

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

August 31 – September 7, 2026

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We specialize in empowering farmers, Ministries of Agriculture, and INGOs
throughout the world with field-proven and impact-driven strategies that
improve food security.



Executive Summary

Uganda starts September with two important weather patterns to watch. Most of the country will be **drier and warmer than normal**, with only scattered showers — not enough rain for reliable planting. Farmers in areas with two growing seasons should prepare their land, choose seeds, clear drainage, and gather supplies — but wait for steady local rain before planting. Karamoja is different — many crops there are already ripening or ready to harvest after a late season, so the focus should be on protecting those crops and drying harvested grain, not planting new crops.



Price Trend

Maize and bean prices are holding steady, but may slowly rise as first-season stocks run low. WFP market prices: maize UGX 1,514/kg, beans UGX 3,067/kg, sorghum UGX 2,000/kg (July 15, 2026).



Rainfall Hazard

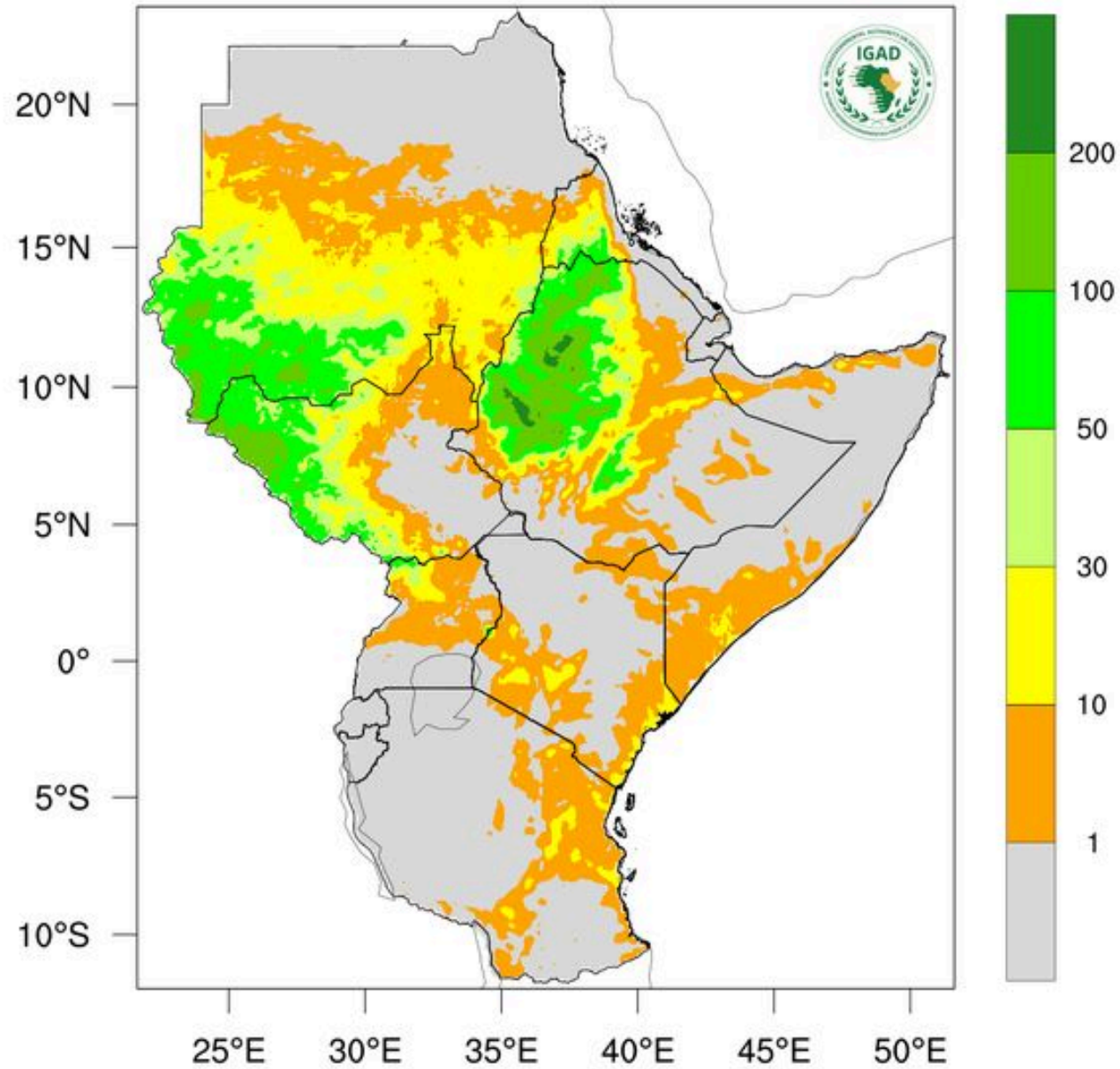
There may be a dry spell at first, followed by more rain later in the season. This brings both a chance to plant and a risk of flooding, soil erosion, and crop disease. October to December is expected to have near-normal or above-normal rainfall.



Farmer Action

Check that rain has arrived in your area before planting. Protect crops that are nearly ready in the north and Karamoja. Keep harvested grain dry, clean, and off the ground. Do not assume the coming rains have already started.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 26 Aug-02 Sep 2026



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 0–15 mm

Temperature: 17–33 °C

Most areas will get little or no rain, with only a few scattered showers. Afternoons will be hot, so crops and animals will need more water than usual.



Alert & Anomaly: Less rain than normal is expected across much of Uganda in early September. Dry winds will cause soil and crops to lose water faster.

Short Implication

Sorghum, millet, and maize that are ready can be harvested now while it is dry. Crops that are still growing may suffer from lack of water. Keep water points clean — when water sources are few, animals gather together and can spread disease.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 5–25 mm

Temperature: 17–32 °C

Rain will come in small, scattered showers. It will not fall evenly across the area. Gulu will reach about 31 °C during the day and 19 °C at night. West Nile areas will be between 17–31 °C.



Alert & Anomaly: Rain this week will likely be less than normal in most northern areas. Fields that were recently ploughed may stay too dry for seeds to sprout well.

Short Implication

If you are harvesting early crops, keep your grain dry and stored safely. Do not plant new seeds on dry ground. Wait until rain has soaked deep enough into the soil before sowing.

*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. They do this through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens program — which stands for "Food Always In The Home." Leaders get seeds, tools, and training. Then they teach their communities how to grow food.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens. These gardens feed their families, help their church members have enough food, and bring more farming to their communities. Petros Network's churches share what they learn, sell extra food, and build stronger communities.

Petros Network combines faith with practical help. They start gardens, feed children, and support women. Families grow crops like maize and beans. This food feeds households and can also be sold at market.

Every garden grows into more. Every gift changes lives. Join us to bring food, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit www.petrosnetwork.org to learn more.

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 0–20 mm

Temperature: 17–32 °C

Weather varies across the region. Soroti can get very hot, around 32 °C. Areas near Tororo and Mount Elgon stay cooler.



Alert: Less rain than usual is expected this week. Hot afternoons can dry out shallow soil quickly. No heavy rain is forecast, but farmers on Mount Elgon slopes should keep drainage channels and ridges clear.

What This Means for Farmers

In the lowlands, wait for good soaking rain before planting. In the highlands, use the dry days to harvest, dry, and store ripe maize.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 0–20 mm

Temperature: 14–31 °C

A few light showers may fall near the Rwenzori hills and wetter highland areas. Kabale will likely be 15–26 °C, Mbarara 16–29 °C, and Kasese 17–31 °C.



Alert & Anomaly: Most of the region will be sunnier and drier than usual this week. Nights in the highlands will be cool. This can slow seed sprouting if the soil is not moist enough.

Short Implication

This week is a good time to prepare land, add manure, sort seeds, and clear drainage channels. Only plant after you are sure the soil has enough moisture. Expect more rain from September to November — so fix drainage and protect slopes before then.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 0–20 mm

Temperature: 18–30 °C

A little rain is possible but no strong or steady rainfall is expected this week. Kampala will likely stay between 18–29 °C, with a small chance of a light shower later in the week.



Alert & Anomaly: Less rain than normal is expected this week, and it will stay warm. If you plant too early, the soil may dry out quickly and seeds may not sprout evenly.

Short Implication

Prepare your fields now, but check that the soil is moist enough before planting maize and beans. More rain is expected in September–November, so clear your drainage channels now before the heavier rains come.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 5–30 mm

Temperature: 18–30 °C

Scattered showers are likely, but rainfall can vary a lot from one area to another. Entebbe may be between 19–30 °C, and Kampala between 18–29 °C.



Lake Warning: As of August 31, all parts of Lake Victoria are rated **Danger** through September 1 due to strong winds and rough waves. Fishers and boat operators should check the latest lake safety bulletins and avoid travel when a danger rating is active.

What This Means for You

Keep drains clear in banana plots and crop fields. From October to December, the Lake Victoria area is likely to get very heavy rains. This raises the risk of flooded fields, crop disease, and blocked roads — so prepare now.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

→ Harvest Timing

Harvest ripe millet, sorghum, and maize in the morning or early afternoon when it is dry. Start with crops that have bird damage, fallen stems, rotting ears, or cracked heads.

→ Moisture Conservation

If your maize or sorghum is still filling grain, keep soil moisture in. Avoid deep digging late in the season. Fix field bunds to hold water without flooding the crop.

→ Fall Armyworm Scout

Check late maize plants for Fall Armyworm in the leaves and ears. Do not spray pesticides on crops that are almost ready to harvest — it is usually not needed.

→ Planting Caution

Do not plant after just one light shower. Only plant when rain has soaked deep enough for the seeds and more rain is likely to follow.

→ Grain Drying & Storage

Dry harvested grain on clean tarpaulins or raised surfaces. Turn it often and remove damaged grain. Only bag it when fully dry. Store bags on pallets away from walls and check them every week.

→ Livestock Water

Keep water points clean for your animals. In dry times, animals gather in fewer places, which can dirty the water. Save water and feed for animals that are nursing, young, sick, or still recovering.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Planting Timing

Prepare your land and sort your seeds now. But do not plant maize or beans on dry soil. Wait for a good soaking rain that reaches the depth where you place your seeds. Planting early after good rain is better than planting late in dry soil.

→ Drainage

Clear water outlets in low and heavy soils before the heavy rains come. Make sure water flows away without cutting new ditches through your field. Also fix road access and loading areas before wet weather makes them hard to use.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check your maize at least twice a week for signs of Fall Armyworm, especially in newer fields. Check beans for poor sprouting, root rot, aphids, and leaf disease. If you see gaps in the field, replant them while the plants are still young enough to grow at the same rate as the rest.

→ Weeding & Fertilizer

If maize and beans are already growing, weed them before the weeds grow taller than the crops. Apply fertilizer to maize about three to five weeks after it sprouts. Only do this when the crop is growing well and rain is expected to help push nutrients into the soil.

→ Grain Storage

Keep newly harvested grain separate from older grain. Dry it fully before bagging. Label each bag with the crop name and harvest date. Use older grain first. Keep stored grain away from rain, insects, and rats.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Lowland Planting

Only plant second-season maize, beans, or sorghum after good rains have fallen. Have your seeds and fertilizer ready so you can plant quickly once the soil is wet enough.

→ Weeding & Top-Dressing

Weed your crops early and do not dig too deep. If the soil surface is hard and crusty, break it gently so you do not pull out young plants. Only apply top-dressing fertilizer to healthy, growing maize at three to five weeks after it sprouts — and only when there is enough moisture in the soil.

→ Pest Scouting

Check maize regularly for Fall Armyworm and beans for aphids, root rot, and leaf spots. Start with simple steps like removing affected plants by hand, improving drainage, and using natural pest control where you can.

→ Highland Harvest

In Mount Elgon and other highland areas where maize is ready, harvest during dry spells. Dry cobs off the ground and keep grain covered from sudden rain. Cover harvested grain at roadsides and during transport.

→ Erosion Control

Before the heaviest rains come, clear your drains, grass strips, and waterways on sloping fields. Never let water run straight down a cultivated slope — it will wash away your soil.

→ Banana Sanitation

Only remove banana leaves when needed. Clean your cutting tools between plants to avoid spreading disease. If you see any signs of wilt, act straight away.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Field Preparation

Use the dry spell to get fields ready. Add well-rotted manure, build ridges to control water flow, and fix drains before planting. Make drainage outlets wide and stable so water flows out slowly without washing away soil.

→ Fertilizer Application

Only apply fertilizer at planting if your soil needs it and you expect enough rain. Do not let fertilizer touch the seed directly, as this can harm germination.

→ Store Repair

Fix grain stores and roofs now while it is still dry. When the rains pick up, it will be harder to dry and store grain safely. Also keep grassy waterways on sloping fields in good shape to reduce soil erosion.

→ Planting Window

Plant maize and beans only after a good soaking rain. In the Western Rangelands and Southwestern Highlands, the best time to plant is August to September. In cool highland areas, do not plant seeds too deep.

→ Pest Scouting

Check young maize for cutworms and Fall Armyworm. After wet periods, look at beans for root rot and wilting. In banana fields, put mulch around plants but keep it away from the stem. Remove sick plants quickly and clean tools between plants.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Seedbed Preparation

Prepare your fields before the rains begin. Clear the land, mark rows, open drains, choose good seed, and gather inputs early. Do not plant in dry, hot soil and leave seed sitting for many days.

→ Drainage

Keep drainage channels clear in low-lying fields and around banana plants. Wetter conditions are expected from September to November, so do this now.

→ Banana Sanitation

Check your banana plants regularly. Look for wilting, early ripening, yellowing leaves, and signs of disease at the flower. Cut out and remove any sick plant material using clean tools.

→ Weed Management

Remove old maize plants and weedy grasses near your new maize fields. These can carry pests into your crop. Add fertilizer only after your maize is well established — about three to five weeks after it sprouts — and only when the soil is moist enough.

→ Fall Armyworm Watch

Check your maize twice a week while it is young. Look at the newest leaves and the centre of the plant for signs of Fall Armyworm damage.

→ Grain Storage

Dry any leftover maize and beans from the first season before storing. Keep old grain separate from new grain so that damp grain does not spoil the rest.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Planting Timing

Do not plant just because you see a few showers near the lake. Wait until the soil is well soaked and rain looks likely to continue. Get your bean land ready for the early-September planting window.

→ Fertilizer

Only use planting fertilizer if a soil test or a trusted local guide says you need it. Never let fertilizer touch the seed directly.

→ Banana Sanitation

Where advised locally, remove the male flower bud using a forked stick. Always clean your cutting tool before moving to another banana plant to avoid spreading disease.

→ Drainage & Erosion

Clear drains around banana plants, seedbeds, stores, and homes before the heavy rains arrive. On sloping land, plant in rows along the slope, use mulch and grass strips, and protect waterways to stop soil washing away.

→ Pest Scouting

Check young maize plants regularly for Fall Armyworm. After rain, look at your beans for poor sprouting, root rot, aphids, and leaf disease.

→ Marine Safety & Grain Storage

Store grain and seed off the ground in a dry, airy, rainproof place. Fishers and traders on Lake Victoria should check the latest weather forecast and avoid travelling on the lake when a Danger warning is in place.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Late grain filling, ripening, or harvest

- Harvest when the husks are dry and the kernels are hard. Start with fallen or damaged plants first.
- Dry cobs and grain off the ground. Remove bad ears. Only store grain after it is fully dry.



Beans

Stage: Harvest, drying, and saving seed

- Choose seed only from healthy plants and pods that look true to the variety.
- Dry, clean, and label your seed. Keep it separate from beans meant for eating or selling.



Sorghum

Stage: Grain filling through ripening and early harvest

- Guard ripening heads from birds. Harvest before grain falls off or stalks fall over.
- Dry heads on a clean surface. Only thresh when fully dry. Throw away any moldy grain.



Millet

Stage: Harvest done or grain in storage in most fields

- Finish threshing and winnowing while the weather is dry.
- Check stored millet every week for insects, dampness, rodents, or signs of moisture.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing care in local gardens

- Keep soil moist by adding mulch around the plant, but keep it away from the stem base.
- Remove any diseased plant parts right away. Clean your cutting tool before moving to the next plant.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: First-season harvest and second-season early growth

- Harvest ready fields and keep new seed grain separate from food grain.
- Weed young fields early and add fertilizer three to five weeks after sprouting if the soil is moist.



Beans

Stage: Sprouting, early growth, or first flowers in second-season fields

- Replant bare patches only while the crop is still young so all plants ripen at the same time.
- Check for aphids, root rot, and leaf disease. Keep water draining away from roots.



Sorghum

Stage: Growing and flowering, with some early fields ready to harvest

- Weed before the leaves close over the soil. Be careful not to damage roots.
- Protect heads from birds and harvest ripe heads quickly.



Millet

Stage: Harvest or post-harvest handling

- Finish drying and threshing on a clean, dry surface.
- Save seed from the healthiest, most even heads. Store it in a labeled, dry container.



Bananas

Stage: Planting, growing, and bunch development

- Keep mulch in place, ensure good drainage, and remove extra shoots to leave one main plant and one young shoot.
- Watch for signs of wilt disease and clean your tools between plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Early growth in lowlands; ready to harvest in Eastern Highlands

- Weed young maize and check twice a week for Fall Armyworm.
- Harvest ripe highland maize during dry weather and dry it above the ground.



Beans

Stage: Early growth in second-season fields

- Keep the field clean. Weed carefully so you do not damage the roots.
- Check plants for poor root growth, rot, aphids, and leaf disease. Improve drainage if the soil stays wet.



Sorghum

Stage: Early growth in late plantings; forming heads in early plantings

- Remove extra plants to leave a uniform stand. Weed before the plants close over.
- Protect the forming heads. Do not apply nitrogen late, as this can cause plants to fall over.



Millet

Stage: Harvest done or choosing seed after harvest

- Dry and clean the grain before storing it.
- Pick even, healthy heads for seed. Keep them away from insects and moisture.



Bananas

Stage: Planting, growing, and bunch forming at all times

- Keep mulch in place, maintain drainage, and keep the growing area clean.
- Remove male buds carefully and act quickly if you see any signs of wilt.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Preparing land, planting, or seedlings just coming up

- Plant as soon as the rains are steady. Space seeds evenly and plant at the same depth.
- Add basal fertilizer next to the seed, not touching it, if advised in your area.



Beans

Stage: Planting, seedlings coming up, or early growth

- Use clean seed and seed treatment where needed. Do not plant in wet or flooded soil.
- Check your field within one week of planting. Replant any gaps if most of the field is growing evenly.



Sorghum

Stage: Planting or seedlings coming up in Southwest Highland areas

- Plant when there is enough moisture in the soil. Remove extra seedlings to leave one strong plant per spot.
- Weed early, before the roots spread between rows.



Millet

Stage: Seedlings coming up or early growth in Lake Albert and Western Rangeland areas

- Gently break any hard soil crust to help seedlings push through. Keep the stand even.
- Weed early. Make sure water does not pool and run over seedlings.



Bananas

Stage: Planting, growing, or bunches developing — ongoing all year

- Put clean mulch and well-rotted compost around the plant, away from the stem.
- Keep water draining well. Remove any diseased plant material and clean your tools between plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Final land prep, planting, or very early sprouting

- Plant only after good rain has soaked the soil where seeds will go.
- Check that seeds sprout, pull weeds early, and start watching for Fall Armyworm once leaves begin to form.



Beans

Stage: Land prep or early planting

- Use good quality seed and only add phosphorus fertilizer if your soil needs it.
- Make sure water drains well and check the field early for poor sprouting or root problems.



Sorghum

Stage: Some land prep in a few areas, or no active crop in most central areas

- Keep good seed ready and prepare land only if your local system allows a second planting season.
- Do not plant sorghum in wet, flooded, or dry soil.



Millet

Stage: Some land prep, saving seed, or a rest period between seasons

- Test your stored seed to make sure it will sprout before planting a whole field.
- Prepare a smooth, firm seedbed only if rain and market demand make planting worthwhile.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing leaf growth and bunch development

- Keep mulch in place, ensure good drainage, and maintain healthy plant groups.
- Look for signs of wilt, remove sick stems the right way, and clean your tools between plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Planting or early sprouting

- Plant after good, steady rain — not just a light shower.
- Check that seeds have sprouted, weed early, and watch for Fall Armyworm once leaves appear.



Beans

Stage: Preparing land and planting early, running into early September

- Use good quality seed, space plants well, and add phosphorus only if your soil needs it.
- Make sure the field drains well and check young plants for root rot and aphids.



Sorghum

Stage: Small-scale or off-season planting in this region

- Only plant in areas with enough moisture and a clear reason to grow sorghum.
- Keep good seed stored and avoid wet or waterlogged fields.



Millet

Stage: Small-scale planting or saving seed for later

- Test your stored seed to make sure it will still grow before planting.
- Only prepare land where local rainfall is enough and there is a good reason to plant.



Bananas

Stage: Growing, flowering, and developing bunches year-round

- Keep the field well drained, maintain a mulch ring around plants, and support heavy bunches.
- Remove male buds carefully, watch for wilt disease, and clean your tools between plants.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertility Recommendations

Maize At Planting If your soil lacks phosphorus, apply about 100–125 kg/ha of DAP or a similar fertilizer at planting. Place it about 5 cm to the side and below the seed. Never let the fertilizer touch the seed directly.
Maize Top-Dressing Apply about 50–100 kg/ha of urea when your maize is 3–5 weeks old and growing well with enough soil moisture. On sandy soils, split the application into two doses. Keep granules away from the plant stem.
Beans If your soil is low in phosphorus, apply about 15–30 kg of elemental phosphorus per hectare at planting. Do not add nitrogen fertilizer if your beans are already forming nodules. Use a rhizobium inoculant if it is available in your area.
Sorghum & Millet Before planting, mix in about 2–5 t/ha of well-rotted manure if your soil is low in organic matter. Only use mineral fertilizer if a soil test recommends it — adding nitrogen at the wrong time in dry conditions often wastes money.
Bananas Apply about 10–20 kg of well-rotted manure per banana mat in a wide ring, 30–60 cm from the base of the plant. Cover it lightly with soil or mulch. Decide on potassium use based on what your soil and plants show.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm Walk through your maize field in a W-shape and check the youngest leaves and centers of plants at least twice a week. Remove egg masses and young caterpillars by hand where possible. Protect helpful insects. Only spray a registered pesticide when damage is getting worse and hand-picking is not enough. A practical guide is to spray when more than 20% of checked plants have eggs or young larvae.
Bean Establishment Problems Check at least five spots in your field for missing plants, wilting, discolored roots, aphids, or spreading disease. Improve drainage where water sits. Pull out badly diseased plants. Contact your local plant clinic if the problem is spreading.
Banana Xanthomonas Wilt Cut out the sick stem using the recommended method. Stop unnecessary pruning. Remove the male bud using a forked stick if advised. Clean and disinfect all tools before moving to the next plant. Treat any sick plant as an emergency.
Stored Grain Never seal grain that is wet, moldy, or has live insects. Dry it, clean it, and separate bad grain from good grain before storing.

Soil Amendments & Water Management

Agricultural Lime Only apply lime if a soil test shows your soil is too acidic and gives you a recommended rate. One study found that about 1.0 t/ha of lime plus 2–3 t/ha of poultry manure helped on acidic soils — but this may not work the same on every soil type.	Contour & Erosion Control On sloping land, use grass strips, mulch, and stable drainage paths along the contour. Fertilizer cannot replace topsoil that has been washed away by erosion.	Drainage On heavy or waterlogged soils, set up drainage channels before planting. Avoid narrow channels that speed up water flow and cause gullies.
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🕒 **Tech Tip of the Week:** Put a straight-sided rain gauge in an open spot and read it at the same time every morning. Also check the soil at planting depth — a light shower that only wets the surface is not enough for planting. Keeping records of both rainfall and how your crops responded will help you make better planting decisions in future seasons.

Livestock & Ranching



Water & Disease Watching

Give beef cattle 15–30 litres of water per day in normal weather, and 30–60 litres in hot weather. Milking cows may need 50–100 litres. Keep water points clean and free from animal waste. Check your cattle, goats, sheep, and chickens every day. Look for fever, drooling, sores on the mouth or feet, limping, coughing, loose stool, or sudden deaths. If many animals get sick at once, report it quickly to your local vet office.



Tick Control & Heat Protection

Check your animals for ticks around the ears, udder, tail, groin, and between the hooves. Where you can, move animals to different grazing areas to reduce ticks. Cut back thick bush near night enclosures. Use approved tick treatments at the correct dose. During hot afternoons, give animals shade, good airflow, and clean water. Handle or move cattle during the cooler parts of the day.



Feed & Vaccination

Use the dry period to cut and store clean grass and fodder. If you add new feed like crop leftovers or concentrates, do it slowly. Give animals access to minerals and throw away any moldy feed. Check your herd records and find out which animals need vaccines — such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease, PPR, Newcastle disease, or others required in your area. Only use approved vaccines and keep them cold at all times.



Chicken Safety & Wet Season Prep

Limit visitors to your chicken area. Use separate footwear near poultry. Keep new or sick birds away from healthy ones. Clean drinkers every day and dispose of dead birds safely. Never sell or move sick birds. Before the rains come, fix drainage around animal shelters, chicken houses, feed stores, and water points. Do not use antibiotics in place of vaccines or good hygiene.

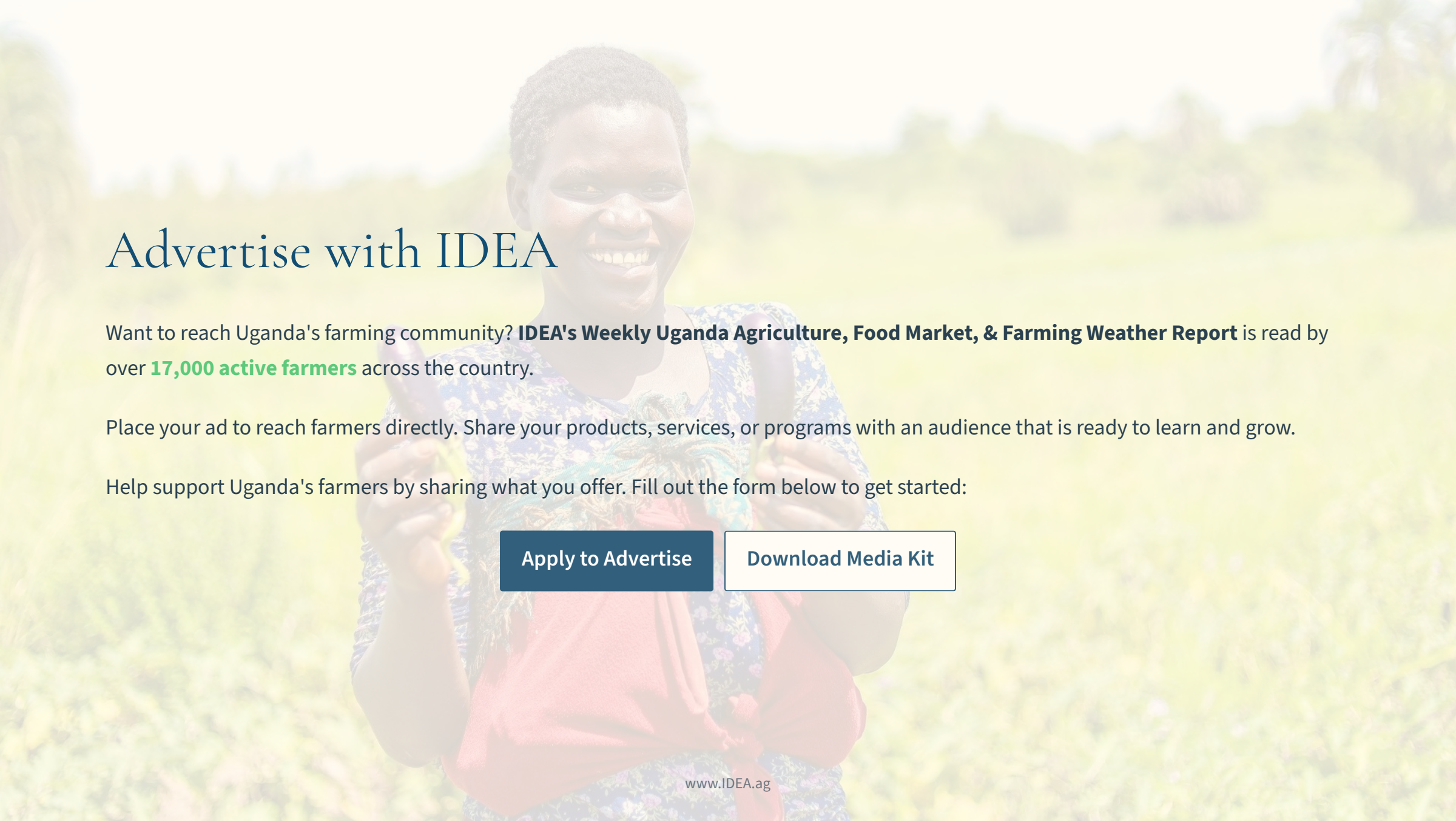
Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Keep water points clean. Make sure weaker animals can reach water and food — do not let stronger animals push them away. Set aside nearby grazing or stored feed for young, sick, pregnant, or milking animals. Watch official updates on drought response.
Northern	Use dry spells to fix farm roads and paths used to move or sell produce. Keep up tick control. Dry out animal bedding before the wetter rains come.
Eastern	Cut and store grass from field edges during dry periods. Deworm animals before the next planting season gets busy. Keep zero-grazing dairy stalls dry to reduce the risk of udder infection.
Western	Fix animal shelters and drainage before the September–November rains pick up. Check sloping paddocks for signs that could lead to liver fluke problems. Help breeding animals gain good body weight now.
Central	Keep chopping fodder and balancing feed rations for peri-urban dairy farms. Stay on top of udder health as humidity increases. Keep dairy sheds free from mud and standing water.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Raise chicken houses off the ground to avoid flooding. Increase fly control near homes and manure piles. Protect fodder stacks from rain and wet ground before heavier rains arrive.

Market Prices: Regional Price Guide

Price by Region

Crop	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,727/kg	UGX 1,813/kg	UGX 1,677/kg	UGX 1,608/kg	UGX 2,100/kg	UGX 2,100/kg
Beans	UGX 3,716/kg	UGX 3,622/kg	UGX 3,555/kg	UGX 3,224/kg	UGX 3,926/kg	UGX 3,926/kg
Sorghum	UGX 1,579/kg	UGX 1,637/kg	UGX 1,889/kg	UGX 2,741/kg	UGX 3,657/kg	UGX 3,657/kg
Millet	UGX 2,517/kg	UGX 2,812/kg	UGX 2,922/kg	UGX 4,221/kg	UGX 5,087/kg	UGX 5,087/kg

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 several purple eggplants and a green pepper. 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

Dry Start The first days of September will likely be dry. Plant after you see enough rain in your field and the soil is moist — not just because the date says so.	More Rain Coming Rainfall from September to November is expected to get stronger. This helps crops grow, but also raises the risk of waterlogging, soil erosion, crop disease, and spoiled harvests.
Price Outlook Maize and bean prices may stay steady for now due to current stocks. Prices could slowly rise as stocks run low before the next harvest.	Market Records Keep separate records for shop prices, estimated prices, export prices, and farm-gate prices. Mixing them together without labels can give a misleading picture of the market.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Finish harvesting ripe millet, sorghum, and maize. Protect fields still filling grain from animals, birds, and fire. Dry, sort, and store grain on raised platforms before rains return. Keep enough water and feed for nursing, young, sick, and weak animals. Watch for official drought updates. Do not plant until you are sure rain is enough in your area.
Northern	Have your seeds and fertilizer ready. Plant as soon as you get good rain — not after just one shower. Weed your maize and beans early. Only add top-dressing fertilizer to maize if the soil is moist enough. Protect harvested grain from getting wet again, and from insects and rats. Clear drains and fix farm roads before the heavier rains arrive.
Eastern	Remember that lowland and highland crops are at different stages — make decisions based on your location. Fix contours, grass strips, and waterways on Mount Elgon slopes before heavier rain comes. Check young maize for Fall Armyworm. Clean your tools between banana plants to stop the spread of disease. Harvest and dry ripe maize during dry spells.
Western	Finish adding manure, clearing drains, and protecting soil from erosion before you plant. Only plant maize, beans, millet, or sorghum after good rain and at the right time for your area. Check your crops soon after they sprout and fill any gaps so plants grow evenly. Fix roofs, storage areas, and animal pen drains before the rainy season sets in.
Central	Prepare your seedbed and plant based on how moist your field is. Start checking for Fall Armyworm as soon as maize plants begin to form their centre leaves. Keep banana drainage clear and act quickly if you see wilt disease. When selling, write down the date, crop quality, unit, price type, and transport cost for every sale.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Plant maize and beans only after you get good rain. Keep drains clear in low-lying fields. Get ready for wetter weather from October to December — fix erosion control, raise your stores, and keep waterways safe. Clean banana plants regularly, remove male buds where advised, and disinfect tools. Check the latest Lake Victoria weather forecast before going out to fish, transport goods, or travel by water.

Government & NGO Updates



Karamoja Drought Response

On August 24, the World Food Programme said over 600,000 people in Karamoja do not have enough food after the rains failed. The Government declared a drought emergency in July. Help being provided includes food, nutrition support, school meals, cash, and training in farming methods that cope better with dry conditions.

Why it matters: Protecting late harvests, livestock, and household food supplies is an urgent priority right now.



West Nile Energy & Self-Reliance Programme

On August 11, the EU, WFP, and GIZ launched a three-year programme worth EUR 14 million for over 33,000 people in five refugee-hosting districts in West Nile.

Why it matters: The programme supports energy, money, skills, processing, storage, and transport — all of which can help farmers reduce losses and sell more effectively.



El Niño Advisory

On August 5, the Ministry of Water and Environment warned that El Niño conditions are more likely to occur in the second half of 2026 and into 2027.

Why it matters: Farmers, local governments, and agribusinesses should prepare for rains that may first become less reliable, then heavier and more damaging.



Uganda Climate-Smart Agriculture Project

The Ministry of Agriculture is running a six-year project to help farmers grow more, reach markets, and cope better with climate change.

Why it matters: Local leaders and farmer groups should link up with this project to access support and funding for farming and market activities.

Recent Publications & Links

Late-2026 Seasonal Forecast — Department of Meteorological Services

Rainfall across most of Uganda is expected to be normal or higher than normal after a slow start. Warmer weather is also expected. [Read more](#)

Weekly Forecast August 26–September 2, 2026 — ICPAC

Less rain than usual is expected across most of Uganda this week. Parts of central and northern Uganda may get very little rain. [Read more](#)

October–December 2026 Seasonal Outlook — ICPAC

More rain than usual is expected from October to December. The area around Lake Victoria may see especially heavy rainfall as El Niño grows stronger. [Read more](#)

Drought in Uganda's Karamoja Region — World Food Programme (August 24, 2026)

This report looks at food shortages in Karamoja, what is being done to help, and how El Niño may make things worse. [Read more](#)

Uganda Real Time Food Prices, Version August 24, 2026 — World Bank

This dataset shows food prices across 43 markets in Uganda. It uses market data and computer tools to fill in missing monthly price information. [Read more](#)

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R1 — Uganda Crop Calendar Workbook & Crop Calendar Application

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2026. <https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/>

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R3 — Weather Advisory for August 2026: Higher Chance of El Niño

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R7 — Uganda Real-Time Food Prices, Version 2026-08-24

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R9 — Country Food Report: Uganda

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R11 — Planting Early Helps Maize and Bean Yields in Dry Areas of Uganda

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R15 — Farmer Training on How to Find and Control Fall Armyworm

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R23 — Uganda Climate-Smart Farming Project

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Accessed August 31, 2026. <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/ucsatp/>

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R2 — Uganda Weather Forecast & Early Warning System

Department of Meteorological Services, Ministry of Water and Environment. August 31, 2026. <https://wids.mwe.go.ug/>

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R4 — Weekly Forecast, August 26–September 2, 2026

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R12 — Using Phosphorus, Molybdenum, and Soil Bacteria to Improve Bean Farming in Uganda

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Uganda. 2018. <https://www.fao.org/uganda/...>

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R16 — Pest Control Information and Support

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Meet IDEA



The International Development Extension Agency (IDEA) helps farmers and communities grow more food and farm in ways that last. We offer practical plans, on-the-ground support, expert advice, and easy-to-use learning tools — all designed to help the people you serve.

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