

Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Markets, And Farming Weather Report

23 February to 02 March 2026

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION AGENCY

Executive Summary

Uganda's dry season is ending with mixed weather. Heavy, localized rains pose a high risk of sudden floods and landslides near Lake Victoria, Mount Elgon, and Bukedi, potentially damaging roads and hindering grain drying. Western and Central regions should brace for sudden downpours. Meanwhile, Karamoja and most of the North remain dry, requiring focus on land preparation, water points, and timely planting.

Farmers should prioritize risk prevention: improve drainage, control soil erosion on hills, and apply fertilizer carefully to avoid wash-off. After harvest, ensure grain is properly dried and stored. Traders should focus on grain quality (moisture control, cleanliness, documentation) over speed. Livestock owners must provide water and shade, and stay alert for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) advisories, especially in free-range areas.

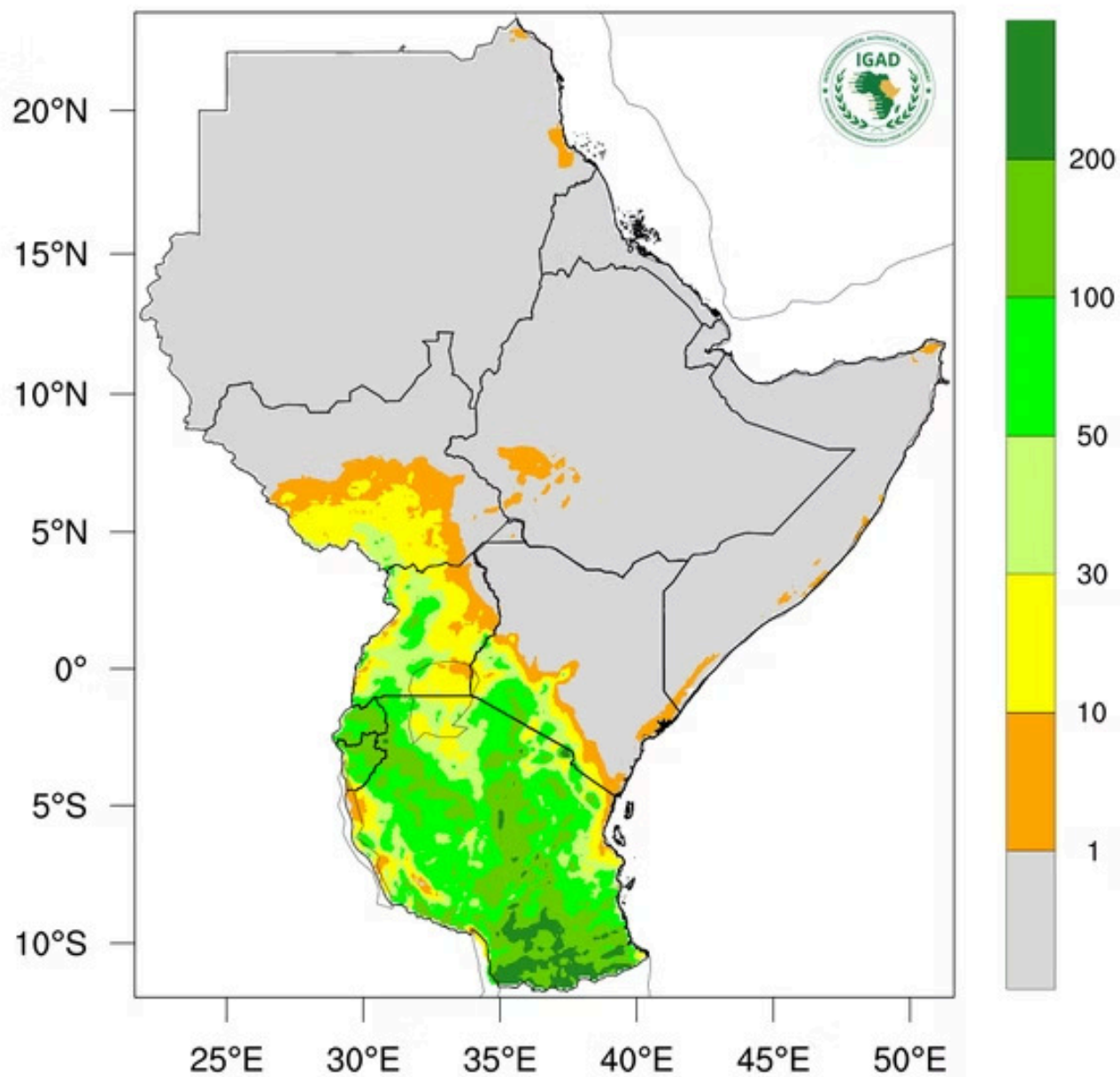
Weather & Risk

Heavy localized rains bring high flood/landslide risk near Lake Victoria and Mount Elgon, impacting transport and grain drying. Northern regions remain dry and water-stressed.

Farmer Actions

Clear drains, prevent erosion, apply fertilizer carefully. Dry and store grain properly. Provide water/shade for livestock, and monitor FMD news.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 17-24 Feb 2026



Weather: Karamoja

Key Numbers

Expected rain over the next 7 days: 25 mm.

Expected temperatures: 18–32 °C.

Warning / Problem

It's still very hot and dry. Some small rain showers might happen towards the end of February.

Farming Advice

Be ready to change your planting schedule. Get your water sources ready, prepare your land early, and plan how to stop soil erosion before the steady rains begin.

Sources Referenced

R2. R5.

Weather: Northern

Key Numbers

Rain expected in next 7 days: 15 mm.

Temperatures expected: 20–32 °C.

Alert

It's still dry and hot this February. Many animals gathering at water holes can spread sickness.

Advice for Farmers

Keep your storage areas clean and prevent fires. Wait to plant your main crops until the rain is steady.

Sources

R2.

*From one of IDEA's partners



petros network

Petros Network – Growing Food, Faith, & Futures in East Africa

In Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, Petros Network empowers local church planters to fight hunger through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens initiative ("Food Always In The Home"). These leaders receive seeds, tools, and training, then pass on proven farming techniques to their communities.

Throughout Uganda, Pastors and Church planters are empowered by Petros Network to cultivate F.A.I.T.H gardens that will provide for their families, equip their Church congregations to be food secure, and bless their communities with increased agricultural development. Petros Network's community of Churches train others, sell their surplus produce, and grow stronger communities.

Petros Network's Redemptive Lift model combines spiritual outreach with practical impact, launching gardens, nourishing children, and empowering women. From maize to beans, families now grow food that feeds households and supports market income.

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

Weather: Eastern

Key Metrics

Rain expected over the next 7 days: 45 mm.

Temperatures expected over the next 7 days: 18–30 °C.

Alerts / Warnings

Heavy rain could cause flash floods and landslides, especially in Mount Elgon and Bukedi areas.

Advice for Farmers

Clear drains and secure slopes. Don't apply nitrogen fertilizer right before storms to stop it from washing away.

Sources Referenced

R1.

Weather: Western

Key Numbers

Expected rain over 7 days: about 50 mm.

Expected temperatures: 16–29 °C.

Warning

Some hilly areas might get heavy, quick storms. These can make it hard to travel on dirt roads.

Advice for Farmers

Have tarps ready for drying crops. Plan how to get your crops to market during dry spells to keep them good and avoid delays.

Sources Referenced

R1.

Weather: Central

Key Metrics

Rainfall expected (next 7 days): 55 mm.

Temperature range expected: 19–29 °C.

Warning / Issue

Risk of flooding near rivers and streams in the Lake Victoria Basin.
High humidity will make drying crops after harvest harder.

Impact on Farmers

Focus on drying and storing crops carefully. Expect markets to be hard to reach on some stormy days.

Source

R1.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

Key Numbers

Expected 7-day rain: 60 mm.

Expected temperatures: 19–28 °C.

Alert

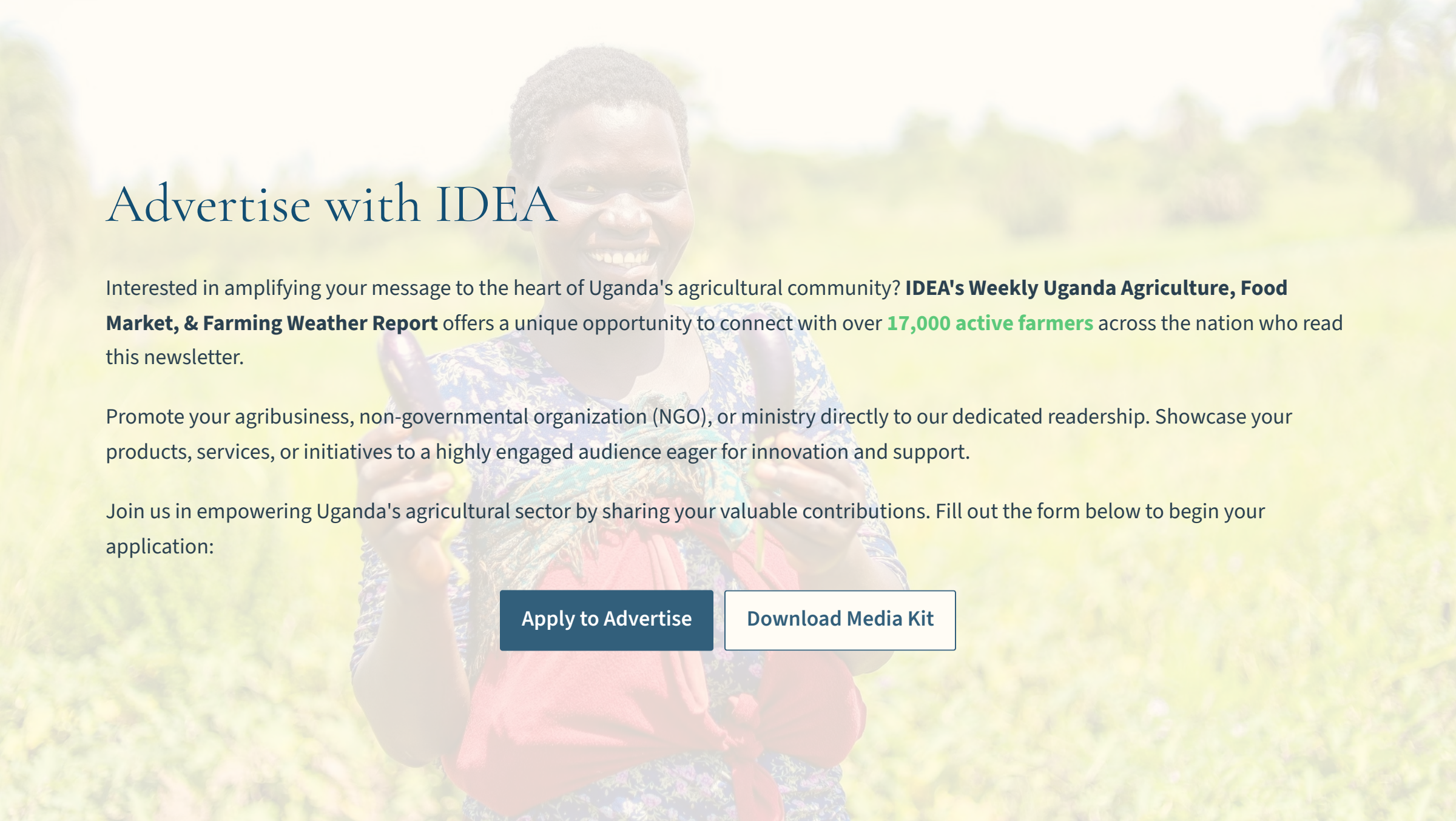
Risk of sudden floods and ongoing high humidity. This can make harvested grain go bad quickly if not dried fast enough.

Farm Advice

Plan when to harvest, shell, and move crops carefully to avoid storms. Dry crops under cover and store them in sealed containers.

Sources

R1.

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 yellow pepper. The background is a soft-focus view of a rural landscape with trees and a fence.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

Prepare the Land

Clear land early if possible. Before the rains start, create ditches or small earth barriers to control water flow and prevent soil loss.

Manage Water

Check and repair boreholes and water storage tanks. Keep drinking spots clean and prevent too many animals from gathering there during hot weather.

When to Plant

Don't plant too early. Only plant after it has rained for 2-3 days in a row, or when the topsoil is clearly wet enough for seeds to grow.

Prepare for Weeding

Arrange for workers or tools for the first weeding. This should happen about 10-14 days after the plants sprout. Removing weeds early helps save precious water.

Fertilizer Timing

Apply phosphorus fertilizer when planting. Wait to add nitrogen fertilizer until 3-4 weeks after plants sprout and after a good, soaking rain. Don't apply it right before heavy rain is expected.

Check for Pests

After plants sprout, check your fields once a week. Look at 20 plants per field (5 plants at 4 different spots) for signs of armyworms or live worms.

After Harvest Care

If you have leftover grain, dry it in the sun again. Store bags on raised platforms. Check for insects and moisture levels every week.

Practical Tips: Northern Region

Prepare Your Land

Prepare your fields and clear leftover plant material now, while it's easy to get around. Fix any field drains and small dirt walls in wet areas.

Planting Time

Once good rains start, plant your crops a little at a time over several days. This helps if rain isn't even everywhere and lowers the chance of having to replant everything.

Weeding Plan

Be ready for many weeds to grow quickly after the first rains. Plan to weed for the first time within 2 weeks after your crops appear, and again before the plants grow big and cover the ground.

Fertilizer Use

Put the first fertilizer down when you plant. Add more nitrogen fertilizer in two steps: once 3-4 weeks after crops appear, and again at 6-7 weeks. Don't apply it if heavy rain is expected within a day.

Storage and Quality

Clean your storage areas, block any holes, and keep grain off the ground. Make sure there's good airflow to stop mold from growing, especially when it's damp.

Pest and Disease Check

Check your maize weekly for fall armyworm and your beans for early pests once they sprout. Take action quickly if you see more damage and young worms.

Manage Fire Risk

Create clear strips of land around stored animal feed and the edges of your fields to stop fires, especially on hot, dry days.

Practical Implications: Eastern

Manage Water Flow

Clean out ditches and protect low paths before big rains. On hills, fix up dirt barriers and cover the soil if you can.

Where to Plant

Plant in fields that drain well and on higher ground first. Don't plant in low areas that flood easily when floods are expected.

When to Fertilize

Don't add fertilizer right before heavy rain. Wait until after a good rain when the soil is wet. Mix it in gently if you can.

Weeding and Field Work

Weed during breaks in the rain. If you wait too long, weeds will grow fast, and wet leaves can cause plant sickness.

Check for Pests and Sickness

Look for plant diseases on beans and pests on corn more often when it's humid. If only a few plants are very sick, remove them and plant new ones quickly.

After Harvest

Dry your crops under cover first. Don't put grain in bags until it's completely dry and snaps easily. Then, store it in sealed bags.

Moving Goods

Plan your routes to markets ahead of time. Don't move heavy loads during the heaviest rains, as roads and bridges might wash out.

Practical Tips: Western Region

Working in Fields

Plan field work for short dry periods between rain showers. Don't work on very wet soil; this can pack it down and stop roots from growing well.

Clear Drains

Unblock drains and ditches at the edges of your fields. This helps stop heavy water flow from washing away your planted rows.

When to Plant

Plant during dry spells when the soil has enough moisture. Start with fields that have good soil and drain well.

Feeding Your Plants

Split your nitrogen fertilizer into smaller doses. Apply it when heavy storms are not expected. Place fertilizer about 5 cm (2 inches) away from the plants. This helps stop it from evaporating or burning the plants.

Weeding

Weed soon after it rains. This stops weeds from taking away water and food from your crops.

Check for Pests and Sickness

During wet weather, check bean plants for leaf diseases. Also, look for signs of pests like fall armyworm and stem borer in young maize crops.

Drying and Storing Crops

Get tarpaulins, raised drying racks, or covered drying areas ready. Once your grain is dry, move it quickly to sealed storage to prevent it from getting wet again.

Practical Implications: Central

Be Ready for Floods

Expect small floods during storms, especially near drains and low areas. Keep paths and pipes clear.

When to Plant

Only plant where water drains well and soil is firm. Don't plant in areas that often flood until the rain settles.

When to Fertilize

Put down some fertilizer when you plant. Wait to add more until the rain is steady. Don't fertilize if heavy rain might wash it away.

Weeding Schedule

Plan to weed 10-14 days after plants appear. Weeding early stops diseases and gives plants more food.

Drying After Harvest

Dry your crops under cover, not on the ground. If it stays wet, dry them longer before putting them in bags.

Safe Storage

Store crops in sealed bags or containers. Keep them on pallets, away from walls. Check them weekly for dampness or bugs.

Plan Deliveries

Add 1-2 extra days to your delivery plans for storms, especially for large items.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

Drainage First

Clear field drains, yard drains, and roadside ditches. Flooding can happen fast, even from short rains.

Planting Layout

Plant on ridges, raised beds, or slightly higher ground if your fields get wet. Don't plant early in low spots where water collects.

Fertility Timing

Give nitrogen fertilizer in small amounts. Apply it after a good rain when the soil is damp. Don't apply if heavy rain is coming within 24 hours.

Manage Plant Diseases

Wet air causes leaf diseases in beans and fungus in wet grain. Check your plants often. Remove sick plant parts from field edges.

Weed Smart

Weed early and often when it's wet. Lots of weeds make the air humid and keep plants from drying fast.

Drying and Storage

Drying space is key. Use tarps, covered racks, and sealed storage to keep your produce good.

Transport and Timing

Harvest and transport during the driest part of the day. Don't let produce sit out in the wet at night.

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Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Karamoja

Maize — Before Rain Starts

- Get your fields ready now. Use methods that save water in the soil. Don't leave soil bare.
- Have seeds and tools ready to plant quickly when steady rains begin.

Beans — Before Rain Starts

- Make seedbeds soft and firm. Plan to weed early to save water in the soil.
- Plant at different times. This helps if rain is uncertain and lowers the risk of having to replant everything.

Sorghum — Before Rain Starts

- Choose seeds that can handle dry weather, if you can find them. Prepare land early to catch the first good rains.
- Mark planting rows and set up ways to stop soil erosion before the rainy season starts.

Millet — Before Rain Starts

- Get land ready and make sure you have seeds. Plan to plant early, right after the rainy season officially starts.
- Make a plan to manage birds later on, like working with the community to watch the fields.

Bananas (Matooke) — Year-Round Care

- Add mulch around plants to keep the soil moist. Keep mulch away from the main banana stem to stop pests.
- Keep drainage clear around plants to stop water from pooling during heavy rains.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Northern

Maize — Before planting

- Get the land ready and buy your seeds. Make sure planting rows are marked and spaced correctly.
- Plant when the first steady rains come. If some seeds don't sprout, plant new ones in their place within 7-10 days.

Beans — Before planting

- Choose clean seeds and protect them if needed. Get ready to weed quickly after the beans start to grow.
- Gather your tools and help so you can plant as soon as the good rains begin.

Sorghum — Before planting

- Prepare your land to keep moisture in the soil. Don't dig too much, as this can dry out the planting area.
- Plant when you're sure the rainy season has started. Be ready to weed early.

Millet — Before planting

- Get your planting beds ready and find your seeds. Plant early once the rains continue.
- Mark your field edges and make a plan to keep birds away later in the season.

Bananas (Matooke) — Ongoing care

- Add mulch around the banana plants and remove extra shoots to keep them strong. Take off dead leaves to stop diseases from spreading.
- Keep water channels clear around your banana plots. This prevents too much water from sitting there during heavy rains.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Eastern

Maize — Planting in early rainy season

- Plant first in fields that drain well and have had steady rain. Don't plant in low areas that might flood during heavy rains.
- Wait to add nitrogen fertilizer until storms are less frequent and the plants are growing strong. This helps prevent the fertilizer from washing away.

Beans — Planting in early rainy season

- Plant seeds over several days to reduce risk. Choose fields with good drainage and airy soil.
- On sloped land, control soil erosion before heavy rains. You can do this by planting along the curves of the land, using grass strips, or making small earth dams.

Sorghum — Getting ready before planting

- Get the soil ready for planting and keep it moist. Don't plant in areas where water tends to collect.
- Plan to plant when the rainy season is confirmed. Be ready to control weeds early on.

Millet — Getting ready before planting

- Prepare the land and get your seeds. On sloped ground, plant in lines that follow the land's curves (contours).
- Be ready to weed quickly after the plants sprout. This helps stop other plants from competing for food and space.

Bananas (Matooke) — Ongoing care

- Clear water paths around the banana plants. Fix any soft ground to stop plants from falling over in storms.
- Cut off extra shoots and old leaves. This helps air move better and reduces the chance of diseases.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Western

Maize — Start planting when early rains come

- Plant during breaks in the rain when the soil is wet enough. Start with fields that drain water well.
- Don't put down fertilizer right before heavy rain. Apply basic fertilizer when planting, and wait for steady rain before adding more.

Beans — Start planting when early rains come

- Plant first in fields that drain well. Avoid hard or waterlogged soil, as this can cause root diseases.
- Be ready to weed quickly after rain. Also, check early for leaf diseases during wet weather.

Sorghum — Prepare before planting season

- Get your land and planting rows ready. On slopes, plan to save water and stop soil from washing away.
- Plant when you're sure the rains have started. Plan to control weeds early.

Millet — Prepare before planting season

- Prepare the soil and make sure you have seeds. Plan to plant right after the rains have definitely started.
- Plan to weed on time and scare away birds later.

Bananas (Matooke) — Ongoing care

- Add mulch and keep drains clear. Remove dead leaves and old stems to keep pests away.
- Support plants in windy areas to protect them from storm damage.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Central

Maize — Planting when rains start

- Only plant where water drains well and the soil is firm. Avoid planting in areas that often flood when it rains heavily.
- Dry and store any leftover grain after harvest. Make sure it's dry before selling it to buyers who need high-quality grain.

Beans — Planting when rains start

- Plant at different times to avoid losing everything to local floods. Start with fields that drain well.
- Be ready to weed quickly and check for leaf diseases during wet weather, as these diseases spread fast then.

Sorghum — Getting ready before planting

- Get the land ready and plan to plant when you're sure the rains will start. Stay away from low-lying areas that get waterlogged.
- Get ready to control weeds early to stop them from competing with your crops when the first rains arrive.

Millet — Getting ready before planting

- Get the land ready and make sure you have seeds. Plan to plant early once the rains are steady.
- Plan how to keep birds away later in the season. Organize groups in the community to watch the fields.

Bananas (Matooke) — Ongoing care

- Clear water channels and add mulch to keep the soil moist. Remove dead leaves to keep plants healthy.
- Cut back extra shoots to let air flow better. Support plants that might fall over.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

Maize — Pre-season to early planting

- Plant in areas where water drains well. If needed, create raised rows. Avoid low areas that flood easily when heavy rains are expected.
- Apply fertilizer in two parts after plants start growing. Do this before or after storms, not during them.

Beans — Pre-season to early planting

- Plant beans in separate sections at different times to reduce risk from flooding. Choose fields where water drains and air moves well.
- Keep ditches clear and field edges clean. This helps prevent plant diseases, especially when it's humid.

Sorghum — Pre-season preparation

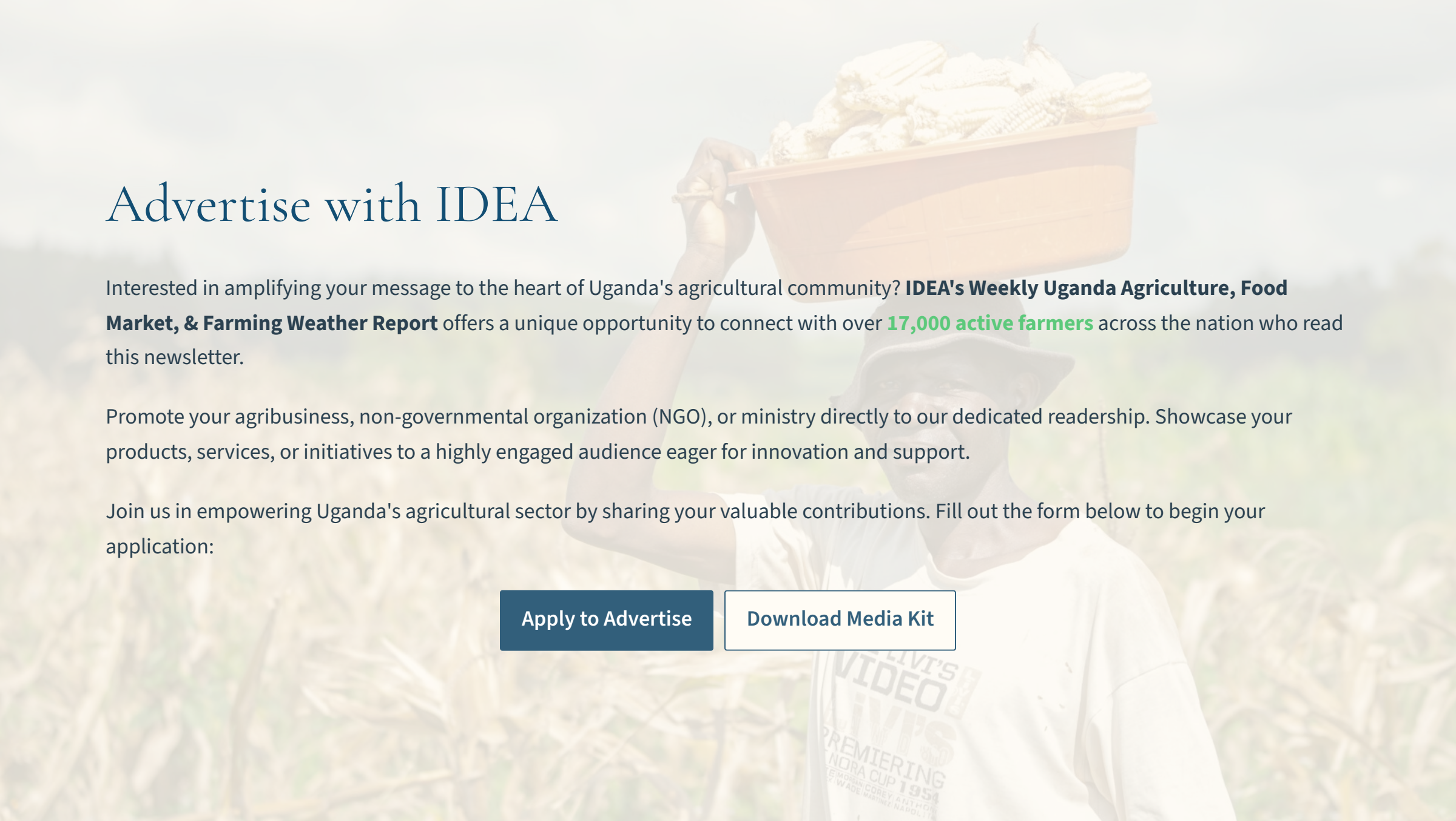
- Get the land ready and don't plant in areas where water collects. Set up ways to stop soil from washing away before heavy rains.
- Plant when you're sure the rainy season has started. Plan to remove weeds early on.

Millet — Pre-season preparation

- Prepare the soil and get seeds ready. Plant early once the rains are steady.
- Make sure drying equipment is ready for harvest. Drying can be hard due to high humidity.

Bananas (Matooke) — Perennial maintenance

- Add mulch and keep drainage clear around banana plants. Manage the mulch so it doesn't attract pests.
- Support plants with stakes if the area is windy or the soil is soft. Keep the area clean by removing old leaves and plant leftovers.



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Growing Tips and Advice

Fertilizer: How Much and When

Fertilizer for Cereals (Maize, Sorghum, Millet)

When you plant, add 50-100 kg per hectare of fertilizer that contains phosphorus. You can use types like DAP or NPK, or TSP if you add nitrogen later. It's best to place the fertilizer in a 'band': 5 cm to the side and 5 cm below the seed. This stops the seeds from burning and helps plants absorb the nutrients better.

Nitrogen for Maize and Sorghum

Add nitrogen fertilizer, like urea or CAN, at 50-100 kg per hectare in total. Split this into two doses: once 3-4 weeks after the plants sprout, and again 6-7 weeks later. Apply when the soil is damp. Don't apply if heavy rain is expected within the next 24 hours.

Fertilizer for Beans

Beans need phosphorus and a balanced amount of other nutrients. Apply 50-75 kg per hectare of DAP or TSP when planting. If you can get it, use a special bean inoculant. This helps the beans make their own nitrogen, so you might not need to add as much nitrogen fertilizer.

Nutrients for Bananas (Matooke)

If your banana plants look weak or yellow, they probably need more organic matter and potassium. Add 2-5 kg of well-rotted manure per plant when the rains start. Also, apply 50-100 kg per hectare of MOP (potassium fertilizer) in small doses around the plants, keeping it 30 cm away from the main stem.

Managing Pests and Diseases (IPM)

Maize: Fall Armyworm

Check your maize plants weekly, from when they sprout until they produce tassels. Look at 20 plants in each field (5 plants at 4 different spots). If 20% or more of the plants have new leaf damage and you see live worms, you need to act fast. Use approved local solutions at the right time of day (early morning or late afternoon).

Beans: Bean Fly and Aphids

Check your bean plants twice a week, from sprouting until they start flowering. For bean fly: if 10% or more of young plants look wilted or have tunnels in their stems, quickly replant missing ones and protect the rest. For aphids: if you see groups of aphids on 20% or more of the plants, and sticky residue (honeydew), deal with them to protect flowering and bean pod growth.

Beans (Disease): Anthracnose and Angular Leaf Spot

These diseases are more likely when it's wet and humid. When you first see spots and the humidity continues for several days, focus on cleaning up the field (remove infected plant parts), planting new crops with more space between them, and using approved protection if available.

Bananas (Matooke): Banana Weevil

Use stem traps and check them every week. If you find an average of 2 or more weevils per trap each week, you need to step up your efforts. Clean up the area (destroy old stems), use more traps, and keep the field tidy to reduce places for them to breed.

Soil Improvements (When Needed)

- **Lime for sour soils:** If your soil is too acidic (pH below 5.5), add 1-2 tons of agricultural lime per hectare and mix it in before planting. This helps plants use nutrients better.
- **Organic matter:** If you have it, add 2-5 tons of compost or well-rotted manure per hectare for annual crops. You can also focus the manure in the planting rows. This helps the soil hold water and cycle nutrients.

 **Weekly Smart Tip:** During very humid weeks, drying your harvest well is key to making money. Dry grain on sheets or raised racks. Cover it quickly when it rains. Only bag the grain when it's completely dry and feels brittle. Once dry, put it straight into sealed storage to keep it from getting wet again or getting bugs. Check stored grain weekly for changes in moisture or smell.

Livestock And Ranching

Coping with Heat

Provide shade and plenty of clean water, especially for cows and goats. Let them graze and drink in the cool morning and late afternoon to avoid heat.

Water Supply

Check water points more often when it's hot. Don't make animals walk far for water if you can help it. Prevent too many animals from gathering at water points to stop sickness from spreading.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)

Follow vaccination rules and movement advice, especially in areas where animals move a lot. Keep simple records (dates, treatments, movements) to avoid problems when rules are in force.

Tick Control

Ticks can increase fast after rain. Keep up regular dipping or spraying, and pay attention to areas where ticks gather (ears, tail, udder, and private parts).

Feeding Plan

When it's dry, save crop leftovers early and give extra feed to nursing animals. Don't change their food suddenly, as it can upset their stomachs.

Chicken Housing and Cleanliness

Keep bedding dry and airy. Wet bedding after storms can cause breathing problems. Clean waterers daily to stop sickness from spreading.

Parasite Control

Deworm animals when needed, based on risk. Check how healthy they look and for dirty bottoms. Treat them quickly if they start doing poorly.

Protecting Young Animals

Give young animals dry beds and shelter from wind during storms. Many young animals die when cold rain hits and they don't have enough protection.



We don't have enough data for this section: We couldn't get local livestock market prices from the information given. We tried checking sources like national price lists and market reports, as mentioned in our notes.

Market Analysis

Average Prices by Region (UGX; all per kg)

Product	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize grain	N/A	1,375	1,283	N/A	1,250	1,250
Beans (Yellow)	N/A	3,100	N/A	N/A	3,000	3,000
Beans (Nambale)	N/A	3,650	3,500	N/A	2,800	2,800
Rice (Super)	N/A	4,550	4,200	N/A	4,050	4,050
Matoke	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
Coffee Kiboko	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750
Coffee FAQ	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,250
Local chicken (meat)	19,899	19,899	19,899	19,899	19,899	19,899
Beef (meat)	17,435	17,435	17,435	17,435	17,435	17,435



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Government And NGO Updates

Heavy Rain & Flood Warning

A warning for heavy rain and flash floods was issued for late February.

This means: clear drains, make slopes stable, and plan transport to avoid floods in Central Uganda, around Lake Victoria, and areas near Mount Elgon.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

UBOS released its monthly report on rising prices (January 2026 consumer price index). **This helps with:** planning how much to spend, checking if families can afford goods, and targeting aid effectively based on market prices.

Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)

UCDA issued daily guide prices for coffee (February 23, 2026). **This helps to:** set fair prices for coffee deals and predict short-term price changes.

❏ **Not enough data for this section:** We did not get any new updates from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), or USAID. We checked sources like Daily Monitor news, UBOS reports, and other official updates.

Looking Ahead And Reminders

National: Next 1-2 Weeks

- Rain will become more unpredictable as the main rainy season starts in many areas. Be ready to adjust when you plant and sell your crops.
- Flooding and soil washing away (erosion) could still happen, especially around Lake Victoria and Mount Elgon. Focus on good drainage and protecting slopes.
- Good grain quality will help you get better prices. Drying your crops properly and storing them in sealed containers will keep them valuable, even if you can't sell them right away.

Karamoja — Next-Period Checklist

- Clean water points and keep watering areas safe from dirt and too many animals.
- Finish preparing land, aligning contours, and planning how to stop soil erosion before the rains begin.
- Get seeds, tools, and workers ready for quick planting as soon as the rains are steady.

Northern — Next-Period Checklist

- Finalize seed buying and planting plans. Be ready to plant at different times after the first good rains.
- Clean and seal storage areas. Use pallets to keep bags off the ground to avoid bugs and moisture damage.
- Keep firebreaks clear and manage the risk of bush fires during hot, dry days.

Eastern — Next-Period Checklist

- Clear drains and make slopes stable. Strengthen contour measures in the Mount Elgon and Bukedi areas.
- Plant first in fields that drain well. Avoid planting in low areas that flood easily when heavy rain is expected.
- Check crops more often during wet weather for leaf diseases and pests that affect maize.

Western — Next-Period Checklist

- Get your drying tarpaulins and covered drying spots ready to protect harvested crops and keep them from getting wet again.
- Keep drains open and stop water from roadsides flowing into your fields.
- Plan field work during breaks in the rain. Avoid working with very wet soil that can easily become hard.

Central — Next-Period Checklist

- Be ready for floods when moving goods. Keep culverts and drains around your property open before stormy days.
- Focus on covered drying areas. Don't bag grain until it's completely dry.
- Divide your nitrogen fertilizer applications. Don't add extra fertilizer if heavy rain is coming soon.

Lake Victoria Crescent — Next-Period Checklist

- Focus on having good drying facilities and sealed storage. Plan when to harvest and move crops to avoid storms.
- Plant in raised rows where it's wet. Don't plant too early in places that often flood.
- Check for diseases more often during humid periods. Keep fields clean to stop germs from building up.

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