mm; Mubende 27.7 mm; Luwero 27.8 mm. Kampala gets 39.8 mm across November 6–8, including 17.2 mm on November 7. Mubende and Luwero peak November 9 at 8.1 and 8.9 mm.

⚠ **Alert & Anomaly:** Rain can stop drying and cause runoff or waterlogging where drainage is poor. A weekly total alone is not a flood alert. CustomWeather (updated Nov 3) gives about 20.6 mm for Kampala vs. Open-Meteo's 51.1 mm — the higher figure is not certain.

Short Implication

Finish drain work and prepare grain covers before the wetter days. If you apply fertilizer, match it to your soil and the latest local forecast.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 25.5–54.3 mm (Nov 3–9)

Temperature: 18.0–26.9 °C

Entebbe 54.3 mm; Jinja 25.5 mm; Mukono 36.3 mm. All three peak on November 7, at 15.3, 8.4, and 10.8 mm. Entebbe accumulates 46.3 mm during November 6–9.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Repeated showers cut drying time and can wet open feed. These totals are not an official severe-weather warning. CustomWeather (updated Nov 2) gives about 10.4 mm for Entebbe vs. Open-Meteo's 54.3 mm, so the exact total is uncertain.

Short Implication

Keep drains clear, protect grain and poultry feed, and plan rain-sensitive work around local updates. Keep clean banana mulch away from the stool, not piled against the stem.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

Forecast Timing

Only 1.2–5.8 mm is forecast across the three sample points. Protect the harvest and the moisture of existing crops. Do not plant late because of one shower.

Drying & Storage

Dry grain well before sealed storage, keep it away from moisture, and keep checking stored grain.

Livestock & Markets

Check boreholes, surface water, grazing, ticks, and animal body condition; keep crop residues for feed. Check local prices before selling — low modeled cereal prices do not mean food stocks are enough.

Harvest Mature Fields

Separate mature fields from late or stressed ones. Use dry days to harvest mature maize, sorghum, and millet, and cover the crop if showers come.

Beans

Where beans grew well, harvest mature pods and sort out damaged grain. Do not expect a November bean harvest across the whole region.

Soil Improvement

Start preparing manure for the next good maize season (see the input card). This is not a reason to plant late this week.

Practical Implications: Northern

Forecast Timing

Use the fairly dry days of November 3–5 around Gulu and Kitgum to work on mature crops. Prepare grain covers and dry feed storage before November 7–8.

Harvest & Beans

Harvest maize, sorghum, or millet only where mature, and dry grain well before sealed storage. Check second-season beans; keep mature pods out of the rain and harvest them.

Fertilizer Timing

Where cereals are still growing leaves, decide on top-dressing by crop stage and local advice. Wait if soil is waterlogged or heavy rain is coming.

Livestock & Residues

Keep good crop residues and keep stored feed dry. Give clean water, watch animal condition, and check for ticks and other pests after local rain.

Markets & Soil

Ask buyers for today’s price, not September or October prices. Share residues between feed, soil cover, and compost; prepare soil amendments after harvest.

Practical Implications: Eastern

Forecast Timing

Soroti is fairly dry through November 6; Tororo peaks November 3; Mbale and Soroti get wetter November 7–8. Plan work by location and check soil moisture field by field.

Drainage & Fertilizer

Keep drains open in wet maize, bean, and banana areas. Do not apply fertilizer to saturated soil.

Weeding

Weed second-season maize and beans when field conditions allow, based on the crop's stage.

Scouting

Check maize for fall armyworm, beans for leaf disease, and bananas for bacterial wilt; keep things clean. This is routine checking, not confirmation of a new outbreak.

Harvest & Livestock

Harvest cereals only where ready and protect grain from rain. Avoid waterlogged grazing, check hooves and ticks, and keep feed dry.

Soil Improvement

On tired maize plots, plan the manure to apply before planting (see the input card). Around bananas, keep a cover on the soil without digging into the roots.

Practical Implications: Western

Forecast Timing

Get grain covers and drainage ready around Kabale before November 6 and Fort Portal before November 8. Kabale's 45.1 mm does not apply to Kasese (9.2 mm).

Drainage & Nitrogen

Clear field drains where showers leave crops wet. Wait to apply nitrogen if soil is soaked or heavy rain is coming; otherwise follow local advice and split applications.

Bean Scouting

Check beans for disease when humidity stays high. Keep drains clear and control weeds.

Banana Care

Support weak bananas that are carrying fruit and keep things clean. Mulch established gardens away from the stool, after clearing standing water.

Grain & Livestock

Keep harvested grain from getting wet again and dry it before sealing. Keep livestock housing and manure drains working; protect hay and concentrates from mold.

Market Check

Check the current local price before taking grain to a higher-priced market. Transport costs, grain quality, and model errors can cancel the price gap.

Practical Implications: Central

Forecast Timing

Prepare for wetter days on November 6–8 around Kampala and rain peaks on November 9 around Mubende and Luwero. Check the latest forecast before spreading fertilizer or drying grain.

Maize Scouting

Check maize for pests and damage and act on what you find — there is no set number that tells you when to act.

Storage & Livestock

Keep harvested maize dry before sealing, remove standing water near livestock housing, and keep feed and poultry bedding away from rain and damp.

Drainage & Beans

Keep drains clear in maize, bean, and banana fields. Check beans for leaf disease and weed when conditions allow.

Bananas & Fertilizer

Keep bananas clean, remove extra suckers, and manage the leaf canopy. Avoid fertilizer on soaked soil or before heavy rain; no single rate fits all farms.

Markets & Soil

Compare real buyer offers; Central prices are October model estimates. For acidic bean land, the Uganda lime study is only a guide and does not prove every field needs lime.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

Forecast Timing

Wettest around November 7 at Entebbe, Jinja, and Mukono. Prepare covered drying space first, but stay flexible — another Entebbe forecast gives much less rain.

Bananas

Check stands for bacterial wilt, keep things clean, and improve drainage around plants carrying fruit.

Livestock & Markets

Keep feed dry and poultry housing airy but rain-proof. Get current grain and matooke prices; the five-market proxy is not a full count.

Drainage & Beans

Keep drains clear in low fields. Check beans for leaf disease, keep fields clean, and avoid leaves staying wet for long where you can.

Maize & Storage

Keep growing maize apart from mature and harvested grain. Keep grain from getting wet again and dry it well before sealed storage.

Soil Improvement

Add clean mulch between banana mats, keep the stool clear, and keep drains working. Do not move banana residues that may carry pests between gardens.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja

Maize

Stage: Harvest or after harvest where mature

Harvest only fields that are truly mature. Leave late or immature fields.

Dry harvested grain well and protect it in storage.

Beans

Stage: Late season or harvest, only where established and mature

Harvest mature pods where such a crop is present.

Sort out damaged grain. The FAO workbook does not confirm a November dry-bean harvest.

Sorghum

Stage: Late harvest or after harvest, depending on the field

Harvest mature heads still standing; the normal harvest period ends October 20.

Dry well before storage and keep harvested grain away from moisture.

Millet

Stage: After harvest, or harvest in fields confirmed to be late

Harvest only where a standing crop is mature; the wet-zone row ends August 10.

Thresh mature millet and keep grain away from moisture.

Bananas

Stage: Existing long-living stands only, where present

Keep existing stands clean.

Save soil moisture. The workbook has no Karamoja banana row; this does not recommend growing new bananas.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern

Maize

Stage: Late season or harvest where mature

- Harvest mature maize only, not fields that are still immature.
- Dry harvested grain and protect it in storage.

Beans

Stage: Flowering to harvest, depending on planting date

- Check for disease while crops are still growing.
- Keep mature pods out of the rain and harvest when mature; Northern and West Nile timing differ.

Sorghum

Stage: Mature or harvest in ready fields; crops may still be growing elsewhere

- Harvest mature heads where ready.
- Protect standing mature heads and harvested grain from birds and moisture.

Millet

Stage: Mostly after harvest; late fields may differ

- Harvest only standing crops you know are mature.
- Store dry grain and protect its quality; the workbook's normal period is July–August.

Bananas

Stage: Long-living crop, where present

- Keep mulch and save moisture in established stands.
- Follow clean-up advice for diseased plant material; the workbook's banana entry is West Nile only.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern

Maize

Stage: Second season, from leaf growth to flowering where planted

- Weed at the right crop stage.
- Check for fall armyworm and other cereal damage; harvest advice is only for mature fields.

Beans

Stage: Leaf growth to flowering; earlier crops are further along

- Check for leaf disease.
- Keep drains clear and avoid long waterlogging.

Sorghum

Stage: Late season or harvest in some places

- Harvest crops that are mature.
- Keep harvested grain away from moisture; harvest advice is not for crops still growing.

Millet

Stage: Must be confirmed locally

- Harvest mature fields that are still standing.
- Dry grain and protect it in storage; late season is not confirmed for the whole region.

Bananas

Stage: Established long-living crop

- Keep drains clear around existing stands.
- Watch for bacterial wilt signs and keep things clean.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

Maize

Stage: Second season, leaf growth or flowering, depending on local planting

Keep drains clear and avoid waterlogging. Where crop stage and local advice allow, split fertilizer applications instead of applying on soaked soil.

Beans

Stage: Leaf growth or flowering, differs by field

Check for disease. Keep drains clear and prevent long waterlogging.

Sorghum

Stage: Localized; exact stage not established

Watch moisture and crop condition where grown. Protect the harvest only in fields you know are mature; South Western Highlands harvest normally starts mid-December.

Millet

Stage: Localized; exact field stage not established

Watch moisture in standing crops. Protect mature crops and grain; workbook harvest periods are late November–December.

Bananas

Stage: Actively growing long-living crop

Keep drains clear. Support weak plants carrying fruit and keep things clean.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central

Maize

Stage: Second season, leaf growth or flowering where planted

- Check for pests and crop damage.
- Keep drains clear; handle mature or harvested maize apart from growing crops.

Beans

Stage: Leaf growth or flowering, depending on planting date

- Check for leaf disease.
- Control weeds when field conditions allow.

Sorghum

Stage: Localized; exact stage not established

- Watch crop condition where grown.
- Avoid long waterlogging; no harvest date is set for all of Central.

Millet

Stage: Localized; exact stage not established

- Check moisture and crop condition in standing fields.
- Protect mature heads and dry grain where the crop is at that stage.

Bananas

Stage: Actively growing long-living crop

- Keep things clean and drains clear.
- Remove extra suckers and manage the leaf canopy where the stand needs it.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

Maize

Stage: Second season, leaf growth or flowering where planted

- Keep drains clear.
- Check for pests and crop damage; dry and store grain that is already harvested.

Beans

Stage: Leaf growth or flowering; earlier plantings are further along

- Check for disease.
- Avoid leaves staying wet for long where you can, and keep drains clear.

Sorghum

Stage: Localized; exact stage not established

- Watch moisture and crop condition.
- Keep the crop and harvested grain away from moisture at maturity; no calendar row for this zone is given.

Millet

Stage: Localized; exact stage not established

- Watch moisture in standing crops.
- Keep mature grain from getting wet again; no calendar row for this zone is given.

Bananas

Stage: Actively growing long-living crop

- Keep things clean.
- Improve drainage around existing stands and care for plants carrying fruit.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertility Recommendations

Match Timing To The Crop

Where maize or sorghum is still growing leaves, decide on top-dressing by crop stage, soil condition, and your fertilizer plan. Mature or harvested crops need a different decision.

Avoid Saturated Soil

Do not apply fertilizer to soaked soil or just before heavy rain. Use the weather cards to time a field check, but they do not show soil moisture on every farm.

Split Nitrogen

Research supports splitting nitrogen into more than one application where suitable. Keep this separate from manure applied before planting; they are not the same dose.

Integrated Pest Management

Maize

Look for fall armyworm feeding and fresh damage on cereals. Note which plants are hit and whether live pests are present before choosing what to do.

Beans

Check for leaf disease where leaves stay wet. Combine checking with good drainage and clean fields.

Bananas

Look for bacterial wilt signs, keep tools and fields clean, and follow the advice for affected plants.

Scouting, Not Outbreaks

These are checking and prevention steps. No new outbreak is confirmed in every region, and a symptom you see is not advice to use a specific product.

Soil Amendments

Depleted Maize Land

MAAIF gives 4–6 tons of well-rotted (2–3 months) manure per acre, mixed in when preparing land, with planting 2–3 weeks later — about 10–15 tonnes/ha or 1.0–1.5 kg/m^2; a 10 m × 10 m strip needs roughly 100–150 kg. This is for before planting, not for top-dressing.

Existing Banana Gardens

Spread clean grass or crop-residue mulch, leaving about 60 cm around the stool clear. Do not move residues between fields or dig through roots. In wetter areas, clear standing water first; do not pile material in drains.

Acidic Bean Fields (Lake Victoria Crescent)

Where a soil test confirms acidity, a Ugandan study used 1.0 tonne/ha lime with 2–3 tonnes/ha chicken manure; results differed between Mukono and Masaka. This is a trial guide, not the lime amount your soil test may call for.

Tech Tip of the Week: Measure Maize Moisture Before Storage. Dry maize to 13% moisture before storage, using a moisture meter, not just how it looks. Keep it from getting wet again, store it in good insect-proof containers, and keep checking the grain and bags.

Livestock & Ranching

Water & Heat

Give clean drinking water. In Karamoja and hotter northern or eastern places (Kitgum 35.6 °C, Soroti 36.0 °C), check water points, shade, and animal condition.

Feed

Keep crop residues for the coming feed period, especially in Karamoja and Northern Uganda. Keep hay and concentrates dry and free of mold.

Cattle & Small Ruminants

Watch for ticks and other pests after local rain; check body condition and, in wet grazing areas, hooves. No dated vaccination campaign or livestock prices are given.

Poultry & Shelter

Keep housing dry and airy but rain-proof, keep bedding clean, and drain standing water near housing and manure areas. Check roofs and feed covers before the November 6–9 rain.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Check boreholes and surface water; plan grazing by the water and pasture you actually have; keep residues and watch for ticks and weight loss.
Northern	Store good crop residues; give clean water; watch animal condition and pests after local rain.
Eastern	Avoid waterlogged grazing areas; check hooves; watch for ticks.
Western	Keep housing dry; keep manure drains working; protect stored feed and concentrates.
Central	Reduce standing water near housing; keep bedding dry; keep feed clean.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep feed away from damp; keep poultry housing airy; stop rain getting in and keep drains clear.

Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,390	UGX 1,686	UGX 1,491	UGX 1,468	UGX 1,910	UGX 1,931
Beans	UGX 3,553	UGX 3,775	UGX 3,538	UGX 3,235	UGX 3,879	UGX 3,969
Sorghum	UGX 1,412	UGX 1,891	UGX 2,001	UGX 2,691	UGX 3,645	UGX 3,356
Millet	UGX 2,789	UGX 2,963	UGX 2,765	UGX 3,483	UGX 4,498	UGX 4,222

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Rainfall & Soil Moisture
Watch how rain is spread, how wet your soil is, and how crops are doing, not just seasonal totals. A wetter outlook does not mean rain will come on time in every field.

Second-Season Supply
Watch whether second-season crops add bean and maize supply in December 2026–January 2027. Lower prices are possible, but not promised.

Market Tracking
Follow local buyer prices, cross-border demand, and transport costs. Keep real prices and modeled prices separate.

Storage Quality
Connect harvest protection, drying, and storage to your food needs and market plans. Do not delay a needed sale just because the past bean average rose.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Check household grain stocks and stored cereals. Check boreholes, surface water, grazing, and animal body condition again. Finish harvest only in mature late fields; one shower is not a reason to plant late.
Northern	Use the early dry days for mature crops and prepare for rain on November 7–8. Protect harvested grain and dry it well. Keep residues and watch livestock water, pests, and condition.
Eastern	Make separate plans for hotter Soroti and wetter Mbale; protect Tororo grain now. Keep drains clear and check maize and beans; check moisture again after November 8. Confirm maturity before harvest.
Western	Check Kabale drains before November 6. Check bananas carrying fruit and look for bean disease; keep stools clear when adding mulch. Cover grain, hay, concentrates, and livestock housing.
Central	Check Kampala rain timing again before November 6–8 and prepare for later rain around Mubende and Luwero. Keep checking beans, controlling weeds, and keeping bananas clean. Confirm local grain and matooke prices.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Prepare covers before November 7 and keep poultry feed dry. Keep bananas clean, mulched, and drained; check beans. Watch banana supply and city prices; the five-market proxy is not a full count.

Government & NGO Updates

UBOS: October Inflation Release

The research credits UBOS with a November 2, 2026 price index release: yearly inflation of 5.8% in October, compared with 4.6% in September. This is overall inflation, not a monthly rise for every food.

Relevance this week: Review budgets, but do not apply the headline rate directly to maize, beans, or transport. [1,6]

DMS Outlook & Seasonal Context

DMS (Ministry of Water and Environment) reports sunshine over much of the country with local showers on November 3. The September–December outlook (dated September 1) gives near-normal to above-normal rain, warmer temperatures, and risk of heavy rain.

Relevance this week: Keep drains and harvest protection ready; seasonal chances are not weekly totals. Open-Meteo's 20-location numbers are extra information, not an official warning. [1,4,5,13]

MAAIF Crop-Health Priorities

MAAIF is cited for watching fall armyworm, maize lethal necrosis disease, banana bacterial wilt, armyworms, and other threats — ongoing guidance, not a new outbreak notice.

Relevance this week: Keep checking fields and keeping things clean. No new dated district outbreak notice, subsidy, or input programme is given. [1,10]

Karamoja & Refugee Food Security

WFP reports a severe 2026 dry spell, crop failures, rising prices, and less help for refugees after funding cuts. FEWS NET (September 1) expects IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) conditions through January for poor Karamoja households.

Relevance this week: Watch food access and the cost of food baskets in settlements; low modeled prices do not mean food is secure. This is earlier background, not a new November rating. [1,8,12]

Recent Publications & Links

Consumer Price Index October 2026 — Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2026-11-02)

Reports yearly inflation of 5.8%, compared with 4.6% in September. This shows general costs, not weekly prices for one crop. [1,6]

Uganda Weather Forecasts — Department of Meteorological Services (2026-11-03)

Short-range national weather and city temperatures. This report also adds a separate November 3–9 rainfall forecast for 20 locations from Open-Meteo. [1,4,13]

Monthly Food Price Estimates By Product And Market: Uganda — World Bank (2026-10-05)

Latest date used: October 1. Modeled estimates help compare places, but they are not shop prices or current quotes. [1,3]

GIEWS Country Brief: Uganda — FAO (2026-05-08)

Background: crop conditions through the season, and Karamoja's false start and replanting. Not a check of fields this week. [1,7]

Uganda Food Security Outlook — FEWS NET (2026-09-01)

Background on risks: pressure on food access, crop stress, regional demand, and transport or currency effects on markets. The link goes to a country page, not one report. [1,8]

References

01

R1 — Uganda Agriculture Weekly Report, November 2–9, 2026

Supplied Task 1 research package (Narrative Dossier and HandoffPackage). File: 02-09NOV2026 deep-research-report.md. No public URL supplied.

02

R2 — WFP Uganda Food Prices

World Food Programme. File: 19OCT26 wfp_food_prices_uga(3).csv. Observations: September 15, 2026; millet January 15, 2026. **Market monitoring**

03

R3 — World Bank Monthly Food Price Estimates: Uganda

Archive UGA_RTFP_mkt_2007_2026-10-05(3).zip. Release 2026-10-05; latest date key 2026-10-01. **https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/8241**

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R5 — September–December 2026 Seasonal Climate Outlook

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