Uganda Weekly Farming and Food Market Report

October 5–12, 2026

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Executive Summary

This week, Uganda's farmers face different challenges depending on where they live. Weather forecasts show near-normal to above-normal rains from September to December, along with warmer temperatures. More rain can help second-season crops and pasture grow. But farmers should watch out for **waterlogged fields, soil erosion, storms, nutrient loss, and damp storage**. Karamoja has been hit hard — FEWS NET estimates 50–75% crop losses across much of the area, with food crisis conditions (IPC Phase 3) expected through January 2027. In northern areas hosting refugees, food prices, road access, and falling household food stocks all need close attention.

📈 Price Trend

From July to August: maize dropped 2.9%, beans went up 4.1%, sorghum rose 2.7%, and millet fell 0.5%. Average August prices: maize UGX 1,641/kg, beans UGX 3,685/kg, sorghum UGX 2,188/kg, millet UGX 3,384/kg.

🌧️ Rainfall Hazard

More rain can boost crop production but can also flood fields, damage stored grain, and block roads. Expected rain for Oct 6–12 varies by location — from about 8 mm in Soroti to about 51 mm in Gulu. Most of the rain will fall late in the week.

🌱 Farmer Action

Focus on what is actually growing in your fields. Protect dry grain, keep drainage channels clear, and make sure livestock have safe water. Local conditions can differ greatly from regional forecasts — check your own fields before acting.

Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast (Oct 6–12)

Total rain: ~10–26 mm

Temperature: Lows 19–21°C / Highs 28–33°C

Most rain is expected on Sunday (Oct 11: 10–20 mm). Oct 6 and 10 may get 0–2 mm. Oct 7–9 should be mostly dry. Oct 12 may get 0–2 mm.

⚠ **Warning:** Karamoja needs help recovering — not a normal harvest season. FEWS NET estimates farmers lost 50–75% of their crops. Food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 crisis) is expected to continue through January 2027. Rain this week does not replace the harvest that already failed.

What Farmers Should Do

Use the dry days earlier in the week to dry grain and prepare shelters. Before planting, check whether the soil is actually wet enough. A rainy Sunday forecast does not mean your field or water point is already full.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast (Oct 6–12)

Total rain this week: ~51 mm

Temperature: Lows 17–18°C / Highs 27–34°C

Oct 6–10 will be mostly dry, with only 1–3 mm of rain per day. Rain picks up sharply on Oct 11 (21 mm) and Oct 12 (17 mm). These two days together bring about three-quarters of the week's total rain.

⚠ **Alert:** Heavy showers can disrupt farm work and block roads — even if the weekly total looks low. In areas hosting refugees, flooding and road closures can make it harder to access food and markets.

What This Means

Dry and store your grain before Sunday. Make sure storage is covered and check that drainage channels are clear before the heavy rain arrives Sunday–Monday.

*From one of IDEA's partners

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Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast (Oct 6–12)

Total rainfall: ~8 mm

Temperature: Lows ~16–20°C / Highs 29–32°C

Expect about 3.3 mm of rain on Oct 6. Oct 7–8 should be mostly dry. Light showers are expected Oct 9–12, with some thunderstorms possible on Oct 12.

⚠ **Alert:** Do not assume it will stay wet just because the seasonal outlook says so. This forecast was last updated Oct 2 and may change. Soroti's forecast does not apply to the Elgon slopes.

What This Means for Farmers

Check your fields for moisture and crop stress. Use the dry days for field work. Do not assume conditions are the same across the whole region.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast (Oct 6–12)

Total rain expected: ~26 mm

Temperature: Lows 15–16°C / Highs 22–30°C

Expect light rain of 1–3 mm per day from Oct 6–10. Rain picks up toward the end, with 7.0 mm on Oct 11 and 7.9 mm on Oct 12. It will be cooler in the daytime late in the week.

⚠ **Warning:** This forecast is for one location only. Do not assume the whole of Western Uganda will get the same rain. It does not mean the soil is waterlogged or that landslides are likely.

What This Means for You

Store your grain and animal feed under cover before Sunday. Clear your drainage channels and check your soil before driving or walking heavy machinery through fields.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast (Oct 6–12)

Total rain (7 days): ~22 mm

Temperature: Lows 18–20°C / Highs 27–31°C

Expect showers and some thunderstorms all week. The heaviest rain falls on Oct 11 (9.2 mm) and Oct 12 (4.0 mm). Oct 6–10 will be lighter, with about 1–3 mm per day.

⚠ **Alert:** Do not count on a full dry day. Plan rain-sensitive work around short dry spells. This forecast replaces any earlier 5-day summary.

What This Means for You

Protect harvested crops and farm supplies from rain. Check the forecast before starting outdoor work. Make sure water can drain freely around your banana plants.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast (Oct 6–12)

Total rain expected: ~30 mm

Temperature: Lows 19–22°C / Highs 25–27°C

Oct 6–7 will be mostly dry. Light rain of 0.7 mm on Oct 8, then 5.0 mm on Oct 9, and 1.5 mm on Oct 10. Rain picks up toward the end of the week — 10.3 mm on Oct 11 and 12.3 mm on Oct 12.

⊗ **Alert:** For lake travel, check the Department of Meteorological Services for marine advisories. Local rainfall figures do not tell you if conditions are safe for boats. High humidity this week raises the risk of disease in bananas and other crops.

What This Means for You

Use the drier early week to dry and move your produce. Set up covered storage before Sunday. Check current marine warnings before arranging transport to market by lake.

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What Farmers in Karamoja Should Do Now

Harvest What You Can

If any maize, sorghum, millet, or beans still have good grain, harvest them now. Do not wait — salvage what is left before it is lost.

Protect Your Grain

Keep good grain separate from damaged grain. Dry the good grain quickly and store it safely. Use the drier days in the coming week to do this work.

Re-Planting

Only re-plant if there is enough moisture and the timing is right for your area. Do not start a long-season crop just because it rained — short-cycle crops are safer right now.

Livestock Care

Use the returning rains to refill water sources and grow more forage. Do not crowd animals around muddy or flooded water points — this can make them sick.

Watch Food Supplies

Keep track of how much food your household has, what you are buying, and how your animals are doing. Better pasture does not mean the food crisis is over — stay alert.

Practical Implications: Northern

Drainage

Keep drainage channels clear in bean and young maize fields, especially where water collects after rain. Do this before the heavier rain expected on Sunday and Monday.

Stage-Appropriate Weeding

Weed young crops first. Do not weed fields that are already flowering, forming grain, or ready to harvest — it is not needed and can cause damage.

Pest Scouting

Keep checking crops for pests. Look at each field and check its growth stage before deciding what to do. Do not treat all fields the same way if they are at different stages.

Grain Drying & Storage

Dry harvested grain quickly and protect it from rain and dampness. Use the drier days early in the week before heavier rain arrives.

Refugee Market Monitoring

Check food prices in markets at least once a week in Adjumani, Palorinya, Yumbe, and nearby refugee areas. Flooded roads and delayed food deliveries are food security risks — not just weather events.

Practical Implications: Eastern

Establishment Work

Finish any remaining planting only where conditions are still right for it. Do not apply seedling advice to older crops on highland farms.

Early Weed Control

Weed maize and bean fields soon after planting. Check how old the crop is before deciding what to do.

Fall Armyworm Scouting

Check young maize plants often for fall armyworm and other pests. Act quickly on any fields that are affected.

Drainage & Erosion

Keep drainage clear in flat or clay-heavy fields to protect young crops. On slopes, use contour ridges to stop soil washing away.

Grain & Transport

Cover harvested grain during rain and check if roads are passable after storms. Remember that Soroti's forecast may not match conditions on the Elgon slopes.

Practical Implications: Western

Field Drainage

Clear and maintain drainage in maize, bean, and other crop fields where water is building up. Do this before rain gets heavier later in the week.

Bean Disease Watch

Check beans for disease when leaves stay wet for long periods. Scout your crop first to identify the problem, then decide on the right action.

Grain & Feed Storage

Keep harvested grain off wet floors and protect it while drying and storing. Keep animal feed dry. Where possible, save extra pasture as hay or silage.

Erosion Protection

Protect sloping fields and high-rainfall areas from erosion. Do not assume there is a landslide risk based only on the Mbarara forecast.

Marketing & Bananas

Check road conditions before arranging produce pickup. Support heavy banana bunches that could be damaged by storms, and keep banana plants clean and well-maintained.

Practical Implications: Central

Drainage & Weed Control

Keep drainage channels clear in young maize, beans, and banana plots. Pull weeds early, before the crop grows tall and closes over.

Pest Scouting

Check maize for fall armyworm. Also look for aphids and signs of disease. Always check your crop before you spray or treat anything.

Banana Care

Keep banana plots clean and tidy. Support heavy bunches so they don't break in storms. Check drainage around banana plants when heavy rain is expected later in the week.

Grain Storage

Dry your harvested grain quickly. Store it in sealed or moisture-proof containers. Keep grain off wet floors and protect stored inputs from rain.

Market Intelligence

Check road conditions and local prices before moving produce. August price data is for general reference only — it may not reflect what buyers are offering today.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

Drainage & Weed Control

Keep water draining freely in crop fields and banana areas. Remove weeds early, while crops are still small.

Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize plants for fall armyworm. Look out for diseases in banana stands. Keep banana mats clean and prop up heavy bunches so wind and storms don't knock them down.

Grain & Feed Storage

Dry your grain before storing it. Keep stored feed away from damp. Use the drier days early in the week before heavier rain arrives on Oct 11–12.

Transport & Lake Access

Check current lake warnings and confirm road and landing-site access before sending produce to market. Don't rely only on Entebbe rainfall to judge if the lake is safe.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja

🌽 Maize

Stage: Ready to harvest where crops survived

- Harvest any good grain that is left. Do not expect a full harvest if crops failed in your area.
- Separate any damaged grain. Dry the good grain well before storing it.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Ready to harvest where crops survived; some replanting possible where soil is still moist

- Harvest mature beans and keep them dry.
- Only replant if you have reliable moisture — do not rely on the calendar alone.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Ready to harvest where crops survived; important for food recovery

- Harvest ripe grain as soon as you can. Sorghum can still be harvested into October in a normal year.
- Dry the grain well and store it safely.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Ready to harvest where crops survived

- Check if the grain is still good before you start harvesting.
- Dry and protect the grain from rain. Harvest on drier days early in the week.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Growing in wetter areas; not common across the whole region

- Check drainage around your banana plants during and after heavy rain.
- Look for signs of disease on your plants — wet season increases the risk.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern

🌽 Maize

Stage: Still growing or ready to harvest, depending on when it was planted

- Keep water draining and watch for pests in fields that are still growing.
- Only harvest fields where the maize is fully mature. Check the crop before starting work.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Second season — young plants to early flowering

- Weed young bean stands early. The Northern bean harvest can run until mid-October.
- Keep water draining and watch for disease in older, flowering plants.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Still growing, with earlier-planted crops closer to harvest

- Check the actual crop stage before starting any field work.
- Keep harvested grain dry and drain water away from younger crops.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Early growth to flowering

- Check if the crop was planted late — don't assume it matches the expected stage.
- Drain water, watch for damage, and protect any grain that has already been harvested.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Growing and producing fruit where planted

- Check drainage around banana plants during and after heavy rain.
- Keep plants clean and healthy during wet weather to prevent disease.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern

🌽 Maize

Stage: Just sprouted or in early growth (second season)

- Remove weeds early while plants are still young. Check young plants for fall armyworm.
- Maize planted in March–April in the Eastern Highlands may be ready to harvest between August and October. Check your local stage before doing any field work.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Sprouting to early growth

- Remove weeds early in young plants.
- Keep fields well-drained and watch crop health during the expected rain showers from Oct 9–12.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Early growth or tillering

- Check when the crop was actually planted before doing any field work.
- Keep fields drained and protect against soil erosion, especially on slopes.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Sprouting or tillering

- Check that the crop is a new planting — some fields may have already been harvested.
- Remove weeds early and keep fields drained only where young plants are growing.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Active growth (year-round crop)

- Keep fields drained and keep banana plants clean and tidy. Check heavy bunches and support them if needed during storms.
- Weather forecasts for Soroti do not apply to Mount Elgon growing areas — use local information.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

🌽 Maize

Stage: Second-season planting or early growth

- Keep fields well-drained. Only weed where plants are still young enough to benefit.
- Western Range Lands and South Western Highlands may have been planted at different times — check before giving advice.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Growing leaves to early flowering in earlier plantings

- Keep fields drained. Watch for leaf disease when leaves stay wet for long periods, but don't assume disease without checking.
- Stop water from pooling around flowering plants.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Leafy growth or flowering, depending on location and planting date

- Check the crop's stage before doing any field work. Keep drainage and slope protection in place where needed.
- Don't apply the same advice to all western farming areas — conditions vary widely.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Leafy growth or tillering

- Weed where plants are still young and close to the ground.
- Lake Albert and Western Range Lands millet was planted in August and should be ready to harvest in November–December — start preparing to protect the grain.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Growing and filling fruit

- Keep banana mats clean and fields drained. Support heavy bunches before the rain expected on Sunday.
- Add fresh mulch and check plants for wet-season diseases.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central

🌽 Maize

Stage: Second season — just planted or early growth

- Remove weeds early while plants are still young. Check for fall armyworm and keep water draining away from young plants.
- Make sure young plants are actually in the ground before doing any field work.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Sprouting or early growth

- Remove weeds while plants are still small. Keep the field well-drained and watch the crop for any problems.
- There is no single "Central" planting calendar — check when beans were planted in your area first.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Early growth where it is grown

- Check that young plants are established before taking any action.
- Keep the field drained and remove weeds early. Note: this stage has not been fully confirmed for all Central areas.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Early growth where it is grown

- Check when millet was planted and how far along it is. Drain the field and remove weeds if plants are still young.
- Millet data for the Lake Victoria Crescent area is missing — treat this stage as a guide only.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Active growth and filling fruit

- Keep banana plants clean and fields well-drained. Support heavy bunches that could be damaged by storms.
- Check your plants more often during the wetter days expected later this week.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

🌽 Maize

Stage: Second planting season — early growth

- Remove weeds early. Check plants for fall armyworm and keep fields well-drained.
- October stages vary by location — check your own field history to confirm.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Sprouting or early growth

- Remove weeds before plants spread and cover the ground. Keep fields drained and watch plant health during wet spells.
- Use the drier days around Oct 6–7 to do field work before heavier rain arrives Oct 11–12.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Early growth where planted

- Check that sorghum is actually growing before using this stage. No standard calendar exists for this crop in this area.
- Keep fields drained and remove weeds early if young plants are present.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Early growth where planted

- Confirm that millet was planted later and is actually in the field. This stage is not confirmed — it depends on your situation.
- Drain fields and remove weeds only if young plants are there and need it.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Strong growth with good moisture

- Keep banana plants clean and fields well-drained. Support heavy bunches and watch for disease.
- Check lake weather warnings separately before making any transport plans.

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Input & Technical Advisory

Good inputs and farming advice help you grow more and farm sustainably. This week, we cover how to feed your crops at the right time, use organic materials well, and protect your harvest from pests and poor storage.

Fertilizer Rates for Key Crops

Feed your crops based on their growth stage — planting, growing, flowering, or maturing. Always count what you've already applied before adding more.

- **Maize (Planting/Early Growth):** Apply 50 kg DAP per acre at planting on soils low in phosphorus. Add nitrogen fertilizer 30–40 days after germination into moist, weed-free soil in a shallow furrow beside the crop.
- **Common Beans (Planting):** On low-phosphorus soils, use 26–52 kg TSP or DAP per acre. Pick one phosphorus source — DAP also adds nitrogen. Keep fertilizer away from the seed.
- **Sorghum (Establishment):** Target 20 kg N + 20 kg P2O5 per acre at planting. A 20-20-0 compound gives this at 100 kg per acre. Organic option: dig in 5–10 tonnes of manure per hectare.
- **Bananas & Matooke (Established Plants):** Apply about 9 kg of decomposed manure per mat each year. Make sure your plants get enough potassium — DAP and urea do not provide this.

Wet Weather Rules & Pest Control

Apply fertilizer at the right time and check your crops regularly for pests. Good timing and early action make a big difference.

- **Fertilizer Timing:** Only apply fertilizer when the soil is moist so roots can take it up. Do not apply during flooding, heavy runoff, or very dry conditions. Wait for better conditions rather than rushing before rain.
- **Pest Scouting:** Check maize for fall armyworm and beans for aphids. Make sure pests are actually present before treating. Weed maize early — at 2–3 weeks and again at 5–6 weeks — to help crops use nutrients better.
- **Banana Care:** Keep drainage clear, remove extra suckers and keep three plants of different ages per mat. Follow NARO's advice on removing the male bud with a forked stick — this prevents disease from spreading.

Using Organic Materials Before Planting

Add well-rotted organic material to the soil when preparing your land. This improves soil health. Remember to reduce your mineral fertilizer amounts to account for the nutrients already in the organic material.

- **Maize:** Apply 4–6 tonnes of well-rotted manure per acre (10–15 tonnes/ha), worked into the soil 2–3 weeks before planting.
- **Beans:** Apply 2–4 tonnes of compost or animal manure per acre (5–10 tonnes/ha) during early land preparation.
- **Limited Supplies:** If you don't have enough, apply the full rate to a smaller area. It's better to cover less land well than to spread too little over a large area.

Drying and Storage

After harvest, drying and storing your grain properly protects everything you worked for.

- **Maize:** Dry shelled grain to 13% moisture before storage — use a moisture meter to check. Remove damaged grain and keep bags off damp floors. Never seal wet grain in airtight bags, as it will spoil.
- **Beans:** Dry threshed beans on a clean tarpaulin to 13% moisture. Turn them regularly and keep them out of the rain. Check moisture before sealing in airtight bags. Store bags on pallets off the floor. Never seal damp beans.

Livestock & Ranching

Water And Livestock Health

- Work out how much water your animals need each day. Each milking cow needs about 50–100 litres of drinking water daily.
- Clean water containers and make sure every animal can reach the water.
- Prepare a dry resting area before rain comes.

Feed & Forage

- Feed housed goats small amounts regularly throughout the day.
- Only make hay when you can dry it fully and keep it protected from rain.

Disease Surveillance

- Act fast if you suspect foot-and-mouth disease. Do not move a sick animal to market or near other herds.
- Check animals for ticks now — do not wait until they look weak.
- Review your vaccination records this week.

Poultry

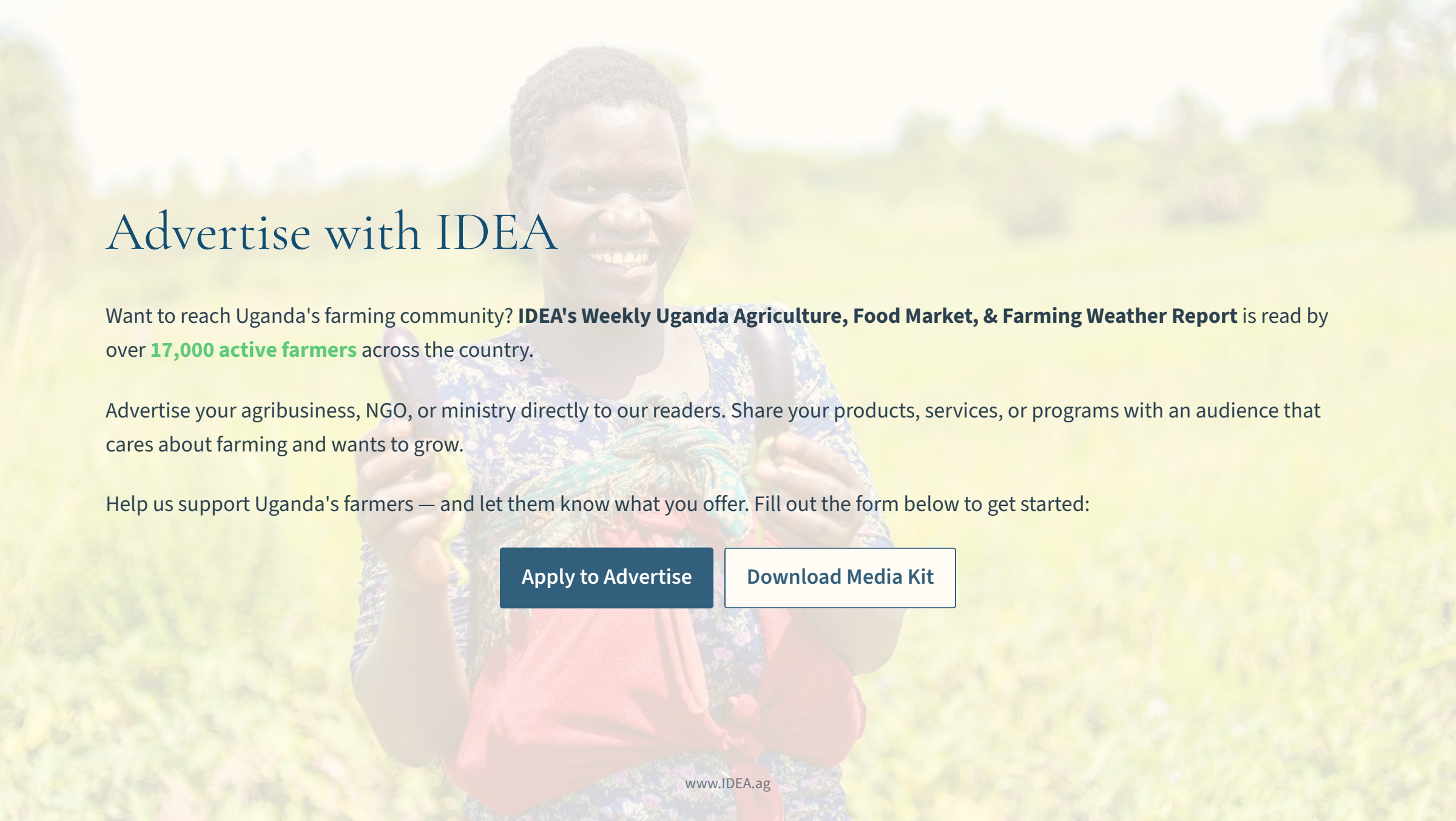
- Measure feed — do not guess. Each laying hen needs 125–135 g of feed per day.
- Keep fresh drinking water available all day.
- Remove wet bedding and fix the cause of the dampness.
- Treat bloody droppings or sudden deaths as urgent. Dry litter helps prevent disease, but changing bedding alone will not cure a sick flock.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Protect your animals and keep them in good condition. Use recovering pasture and water sources carefully. Do not assume food access has returned — keep watching markets alongside pasture improvements.
Northern	Watch out for flooded grazing areas and muddy water points. Roads and food deliveries may be disrupted. Areas hosting refugees face extra pressure on livestock and food access.
Eastern	Focus on draining animal housing and keeping poultry litter dry during showers. Plan deworming around field work and check the weather forecast before making pasture decisions.
Western	Keep feed off damp floors. Save extra pasture as hay or silage where possible. Check low-lying paddocks for waterlogging as rain increases later in the week.
Central	Keep water clean, feed dry, and shelter drains working during forecast showers. In humid weather, dairy farmers should pay extra attention to mastitis prevention.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep litter and feed dry. Be ready for transport delays caused by storms. Check marine warnings before making any plans to cross the lake.

Market Prices by Region

Crop	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,683	UGX 1,726	UGX 1,599	UGX 1,468	UGX 1,893	UGX 1,893
Beans	UGX 3,769	UGX 4,111	UGX 3,510	UGX 3,329	UGX 3,802	UGX 3,802
Sorghum	UGX 1,538	UGX 1,779	UGX 1,857	UGX 2,734	UGX 3,289	UGX 3,289
Millet	UGX 2,740	UGX 2,889	UGX 2,926	UGX 3,881	UGX 5,135	UGX 5,135



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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Stable Grain Prices Expected

Maize, sorghum, and millet prices should stay fairly stable into November. Bean prices may drop slightly.

Karamoja Food Crisis

Karamoja remains the highest-risk area. A food crisis is expected to continue through January 2027. Better rains may help pasture, water, and work — but the food crisis is not over yet.

Refugee Settlement Risk

Refugee settlements in the North and West are also at high risk. Food stocks will drop between October and January. Flooding may make it harder to reach markets and raises disease risks.

More Rain Coming

Rains are expected to be near-normal or above normal. This helps crops and pasture grow. But too much rain can waterlog fields, wash away soil, spoil stored grain, and damage roads.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Harvest any ripe grain and keep stored grain safe. Watch whether families can afford to buy food. Keep livestock healthy, and make sure animals can reach water and fresh pasture.
Northern	Keep fields drained and dry grain well before the wet weekend. Watch prices in markets near refugee settlements like Adjumani, Palorinya, and Yumbe. Check road conditions, food deliveries, and how different crops are growing.
Eastern	Check what stage your crops are at, especially in the Eastern Highlands. Weed young maize early. Keep water draining well and protect sloping land from erosion.
Western	Watch beans closely during wet weather — wet leaves can cause disease. Keep grain and animal feed dry. Check slopes, support banana bunches, and make sure roads are passable before selling produce. Set up covered storage before Sunday's rain.
Central	Keep young crops drained and free of weeds. Check maize for pests and keep banana plants clean. Get current local prices before selling — don't rely on old August estimates.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Support heavy banana bunches and keep fields drained and clean. Protect grain and poultry feed from getting wet. Before moving produce, check for lake warnings, landing site access, and road conditions.

Government & NGO Updates

September 11: Karamoja Food Plan

The government announced a three-phase plan to tackle ongoing drought and hunger in Karamoja. The first phase focuses on fast-growing, drought-resistant crops — mainly sorghum, green gram, and white peas — plus goats and beekeeping to help families earn income.

What this means this week: This plan sets a direction for recovery. It does not mean every area is ready to plant, or that seeds and inputs have been handed out yet. Source: Uganda Media Centre, Sept 11, 2026.

September 18: Regional Farming & Seed Agreements

Uganda signed two regional agreements: a plan to improve farming across East Africa from 2026 to 2035, and a shared set of rules for seeds and seed trade.

What this means this week: These are long-term plans about seeds and trade. They do not change what individual farmers can buy, sell, or access right now.

September 21: Food Aid & Flood Warnings in Karamoja

The Office of the Prime Minister reported that over 9.4 million kg of emergency food has been given to more than 300,000 households across 480 parishes in Karamoja. The government also warned of storms, floods, landslides, waterlogging, and disease risks as the rainy season begins.

What this means this week: Aid and safety measures are still needed, even as pasture and water conditions slowly improve. These food figures cover past distributions — not October deliveries.

September 23: Tractor Purchase Deadline Extended

The Ministry of Agriculture (MAAIF) extended the deadline for companies to submit bids to supply 120 tractors under the National Oilseeds Project.

What this means this week: This is a government purchasing process — not a delivery of tractors to farmers, and not an open application for a subsidy. The exact new deadline was not included in the available information.

Recent Publications & Useful Resources

Uganda Weather Information System & Oct–Dec Seasonal Guidance — DMS (Oct 5, 2026)

This is the official source for weather updates and seasonal advice for farming, fishing, and other sectors. Note: the detailed Oct 6–12 forecasts in this report come from a separate source, not DMS. **wids.mwe.go.ug**

Uganda Food Security Outlook, Aug 2026–Jan 2027 — FEWS NET (Aug 2026)

This report looks at food security in Karamoja and refugee areas. It found that crops failed by 50–75% and expects serious food shortages. These are not new October figures — they are based on earlier data. **fews.net**

Three-Phase Food Plan for Karamoja — Uganda Media Centre (Sept 11, 2026)

This explains the government's plan to improve food supply in Karamoja. The plan focuses on fast-growing crops like sorghum and green gram, and supports families through goat-keeping and beekeeping. **mediacentre.go.ug**

El Niño Preparedness Notice — Office of the Prime Minister (Sept 21, 2026)

The government warns people to prepare for heavy rains. Risks include storms, flooding, landslides, and disease. The notice also shares updates on food aid being delivered across Karamoja. **opm.go.ug**

September 2026 Price Index — Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Overall prices rose by 4.6% in September. This gives useful background on the cost of living, but the price comparisons in this report are based on August data, not September. **ubos.org**

References

01

R1 — Weekly Uganda Agriculture Report

File: 05OCT2026 deep-research-report.md. Date: October 5, 2026. This is the main source for the story, numbers, tables, analysis, and policy summaries in this report.

02

R2 — Uganda Food Prices

World Food Programme. File: 05OCT26 wfp_food_prices_uga.csv. Latest data: August 15, 2026. Includes real market prices recorded at retail level in August.

03

R3 — Uganda Real Time Food Prices

World Bank. Updated: August 24, 2026. Monthly price estimates, data gap-filling, and market background. **microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/8241**

04

R4 — Weather Information Dissemination System

Uganda Department of Meteorological Services. Date: October 5, 2026. Covers general weather conditions, city temperatures, and seasonal farming advisories. **wids.mwe.go.ug**

05

R5 — FAO Crop Calendar

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Shows when crops are planted and harvested in Uganda. **cropcalendar.apps.fao.org**

06

R6 — Uganda Country Brief, GIEWS

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Background on Uganda's farming seasons and growing regions. **fao.org/giews**

01

R7 — Uganda Food Security Outlook, Aug 2026–Jan 2027

FEWS NET. August 2026. Looks at crop losses in Karamoja, expected food security conditions, risks in refugee settlements, and market access. **fews.net**

02

R8 — Consumer Price Index & Uganda National Household Survey

Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Covers August and September 2026 inflation and 2023/24 household earnings. Used as a guide for prices and buying power. **ubos.org**

03

R9 — Uganda Commodity Price Reference Pages

Selina Wamucii. Prices for maize and beans from May 2026; millet and plantain from January 2024. Used only for general comparison — not included in the main price calculations. **selinawamucii.com**

04

R10 — El Niño Preparedness Notice

Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda. September 21, 2026. Covers flood and storm risks, and food relief numbers for Karamoja. **opm.go.ug**

05

R11 — Government Flags Off Food Relief to Karamoja

Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda. July 2026. Background on past food relief, including aid to 313,987 households. **opm.go.ug**

06

R12 — Museveni's Three-Phase Food Recovery Plan for Karamoja

Uganda Media Centre. September 11, 2026. Explains the government's plan to rebuild food production in Karamoja. **mediacentre.go.ug**

01

R13 — National Oilseeds Project Tractor Procurement Update

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. September 23, 2026. Reports a deadline extension for buying 120 tractors. **agriculture.go.ug**

02

R14 — Pest and Digital Agriculture Updates

National Agricultural Research Organisation. Exact dates not recorded. Provides general background on research activities. **naro.go.ug**

03

R15 — Uganda Crop Calendar (FAO Workbook)

FAO reference file. No date given. Used to cross-check planting and harvest periods. Covers maize, millet, sorghum, beans, and bananas.

04

R16 — Uganda Farming Zones Reference

Project reference file. No date given. Describes Uganda's different farming and environmental zones. These are fixed descriptions — not current weather data.

05

R17 — Kotido Weather Forecast

meteoblue. Accessed October 6. Shows daily rain and temperature for Kotido town. Note: this is for one location, not the whole region. **meteoblue.com**

06

R18–R22 — Forecasts for Gulu, Soroti, Mbarara, Kampala, and Entebbe

CustomWeather via timeanddate.com. Updated between October 2–6. Shows daily rain and temperature for each town. Note: these are for specific towns, not whole regions. **Gulu** | **Soroti** | **Mbarara** | **Kampala** | **Entebbe**

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