

Uganda Weekly Farming, Food Market & Weather Report

21–28 September 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.



Executive Summary

Farmer action this week is determined by field conditions — not just the time of year. In western Uganda, most crops are newly planted or in early growth stages. In Northern and Eastern Uganda, crops are more mature, harvesting is underway, and grain is already in storage. In Karamoja, recent reports confirm poor harvests and food shortages. A crop at harvest stage does not guarantee a family has enough food.

Market prices differ sharply by location. Households in Arua are under financial pressure buying grain and beans. Matooke prices in Ntungamo are elevated.



Price Signal

Use local prices from this week as your guide. Arua and Kampala figures are significantly different — confirm the crop type, grade, and buyer level before making any buying or selling decision.



Weather Hazard

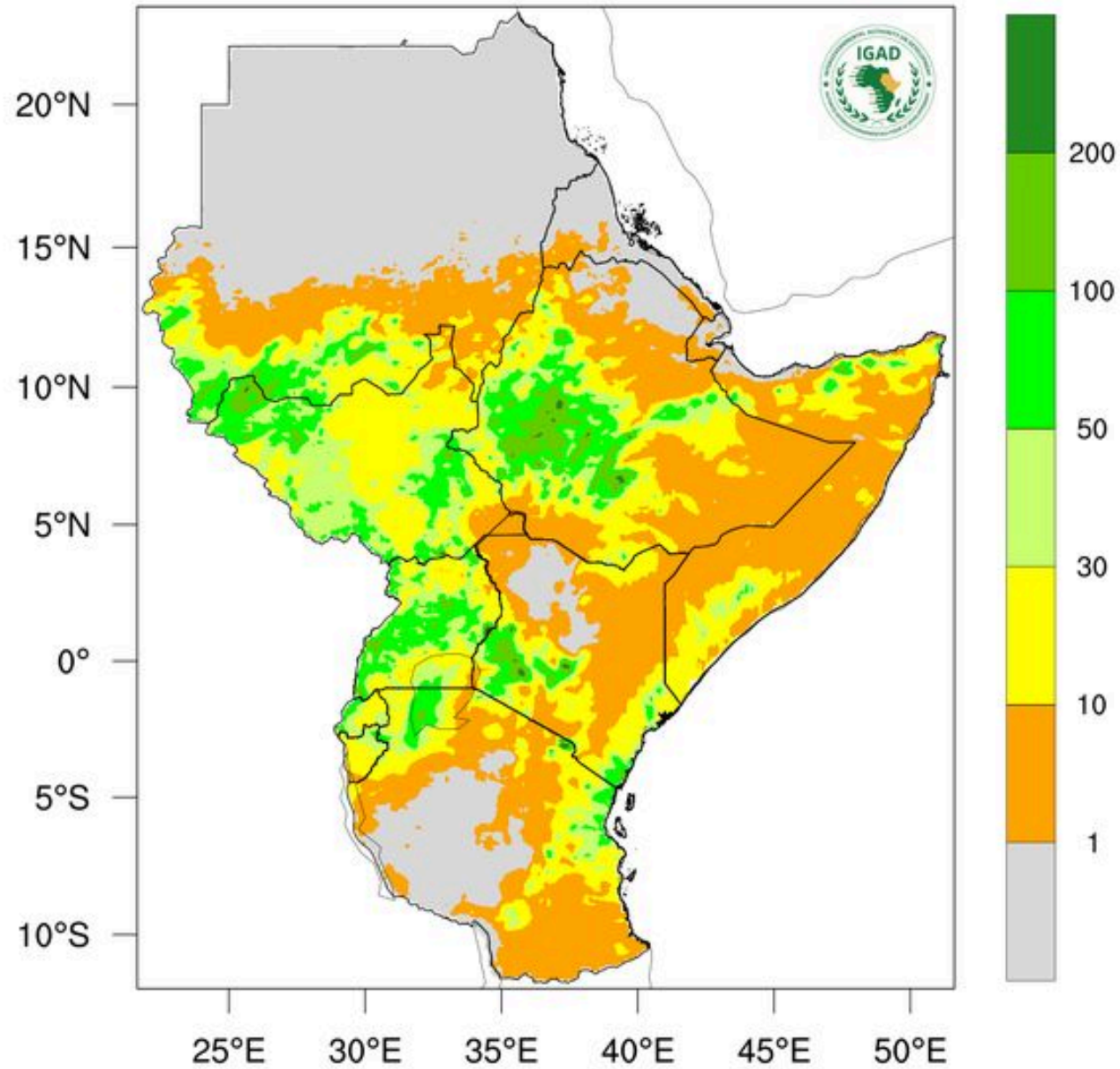
Heavy storms can still occur. They delay drying and transport. Flood warnings are active for Greater Mbale, Kampala, Mukono, Mpigi, Wakiso, and the Lake Victoria area.



Farmer Action

Check your crop, soil, short-term forecast, and buyer's terms before committing money or labor. Know your crop's growth stage, match field work to actual soil conditions, keep dry grain protected, and ensure livestock have water.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 15-22 Sep 2026



Weather Forecast: Karamoja

This Week's Weather —

Rain: Partly cloudy in the morning. Showers and thunderstorms likely in the afternoon and evening.

Temperature: 20°C in the early morning and 30°C in the afternoon.



Alert: Storms can come at any time — cover drying grain and bring livestock to shelter when rain is coming.

What This Means for You

Cover drying grain and keep livestock safe when storms are near. Do not plan new work or spend money based on the seasonal calendar alone — go check each field first.

Weather Forecast: Northern

Midweek City Forecasts —

Rain: Gulu and Arua: light rain or showers on Wednesday, September 23. Some sunny breaks on Thursday, September 24.

Temperature: Both cities: 19–29°C on Wednesday and 18–30°C on Thursday.



Alert: Showers are expected this week — do not assume it will be dry. Keep covers ready when handling grain.

Short Implication

Handle grain during dry spells, but keep covers close by. Before buying or selling, get a price from Arua or your local market — costs in the area are high this September.

*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 planters fight hunger. They do this through a program called F.A.I.T.H. Gardens — which stands for "Food Always In The Home." Leaders get seeds, tools, and training. Then they teach good farming skills to others in their community.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters work with Petros Network to grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens. These gardens feed their families, help their church members grow their own food, and support farming in the wider community. Churches train others, sell extra food, and build stronger communities.

Petros Network combines faith and practical help. They start gardens, feed children, and support women. Families grow crops like maize and beans. This feeds their households and helps them earn income at the market.

Every garden spreads. Every gift changes lives. Join the movement to bring food, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit www.petrosnetwork.org to learn more.

Weather Forecast: Eastern

Mbale Forecast —

Rainfall: Mbale will get about 27 mm of rain over the next 7 days. Most of the rain will fall Tuesday through Thursday (about 20 mm). Showers will continue on Saturday, and Sunday will be drier.

Temperature: Mbale: 15–30°C (Sep 21–27). Soroti: mostly sunny, 18–30°C (Thursday). Tororo: light showers, 19–28°C (Thursday).



Flood Watch: Greater Mbale is at moderate flood risk from September 21 to September 25 (until 5:00 PM EAT). Be ready for possible problems reaching your fields or moving produce.

What This Means for You

Try to harvest and move your crops before the wet days in the middle of the week. Keep grain that is drying covered when rain is coming. Remember — highland fields and younger Busoga or savanna plots may be at different stages, even if the forecast is the same for the region.

Weather Forecast: Western

Midweek City Forecasts —

Rain: Some rain or light showers are expected in the middle of the week.

Temperature: September 23–24 ranges: Mbarara 16–27°C; Kasese 18–29°C; Kabale 14–23°C.



Alert: Just because rain is forecast does not mean western fields are already wet. Check your soil and drainage before doing any field work or applying inputs.

Short Implication

Keep drainage clear and store grain under cover. Make sure livestock shelters are dry. Check banana plants for broken supports and poor bunch growth. Do not assume your dry fields have received rain — check first.

Weather Forecast: Central

Kampala Forecast —

Rainfall: Kampala will get about 10 mm of rain over six days (Sep 22–27). Most rain falls Tuesday to Friday. Thursday will likely be the wettest day. Saturday and Sunday should be drier.

Temperature: Kampala: 17–31°C during those six days.



Flood Watch: Kampala, Mukono, Mpigi, and Wakiso are at risk of flooding. This warning runs until September 25 at 17:00 EAT. Expect possible flooding in low-lying areas and disruptions getting to markets.

Short Implication

Check grain store roofs, floors, and covers before the rains arrive. If you are selling beans, compare prices from several buyers — Kampala bean prices vary a lot right now. Do not decide based on just one price you have seen.

Weather Forecast: Lake Victoria Crescent

Forecast Update —

Rain: Entebbe: light rain on September 23–24.

Temperature: Entebbe: 19–28°C on both days.



Storm & Flood Warning: A Lake Victoria storm warning ends September 22 at 06:30 EAT — stay off the lake during thunderstorms. Kampala, Mukono, and Wakiso have a moderate flood risk until September 25 at 17:00 EAT. Protect farms, stores, and roads near the shore.

What This Means for You

Check the latest lake bulletin before sending deliveries by water. Support banana plants and clear field drainage channels. Use forecasts only for the area they cover, and make new plans if roads or routes are blocked by flooding.

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What To Do Now: Karamoja

→ Check Your Fields

Visit each field that survived before you spend money or send workers. Write down whether the crop is still growing, ready to harvest, or already done. Keep replanted plots separate from the first planting.

→ Save Seed & Food

Store food grain and seed in separate, clearly marked lots. Do not assume you have enough food at home just because it is the normal harvest time this year.

→ Be Careful with Inputs

Do not plant more land or buy fertilizer just because the seasonal forecast sounds positive. First check how long your crop has left, whether the soil is wet enough, and if your seed is suitable.

→ Harvest & Store Safely

Harvest ripe grain and maize when the field is dry enough. Keep food off the ground and away from rain. Do not mix new, wet grain with dry grain you already have at home.

→ Water for Livestock

Before moving animals, check if there is enough water nearby and how far they will need to walk. A steady water source is more important than waiting for rain that may not come.

→ Watch Food at Home

Keep track of how many meals your family eats, how much food you have left, and local food prices. If things get worse, report it to your community leaders or district offices right away.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Group Fields by Planting Date

July maize, August sorghum, and stored first-season millet each need a different plan. Do not treat all fields the same way.

→ Pest Scouting

Check maize plants for fresh damage in the centre leaves and for live insects. Check beans for new wilting or patches where plants are not growing well. Write down where you find problems and how widespread they are before deciding what to do.

→ Market Quotes

Get a price from Arua or your destination market before buying anything. Keep wholesale and retail bean prices separate, and only compare the same quality of grain.

→ Weeding & Top-Dressing

Pull weeds in young crops while the soil is soft enough to work. Only add fertilizer if the crop is growing well and the soil has enough moisture. Wait if the ground is too dry, waterlogged, or at risk of flooding.

→ Grain Handling

Handle grain during dry spells, but keep covers close by. Follow the latest official weather update — do not assume the week will stay dry.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Separate Field Groups

Keep Mount Elgon harvest fields separate from younger Busoga and savanna plots. The same forecast for the region does not mean crops are at the same stage.

→ Harvest Timing

Plan your harvest and transport around the wetter midweek period in the Mbale forecast. Always check the local forecast before you travel. Keep drying grain and bagged produce covered when showers are coming.

→ Market Terms

Before selling maize toward Busia, ask the buyer for the grade, moisture level, weighing method, and current price. The September 4 quote is a starting point only — it is not a guaranteed price today.

→ Drainage & Erosion

Clear field drains and fix erosion barriers before any rain-sensitive work. Do not let runoff flow into a neighbor's field. Avoid leaving bare slopes open to rain.

→ Weeding & Inputs

Weed young crops first. Check how well the crop has grown and how moist the soil is before adding any nutrients. Do not use the same input rate for both highland and lowland fields.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Stand Condition

Check how well crops planted in late August and September are growing. Count any gaps in the stand before deciding if replanting is worth it.

→ Fertilizer Timing

Only apply fertilizer on crops that are growing well and have enough moisture. Check each field first. Keep fertilizer away from drains and pooled water.

→ Banana Pricing

Agree on bunch size or actual weight before selling bananas. Prices from Ntungamo and Kampala are not the same — one is by bunch, the other by kilogram. You need measured weights to compare them.

→ Drainage & Soil Cover

Keep drainage channels clear in fields that flood easily. In drier spots, leave cover on the soil to hold moisture. Rain in the forecast does not mean all western areas are already wet.

→ Banana Inspection

Check each banana plant for broken supports, wilting leaves, and poor bunch growth. Treat each plant based on what you see. Do not assume one shower has fixed the problem.

→ Covered Transport

Cover grain, feed, and produce when collecting and moving them. Have a backup plan for collection in case rain blocks access to your fields.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Check Planting Date

Know when you planted and how well your crop has grown before following a crop calendar. Check that young maize and beans are growing well. Check that stored grain is still in good condition.

→ Weeding & Inputs

Weed young crops while they are actively growing. Look at how healthy the plants are before spending on inputs. Avoid rain-sensitive work when the soil is waterlogged or rain is expected soon.

→ Compare Prices

Get quotes from more than one buyer for the same bean type or grain grade. Kampala prices in September vary a lot between sellers. Do not sell based on just one price you have seen.

→ Check Soil Moisture Before Sowing

Look at how wet the soil is before planting any more seed. Do not plant just because a forecast says rain is coming. Check the actual soil first.

→ Grain Storage

Check your grain store's roof, floor, and covers before rain arrives. Keep old and new grain separate. Write down the date each lot was received or dried.

→ Poultry Hygiene

Keep poultry litter dry and water drinkers clean. Make sure shelters keep out heavy rain but still allow fresh air to flow through.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Check Your Own Field

Look at the crop and soil on your own farm. Entebbe's forecast does not tell you what is happening on your land. Drain low spots where water sits, and protect moisture where the soil is dry.

→ Young Crop Care

Look at how well your maize and beans have actually grown. Do not go by a general September planting guide alone. Weed when the ground is dry enough to work.

→ Check the Right Forecast

If you move goods by boat, check the lake weather bulletin before you travel. Use land forecasts only for land areas. Change your plans if roads or access are blocked.

→ Banana Support & Disease

Prop up heavy banana bunches after strong winds or heavy rain. Check the base of each plant. Keep any sick plants and used tools away from healthy ones to stop disease from spreading.

→ Protect Your Grain

Cover grain when loading or moving it. Keep harvested grain away from muddy ground or dirty water. Do not mix wet grain with dry grain.

→ Kampala Prices Are a Guide Only

Kampala prices show what buyers pay in the city. They do not show what you will get on an island or at your farm gate. Always add in transport, handling, and any rejected produce before comparing offers.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Stage: Past the normal harvest time; fields planted late may still be growing

- Check if your maize is actually ready before you harvest.
- Keep grain from different harvest dates in separate, dry storage.



Stage: Mostly harvested (Wet Zone); later crops need their own check

- Check stored beans for signs of damage or pests.
- Look at your plants — are the pods still filling or are they dry and ready to pick?



Stage: Ripening or ready to harvest (July–October); depends on when it was planted

- Check the heads before harvesting — only take what is mature.
- Dry and store each batch separately; set aside enough for food and seeds.



Stage: Mostly harvested in the Wet Zone; September is not a new planting time

- Check stored grain for moisture or damage.
- If your crop is late, harvest based on what you see — not the usual dates.



Stage: Existing plants may be growing or fruiting; no set banana calendar for Karamoja

- Check plants for dry spells or physical damage.
- Protect growing bunches and keep the area clean to prevent disease spread.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Still growing (later sowings); harvested or stored (earlier fields)

- Check if the crop is still growing before adding fertilizer.
- Keep mature or stored grain safe and dry.



Beans

Stage: July sowings forming pods or nearly ready; later West Nile sowings may still be young

- Keep young plants free of weeds.
- Check pods before picking and don't mix wet and dry beans when storing.



Sorghum

Stage: August sowings still growing; older crops filling grain or already harvested

- Check young plants and note any new damage.
- Look at older heads to see if they are ready. Have a dry storage space ready before cutting.



Millet

Stage: Mostly harvested and being stored at this time

- Check grain quality and set aside any damaged grain.
- Count how much grain is left for food and seed before selling any.



Bananas

Stage: Plants growing and bunches forming in good West Nile areas

- Check plants for wilt or damage.
- Harvest bunches based on how ripe they are and what buyers need.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Highland fields may be harvesting; lowland fields planted in August may still be growing

- Check cobs and grain in fields that are ready to harvest. Keep drying grain protected.
- Weed younger plants and make sure they are growing well before adding any fertilizer.



Beans

Stage: Plants may be young, flowering, or forming pods — it depends on the variety and when they were planted

- Check the roots and plants if any are wilting or growing unevenly.
- Do not walk through wet, flowering crops. Make sure water can drain away from the field.



Sorghum

Stage: Later-planted savanna crops are still growing; earlier crops need maturity checks

- Write down any fresh pest damage and mark the affected areas.
- Get harvest and drying space ready for mature heads. Do not treat all crops as young plants.



Millet

Stage: The main early-year crop is mostly already harvested; some Busoga crops may still be in the field

- Check stored grain and keep bags dry and away from moisture.
- Use your planting records to check if any crop is still standing before doing field work.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are at different stages — some growing, some filling bunches, some ready to harvest; highland timing may differ

- Check bunch supports and make sure water drains well around plants.
- Use clean tools. If you suspect wilt, check the plant right away.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Seeds planted in late August and September are just sprouting or in early growth

- Count how many plants have come up and note any gaps.
- Remove weeds early and only apply fertiliser when plants are growing well and the soil has enough moisture.



Beans

Stage: Recently planted beans are sprouting or growing; planting dates vary across the region

- Check that seedlings look healthy and that water drains well before planting more.
- Look closely at patches where plants are struggling — don't assume all yellow or wilted plants have the same problem.



Sorghum

Stage: August plantings in the south western highlands may still be in early growth

- Check how well crops have established and whether weeds are a problem.
- Keep records of when and what you planted before trying to predict when crops will flower or be ready to harvest.



Millet

Stage: August plantings in the Lake Albert Crescent and Western Range Lands are growing or forming new shoots

- Pull out weeds while plants are still young.
- After heavy rain, check how crops are doing and make sure the soil drains well.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are growing, filling bunches, and some are ready to harvest; conditions vary by district

- Check for water stress and see how bunches are developing before planning your harvest.
- Support heavy bunches and deal with any signs of wilt separately from your normal harvesting work.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Crops planted in late August or early September are sprouting or in early growth. Older fields may be at a different stage.

- Count your plants and pull out weeds while they are small.
- Check soil moisture and roots before adding fertilizer. Do not fertilize just because the calendar says to.



Beans

Stage: Crops planted in late August and early September are sprouting or growing.

- Check that seeds have sprouted well, water is draining, and growth looks even.
- Watch for wilting or damage. Write down when you planted so you can track the crop later.



Sorghum

Stage: No single stage applies to the whole Central Region. New crops may be in early growth. Some crops may already be ready to harvest or in storage.

- Visit your field or store to see what stage your crop is at.
- Weed young crops. If the crop has already been harvested, keep the grain dry and safe.



Millet

Stage: No shared September planting schedule exists for the Central Region.

- Use your own planting date and what you can see in the field — not schedules from other regions.
- Weed young crops. If already harvested, store the grain somewhere dry and clean.



Bananas

Stage: Plants may be growing, filling out bunches, or ready to harvest — it depends on your garden.

- Check that water drains well and that heavy bunches are supported.
- Clean your tools between plants. If you see signs of wilt, act quickly — do not wait.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Plants sown in late August or early September are just sprouting or in early growth.

- Check that plants are coming up well and pull out weeds.
- Plan any wet-weather work based on actual rain at your farm, not just a city weather forecast.



Beans

Stage: Recently sown beans are sprouting or growing; older plants may already be flowering.

- Check low areas of the field and clear anything blocking drainage.
- Watch for wilting in patches. Avoid disturbing wet plants that are flowering.



Sorghum

Stage: There is no single growth stage for the whole region. Check your own field to decide what to do.

- Write down your planting date and look at how the crop is growing.
- Weed young plants. For mature grain, dry it well and store it in a clean place.



Millet

Stage: No common September planting date is set for this region. Your crop's stage will vary.

- Find out if your crop is still growing, ready to harvest, or already stored.
- Weed young plants or check stored grain. Do not replant without a clear reason.



Bananas

Stage: Banana mats grow at different rates. Not every farm is ready to plant new mats right now.

- Check soil moisture and drainage before planting a new mat.
- Make sure bunches are properly supported. Clean your cutting tools between plants to stop disease from spreading.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertility: Rate, Timing, And Placement

Application Principle

Apply fertilizer based on a plan made for your specific field — not a general map or the calendar. First check how your crop is growing, look at weeds, soil moisture, and upcoming rain. Do not apply fertilizer to crops that have already been harvested, are badly dry, or have waterlogged soil.

Urea Calculation

Standard urea is 46% nitrogen. If your field plan calls for 23 kg of nitrogen per hectare, you need $23 \div 0.46 = 50$ kg of urea per hectare — about 20 kg per acre. The 23 kg figure is just an example. Always subtract any nutrients already applied before working out how much more to add.

Soil Amendments

Test your soil before buying lime. The farming zone guide only describes general soil types — it does not tell you whether your specific field needs lime, phosphorus, or fertilizer. Only use well-rotted organic material, and include it in your existing soil fertility plan.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm (Maize)

Look for fresh damage in the whorl and live caterpillars — do not treat based on old damage alone. A simple way to check: stop at 5 spots in the field and look at 20 plants at each stop (100 plants total). Write down how many are affected and whether damage is getting worse. Only respond after you confirm the pest is present and check the crop's growth stage.

Beans

If plants are wilting or growing poorly in patches, investigate first. Check drainage and note whether the patches are spreading. Wet soil, damaged roots, and insect damage each need a different response. Do not use pesticides unless you know the cause.

Bananas (Wilt)

If you suspect wilt, act quickly to confirm it and clean your tools. Research from East and Central Africa supports removing diseased stems as part of a coordinated response. This report does not announce a new outbreak in Uganda or recommend copying a treatment plan from another country.

 **Tech Tip of the Week:** For each field, write down the crop, variety, planting date, growth stage, last input used, and what you did after rain or scouting. When you harvest, also record the buyer, unit, grade, and actual price you received. Good records help you tell the difference between a real change in production or prices — and a change caused by planting later, growing a different crop, or selling under different terms.

Livestock & Ranching



Water Planning

Animals need enough clean water every day. A 350 kg zebu cow needs about 25 liters per day. A 30 kg goat or 35 kg sheep needs about 5 liters. Animals need more water when it is hot, when they are producing milk, or when they walk long distances. Always make sure clean water is available.



Cattle, Goats, & Sheep

Watch your animals every day. Look for signs of sickness — poor eating, difficulty moving, fast breathing, sores, or unusual deaths. Keep sick animals away from healthy ones. Write down any new illness or deaths and report them to your local animal health officer.



Feed

Check how much grass and stored feed you have before moving animals. Keep feed dry. Remove any feed that looks spoiled. Feed your animals based on their body condition and what they are doing — for example, a pregnant or milking animal needs more feed.



Poultry Housing & Transport

Change wet bedding often. Keep feeders and water troughs clean. Make sure the chicken house has good airflow, but protect birds from heavy rain. When moving birds, do it during cooler parts of the day, use ventilated crates, and do not pack them too tightly. Check vaccination records before moving or adding new birds.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Make sure animals have enough water and grass. Do not assume rain has already improved pastures — check first. Before moving animals, find out how far they will need to walk to reach water.
Northern	Keep feed and bedding dry. Be ready for both hot weather and sudden heavy rain. Check maize fields for fresh worm damage before letting animals graze through them.
Eastern	Check that water drains away from animal housing. Move stored feed away from areas where rainwater flows in. Plan any deworming before the next busy farming period.
Western	Prepare for rain, but check what water and grass are actually available now. Do not assume all herds have already had rain. Check low-lying fields for waterlogging.
Central	Pay close attention to chicken bedding, drinker cleanliness, and hygiene when buying or selling birds. Keep dairy sheds free from mud and standing water.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Protect animals and feed during transport in wet weather. Check delivery plans and road conditions before leaving, especially where rain may block routes.

Market Analysis: Price Matrix

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,702	UGX 1,600	UGX 1,300– 1,480	UGX 1,549	UGX 788	UGX 788
Beans	UGX 3,760	UGX 5,000– 6,000	UGX 3,510	UGX 3,271	UGX 1,938	UGX 1,938
Sorghum	UGX 1,545	UGX 2,000– 3,000	UGX 1,857	UGX 2,641	UGX 1,400	UGX 1,400
Millet	UGX 2,632	UGX 3,000– 4,000	UGX 2,926	UGX 3,879	UGX 1,988	UGX 1,988

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Separate Decisions Keep daily and seasonal decisions apart. Use the next local forecast for planting, drying, and transport. Use the seasonal outlook to prepare drainage, storage, and backup plans.	Grain & Harvest Better rains do not mean more food right away. Food only reaches markets after crops are fully grown and harvested.
Market Discipline Get a fresh buyer quote before any big sale. Write down the date, market, crop type, grade, unit, and level of sale. Do not just update the date on an old price.	

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Check how crops are growing and how much has been harvested. Check household food stocks and water for livestock. Protect grain and seeds. Do not assume food stress has ended just because the harvest season has come.
Northern	Keep young, growing, mature, and stored crops separate. Stay ready to dry crops quickly if it rains. Get updated prices from Arua and other markets before buying or selling.
Eastern	Check drains and erosion barriers again. Do not mix highland harvest work with lowland planting work. Confirm Busia buyer needs and local weather before loading goods.
Western	Check on maize and beans planted recently. Look at banana condition and agree on actual bunch size or weight. Get covered storage ready, but do not assume all areas are already wet.
Central	Check crop growth and soil moisture before spending on inputs. Fix any leaks in stores and keep poultry litter dry. Sort out variety and market differences before using a Kampala price as your target.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Check banana supports and field drainage. Check current weather forecasts before any deliveries by water or land. Get a price for your specific destination. A Kampala price is not the same as a rural or island farmgate price.

Government & NGO Updates



Green Roots Women's Farm Labs — FAO Uganda (Sep 10)

FAO and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development started a two-year project in Kamuli and Kaberamaido. It helps women-led businesses connect with services, markets, technology, and money.

What this means for you: If you are in one of these districts, find out how the project works locally. The announcement does not mean there is an open grant you can apply for right now.



Parthenium Weed Control — ASARECA, NARO, MAAIF (Sep 3 & 9)

Work to control parthenium weed using natural methods was carried out in Kayunga, Koboko, and Pallisa. The Kayunga activity took place on August 17–18. The later report is not a new launch this week.

What this means for you: Get help identifying the weed and learn safe control methods through your district office or local research centre. Do not try to release control agents on your own.



Forest & Land Restoration — FAO Uganda (Sep 11; Launched Sep 10)

FAO is running a program that uses money from verified past efforts to reduce carbon emissions. The funds go into restoring forests, supporting livelihoods, and strengthening climate systems.

What this means for you: Groups and local partners should find out the actual steps to take part. Individual farmers are not automatically entitled to payments just because this program exists.



Karamoja Food Access — Save the Children (Sep 10)

Save the Children says nutrition conditions are getting worse in Karamoja, and there are concerns about a poor harvest.

What this means for you: Farming advice must go hand in hand with checking whether households have enough food. Do not assume things will improve just because the normal harvest season has arrived.

Recent Publications & Links

Seasonal Rainfall Preparedness — Government Information Hub (Sep 18, 2026)

The government is warning people to get ready for heavy rains. Check your drainage, water storage, animal shelters, and transport plans. Good for planning ahead, but not a replacement for a weekly farm weather forecast. [Read more](#)

Uganda Child Malnutrition Conditions Worsen In Karamoja — Save the Children (Sep 10, 2026)

Children in Karamoja are facing serious hunger and nutrition problems. Do not assume that the harvest season will automatically fix food shortages. [Read more](#)

Green Roots Women's Farm Labs — FAO Uganda (Sep 10, 2026)

This program supports women-led farm businesses in Kamuli and Kaberamaido. It helps them connect to services, markets, and finance. [Read more](#)

From Koboko To Pallisa: Farmers Turn To Biological Control — ASARECA (Sep 9, 2026)

Farmers in several districts are learning how to use natural methods to control the Parthenium weed. The report shows how training and knowledge-sharing is happening at the local level. [Read more](#)

AMIS Market Monitor: September 2026 Update — FAO (Sep 4, 2026)

This report covers maize prices and trends around the world. It does not include local farm-gate prices in Uganda. [Read more](#)

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