

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

March 2–9, 2026

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the **I**nternational **D**evelopment **E**xtension **A**gency.
We specialize in empowering farmers, Ministries of Agriculture, and
INGOs throughout the world with field-proven and impact-driven
strategies that improve food security.



IDEA

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION AGENCY

Executive Summary

Uganda is shifting from its dry season (late December to February) to its first rainy period, starting around March 2-9, 2026. In late February, there were warnings about quick floods and landslides in parts of Western, Central, and Eastern Uganda, including the Lake Victoria area and Mt. Elgon. This was a temporary but important risk.

This risk matters because heavy, short rains can affect early farming work and market deliveries. Seeds planted on steep ground can be washed away, fertilizers can be lost, and blocked local roads can delay food getting to cities.

Our market information still shows big price differences for maize and beans across different areas. Prices for grains are usually lower in some eastern markets and higher in certain western collection markets. These price differences are normal, reflecting varying local supplies, different transport costs, and the start of the season when farmers need seeds, workers, and money.

This week, the main focus is on managing water drainage, protecting stored goods, and planting at the right time to reduce risks. We also need to watch road conditions on major routes leading to Kampala and other big markets.



Transport

Expect rain-caused road delays and plan extra time for deliveries.



Planting

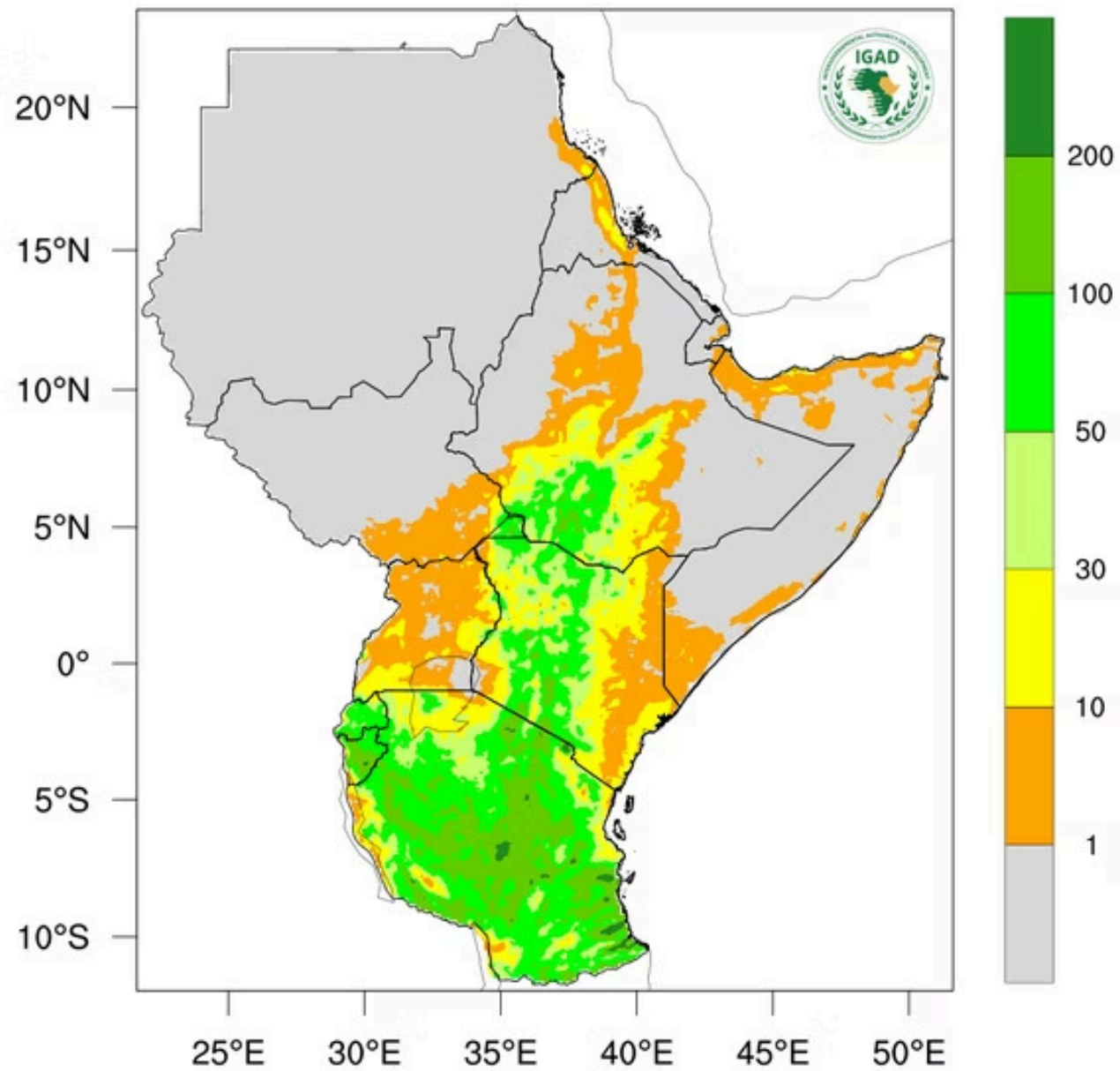
Plant when the rains are good. On hills, prevent soil erosion. In low areas, ensure good water drainage.



Markets

Keep an eye on maize and bean price differences. This will help with selling, buying, and storing crops at the right time.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 05-12 Mar 2026



Weather Forecast: Karamoja

7-Day Rainfall

5–20 mm (expected for the start of March rains)

Temperatures

18–32°C — Expect hot afternoons and warm nights, which will make the ground and plants dry out quickly.



Risk Note: Even if the total weekly rain isn't much, some heavy local showers can still happen when the rains begin. This means water will run off easily, and seeds planted on bare soil could be washed away.

What this means now: Get land ready and collect water now. When the first good rains come, don't plant on hillsides unless they have protective barriers to stop soil from washing away.

Weather Forecast: Northern Region

Rainfall for the Next 7 Days

5–25 mm (this is how much rain to expect when the season starts)

Temperature Range

19–31°C



Important Note: Early in the week, expect rain to fall on and off, rather than all the time. This means you might have to start and stop farm tasks like preparing land, planting, and drying crops.

What this means for you: Plan your planting and fertilizer use around these short rainy periods. Also, protect your stored crops from sudden changes in air moisture when the rains begin.

*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 Forecast: Eastern

Rainfall for 7 Days

20–60 mm (expected amount, some areas might get more rain and could be at higher risk) — especially in the Mt. Elgon and Bukedi areas.

Temperatures

17–29°C — cooler in mountains, warmer in towns.



Important: The Mt. Elgon area has a higher chance of landslides and sudden floods when it rains a lot, even if the total rain for the whole district doesn't seem like much.

Action for farmers: This week, it's very important to make sure your farm has good water drainage, that slopes are stable, and that roads are clear.

Weather Forecast: Western

Rainfall for 7 Days

25–55 mm (expected for the southwest and Albertine area)

Temperature

16–28°C — cooler nights in higher areas



Risk Warning: Heavy rain can cause quick floods in steep areas and make dirt roads temporarily hard to use.

What to do now: Prepare your farm supplies and plan how to move your crops so you don't get stuck by sudden, heavy rain. Also, make sure your fields drain well before planting.

Weather Forecast: Central

Rainfall for 7 Days

About 45 mm (total for Kampala, March 3-9)

Temperatures

About 17–29°C (for Kampala, March 3-9)



Important Note: The heaviest rain will be early in the week. After that, there will be lighter but continuous rain. This could lead to fungal diseases in young plants and make it harder to dry grain.

What this means now: Clear drains in areas that often flood. When storing and moving grain, keep it dry and off the ground to protect it from moisture.

Weather Forecast: Lake Victoria Area

7-Day Rain Forecast

35–65 mm (rain expected from lake weather patterns)

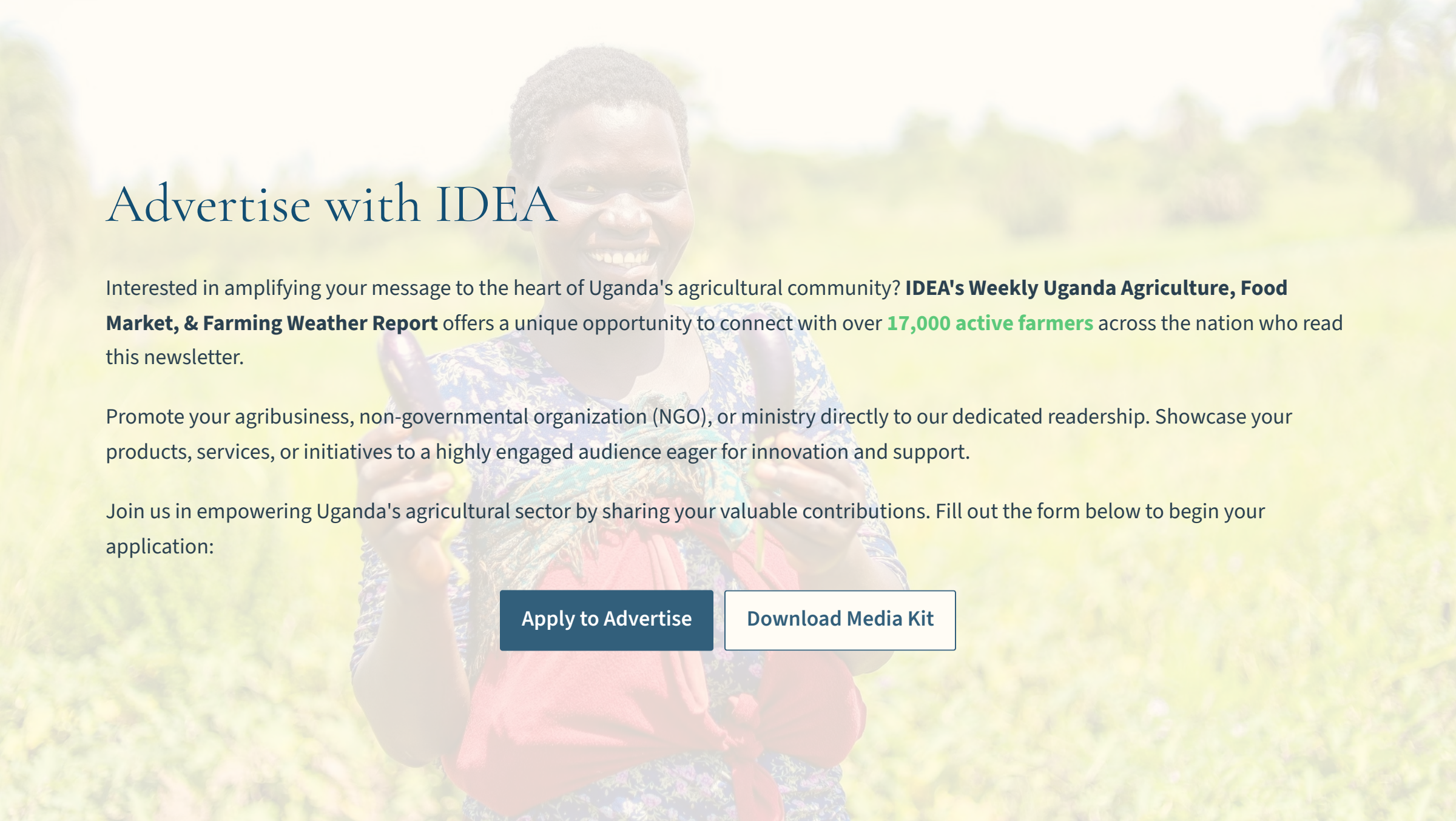
Temperature Range

17–30°C — high humidity at night could make things damp and spoil crops after harvest



Weather Note: Rain from the lake can cause very different amounts of rain in nearby areas. One village might be dry while another is flooded.

What to do now: Sell fresh produce in smaller, more frequent batches. Use waterproof bags and covered areas to protect goods from sudden storms.

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 fence.

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Farming Advice for: Karamoja

Land Preparation

Finish plowing, clear old plants, and dig planting holes now. This way, you can plant as soon as the good rains start.

Erosion Control

On sloped fields, build small earth banks, raised rows, and plant grass strips before planting. This helps stop seeds from washing away during the first heavy rains.

Smart Planting

Plant sorghum and millet early in fields where rains come first. Wait to plant maize in fields that hold water well.

Fertilizer Use

Put organic compost or manure in planting holes now. Wait to spread chemical fertilizers on top of the soil until the rains become more regular.

Weed Control

Plan to do the first weeding within 2 to 3 weeks after plants sprout. Weeds grow very fast after the first rains.

Pest Check

Start looking for cutworms and other young plant pests right after planting. Focus on the edges of fields and low areas.

Harvest and Storage

Keep your dry-season grain safe. Seal it, keep it off the ground, and protect it from the first humid weather to avoid mold and losing money.

Livestock Water

Fix and clean water points for animals. Plan to move grazing animals around to avoid overusing new green areas.

Farming Advice for: Northern

Get Ready to Plant

Get seeds, tools, and planting areas ready now. Plant when the good rains start, not just a quick sprinkle.

Fertilizer Use

When planting, try to put fertilizer in a narrow line (band placement). Don't just scatter it (broadcast) before heavy rain, as it can wash away.

Weeding Plan

Plan to weed for the first time 2–3 weeks after plants sprout. Do a second weeding 5–6 weeks later, based on when you have help.

Clear Water Drains

Before you plant, clear out all ditches and drains in your fields. This stops water from collecting in low areas when the rains start.

Drying and Storage

Get tarps, raised platforms, and pest-proof storage ready. This will protect your stored grain as the air gets more humid.

Pests and Diseases

Check your fields more often when the rains begin. Look for armyworms in grains and aphids in beans/peas early on.

Market Operations

Expect short delays on roads after storms. Traders should space out their buying trips and use different routes to main markets.

Farming Advice for: Eastern

Manage Slopes Carefully

In hilly areas like Mt. Elgon, cover the soil with mulch, old plant material, or living plants. Don't leave large areas of soil bare.

Clear Drains

Before planting, dig and clear field drains. Also, protect the small bridges (culverts) and paths used to carry crops to market.

When to Plant

Plant in well-drained fields first. If an area usually floods, wait until the water goes down and the soil is easy to work.

Protect Soil Nutrients

For maize, add nitrogen in smaller amounts over time. Don't put fertilizer on the surface right before heavy rain, to stop it from washing away.

Control Weeds Early

Start weeding early. Wet weather makes weeds grow fast, and they will compete with young plants for nutrients.

Protect Your Crops

Check maize plants for leaf damage as soon as they sprout. Also, check bean seedlings for signs of stress or pests.

After Harvest & Selling

During wet weather, keep sacks off the ground. Use covers that are waterproof or lined. Sell your crops quickly after harvest to avoid losing quality.

Farming Advice for: Western

Land Preparation

First, get fields ready that you'll plant soon, especially in the Albertine corridor. Protect fields higher up from soil washing away during heavy rain.

Water Drainage

Fix earth banks (contour bunds) and make drainage exits strong. Do this especially where the soil crumbles easily and gets small channels from rain.

Fertilizer Use

Add natural fertilizers (manure or compost) when getting the land ready. For chemical fertilizers, put them in bands when planting. Also, spread smaller amounts at different times (split top-dressing) so less washes away.

Weeding Plan

Get ready to weed by machine early, once young plants are set. Don't weed right before a storm is expected, to stop soil from washing away.

Check for Disease

Wet weather at the start of the season can make leaf diseases spread faster. Look closely for spots on legume leaves and fungus problems on young grain crops.

Store Safely

Air gets humid fast in the first weeks of rain. Keep harvested grains dry, off the floor, and sealed. Don't store them in low rooms that might flood.

Market Transport

Plan to collect and move your produce early in the day. Use different roads if small connecting roads get bad after afternoon storms.

Farming Advice for: Central

Clear Drains

Make sure all drains (around buildings, market yards, and fields) are clear. Stop water from pooling around planting areas and storage buildings.

When to Plant

Start planting in soil that drains water well. After heavy rain, check how deep seeds are to make sure they are not uncovered or washed away.

Fertilizer Use

Put fertilizer directly where it's needed, don't just scatter it broadly. If heavy rain is coming, wait 1 to 3 days to add more fertilizer. Apply it when the soil is damp, but not soaking wet.

Weed Control

Plan to do the first weeding 2 to 3 weeks after plants sprout. This is because warm weather and enough moisture help weeds grow quickly.

Safe Storage

Use tarpaulins, pallets, and sealed containers for storage. Keep bags away from walls and floors to stop dampness from spoiling goods.

Check for Pests

Look for common pests on young maize plants and check beans for aphids and signs of stress. Pay special attention to field edges and areas near old crop remains.

Market Deliveries

Expect delays for deliveries to city markets during storms. Traders should allow extra time and avoid overloading vehicles on slippery roads.

Farming Advice for: Lake Victoria Crescent

Perishables Marketing

Deliver bananas and vegetables more often in smaller amounts, especially when the weather is unpredictable. This helps stop them from spoiling.

On-Farm Handling

After harvesting, keep your produce in the shade, with good air flow, and off the wet ground. Use covered areas to protect it from sudden rain.

Field Drainage

Improve drainage in low areas near the lake. Even short rains can quickly flood these spots.

Planting Timing

Plant your crops on raised mounds or beds if your soil often gets waterlogged. Don't plant right before a big rain is expected.

Nutrient Loss Prevention

Apply fertilizer in smaller amounts, more often, and directly where needed. Don't spread fertilizer on top of the soil right before a storm.

Pest and Disease Readiness

High humidity increases the chance of fungal and bacterial diseases. Check your plants more often and quickly remove any that are very sick.

Transport Resilience

Find other roads and better times to get to Jinja and other markets near the lake. This is for when storms make roads difficult to use.

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Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Karamoja

Maize

Stage: Prepare the land now. Planting should happen when enough rain starts. In wet parts of Karamoja, planting often begins earlier than in dry areas.

- Make good soil beds or planting holes, and space seeds correctly before the first planting rain.
- Treat your seeds. Be ready to replant right away if heavy rain washes them away.

Beans

Stage: Get ready to plant, or start planting when the rains begin.

- Choose good, clean seeds. Don't plant in hard soil or places that flood easily.
- Plan to weed early and keep fields clean to stop pests from spreading at the start.

Sorghum

Stage: Prepare for planting now. Plant when the rains begin.

- Pick good seeds and clean them to stop diseases like smut.
- Before planting, build small earth banks along contours to reduce water runoff.

Millet

Stage: Prepare for planting, or start planting soon after the rains begin.

- Plant early when the rains start to avoid dry spells later in the season.
- Plan ways to keep birds away early, like planting at the same time as others and scaring them off together.

Bananas (Matooke)

Stage: Manage existing banana plants. New plants can be added in wetter areas.

- Keep adding mulch and doing things to save water around the plants. This helps keep the soil moist when rainfall changes a lot.
- Clean tools and quickly remove any sick stems to stop bacteria from spreading in banana farms.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Northern

Maize

Stage: Get the land ready now. Start planting when the rains really begin.

- Prepare your seedbeds well. Plant only when the rains are steady, not just after a short sprinkle.
- Put fertilizer (nutrients) next to the seeds when planting so plants can use it better.

Beans

Stage: Getting ready to plant, or planting when the rains start.

- Plant in moist soil. Don't plant late, or you'll get more pests.
- Weed early. Beans don't grow well if weeds are around in the first month.

Sorghum

Stage: Getting ready to plant, or planting.

- Plant early to avoid dry spells at the end of the season.
- Look for shoot flies and damaged seedlings early. Replant any bare spots quickly.

Millet

Stage: Planting starts around mid-March in many northern areas. Early March is the last chance to get the land ready.

- Prepare soil that drains well. Don't plant seeds too deep in heavy soils.
- Plant around the same time as your neighbors. This helps to stop birds from eating too much of the crop.

Bananas (Matooke)

Stage: Managing plants all year in good growing areas.

- Remove extra shoots to keep 3–4 strong plants per group (the main plant, one growing behind it, and a new small shoot).
- Add composted manure and mulch to help produce bananas all the time and protect against dry weather.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Eastern

Maize

Stage: Many low areas are actively planting maize and young plants are growing. In cooler, higher areas, planting starts later.

- Plant when the soil is wet enough and at the right depth. This stops seeds from washing away in heavy rain.
- As soon as plants sprout, check them often for pests that attack new leaves.

Beans

Stage: Planting beans and early growth.

- Plant on time so the plants flower when there's enough moisture.
- Check young plants for pests early. Replant in empty spots to keep the number of plants even.

Sorghum

Stage: Planting sorghum at the start of the season in many eastern savanna areas.

- Use clean seeds and plant early. This helps avoid problems like lack of water later in the season.
- Keep field edges clear of weeds. This reduces places for pests and rodents to hide.

Millet

Stage: Planting millet and early growth in areas where sowing starts late February to March.

- Make sure seeds are well covered by soil. Prevent the soil surface from getting hard after heavy rain.
- Plan to scare away birds early. Work with neighbors to stop large crop losses.

Bananas (Matooke)

Stage: Ongoing care all year, plus new planting when materials are available.

- Keep banana plants mulched and water drains clear. This stops water from collecting during heavy rain.
- Remove male flower buds. Clean tools between plants to stop bacterial diseases from spreading.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Western

Maize (Corn)

Stage: Farmers are getting the land ready in the Albertine region, where planting starts when the rains come. In higher areas, it's either the quiet season or time to prepare for later planting.

- Get fields and water drainage ready before planting, especially in red clay soils that can get hard and cause water to run off.
- Add main plant food (nutrients) when planting. Plan to add more later in separate steps to avoid losing it during heavy rain.

Beans

Stage: Getting land ready for planting in many lower and middle elevation areas.

- Plant when there is enough moisture in the soil. Make sure to weed early, within the first 2-3 weeks after the plants appear.
- Don't use too much nitrogen on beans. Focus on giving them phosphorus if possible.

Sorghum

Stage: Harvesting and handling after harvest in areas where the last sorghum crop finished in late February. Other places are in the off-season.

- Dry the grain completely before storing it, because early rains can make the air humid and cause mold.
- Store in clean, pest-free places. Check for insects every week when humidity starts to rise.

Millet

Stage: It's the quiet season in many western areas, as millet is planted later in the year.

- Use this time to shape the land, fix drainage systems, and get seeds for the next millet planting.
- Keep weeds down in planned millet fields to stop weed seeds from building up in the soil.

Bananas (Matooke)

Stage: Ongoing care for established plants and getting ready for new planting in good banana growing areas.

- Put composted manure and mulch around the banana plants, and keep drainage areas clear to prevent water from sitting.
- Quickly remove diseased stems. Clean tools between plants to stop the spread of plant diseases caused by bacteria.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Central

Maize

Stage: Planting continues in many areas. Early crops are now young plants growing leaves.

- For new plantings, plant in soil that drains well. After heavy rain, check the plants to make sure they are still standing.
- For older maize plants, focus on weeding first. Plan to add fertilizer once the soil is damp and it's not raining too much.

Beans

Stage: People are actively planting beans, and young plants are starting to grow leaves.

- Plant as soon as there's enough rain. Keep the number of plants even by filling in any empty spots.
- Look for pests early on. Keep the fields free of weeds for the first month to get a good harvest.

Sorghum

Stage: Sorghum is only planted in some areas. Otherwise, it's a time for preparation.

- If planting, sow seeds early and use clean seeds to avoid problems spread by seeds.
- Keep fields clean and look for stem borers and shoot fly damage early.

Millet

Stage: Planting to early seedling stage in areas where millet is sown from late February through March.

- Plant seeds shallowly. Protect against hard soil crusts forming after heavy rains.
- Manage birds early, especially near wet areas and lake edges.

Bananas (Matooke)

Stage: Managing banana plants all year. Focus on managing water during the start of the rainy season.

- Keep adding mulch, removing unwanted shoots, and cleaning up to lower the risk of bacterial wilt.
- Keep harvested bananas dry and covered to prevent damage and spoilage during rainy market days.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

Maize

Stage: Planting is underway, and young plants are growing, especially with the early rains near the lake.

- If your fields get too wet, plant on raised beds or ridges to stop water from sitting on young plants.
- Apply nitrogen fertilizer in smaller amounts, and avoid doing so before heavy rain to prevent it from washing away.

Beans

Stage: Planting to early growth.

- Plant quickly when the soil is moist, and weed early to protect your crop.
- Check for aphids and early signs of disease in damp spots, and remove very sick plants right away.

Sorghum

Stage: Sorghum is being planted and is starting to grow in areas where it's typically cultivated.

- Plant early and keep weeds under control to reduce pests.
- Look for early signs of stem borers or shoot fly damage, and replant thin areas quickly.

Millet

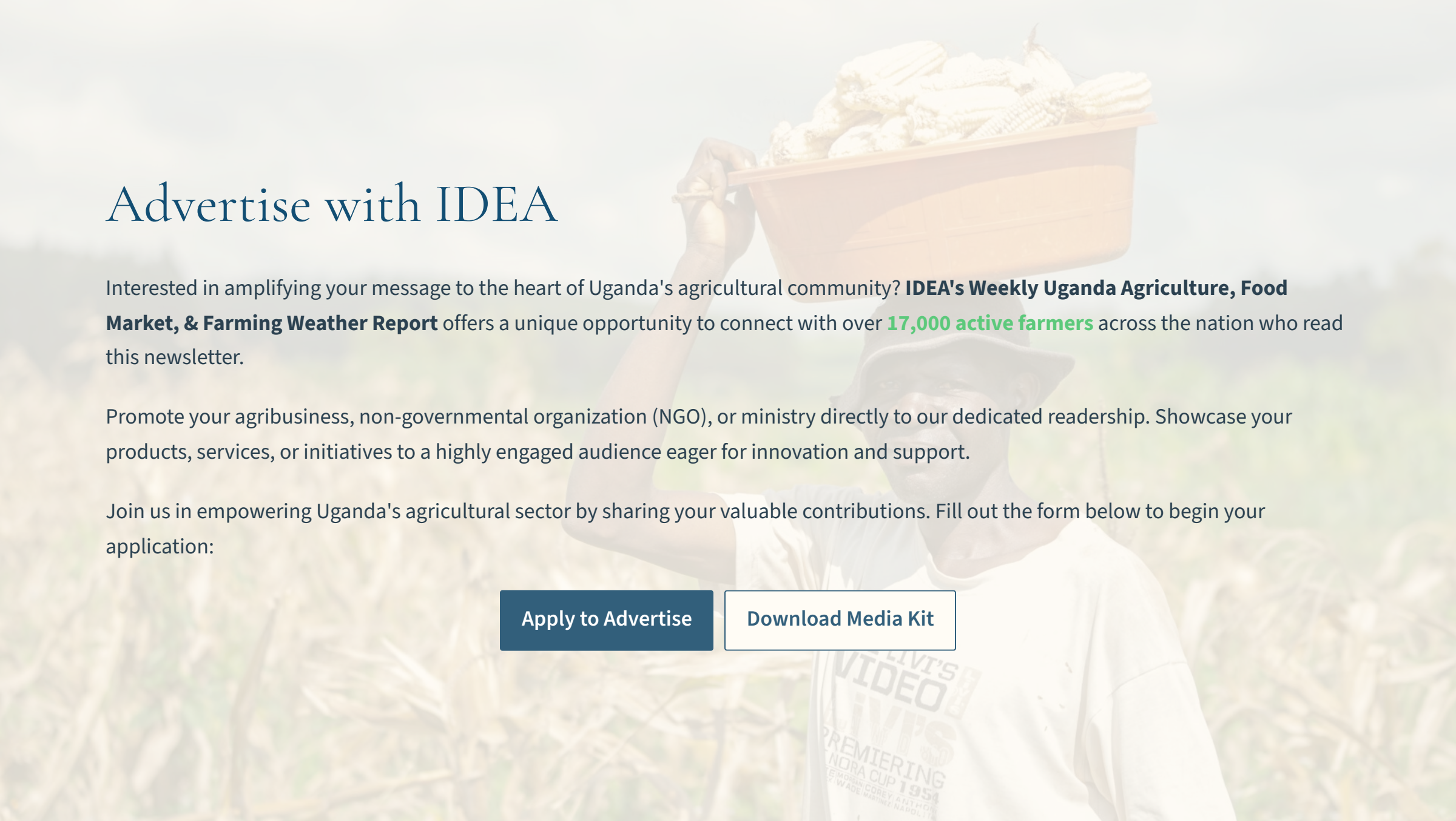
Stage: Planting to seedling stage in areas where millet is sown from late February to March.

- Keep plants evenly spaced and protect seedbeds from forming a hard crust after heavy rain.
- Plan bird deterrence early, especially near lake areas.

Bananas (Matooke)

Stage: Banana care continues all year, with extra focus on diseases caused by humidity and how crops are handled after harvest.

- Keep things clean (tools, moving plant material) to stop bacterial diseases from spreading.
- Improve how crops are handled on the farm and use covered transport to reduce damage during frequent heavy storms.



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Tips for Growing and Technical Advice

Fertility And Soil Health (for each growth stage)

Organic Matter

When getting the land ready, use well-rotted manure or compost if you have it. Place it directly into planting holes or rows.

Maize and Sorghum

Add phosphorus fertilizer when planting (it's best to place it directly). Apply nitrogen fertilizer in two parts, starting 3–5 weeks after the plants appear. Don't apply it right before heavy rain.

Beans

Use less nitrogen and more phosphorus. Too much nitrogen can make the plant grow too many leaves and reduce how well it fixes nitrogen in the soil.

Soil Fixes

If your soil is acidic and crops don't grow well, test your soil simply and add lime before planting. Don't add lime after crops have started growing.

Pest Control Goals and When to Act



Maize — Fall Armyworm

Check 5 spots in each field, 10 plants per spot. If about **20% of plants** have new damage in their middle leaves and you see live worms, start pest control. Begin by removing worms by hand in small areas. If the problem continues, use approved sprays.



Beans — Young Plant Pests & Aphids

If about **10% of young plants** are badly twisted, wilting, or have many pests, act right away. Keep the field clean, remove weeds early, and treat problem areas.



Sorghum & Millet — Stem Borer & Shoot Fly

If about **10% of plants** have "deadhearts" (dry, dead central leaves) or bad damage to their middle leaves, remove the damaged plants, keep weeds down, and plant new seeds at the same time if needed.



Weekly Smart Tip: Create a simple one-page record for each field this season. Write down the planting date, seed type, rain, weeding dates, when you added fertilizer, and any pests you saw. This turns what you remember into useful information for making decisions, and it helps you know the best time to add more fertilizer, replant, and sell your crops.

Livestock And Ranching



Heat and Water Management

When it's hot and humid, give animals more clean water. Don't make them walk far in the hottest part of the day. Make sure their pens (kraals) and chicken coops have shade and good air circulation.



Tick and Bug Control

When the rains start, more ticks appear. Check animals often and remove ticks quickly. Keep animal housing dry to stop parasites from growing.



Wet-Season Housing

During the rainy season, make sure water drains away from animal shelters. Use dry bedding. Keep feed and mineral blocks off the ground so they don't get wet and spoil, and to prevent foot problems for animals.



Key Vaccinations

Work with local health programs. Vaccinate chickens against Newcastle disease. Follow regular vaccination plans for sheep, goats, and cattle if programs are available.



Feed Planning

Make good use of fresh grass when it first grows. Move animals to different grazing spots to stop them from eating too much new grass. Save leftover crops and cut grass to feed animals during short dry times.

Market Prices: What You Can Sell For (UGX per kg, unless stated otherwise)

~13K

Beef

Around UGX 10,000–16,000 in different markets.

~15.5K

Goat Meat

Around UGX 13,000–18,000 in different markets.

~28.8K

Local Chicken

Around UGX 22,500–35,000 per bird in different markets.

~21.5K

Eggs

Around UGX 15,000–28,000 per tray in different markets.

Market Analysis

Average Retail Prices by Region (UGX per kg, unless noted otherwise)

Item	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,350	UGX 1,200	UGX 1,050	UGX 1,341	UGX 1,100–1,250	UGX 1,849–7,399
Beans	UGX 5,000	UGX 5,000	UGX 3,650	UGX 4,379	UGX 2,300–3,000	UGX 3,705–11,115
Sorghum	UGX 1,428	UGX 2,000	UGX 1,950	UGX 1,522	UGX n.a.	UGX n.a.
Millet	UGX 2,380	UGX 600	UGX 2,525	UGX 2,671	UGX 1,500–1,900	UGX n.a.
Bananas (Matooke)	UGX n.a.	UGX 4,000	UGX 3,600	UGX 2,000	UGX n.a.	UGX n.a.

Three Market Insights For This Week

Prices Vary Greatly

Maize prices in the East are much lower than in some Western markets. If roads are open, this can be a good chance for traders to buy low and sell high.

Beans Are Still Expensive

Beans continue to be a high-cost item in many markets. This helps families get enough protein but means traders and businesses need more money to buy and sell them.

Rain Makes Transport Risky

When heavy rains damage local roads, it becomes harder to move goods to markets. This can lead to uneven supply and cause local prices to quickly rise and differ from national trends.



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Supply Chain And Market Disrupting Events

Rainy Season Road Problems

Heavy rains can temporarily flood roads, make smaller roads slippery, and cause delays in getting goods to major markets.

Landslide Risks in Mountains

In eastern mountain areas, heavy storms can cause landslides. These block roads, suddenly cutting off access from farms to market towns.

Sudden Price Changes

When roads are damaged, fewer goods reach the market, transport costs go up, and prices for goods become very different between places. This can lead to quick price increases for basic foods and faster spoilage for fresh items.

What Businesses Can Do

Prepare waterproof covers and extra fuel. Use different delivery routes and load goods early in the day to avoid the worst of afternoon storms.

Advice for Households

Try to sell your goods bit by bit, if you can. Don't rush to sell right after bad weather has blocked roads, as you might get a lower price.

Government And Nongovernmental Organization Updates

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

The Prime Minister's Office warned about heavy rain, flash floods, and landslides in Western, Central, and Eastern Uganda in late February. This could affect roads and buildings.

Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)

Uganda's weather service announced that the dry season would be hot. As rains start, heavy showers are expected near Lake Victoria. This means people should clear drains and watch out for diseases.

IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC)

ICPAC reported that East Africa is moving into its March to May rainy season. This helps with planning when to plant crops, getting ready for floods in risky areas, and preparing for more pests and diseases as it gets wetter.

Looking Ahead And Reminders

National (next 7–14 days)

- Expect more pests as humidity goes up. Find them early and act fast in problem areas to protect your crops.
- Prepare your storage before the rains start. Water getting in often spoils crops and leads to lower prices when the rain begins.
- Apply fertilizer in smaller amounts at different times and places. This helps stop it from washing away in heavy rain and saves money.

Region-Specific Checklists For March 9–16, 2026

Karamoja

- Finish all soil barriers (like small mounds) before you plant more crops.
- Plant at the same time as your neighbors to keep pests and birds away.
- Keep seeds and fertilizer dry and safe from rats before you use them in the fields.

Northern

- Be fully ready to plant and do so quickly when the rains are good.
- Arrange for workers to do the first weeding 2–3 weeks after plants sprout.
- Clean storage areas and fix pest controls before it gets very humid.

Eastern

- After each storm, check drainage on hills, terrace edges, and paths.
- Make sure roads are safe for moving seeds, fertilizer, and crops on wet days.
- Look for signs of disease more often in damp highland areas.

Western

- Get all planting tools and supplies ready before storms to avoid delays.
- Strengthen drainage exits and fix places prone to soil erosion.
- Plan when to gather and move crops to main markets to avoid long waits.

Central

- Keep drains clear in cities and nearby areas, including market yards and home storage.
- Apply extra fertilizer after heavy rains, not just before them.
- Store crops in covered areas to prevent damage and spoilage.

Lake Victoria Crescent

- Sell fresh goods in smaller amounts and more often.
- Use covered vehicles and waterproof bags for market days in the rain.
- For low-lying areas that flood often, plant on raised beds or ridges.

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