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

12–19 October 2026

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Executive Summary

Wet weather continues across much of Uganda from 12–19 October 2026. The Ministry of Water and Environment's Department of Meteorological Services (DMS) warns that October brings a risk of floods and waterlogged fields. Farmers in the North, East, and West should focus on draining water away, stopping soil erosion, and drying crops under cover. Karamoja has a better chance to finish harvesting grain between storms. World Bank estimates show prices eased a little from September: maize fell 2.5%, sorghum 1.1%, beans 0.5%, and millet 0.3%. Even so, maize, sorghum, and beans still cost much more than a year ago, which keeps food expensive for families. In Kampala, matooke costs UGX 532/kg.

📈 Price Trend

Maize is still 30.8% higher than October 2025, even though prices dropped since September. Sorghum is 32.8% higher and beans 26.1% higher, so food costs remain tight for families.

🌧️ Rain Risk

Heavy rain can flood fields, wash away soil, and make it hard to dry grain. This week this affects the North, East, West, Central, and Lake Victoria Crescent regions.

🌱 What Farmers Should Do

Clear your drains, harvest ripe crops quickly, dry grain under a roof, and check your crops before buying inputs. Apply fertilizer between rains, not right before a heavy storm.

Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Location: Moroto

Rain: 5–15 mm over seven days

Temperature: 17–33°C

Karamoja is drier than other areas this week. This gives farmers a good chance to finish harvesting grain. Some storms may still stop drying, so work fast when the sky is clear.

⚠ **Main Risk:** Storms can stop grain from drying, even though this area is drier than the others.

Short Implication

Harvest ripe sorghum, dry grain on clean raised surfaces, and keep it dry from rain. Use the dry hours to gather the crop from the fields and move the grain into safe storage quickly.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Location: Gulu

Precipitation: 35–65 mm over seven days

Temperature: 17–30°C

It will be wet across Northern Uganda. A heavy-rain warning covers Lamwo, Gulu, Pader, Kitgum, Agago, and Abim. The main worries are flooded fields, soil washing away, and crops that are hard to dry.

⚠ **Main Risk:** Rain can flood fields, wash away soil, and make crops hard to dry. The heavy-rain warning covers Lamwo, Gulu, Pader, Kitgum, Agago, and Abim.

Short Implication

Clear blocked ditches and use dry days to harvest ripe maize and beans and dry the grain. Check field roads before arranging to collect produce after heavy rain.

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petros network

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Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Location: Mbale

Rain: 30–60 mm over seven days

Temperature: 17–30°C

Showers and storms keep hitting Eastern Uganda this week. They slow down field work and cause soil washing away, flooded fields, and more crop disease.

⚠ **Main Risk:** Showers and storms slow down field work and cause soil washing away, flooded fields, and more crop disease.

What to Do

After storms, check your second-season maize and beans. Keep contour barriers in place. Don't add fertilizer right before heavy rain. Get clean, dry surfaces ready for harvested millet and other stored grain.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Location: Mbarara

Precipitation: 35–55 mm over seven days

Temperature: 16–28°C

Repeated showers bring moisture to crops across Western Uganda. But they also cause more runoff and wet spots, especially on slopes. Draining water away is the top priority this week.

Main Risk: Repeated showers help crops get moisture, but they cause runoff and wet spots, especially on slopes.

Short Implication

Keep drainage channels for beans and bananas clear. Protect slopes with contour barriers. Add scheduled nutrients only when soil is damp, not waterlogged. Get millet drying surfaces ready before harvest.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Location: Kampala

Precipitation: 20–30 mm over seven days

Temperature: 17–30°C

On and off thunderstorms are the main weather this week in Central Uganda. They make weeding, adding inputs, harvesting, and drying harder, but there will not be as much rain as in other regions.

⚠ **Main Risk:** On and off thunderstorms make weeding, adding inputs, harvesting, and drying harder.

Short Implication

Keep grain covers ready and do field work between storms. Keep banana drainage channels clear and prop up heavy bunches before storms arrive. Finish drying cereals and legumes before storing them.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Location: Jinja/Kampala Basin

Rain: 25–45 mm over seven days

Temperature: 18–29°C

Storms and heavy showers are expected around Lake Victoria this week. Banana plants with heavy bunches are at risk from strong winds and wet soil.

Main Risk: Storms and heavy showers can harm drying grain, make fields hard to reach, and knock down banana plants.

Short Implication

Check banana supports, clear drainage ditches, and keep harvested cereals and legumes covered from rain. Keep poultry litter dry and water points clean.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

Harvest Sorghum

Harvest sorghum as the heads ripen. Use the drier days to finish collecting your crop before storms arrive.

Grain Drying

Dry sorghum, maize, and millet on clean tarps, mats, or raised surfaces, not bare soil. Cover your crop before rain.

Protected Storage

Move dry grain into safe stores quickly. Sort out damaged cobs and grain, and check stored maize, beans, and millet for insects.

Seed Retention

Save good millet seed. Keep harvested beans clean and dry for seed and food.

Livestock Water Points

Check your animals' body condition and water points. Avoid crowding herds into muddy watering areas during and after rain.

Practical Implications: Northern

Harvest Maize & Beans

Harvest ripe maize and beans when it is dry. Dry the grain quickly under cover or on clean raised surfaces.

Drainage & Erosion Control

Clear blocked drains and check where runoff is washing away soil. Check field roads before arranging produce collection after heavy rain.

Second-Season Sorghum

Remove weeds from young second-season sorghum before the plants fill the field. Check for pest damage while the crop is still easy to reach.

Livestock Care

Keep animal resting areas and poultry litter dry. Check hooves, ticks, and whether drinking water is clean every week.

Grain Protection

Dry harvested grain on raised tarpaulins or mats to stop mould. Keep stored grain out of the rain and check for insects.

Practical Implications: Eastern

Post-Storm Inspection

After storms, check second-season maize and beans for fallen plants, waterlogged fields, and signs of disease. Act fast on any problems.

Weed Control

Remove weeds from growing crops before the leaves cover the ground. Avoid walking through wet bean plants to limit the spread of disease.

Timed Fertilizer Use

Apply fertilizer as recommended, between heavy rains, when the soil is moist but not soaked. Do not apply fertilizer just before a heavy rain.

Pest Checks

Check maize whorls for fall armyworm and bean plants for aphids, bean fly, and leaf disease. Use what you find to decide what to treat.

Erosion Control

Keep contour barriers and ground cover on slopes, especially around the Elgon area. Repair damage after each heavy rain.

Grain Drying

Set up clean surfaces for drying and keep harvested millet and other stored grain dry. Dry grain quickly to a safe moisture level before bagging.

Practical Implications: Western

Drainage Channels

Clear water channels around beans and banana plants. Keep contour barriers and ground cover in place to reduce runoff on slopes.

Split Nutrients

Apply split nutrients while crops are growing and the soil is damp but not soaked. Do not apply before heavy rain.

Bean Weed Control

Remove weeds early in newly planted beans. Check for disease all week when the air is humid.

Millet Head Protection

Keep birds away from growing millet heads. Get a clean place ready for drying the harvest. Act before storms cause delays.

Banana Care

Remove suckers, keep mulch in place, and prop up heavy bunches before storms. Keep water flowing away from banana plants so the soil does not get waterlogged.

Practical Implications: Central

Plan Field Work

Do weeding, pest checks, and rain-sensitive input work between storms. Keep grain covers ready at all times.

Keep Drains Clear

Keep field drains and banana drainage channels clear. Clear blockages before storms to prevent local flooding.

Bean & Maize Checks

Weed young bean plants early and check for aphids, bean fly, and leaf disease. Check maize for pests and disease as it flowers and fills its grain.

Support Banana Bunches

Prop up heavy banana bunches and remove extra suckers and diseased leaves. Do this regularly.

Harvest & Storage

Keep harvested produce covered. Finish drying cereals and legumes before storing them. Harvest and dry between showers.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

Clear Storm Drainage

Clear field drains, banana channels, and paths before storms. Keep water flowing away from the fields during the wet week.

Banana Support & Cleanliness

Prop up heavy banana bunches and keep leaves clean. Remove extra suckers and check the supports before storms are expected.

Maize & Bean Checks

Check maize after storms. Add fertilizer when the soil is moist enough. Weed beans early and look for leaf disease that rain can spread.

Safe Drying

Dry harvested cereals and legumes under cover when you can, and keep them from getting wet again. Keep covers ready at all times.

Poultry Safety

Keep poultry litter dry, water points clean, and sick birds apart from the flock. Limit who and what moves in and out of poultry houses.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja

🌽 Maize

Stage: Main season, after harvest

- Dry the grain fully on clean, raised surfaces.
- Sort out damaged cobs. Store grain in clean, dry places and check for insects.

🫘 Beans

Stage: After harvest and in storage

- Dry and clean the harvested beans. Check stored beans for insects and moisture.
- Keep beans clean and dry. Save good seed from healthy beans.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Late growth and harvest; harvest continues into October

- Harvest ripe heads quickly on dry days.
- Dry the heads and grain on clean, raised surfaces and keep them out of the rain.

🌿 Millet

Stage: After harvest and in storage

- Finish threshing and dry the grain well before storing it.
- Save good seed and keep stores clean and free of insects.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Growing and fruiting in existing plots

- Keep water draining well and cover the soil around banana plants with mulch.
- Remove extra suckers and prop up heavy bunches before storms.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern

🌽 Maize

Stage: Late maturity and harvest

- Harvest mature fields between rains.
- Dry and shell maize well, and keep grain dry.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Late harvest

- Pick ripe, dry pods on dry days.
- Dry harvested beans fast to stop mould.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Second-season growth to flowering and seed formation

- Remove weeds before the crop covers the ground.
- Check plants for pests every week.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Main-season post-harvest

- Finish threshing and drying. Check stores and deal with pests.
- Keep clean seed from good grain for next season.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Ongoing growth and fruiting

- Improve drainage around banana plants and remove sick leaves.
- Remove extra suckers and prop up heavy bunches.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern

🌽 Maize

Stage: Second-season growth, flowering, and grain filling

- Check whorls for fall armyworm and leaves for disease.
- Add top dressing between heavy rains, when the soil is moist but not waterlogged.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Growing, flowering, and pod development

- Remove weeds before the plants cover the ground.
- Check for aphids, bean fly, and leaf disease. Avoid walking through wet plants.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Growing to flowering

- Weed and check the crop for pests. Set up bird protection before heading.
- Watch the heads for mould during wet weather.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Main crop mostly harvested

- Keep stores dry and check grain for pests.
- Save clean seed from good grain for the next planting season.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Growing, fruit filling, and harvest

- Remove extra suckers and diseased leaves. Keep drainage channels around plants clear.
- Prop heavy bunches and clear drainage channels before storms.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

🌽 Maize

Stage: Second-season growth to flowering

- Add split fertilizer to moist soil between heavy rains.
- Protect sloping fields from soil washing away.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Planting and early growth through flowering, depending on altitude

- Finish planting within the local calendar window.
- Keep weeds down early and make sure fields drain well.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Second-season early growth

- Remove weeds from young plants. Stop water from pooling and check for disease.
- Keep drainage channels clear during the wet spell.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Flowering and grain filling in the Western Range Lands

- Protect growing heads from birds.
- Get clean drying surfaces ready before harvest.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Active growth and fruit filling

- Keep mulch in place and drainage working. Remove extra suckers and prop up heavy bunches.
- Clear drainage channels so water does not pool around the plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central

🌽 Maize

Stage: Second-season flowering and filling of grain

- Check plants for pests and disease. Keep water draining away from the crop.
- Apply any extra fertilizer between storms.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Planted in stages, through pod growth

- Remove weeds early. Check for aphids, bean fly, and leaf disease.
- Keep fields clean and avoid walking through wet plants.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Second-season leaf growth and flowering

- Remove weeds from young plants and check for pests. Keep water channels open.
- Protect flowering plants from birds as they reach the flowering stage.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Local plots with planting times set by each district

- Plan field work to match your district's crop calendar.
- Protect flowering plants from birds and keep storage areas clean.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Ongoing fruiting, past the usual planting window

- Finish planting within the local planting window.
- Prop up bunches, remove extra shoots, remove sick leaves, and keep water draining away.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

🌽 Maize

Stage: Growing, flowering, and filling grain

- Check the crop after storms. Add fertilizer when the soil is moist enough.
- Keep water from pooling around the crop.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Planted at different times, through flowering

- Finish planting within the local calendar window.
- Weed young crops and watch for disease, especially when it is humid.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Young plants growing in local fields

- Weed and check the crop. Get bird protection ready before heads form.
- Keep drainage channels open during the wet spell.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Timing depends on the district; no main stage set for this zone

- Use the local district calendar to know the field stage.
- Protect heading plants from birds. Keep harvested grain dry in storage.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Fruiting and harvest; planting window ending

- Prop up heavy bunches before storms. Keep drainage and remove dead leaves.
- Keep mulch in place, remove male buds, and clean tools between plants.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertilizer, Timing, And Soil Improvers

Maize Nutrients

The MAAIF guide gives about 73 kg of nitrogen and 30 kg of phosphorus per hectare. Adjust these amounts based on your soil test. Split the nitrogen across growth stages, and apply it only when the soil is moist, not waterlogged.

Beans

Skip late nitrogen if your beans already have good root nodules. Fix any phosphorus, soil acidity, or other nutrient problems you see in your fields.

Bean Seed Rate

The ministry suggests 25–30 kg per acre (about 62–74 kg per hectare). Adjust for seed size and planting conditions, and plant within the right local planting window.

Organic Matter

The MAAIF maize guide suggests about 1,000 kg of manure per hectare to help soil hold water. Match manure use to your field's needs.

When to Apply

Apply nutrients when the soil is moist, not soaked. Do not apply fertilizer right before heavy rain. Add top-up fertilizer to growing crops at the right stage.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Maize

Check the whorls for fall armyworm and the leaves for disease. Use what you see to decide when to spray, instead of spraying on a schedule.

Beans

Look for aphids, bean fly, and leaf disease that spreads in rain. Weed early, and avoid walking through wet leaves.

Sorghum & Millet

Protect the heads from birds, watch for head mould, harvest on time, and dry and store the grain quickly and cleanly during the wet season.

Bananas

Remove suckers and diseased leaves, keep water draining away, clean your tools between plants, and check for weevil damage during wet weather.

Stored Grain Pests & Mould

Dry grain to a safe moisture level before bagging. Use clean sacks on pallets, and keep stores well aired to prevent aflatoxin and storage losses.

Tech Tip of the Week

Split Applications

Split your nutrients into several applications and put them in moist, not soaked, soil. Time each application between heavy rains instead of applying everything before a storm.

Runoff & Leaching

Splitting reduces nutrients washing away or sinking too deep, and matches what the crop can take up. This matters a lot during October's frequent rains.

Field Timing

Watch the weather closely. Plan each top-up for at least 24–48 hours after the last heavy rain, when the soil is moist and standing water has drained away.

Livestock & Ranching

Water & Resting Areas

Keep drinking spots clean. Keep animals away from muddy areas. Give cattle a dry place to rest. Keep kraal drainage working well all week.

Body Condition & Pasture

Check the body condition of cattle, goats, and sheep. Let animals use the grass that is coming back. Do not crowd herds at muddy water spots.

Tick, Hoof & Parasite Checks

Check for ticks, hooves, and resting areas. Keep cattle away from flooded grass. Check the feet of goats and sheep. Watch for worms and other parasites while the weather is wet.

Poultry Housing

Replace wet litter, keep air moving through the house, and keep drinking water clean. Pull sick birds out quickly. Limit who and what moves in and out of the birds' area.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Check body condition. Let animals graze the grass that is coming back, without crowding them at muddy water spots. Check trails and kraal drainage after single storms.
Northern	Check hooves and ticks. Move livestock away from flooded grass. Keep poultry litter dry. Control ticks before they increase in wet weather.
Eastern	Improve drainage in kraals and poultry houses. Check the feet of goats and sheep. Watch for parasites. Time deworming to field conditions.
Western	Do not overgraze wet slopes. Keep checking for ticks and keep water clean. Move animals to let new grass grow.
Central	Keep poultry houses dry and airy, keep out disease, and separate sick animals quickly. Keep checking for mastitis in humid weather.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Remove wet bedding, avoid standing water, and limit who moves between poultry areas. Control flies more near homes and manure piles.

Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

The table below shows current prices for crops across Uganda's six regions. World Bank estimates for October 2026 show Karamoja with the lowest maize prices and the Lake Victoria Crescent with the highest. Maize is 30.8% higher than October 2025, sorghum 32.8% higher, and beans 26.1% higher. In Kampala, matooke costs UGX 532 per kg.

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,415	UGX 1,648	UGX 1,491	UGX 1,498	UGX 1,910	UGX 1,931
Beans	UGX 3,583	UGX 3,790	UGX 3,538	UGX 3,336	UGX 3,879	UGX 3,969
Sorghum	UGX 1,457	UGX 1,830	UGX 2,001	UGX 2,751	UGX 3,645	UGX 3,356
Millet	UGX 2,784	UGX 2,927	UGX 2,765	UGX 3,435	UGX 4,498	UGX 4,222

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Wet-Season Rains

Expect rain to keep slowing field work, transport, and grain drying. October will remain hard for harvest work in most regions.

Price Watch

Watch whether cereal and bean prices keep falling after their midyear peaks. Maize, sorghum, and beans still cost much more than a year ago, even though prices have eased a little.

Harvest Quality

Protect your household's grain and keep it in good condition. Bean, maize, and sorghum prices are still high compared with last year, so losing grain now is costly.

Food Security

About 673,000 people in Karamoja are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) from August to October 2026. Lower prices have not fixed the region's problems with getting enough food.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Finish harvesting sorghum as the heads ripen. Dry the grain fully and keep it in a dry store. Watch the pasture, water supply, and household food.
Northern	Finish harvesting mature maize and beans. Keep drains clear and protect harvested grain from rain. After storms, check grain quality, storage conditions, and whether produce roads are passable.
Eastern	Keep drains and soil barriers in good shape. Check second-season maize and beans after thunderstorms. Feed and weed crops at the right stage, when the fields are dry enough.
Western	Keep bean and banana drains working. Keep soil barriers in place and feed crops in split doses at the right time. Prepare drying surfaces for millet and check banana bunch supports.
Central	Remove banana suckers, keep leaves clean, and support banana bunches. Keep grain drying and storage safe from thunderstorms. Keep drains clear and do field work on dry days.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Clear storm drains and check banana supports. Keep harvested cereals and beans dry. Stay flexible with harvesting and transport to market.

Government & NGO Updates

MAAIF Farm Machinery — 19–20 September

MAAIF gave 150 single-axle tractors and power tillers to farmer groups.

Why it matters: Groups should plan shared-use schedules, train operators, keep machines in repair, and set fees to cover costs before the next land preparation.

WFP School Meals & Farmer Support — 30 September

WFP announced 4.5 million euros from Ireland to support more than 221,000 schoolchildren and 108,000 small farmers, including poor communities in Karamoja.

Why it matters: This support links school meals, farmer participation, and family food supply in areas where food is scarce.

Climate-Smart Farming in Rubanda — 16 September

Rubanda District approved 164 farmer groups to join the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project (UCSATP).

Why it matters: The project helps farmers organize, grow crops that handle changing weather, and get farming support.

DMS October Weather Update — 5 October

DMS warned that wetter weather in October may flood fields and leave them waterlogged across Uganda.

Why it matters: This week, focus on drainage, stopping soil erosion, drying crops under cover, and planning safe access to fields in every region.

Recent Publications & Links

Weather Update for October 2026 Over Uganda — Ministry of Water and Environment, DMS (5 October 2026)

Gives the rain forecast for the country and warns about floods and waterlogged fields that can affect farm work and harvesting. **Read more**

WFP Welcomes Ireland's Funding — World Food Programme (30 September 2026)

Shares news of new help for school meals, small farmers, and poor families, including communities in Karamoja. **Read more**

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot — Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (15 September 2026)

Explains how many people in Karamoja are short of food and what this means for families' food access from August to October 2026. **Read more**

Uganda: Monthly Food Price Estimates — World Bank (5 October 2026)

Gives the October estimated prices for main foods, used to compare regions and track price changes in this report. **Read more**

Rubanda Verifies Farmer Groups for Climate-Smart Agriculture Project — Nile Post (16 September 2026)

Reports on farmer groups joining the climate-smart farming project in southwestern Uganda, with 164 groups now verified. **Read more**

References

01

R1 — WFP Uganda Food Prices

World Food Programme, via Humanitarian Data Exchange. Uploaded file: 12OCT26 wfp_food_prices_uga.csv; data up to 15 August 2026. **https://data.humdata.org/dataset/wfp-food-prices-for-uganda**

02

R2 — World Bank Monthly Food Price Estimates

World Bank. Uploaded archive version: 5 October 2026; October estimates dated 1 October 2026. **https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/study/UGA_2021_RTFP_v02_M**

03

R3 — FAO Crop Calendar

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Seasonal guide used for the 12–19 October 2026 report. **https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/**

04

R4 — Uganda Commodity Price Pages — Selina Wamucii

Research retrieved 12 October 2026; underlying prices dated May 2026 for maize, beans, and bananas, and January 2024 for millet. **https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/**

05

R5 — Agricultural Market Prices In Uganda — Afri Soko Connect

Kampala market listings recorded on 12 October 2026. **https://afrisokoconnect.com/market_prices**

06

R6 — Uganda Weather Forecasts — DMS

Ministry of Water and Environment, Department of Meteorological Services. Forecast dated 12 October 2026. **https://mwe.go.ug/weather**

01

R7 — Weather Update For October 2026 Over Uganda

Ministry of Water and Environment, DMS. 5 October 2026. **https://mwe.go.ug/publications/meteorological/seasonal/weather-update-for-october-2026-over-uganda**

02

R8 — Maize Training Manual — MAAIF

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. 2026 edition. **https://agriculture.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/maize_manual.pdf**

03

R9 — Beans Training Manual For Extension Workers In Uganda — MAAIF

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. September 2019. **https://www.agriculture.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Beans-training-manual-for-extension-workers-in-Uganda.pdf**

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R10 — WFP Ireland Funding Announcement

World Food Programme. 30 September 2026. **https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-welcomes-irelands-funding-contribution-towards-support-self-reliance-and-social-protection**

05

R11 — IPC Acute Food Insecurity And Malnutrition Snapshot

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 15 September 2026; Karamoja figures cover August–October 2026. **https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Uganda_Combined_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Acute_Malnutrition_Sep2026_Jun2027_Snapshot.pdf**

06

R12 — Rubanda Verifies Farmer Groups — Nile Post

Nile Post. 16 September 2026. **https://nilepost.co.ug/agriculture/371246/rubanda-verifies-farmer-groups-for-climate-smart-agriculture-project**

01

R13 — Weekly Uganda Agriculture Report: 12–19 October 2026

Task 1 research summary and handoff package. 12 October 2026. Supplied file: 12OCT26 deep-research-report.md. Includes regional weather estimates, crop tasks, livestock guidance, market calculations, and MAAIF mechanization update.

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