

Uganda Weekly Farming and Food Market Report

14–21 September 2026

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improve food security.



Executive Summary

For the week of 14–21 September 2026, Uganda's farmers should match their field activities to where their crops are in the growing cycle and how much rain is actually falling. Weather forecasts show showers and thunderstorms across the country. Temperatures will range from about 11–32°C depending on the region. Keep harvested grain dry and protected, clear drainage channels, and check that the soil is moist enough before planting seeds or applying fertilizer. Karamoja region needs urgent attention — the UN estimates around 673,000 people (42% of the local population) are facing a food crisis from August to October 2026.



Price Signal

Maize prices vary widely by region. In Western Uganda, maize was around UGX 1,515 per kg, compared to UGX 1,940 per kg near Lake Victoria. Check local prices before selling — no reliable week-by-week data is available yet for September.



Rainfall Signal

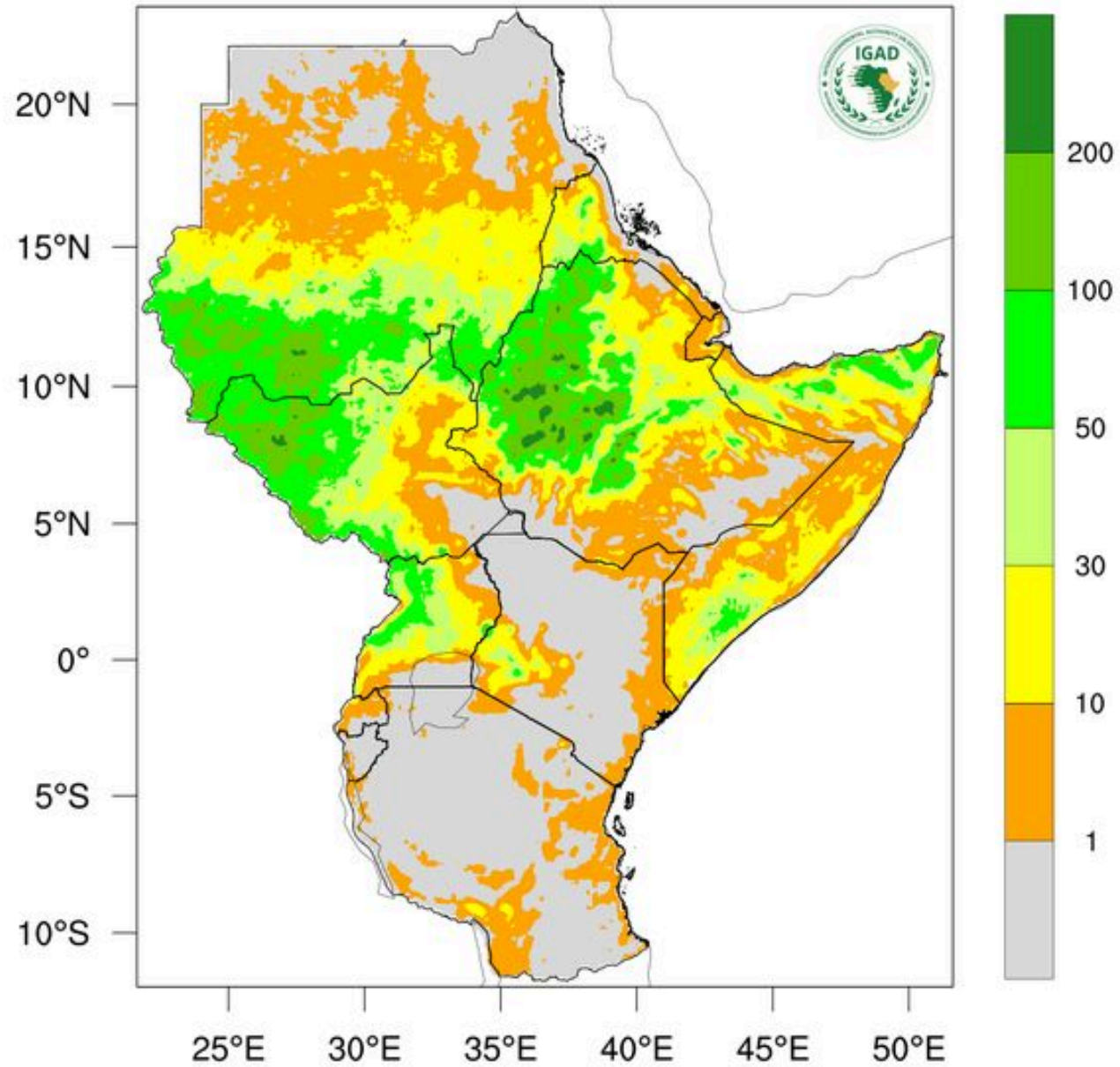
Expect rain and thunderstorms this week. Keep harvested crops under cover and ensure fields drain well. There may be dry spells before the main rainy season picks up again in late October and November.



Farmer Action

Protect crops that are ready to harvest and keep stored grain dry. Only plant where the soil is moist and the crop is suitable for your area. Always check local market prices before deciding when to sell.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 08-15 Sep 2026



Weather: Karamoja

Short-Range Forecast

Temperature: ~21–32°C

Rain is expected over the next three days. However, dry spells are still likely this month. This is a general outlook — not an exact rainfall amount for Karamoja.



Alert & Priority: Around 673,000 people — about 42% of the population studied — do not have enough food between August and October 2026. Protecting the harvest is critical right now.

What This Means

Harvest ripe sorghum and millet when the weather is dry. Dry the grain on clean surfaces above the ground, and keep it dry before storing. Also protect any remaining crops and make sure livestock can still reach water.

Weather: Northern

Short-Range Forecast

Temperature: ~17–30°C

Key Cities: Arua and Gulu

Some showers and thunderstorms are expected. Rain may help crops grow, but can also make it harder to dry harvested grain.



Alert & Note: Short dry spells are still possible in September. The main rainy season does not peak until late October–November. Do not assume more rain will follow before spending money on seeds and fertilizer.

What This Means

Only plant once the soil is well soaked from recent rain, and think carefully before using all your seeds and fertilizer at once. Dry your harvested grain quickly and make sure your fields can drain water properly.

*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 helps local church leaders fight hunger through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens program ("Food Always In The Home"). These leaders get seeds, tools, and training, then share what they learn with their communities.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens to feed their families, help their churches have enough food, and support better farming in their area. They teach others, sell extra produce, and help build stronger communities.

Petros Network pairs faith with practical help — starting gardens, feeding children, and supporting women. Families grow crops like maize and beans to eat at home and sell at market.

Every garden makes a difference. Every donation changes lives. Join the effort to bring food, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit www.petrosnetwork.org to learn more.

Weather: Eastern

Short-Range Forecast

Temperature: ~18–31°C

Representative Cities: Soroti and Tororo

Expect mostly sunny weather with some scattered showers on the way. Take advantage of dry spells to harvest crops and dry grain.



Alert: Some areas may get less rain than usual, or have dry breaks even as showers begin. Areas on slopes near Mount Elgon need good drainage to prevent soil erosion.

What This Means for Farmers

Plant your second-season crops once steady rain arrives. Check maize crops regularly for fall armyworm. Keep drainage ditches clear, especially on sloped land.

Weather: Western

Short-Range Forecast

Temperature: ~11–30°C

Note: Cooler in the highlands, warmer in the lowlands.

Showers and thunderstorms are becoming more common. Conditions vary a lot across the region depending on altitude.



Alert: It's not yet clear when the rains will properly start in some parts of Western Uganda. Wait until the soil is well soaked before planting. Keep banana plant roots protected from standing water.

Short Implication

Don't plant all at once — spread it out until the rains are consistent. Keep drainage channels clear. Protect banana roots from waterlogging and store harvested grain somewhere dry and sheltered.

Weather: Central

Short-Range Forecast

Temperature: ~16–28°C

Reference: Based on Kampala forecast for the Central region.

Expect some showers and thunderstorms. Wait for the soil to be well soaked before planting.



Alert: Short, heavy rain bursts are still possible. Don't apply fertilizer just before heavy rain — it can wash away. Keep stored grain dry to prevent mold.

Short Implication

Finish planting once the soil is well watered, and keep on top of weeds early. Store grain somewhere dry and protected from rain and dampness.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

Short-Range Forecast

Temperature: ~15–28°C

Reference: Entebbe and Kampala forecasts.

Expect local rain showers and storms. No severe weather warnings have been issued at this time.



Alert & Anomaly: Repeated showers can cause waterlogging around banana plants and make it harder to dry grain and move it to market.

Short Implication

Keep fields well-drained and clean around banana plants. Plan grain drying and transport for dry spells, and make sure stored grain stays dry and protected from rain.

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What Farmers in Karamoja Should Do

→ Check if Crops Are Ready

Only harvest crops that are fully grown and ripe. Don't assume a crop is ready just because of the date — check the field first, especially if there was drought damage.

→ Be Careful with Inputs

Check your remaining crops before spending money on fertilizer or other inputs. Adding inputs to crops that are already mature or have failed is a waste of resources.

→ Think Before You Sell

Decide how much food your household needs before selling any grain. Always ask for the current local market price — don't rely on old price estimates when making selling decisions.

→ Dry and Store Grain Properly

Dry harvested grain on a clean surface, not directly on the ground. Keep it away from rain and moisture, and store damaged grain separately from good grain.

→ Look After Livestock and Water

Save crop leftovers to feed livestock. Make sure animals have access to clean water, as pasture and water sources may still be recovering in some areas.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Field Stage Identification

Check whether each field is still growing, ready to harvest, or starting a second season. Don't assume all fields should be planted in September — it depends on local conditions.

→ Planting Check

If you still plan to plant, first check that the soil has enough moisture at seed depth and that more rain is likely before using all your seed.

→ Pest Scouting

Check young maize for fall armyworm and bean crops for signs of disease. Note which field is affected and how advanced the crop is before asking for advice.

→ Young Crop Management

For young crops that are growing well, focus on removing weeds early and check that plants are establishing properly before buying more seed or fertilizer.

→ Drainage & Grain Drying

Keep drainage channels clear and cover drying grain when rain is coming. Never mix wet grain with grain that is already dry and stored.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Separate Farming Systems

Treat highland and lowland areas differently. Don't give the same planting advice to farmers in Mount Elgon, Busoga, and the Eastern Savanna — conditions vary too much.

→ Pest & Disease Inspection

Check young maize for fall armyworm and bean fields for disease or poor growth. Make sure you know exactly what the problem is before taking action.

→ Grain Protection & Nutrients

Keep harvested maize and millet covered and dry during rain. Only apply fertilizer if the crop is at the right stage and it makes sense for local conditions.

→ Second-Season Maize

Where maize has already sprouted, check for gaps in the crop and any early weed growth before deciding whether to replant missing spots.

→ Erosion Control

Keep drainage channels and soil barriers in good shape before heavy rain arrives. Pay extra attention to steep slopes and fields that flood easily.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Use the Right Calendar

Don't treat all of Western Uganda the same. Use the planting calendar for your specific area — Lake Albert, the Western Rangelands, or the southwestern highlands.

→ Weed & Drain

Weed your young crops as soon as they are established. Keep water draining away from fields. Only add fertiliser if you have a clear plan for that specific field and the crop is actively growing.

→ Storage & Market Check

Get your drying and storage space clean and ready. Before moving grain to sell elsewhere, check local prices and factor in transport costs to make sure it's actually worth it.

→ Stagger Planting

If it's still a good time to plant locally, make sure rain has properly started before you commit. If the start of the rains is still unclear, spread out your planting rather than doing it all at once.

→ Banana Care

Keep mulch around your banana plants and remove any diseased or dead material. Make sure water doesn't sit and pool around the roots, and protect sloped ground from washing away.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Confirm Crop Stage

Check whether maize and beans are already growing in the field. Just because it's the second season doesn't mean every field should be planted right now.

→ Early Weed Control

Keep young crops clear of weeds as early as possible. Also check maize and beans regularly for signs of pests or disease.

→ Grain Storage & Sales

Keep stored grain dry and safe from leaks. Before selling, get actual price quotes from buyers — don't rely on estimated market figures.

→ Sowing Window Check

If there's still time to plant locally, check that the soil has enough moisture and look at the short-term weather forecast before using your seeds and fertilizer.

→ Drainage & Nitrogen

Make sure water can drain away freely. If heavy rain is forecast, hold off on applying nitrogen fertilizer — it can wash away and be wasted.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Banana System Priority

Focus on improving drainage, managing mulch, and keeping banana gardens clean. Check the actual condition of each banana plot before doing anything else.

→ Young Crop Inspection

For young maize and bean fields in your area, check that crops have sprouted well, remove early weeds, and look for signs of pests or disease before spending more on inputs.

→ Planting Decisions

Base any remaining planting decisions on actual rainfall and advice from local crop experts. A general September planting calendar is not enough on its own.

→ Grain Logistics

Plan grain drying, harvesting, and transport to avoid local storms. Make sure dry grain is kept covered and protected from getting wet again.

→ Matooke Marketing

Before selling grain or matooke, confirm what you have — the form, amount, and quality — and get a local price quote on the same day. No verified current matooke price is included in this source.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Nearly ready or already harvested

- Only harvest fields where the crop is fully mature during dry weather.
- Keep harvested grain off the ground and protect it from getting wet.



Beans

Stage: Ready to harvest or already harvested

- Check that beans are fully mature before picking.
- Dry and sort the beans after harvest, and set aside any damaged ones.



Sorghum

Stage: Grain developing through harvest, depending on when it was planted

- Harvest mature fields first — don't cut crops that are still growing. Harvest window runs to 20 October.
- Dry the grain quickly after harvest and store it safely.



Millet

Stage: Mostly harvested; some fields may still need harvesting

- Protect stored grain from moisture and damage.
- For any remaining fields, confirm the crop is ready before harvesting, then dry it quickly.



Bananas

Stage: Only in a few local areas — not widespread across Karamoja

- For existing plants, use mulch to help keep the soil moist.
- Check drainage and cleanliness around plants after rain. No new planting is recommended at this time.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Growing in fields or ready to harvest; any newly planted crops must be confirmed locally

- Weed and check young fields if that growth stage is actually present.
- Focus on drying and storing mature grain safely — don't apply seedling tasks to crops that are already ready to harvest.



Beans

Stage: Mix of growing crops and those ready to harvest; newly sprouted beans must be checked locally

- Keep water draining well and check actively growing beans for signs of disease.
- Dry and sort harvested beans quickly.



Sorghum

Stage: Growing through to harvest; planting generally wraps up in August and harvest can run into December

- Control weeds and keep water draining around younger crops.
- Check older fields to see if they're ready to harvest and protect grain once it's collected.



Millet

Stage: Main crop mostly already harvested based on typical July–August windows; later fields need to be checked individually

- Check stored grain and keep it dry.
- If some crops are still standing, confirm what stage they're at before deciding whether to harvest or tend them.



Bananas

Stage: Continuously growing and fruiting in suitable local areas, especially in West Nile farming systems

- Keep mulch in place and ensure good drainage in existing plots.
- Check plants regularly for disease or pest damage and get help identifying anything unusual.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Stage: Some fields have young plants just starting out; others have mature crops ready to harvest — it depends on your local area.

- Check young plants for weeds and pests like fall armyworm.
- If the crop is already mature, focus on drying and storing the grain properly.



Stage: May be newly planted, just sprouting, or actively growing — only where local planting dates confirm this. Bean type is not yet confirmed.

- Keep fields well drained and check that seeds have sprouted successfully.
- Look out for disease and check for gaps in the crop before deciding whether to replant.



Stage: Crops are growing or ready to harvest. September is not necessarily a planting time here.

- Remove weeds and check young plants for problems.
- Check older crops for ripeness and keep harvested grain dry.



Stage: The main crop in the Eastern Savanna has likely already been harvested. Timing in Busoga is unclear due to conflicting information.

- Protect stored grain from moisture.
- Find out your local planting date and crop stage before giving planting or harvest advice in Busoga.



Stage: Plants are growing and producing fruit in suitable areas of Busoga and the highlands.

- Keep mulch in place, maintain good drainage, and manage water runoff around existing plants.
- Keep the area clean and investigate any signs of disease or damage before taking action.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: May be newly planted or in early growth, depending on the area and farming system

- Check that seeds have sprouted and deal with weeds early.
- Only add fertilizer if it fits your field plan and there has been enough rain.



Beans

Stage: Planting or early growth, where the timing and bean type are known

- Use good quality seed suited to your local conditions.
- Keep water draining well and watch for signs of disease after sprouting.



Sorghum

Stage: Early growth likely in southwest highland fields planted between 15–30 August

- Remove weeds from young plants.
- Manage water runoff and check how the crop is growing — do not assume it is flowering or ready to harvest yet.



Millet

Stage: Growing steadily in Lake Albert and rangeland fields planted between 10–20 August

- Remove weeds early while the crop is still young.
- Keep water draining and check actual crop progress before spending more money.



Bananas

Stage: Growing and producing fruit year-round, depending on moisture and drainage in each field

- Keep mulch in place and maintain cleanliness around plants.
- Avoid waterlogging and protect soil on slopes.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Planting, sprouting, or early growth — only where seeds were recently sown and confirmed locally

- Check if seeds have sprouted and remove weeds early.
- Only add fertilizer if the crop is actively growing and it has been raining well.



Beans

Stage: Early growth or just getting started — don't assume a specific stage based on the month alone

- Keep water draining well and check if seeds have come up.
- Look for signs of disease and check locally if there's still time to plant.



Sorghum

Stage: Varies by field — there is no single growth stage that applies across all of Central region

- Check when the crop was planted and what stage it's at before doing any fieldwork.
- Remove weeds in young crops or protect ripening grain depending on what you find.



Millet

Stage: Young crop possible in some inland areas — but not every field in Central will be at the same stage

- First confirm which farming system your field belongs to.
- Control weeds in young crops, or protect stored grain if harvest is done — whichever applies.



Bananas

Stage: Growing and fruiting year-round in established banana gardens

- Keep mulch in place and ensure water drains away from roots.
- Check plants regularly for disease — don't assume rainfall alone causes problems.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Seeds are sprouting or plants are in early growth where a second-season planting has been confirmed

- Check that seeds have sprouted, pull early weeds, and look for fall armyworm damage.
- Only apply fertilizer once you know the crop stage and avoid doing so before heavy rain.



Beans

Stage: May be at planting, sprouting, or early growth — depends on when seeds were actually sown locally

- Check that the soil has enough moisture before planting any remaining seeds.
- Make sure water drains well and watch for signs of disease as plants emerge.



Sorghum

Stage: No regional calendar confirms a set stage — check each field individually

- Find out when the crop was planted and whether it is young, flowering, or nearly ready to harvest.
- Choose the right task (weeding or protecting the grain) only after you know the stage.



Millet

Stage: No regional calendar confirms when millet is sown or harvested here

- Check what is actually growing in the field before assuming any stage.
- Protect stored grain or weed young plants based on what you find.



Bananas

Stage: Growing and producing fruit continuously; new planting may be possible into October if rain is reliable and local conditions suit it

- Keep water draining, maintain mulch, and keep the area clean in existing plantations.
- Check fruiting plants for disease and confirm local conditions are right before starting any new planting.



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Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility & Timing

- ### Maize

For young maize that is growing well, split your nitrogen fertilizer only if it fits your specific field plan. Apply the second dose only when the crop is established and rain is reliable — not just because the report says so.
- ### Beans

Start with good seed and focus on drainage, organic matter, and phosphorus where your soil needs it. Avoid applying heavy amounts of nitrogen without a clear reason.
- ### Soil Information

Use your own soil test results to decide what your fields need. General region-wide descriptions cannot tell you the right rate for your specific farm.
- ### Rates & Amendments

Research figures (like 25–50 kg N/ha) are background information only — not instructions to apply that amount. No fixed dose for manure or lime applies to every farm.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- ### Fall Armyworm

Scout for fall armyworm in young maize fields. These are things to watch for — not a sign of an active outbreak this week. There are no set spray thresholds provided for different crop stages.
- ### Bean Disease

Check your beans for signs of disease. Keep fields well-drained, control weeds early, and clean up crop waste after harvest. Do not automatically spray chemicals just because you see some damage.
- ### Banana Sanitation

Keep banana plots clean and get expert help to identify any suspected wilt or unusual damage. Your local district office can help with diagnosis and reporting.
- ### Storage Pests & Mould

Dry your grain well before storing it. Keep storage areas aired out and raise grain off the ground to reduce mould and pest damage.

Soil Amendments

- ### Agricultural Lime

Apply lime only where your soil is very acidic (below about pH 5.5), based on a soil test. There is no single rate that works for every farm.
- ### Manure & Compost

Add well-rotted manure or compost to sandy or tired soils to help them hold water and nutrients better.
- ### Banana Mulch

Keep mulch thick around banana plants, but clear a little space near the base of the stem to reduce rot and pests.

**Tech Tip of the Week — Check Effective Rainfall:** Before planting, check that the soil is moist at seed depth — not just wet on the surface. Also look at the weather forecast for the next few days before spending your full seed and fertilizer budget. One shower does not mean a reliable wet season has started.

Livestock & Ranching



Water & Cattle

Make sure animals always have access to clean water. Check water sources regularly, especially as the weather changes. More rainfall doesn't mean every local water point is safe or full.



Disease Watch

Keep an eye out for signs of illness in your animals, including ticks, foot-and-mouth disease, pneumonia, and sleeping sickness. Just because the season brings risk doesn't mean disease is already present — stay alert and report anything unusual.



Forage Conservation

If you have more grass or feed than you need right now, save it as hay or silage. Don't assume it will still be there later. Store it somewhere dry and sheltered so it doesn't spoil.



Poultry Care

Keep chicken houses dry and well-drained. Watch for any changes in your birds' health. Check with your local vet office to find out about vaccination schedules in your area.

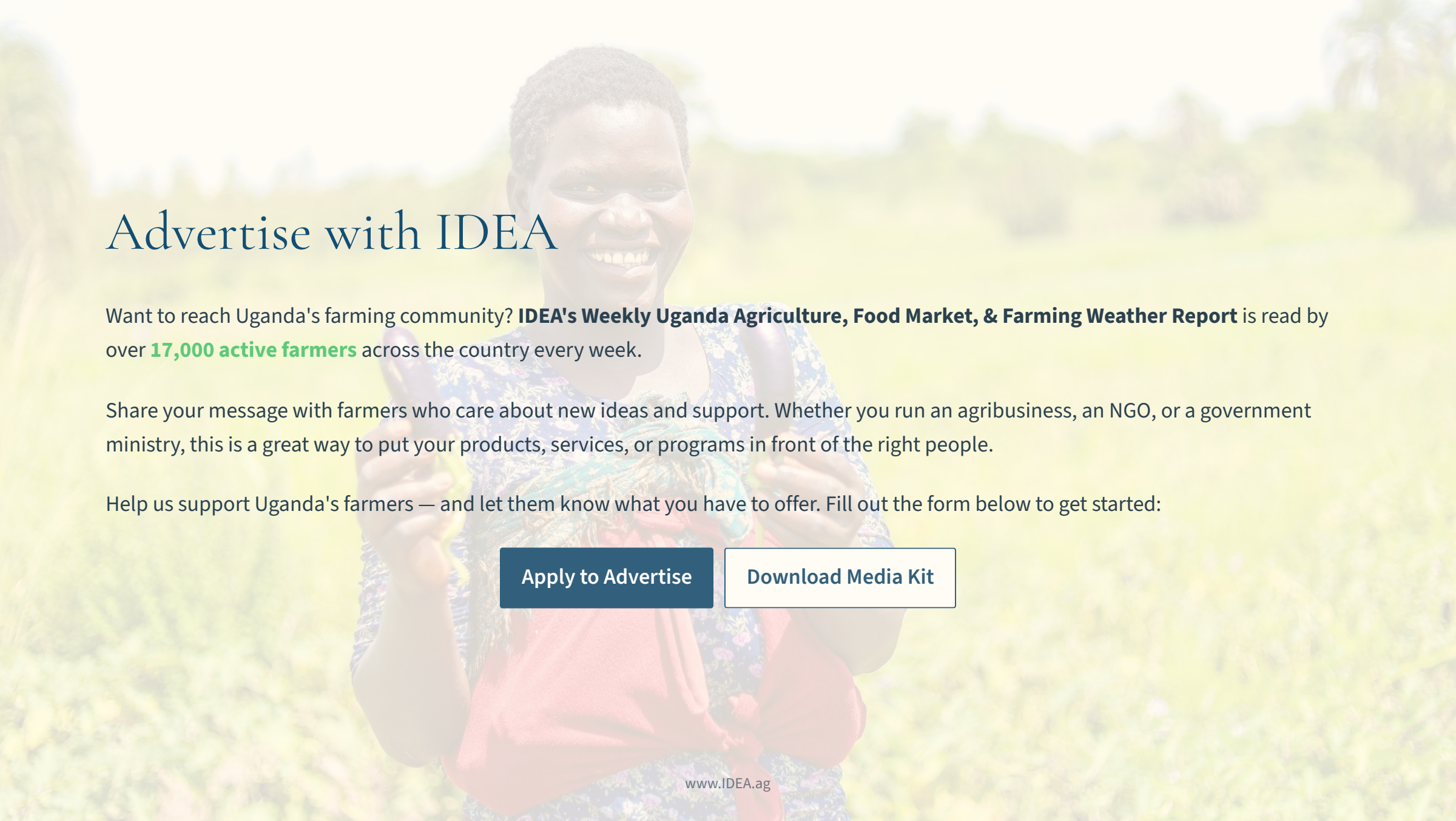
Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Check shared water points and look for crop leftovers that can feed animals. Don't assume wetter weather means enough grass has grown back in areas that were recently dry.
Northern	Save extra feed now, keep water points clean, and make sure animal housing is dry. Watch how much feed you have available.
Eastern	Keep shelters well-drained and watch animals closely for signs of sickness during wet periods. Deworm animals at the right time.
Western	Save extra grass and keep housing dry for cattle and small animals. Use your pasture carefully and don't overgraze.
Central	Protect stored feed and keep poultry houses dry. Pay extra attention to udder health in dairy animals during humid weather.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Focus on drainage, protecting feed, and clean water for livestock and poultry. Raise poultry houses off the ground to keep them above floodwater and runoff.

These are general seasonal tips based on research guidance — not official disease alerts for your region. Livestock prices: not enough information available — no up-to-date price data for cattle, goats, sheep, or poultry this week.

Market Prices by Region

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,683	UGX 1,791	UGX 1,599	UGX 1,515	UGX 1,893	UGX 1,940
Beans	UGX 3,769	UGX 3,714	UGX 3,510	UGX 3,170	UGX 3,802	UGX 3,863
Sorghum	UGX 1,538	UGX 1,786	UGX 1,857	UGX 2,593	UGX 3,289	UGX 3,067
Millet	UGX 2,740	UGX 2,889	UGX 2,926	UGX 3,881	UGX 5,135	UGX 4,740

A smiling woman with short dark hair, wearing a blue patterned top and a red cloth tied around her waist, stands in a lush green field. She is holding two purple eggplants in her hands. The background is a soft-focus view of a rural landscape with trees and a bright sky.

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Update Forecasts For 21–28 September, get the latest short-range weather forecasts and check soil moisture before doing any rain-sensitive work. Do not use the 14 September forecast after it expires.	Get Ready for Rain Season Clear drainage channels, protect slopes from erosion, and set up covered drying areas before the rainy season peaks. Even in a wetter season, dry spells can still cause problems.
Check Market Prices Always use today's market prices. Make sure you know the date, unit, product type, market name, and seller level. Do not make storage decisions based on price projections that have not been confirmed.	Karamoja Food Access Do not assume that a harvest alone will solve food access problems in Karamoja. Follow the latest food security and nutrition updates from coordination teams.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Check which fields are actually ready to harvest and focus on protecting those crops. Review household grain stocks, animal feed supplies, and access to clean water. Follow the latest food security updates.
Northern	Know which plots are ready to harvest and which have young crops before assigning workers or spending on inputs. Weed and check young crops for pests, and keep drainage channels clear. Check stored grain for problems after wet weather.
Eastern	Check the local farming season and crop stage before giving any planting advice. Protect slopes from erosion and keep drainage working. Check maize growth, look for pests, and plan how you will dry your harvest.
Western	Check whether the timing fits your local season and whether crops have sprouted before spending more on inputs. Keep mulch on banana plants, maintain hygiene, and manage water runoff. Preserve good animal feed and confirm local grain prices before arranging transport.
Central	Check crop stage, soil moisture, and local conditions before doing any late planting. Keep young crops weeded and apply nutrients according to a clear plan. Check grain stores and use current buyer prices when deciding when to sell.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Check drainage and cleanliness in banana plantations. Plan drying and transport around local storm forecasts. Get a current matooke price — including the unit and quality grade — before agreeing to a sale.

Four-Week Price Outlook: The price scenarios through 12 October are part of the original research and have not been confirmed as national forecasts. They should not be used as a basis for a buy, hold, or sell decision in this edition.

Government & NGO Updates



Seasonal Climate Advisory

Ministry of Water and Environment. Issued 28 August; published 31 August 2026. Rainfall this season is expected to be near-normal to above-normal, with rains starting later than usual in many areas and peaking around late October–November.

Why it matters this week: Use this outlook to plan drainage, storage, and field preparation — not as a day-by-day weather forecast. Note that this report is separate from the short-range forecast issued on 14 September.



Karamoja Food Security Assessment

IPC; released 7 September 2026. Around 673,000 people (42% of those assessed) are in Crisis or worse food conditions from August to October, including about 118,000 in Emergency — the most severe level.

Why it matters this week: Keep monitoring food access and protecting harvests. The fact that crops are being harvested does not mean vulnerable families have enough to eat.



Karamoja Nutrition Assessment

IPC; released 7 September 2026. More than 154,200 children aged 6–59 months and 13,900 pregnant or breastfeeding women are suffering or at risk of serious malnutrition between August 2026 and February 2027.

Why it matters this week: Connect food and livelihood support with nutrition and clean water services. These are estimates for the full period, not new cases recorded this week alone.



Karamoja Resilience Project Close-Out (FOSTER)

FAO; published 27 August 2026, covering the close-out workshop held on 25 August. This EU-funded project helped 16,000 households and over 80,000 people, working alongside the Government of Uganda and WFP.

Why it matters this week: Make sure the useful work done in farming support, water, and livelihoods continues after the project ends. This is not an announcement of new funding or new enrollment.

Recent Publications & Useful Resources

September–December 2026 Seasonal Climate Outlook — Ministry of Water and Environment (issued 28 August 2026)

Covers expected rainfall patterns and how to prepare. This is a seasonal overview, not a week-by-week weather forecast. [Read more](#)

Karamoja Acute Food Insecurity Assessment — IPC (released 7 September 2026)

Shows how many people are struggling to get enough food right now (August–October) and what the situation may look like through February. [Read more](#)

Karamoja Acute Malnutrition Assessment — IPC (released 7 September 2026)

Shows how widespread severe malnutrition is across Karamoja, and which areas are worst affected, through February 2027. [Read more](#)

Karamoja Resilience Project Close-Out (FOSTER) — FAO (published 27 August 2026)

Summarizes what was achieved by a completed project supporting food security and livelihoods. This is not an announcement of new aid or funding. [Read more](#)

Uganda Monthly Food Price Estimates — World Bank (version 24 August 2026)

Provides estimated food prices for August across 41 markets in Uganda. Note: a data issue was found during review, so use with caution when looking at price trends. [Read more](#)

References

01

R1 — Uganda Agriculture, Markets, Food Security, And Seasonal Outlook Report

Main research file used for this report. Covers 14–21 September 2026; accessed 15 September 2026. Local file: deep-research-report6.md. No public link available.

03

R3 — September To December 2026 Seasonal Climate Outlook Over Uganda

Published by Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment on 28 August 2026. [Media Centre](#) | [MWE Publication](#)

05

R5 — Uganda Farming Zones Reference

Reference guide showing Uganda's farming zones and which districts fall within each; checked 15 September 2026. Files: Uganda_AEZ_Master_Reference.md and Uganda_AEZ_District_Crosswalk.csv.

01

R7 — Crop Pest Control Guide — MAAIF

Published by Uganda's Ministry of Agriculture. No date given; checked 15 September 2026. <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/pest-control-knowledge/>

03

R9 — Uganda Food Prices — WFP

File: 07SEP26wfp_food_prices_uga. Most recent prices are from July 2026. Shows retail prices in Ugandan shillings per kilogram across local markets. <https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/data-explorer/overview>

05

R11 — Karamoja Malnutrition Assessment — IPC

Released 7 September 2026; covers 1 August 2026 to 28 February 2027. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1165442/?iso3=UGA>

01

R13 — Uganda Crop Price Pages — Selina Wamucii

Accessed 15 September 2026. Maize and bean figures are from May 2026 export prices. Sorghum retail prices could not be fully verified for comparison purposes. [Maize](#) | [Beans](#) | [Sorghum](#) | [Millet](#)

02

R2 — Uganda Weather Forecast And Early Warning System

Published by Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment. Short-range forecast issued 14 September 2026; checked 15 September 2026. <https://wids.mwe.go.ug/>

04

R4 — Uganda Crop Calendar

FAO spreadsheet showing when crops are planted and harvested; checked 15 September 2026. File: Uganda_Crop_Calendar_FAO.xlsx. <https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/>

06

R6 — FAO/WFP Report On Floods And Farming In Uganda

Published by FAO and WFP. Used as a historical reference only — not a source of 2026 crop data. <https://www.fao.org/4/ah878e/ah878e00.htm>

02

R8 — Uganda Monthly Food Price Data By Product And Market — World Bank

Updated 24 August 2026; data runs to August 2026. File: UGA_RTFP_mkt_2007_2026-08-24.zip. <https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/8241>

04

R10 — Karamoja Food Security Assessment — IPC

Released 7 September 2026. Covers August–October 2026, with a forecast through February 2027. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis> | [Food Security Portal](#)

06

R12 — FOSTER Project Close-Out Report — FAO

Published 27 August 2026, covering the project's closing workshop on 25 August. <https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail/...>

02

R14 — FAO Guide On Sorghum And Millet In Human Nutrition

Used as a background reference for crop names; checked 15 September 2026. Confirms that "mil africain" refers to finger millet (Eleusine coracana), helping clarify crop labels in the data. <https://www.fao.org/4/t0818f/t0818f01.htm>

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