

Uganda Weekly Farming, Food Markets & Weather Report

September 7–14, 2026

Brought to you by **IDEA**,
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

The most important task for Uganda's farmers this week (September 7–14, 2026) is to look at your fields and act on what you actually see — not on general forecasts. The second rainy season has started unevenly. More rain is expected later in September, but that does not mean your soil has enough moisture right now. Even if the season is predicted to be good overall, check your seedbed today. Also get your drainage and drying areas ready before you plant. As of September 3, maize is selling for about UGX 1,400/kg at the farm in Mbale and Busia, and UGX 1,350–1,500/kg in Kampala's Kisenyi and Nakawa markets. Prices are being pushed up partly by buyers coming from Kenya. All prices are in Uganda shillings (UGX).



Price Trend

Maize prices are rising this September, partly because Kenyan buyers are purchasing more. When comparing prices, make sure you are looking at prices from the same date, same unit, and same level — farm price and market price are not the same thing.



Rainfall Risk

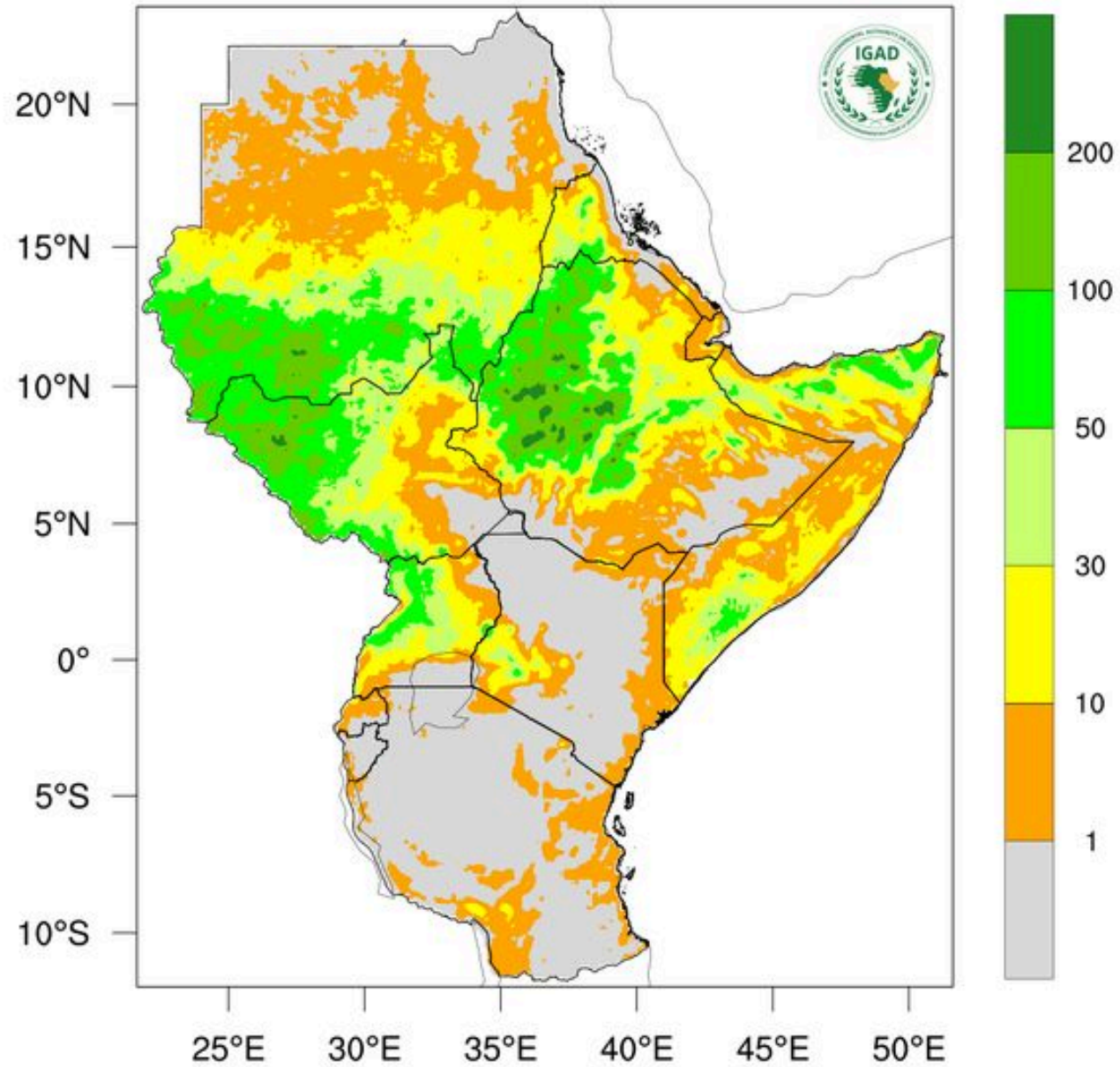
A slow start to the rains does not mean the season will be dry. But a good seasonal forecast does not guarantee enough moisture in your soil today. Check your fields now, and prepare drainage and covered drying space for when heavier rains arrive.



Farmer Action

Base each decision on what your crop and soil look like right now. When checking prices, always note the date, unit, and where the price was recorded. In Karamoja, do not assume that a coming harvest will automatically solve food shortages — link support to actual household needs.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 08-15 Sep 2026



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: About 1–30 mm; a few places may get close to 50 mm

Temperature: About 21–32 °C

Karamoja is not in the main area where heavier rains are expected. Northeast Uganda is likely to stay warmer and drier than much of the region. These figures are based on forecasts from September 10–11 and do not cover the full week.



Alert: Rain is expected to be patchy and unreliable — expect scattered showers, not steady seasonal rain. A hopeful outlook for later in the season does not mean there is enough moisture for planting right now.

What This Means for Farmers

Check that the soil is wet enough at seed depth before planting. One shower does not mean the rainy season has started. Keep protecting your livestock's water supply.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Rain: About 10–50 mm expected; some small areas may get 50–200 mm

Temperature: About 18–32 °C

Arua: about 18–31 °C; Gulu: about 19–31 °C. The heavier rain will only affect small, scattered areas — not the whole region. Gulu is moving from sunny spells toward thunderstorms; Arua toward light showers.



Alert: Northern Uganda is likely to get some showers and thunderstorms, but rain will fall unevenly. The higher rainfall figures do not apply to every district in the north.

Farming Implication

Only plant where the soil already has enough moisture. For crops already in the ground, weed early and make sure water can drain away. Apply fertilizer when useful rain is expected — but not just before a heavy thunderstorm.

*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 works with local church leaders to help families grow their own food. Through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens program ("Food Always In The Home"), these leaders get seeds, tools, and training — and then teach farming skills to the people around them.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters use Petros Network's support to grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens. These gardens feed their own families, help their church members become more food secure, and strengthen the wider community. Many go on to teach others, sell extra produce, and build stronger local ties.

Petros Network brings together faith and practical support — starting gardens, feeding children, and helping women grow in confidence and skill. Families are now growing crops like maize and beans to feed themselves and earn income at local markets.

Every garden makes a difference. Every donation helps change lives. Be part of the effort to bring food, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit www.petrosnetwork.org to learn more.

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Rain: Most areas should get 5–30 mm of rain. Areas near Mount Elgon may get 30–50 mm or more.

Temperature: About 18–32 °C across the region.

Mount Elgon: ~19–26 °C | Soroti: ~19–31 °C |
Tororo: ~18–29 °C. Conditions in the highlands will be different from lower-lying farms.



Alert: Rainfall will be lighter than usual in most of the region. Mount Elgon is the most likely spot for showers. Short, heavy storms can cause big differences in rainfall between farms that are close to each other.

What This Means for Farmers

Check that your soil has enough moisture before planting. If your land is hilly or sloping, make sure your drainage is good to prevent erosion. In areas with less rain, a single shower does not mean the rainy season has started.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Rain: Most areas: 10–50 mm. Wetter spots near the Rwenzori mountains and parts of the northwest may get 50–200 mm.

Temperature: About 15–31 °C across the region.

Kabale: ~15–25 °C; Mbarara: ~16–27 °C; Kasese: ~20–31 °C; Masindi: ~18–29 °C. Some parts of western Uganda can receive much higher rainfall than others — conditions vary a lot by location.



Alert: Heavy rain near the Rwenzori area does not mean the rest of western Uganda is equally wet. Conditions differ across the region — check your own field before making decisions.

What This Means for Farmers

In wetter and hilly areas, clear drainage channels and protect slopes from erosion. Keep an eye out for crop diseases, which spread more easily in wet conditions. In drier areas, check your soil moisture before planting for the second season — don't assume the wetter forecasts apply to your location.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Rain: Around 5–30 mm expected; some storms could bring 30–50 mm in a short time

Temperature: Around 19–29 °C

Kampala: around 19–26 °C over the next five days. Areas near Lake Victoria may reach 28 °C. Rain will come and go rather than falling steadily.



Alert: Most areas will be mostly sunny, but places near Lake Victoria can still get sudden showers and thunderstorms. Rain at one farm does not mean the same is happening on nearby farms.

Farming Implication

Keep preparing your seedbeds, but check your own soil moisture before planting or applying fertilizer — don't rely on the forecast alone. When heavy showers do hit, protect bare or freshly dug soil from runoff and erosion.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Rain: Roughly 10–50 mm expected; some lake storms may bring more than 50 mm in a short time

Temperature: Around 19–29 °C

Entebbe's five-day forecast shows 19–26 °C, with lake areas possibly reaching the upper 20s. Rain may fall at very different times and places across the region.



Alert: Lake storms can bring sudden strong winds and rough waves, even when the week's total rainfall seems low. Before travelling or fishing on the lake, check local marine warnings and always wear a life jacket.

Farming & Transport Implication

Keep drainage channels clear in low-lying fields. Do not apply pesticides just before a thunderstorm. Check local marine warnings before going out on the lake, and always wear a life jacket.

Advertise with IDEA

Want to reach Uganda's farming community? **IDEA's Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Market & Farming Weather Report** is read by over **17,000 active farmers** across the country every week.

- Promote your agribusiness, NGO, or government ministry directly to farmers who are ready to learn and buy.
- Share your products, services, or programs with an audience that is actively looking for new tools and support.

Help us support Uganda's farmers — and let them know what you offer. Fill out the form below to get started:

[Apply to Advertise](#)

[Download Media Kit](#)



What to Do Now: Karamoja

Actions for September 7–13, Based on Current Field Conditions

→ Check Your Crops

Walk your fields and note which ones have good grain, which are struggling, and which have failed. Don't assume the harvest season means grain is ready — write down any fields that have failed.

→ Look for Pests on Young Crops

For crops that are still growing, check for signs of pests — new feeding damage, wilting centers, or damage at the base of plants. Count live pests before deciding what to do. Damaged leaves alone are not a reason to spray.

→ Store Grain Safely

Use clean, dry containers and check that grain is dry before storing. Keep wet and dry grain separate so the wet grain doesn't spoil the dry.

→ Only Harvest Fully Ripe Grain

If grain is fully ripe, harvest it carefully. Keep it off bare soil and remove any moldy grain before drying. Don't harvest grain early just because it's the usual harvest time on the calendar.

→ Be Careful with Fertilizer

Don't add fertilizer to fix drought damage. First check that the soil has enough moisture and that the crop is healthy enough to benefit from it.

→ Be Cautious with Water and New Planting

If you have a small irrigated plot, focus water on the crops that need it most right now. Don't plant new rain-fed crops based on the season alone — check actual rainfall conditions first.

Practical Implications: Northern

Actions for September 7–13, Selected to Match the Field

→ Sort Fields by Stage

Group your fields by when they were planted and what stage they are at. Crops that are just sprouting, still growing, flowering, or ready to harvest all need different attention, even in the same area.

→ Scout for Pests

Check the center leaves of maize and the growing tips of sorghum for new damage and live insects. Also check the soil and drainage before assuming yellow plants need more fertilizer — water problems can look the same.

→ Harvest & Storage

Get your drying sheets, raised platforms, and covered storage ready before you bring in any maize, sorghum, or beans. Check that grain is dry enough before sealing it in airtight containers.

→ Weeding & Root Care

Pull weeds while crops are still small and easy to work around. Be gentle near the roots, and avoid touching bean leaves when they are wet.

→ Moisture & Irrigation

Hold onto soil moisture, especially around crops that are flowering. If you can irrigate, base it on how the crop looks and how dry the soil is — not on the time of year.

→ Market Records

Keep your farm records and market records separate. Write down the actual weight you harvested, how the grain was stored, what the buyer wanted, and the date you got a price quote. Old prices are not the same as what buyers are offering today.

Practical Implications: Eastern

Actions for September 7–13, Selected to Match the Field

→ Drainage & Land Preparation

Check both low and sloping areas before preparing your land. Keep drainage channels clear, but don't remove soil cover that helps prevent erosion.

→ Weeding Young Stands

Weed young cereal crops early and carefully. In finger millet, also look for soil crusting, washed-out seedlings, and weeds before the plants get too big to tell apart.

→ Harvest & Drying

Don't dry harvested grain directly on bare soil. Keep damp or moldy grain separate from sound grain, and protect grain waiting to be threshed from rain.

→ Planting Decisions

Only plant in soil that is truly moist. Use clean, healthy planting material suited to your area. If the soil is dry, wait — don't plant just because rain is expected.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize leaves for fresh pest damage, beans for spots on stems and leaves, and finger millet for blast disease. Base your response on what you actually see, not on general reports.

→ Banana Plots

Before heavier rains arrive, check that your banana plants are well supported, the base of each plant looks healthy, and drainage is working. Use clean tools and don't move material from plants that look diseased.

Practical Implications: Western

Actions for September 7–13, Selected to Match the Field

→ Separate Field Types

Plan work differently for highland, midslope, and valley fields. Even within the same area, fields can vary a lot in drainage, wetness, and how far along crops are.

→ Early Weed Management

Weed young millet and other cereals as soon as you can. Before filling in gaps, check that the stand is growing evenly and that the soil surface is not crusted over.

→ Banana Care

Support banana plants that are carrying heavy bunches if they look like they might fall. Keep mulch away from the base of the plant, use clean tools, and do not move material from plants that look diseased.

→ Planting Conditions

Before planting maize or beans, check that the soil is moist at planting depth and choose the right crop type for your area. Plant based on what you see in the field, not just the time of year.

→ Bean & Banana Drainage

Keep water draining freely in bean and banana fields. If plants are turning yellow, check for waterlogging, root damage, or disease before spending money on fertilizer.

→ Protect Mature Crops

Keep ripe beans and cereals out of the rain. Dry them on clean surfaces, let the grain cool down fully, and only then seal it in storage containers.

Practical Implications: Central

Actions for September 7–13, Selected to Match the Field

→ Seedbed Preparation

Break the soil into a fine, smooth seedbed that the crop needs, but keep enough cover to stop erosion. Check that moisture goes deep enough for seeds — a wet surface doesn't always mean the soil below is ready.

→ Weed Control

Remove weeds early, before they start competing with your crops. Be gentle around bean roots and get any major soil disturbance done before the plants start flowering.

→ Banana Inspection

Check your banana plants regularly for yellowing leaves, fruit ripening too early, wilting, or plants that look unstable. Don't move shoots from plants that look sick to healthy areas, and clean your tools between plants.

→ Stand Counts

For maize and beans that have sprouted, count plants along several rows and note any bare or thin patches. Only replant where the soil is moist, the plants can still catch up, and the season is long enough to make it worthwhile.

→ Fertilizer Timing

Don't apply fertilizer to soil that is too dry or waterlogged — wait for better conditions. Also check what nutrients your specific field actually needs before buying or applying anything.

→ Market Records

Keep track of which harvest came from which field and when. When comparing buyers, look at the actual weight, quality, payment terms, and transport costs — not just the going price you've heard about before.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

Actions for September 7–13, Selected to Match the Field

→ Match Work to Plot Type

Adjust your crop work to suit your specific plot — whether it's near the shore, on an island, or inland. Each location drains and dries differently, so don't treat them all the same way.

→ Bean Management

Try not to walk through beans when the leaves are wet, and make sure water drains away from the roots. When plants are flowering or forming pods, keep the soil moist but not waterlogged.

→ Grain Storage

Keep drying grain out of the rain and store wet and dry lots separately. Only seal hermetic bags once the grain is fully dry and has cooled down to a safe level.

→ Planting Decisions

Check that the soil is moist enough at planting depth before putting in seeds. For crops already in the ground, pull weeds carefully and watch how plants are growing before spending more on inputs.

→ Banana Handling

Support banana bunches so they don't fall or break. Keep your tools clean, use healthy planting material, and shade harvested fruit. Handle bunches gently to avoid bruising during collection.

→ Transport Planning

Plan when and how you move your produce based on the actual route and what handling it needs. A good harvest season does not mean lake travel is safe or that deliveries will go smoothly.

Advertise with IDEA

Want to reach Uganda's farming community? **IDEA's Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Market & Farming Weather Report** is read by over **17,000 active farmers** across the country every week.

You can advertise your agribusiness, NGO, or government ministry directly to our readers. Share your products, services, or programs with farmers who are looking for new ideas and support.

Help us support Uganda's farmers — and let them know about what you offer. Fill out the form below to get started:

[Apply to Advertise](#)

[Download Media Kit](#)

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja

Field Checklist by Crop Stage — The FAO crop calendar shows typical seasonal patterns only. What you see in your fields comes first. Many crops have already failed, so do not assume a normal harvest this season.



Stage: Current stage not yet confirmed

- On fields where maize is still standing, check whether grain is fully formed or still developing. Record any fields where crops have failed.
- If grain is ready, remove any moldy cobs and move the good ones to a clean, dry surface straight away.
- If grain is still filling, check the ears, stalks, and signs of water stress. Do not assume the crop is ready just because of the time of year.



Stage: Current stage not yet confirmed

- Only use a harvest or storage checklist if you actually have a standing crop to work with.
- Harvest when most pods are dry and ready, to reduce pod splitting and contact with the ground.
- Remove damaged seeds, dry the beans well, and check stored beans for pests and signs of moisture getting in.



Stage: Harvest may be happening (Jul–Oct window); only applies to surviving crops where grain is visibly mature

- On fields that survived, check that grain is hard and heads are fully mature. Prepare a clean area for threshing and drying before you cut.
- For heads that are not yet ready, look for bird damage, grain mold, and overall crop condition. Sort out any visibly damaged grain during handling.



Stage: Main harvest mostly done (Jul–Aug); September work is about managing storage or any late-standing crops

- For any late crops still standing, cut mature heads during dry weather and keep them off the ground.
- For grain already in storage, check for moisture, insects, heating, and anything that should not be there before sealing or selling.



Stage: Only for existing plants in suitable, proven locations — not a general planting guide

- If you already have a healthy banana mat, check soil moisture, drainage, and stability before making any decisions about inputs or expansion.
- Use clean tools and do not move planting material from any mat showing signs of wilt or disease.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern

Field Checklist — Only use these tasks after checking the crop and its current stage in person. Region-wide labels are a guide only, not a replacement for what you see in the field.



Maize

Stage: Growth stage will vary depending on when the crop was planted — check each field

- In young crops, weed carefully and look inside the leaf whorl for signs of pest feeding or live caterpillars.
- At flowering or grain fill, keep the crop as moist as possible. When the grain is fully ripe, prepare a clean area for harvesting and drying.



Beans

Stage: Crops may be young, flowering, or forming pods — already-harvested fields need storage checks

- In young crops, remove weeds carefully, give climbing types something to grow on early, and check stems and roots for any signs of disease.
- At flowering or podding, avoid disturbing the soil too much, keep water draining well, and check pods for damage. Only pick pods that are fully ripe.



Sorghum

Stage: In Northern and West Nile areas, some crops have already been harvested while others are still growing — check each field separately

- In younger crops, look for dead central shoots, check plant bases for pests, and watch for Striga weed while keeping the field clear.
- In crops that have headed, watch for birds and check for grain mold. Harvest grain once it is hard and fully ripe, before rain wets it again.



Millet

Stage: Most northern millet was harvested in July–August. Focus is now on stored grain or any late-planted fields still in the field

- For any ripe heads still standing, harvest cleanly and thresh on a surface away from soil.
- Check stored millet for moisture, insects, mold, and heat build-up. Keep any grain that has gotten wet separate from dry stock.



Bananas

Stage: Bananas are at mixed stages in established plots where they are already growing — this is not a general instruction to plant bananas across the north

- Keep the plant base healthy, ensure good drainage, and add mulch without covering the base of the stem.
- Check plants carrying bunches to make sure they are standing firmly. Harvest at the right ripeness for your variety and buyer, and handle bunches gently in shade with padding to avoid bruising.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern

Stage-Based Field Checklist — Check your crop and its actual growth stage before using any advice below. Do not rely on calendar dates alone.



Stage: Second season planting is underway, but your field may be at a different stage — check what you see before following any steps.

- If seedlings have just come up, count plants in several rows and look for soil crusting, runoff damage, or damaged growing tips.
- If plants are growing well, remove weeds and check the centre of leaves for fresh damage. Don't use fertiliser to cover up waterlogging or root problems.



Stage: Your beans may be at any stage — getting ready to plant, just sprouted, or further along — depending on when you sowed.

- Before planting, use clean seed and prepare a well-drained bed that suits your bean type. If seedlings are up, look for poor sprouting and stem damage.
- Once plants are growing, weed carefully and avoid working among wet leaves. When flowers appear, keep moisture steady and watch for pod damage.



Stage: In the Eastern Savanna, some fields may already be harvested while others are still growing — check each field on its own.

- In young plants, look for dead central shoots, weed competition, and Striga before deciding what to do.
- In plants that have headed, watch for bird losses and grain mold, and only harvest when the grain is hard and fully ripe.



Stage: Most Eastern Savanna millet has already been harvested. Any plants still in the field are likely late or stored grain is the main concern.

- If plants are still standing, check whether they are still leafy or already heading, and look for blast disease signs.
- For ripe or stored grain, dry and thresh on clean surfaces and check moisture levels before storing with insect protection.



Stage: Established plots in Busoga and Mount Elgon have a mix of leafy plants and those carrying bunches.

- Keep drainage good and support plants carrying bunches without damaging healthy leaves nearby.
- Watch for wilt, fruit ripening too early, and leaf disease. Keep tools clean and do not move planting material from infected areas.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

Field Checklist — Only use these tasks after confirming the crop type and growth stage in your field. Region labels are a guide, not a substitute for what you see on the ground.



Maize

Stage: Late planting season; sowing dates for grain maize are not fixed — check what has actually sprouted and whether the soil is moist enough

- Before planting, choose a seed variety that suits your area and only sow into soil that is properly moist.
- After sprouting, check that plants are evenly spaced and control weeds; inspect roots and signs of pests before deciding on fertilizer or pest treatment.



Beans

Stage: Some fields may be preparing to plant or have young seedlings; highland and lowland fields will be at different stages — check each field separately

- Plant in well-drained soil and choose the right bean type (bush or climbing); put up supports for climbing beans early.
- Weed carefully and check stems, roots, and leaves for damage; avoid heavy digging near plants that are flowering.



Sorghum

Stage: August planting is common historically; young seedlings or growing plants are only likely where planting actually took place

- Count sprouted plants and check for soil crusting, weeds, and damaged seedlings before taking action.
- Look for dead hearts and Striga in older plants; if you have an earlier crop that is ready to harvest, plan that separately.



Millet

Stage: Planted in August; sprouting or early growth is expected in fields that were actually planted at that time

- Check that plants are coming up evenly and remove weeds early, being careful not to pull out small plants.
- Watch for Striga and blast disease as plants grow, and protect the soil surface where runoff could wash plants away.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing growth and bunch development in suitable western areas; do not assume bananas grow well at all elevations — check local conditions

- Check drainage, mulch, the health of the plant clump, and whether stems carrying bunches are stable and supported.
- Keep tools clean, keep suspect plants separate, and handle ripe bunches gently with padding and shade to avoid bruising.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central

Field Checklist by Stage — Only use tasks that match your crop and what you can see in the field. Region labels are a guide, not a substitute for looking at your own crops.



Stage: Planting, sprouting, or early growth — check your own field before assuming which stage applies

- Before planting, check that the soil is moist at planting depth and that your seed and drainage are suitable.
- Once plants are up, note any gaps in the stand, pull weeds early, and look for fresh damage in the centre of young plants before deciding whether to replant or treat for pests.



Stage: Possibly just planted or in early growth — calendar dates don't apply to every field, so check what you actually have

- Plant clean seed in well-drained soil; where plants are already up, look for gaps and damaged stems.
- Weed carefully and put up supports for climbing types early; once flowers appear, stop deep cultivation and focus on keeping moisture in and watching the pods.



Stage: No single growth stage applies across Central in September — only use this checklist if you have a crop growing and you know its stage

- In young crops, check for weeds, dead or hollow centres in shoots, and moisture around the roots before doing anything.
- In crops that have headed, watch for birds and mould, check that grain is hardening, then get ready to harvest and dry cleanly.



Stage: No confirmed planting or growth stage for the whole region in September — check whether you have a growing crop or already-harvested grain

- For a growing crop, check plant density, early weeds, and signs of blast disease rather than treating all fields the same.
- For harvested grain, separate any damp lots and make sure grain is dry enough and not heating or going mouldy in storage.



Stage: Ongoing growth, flowering, and bunch filling in established plants

- Keep plants well spaced, mulch in place, drainage clear, and add supports where heavy bunches or wind could cause plants to fall.
- Watch for wilt and fruit problems, keep tools clean between plants, and harvest ripe bunches carefully using padding and shade.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

Field Checklist by Growth Stage — Only use tasks that match what you can see in your field. Region labels are a guide, not a substitute for checking your own crops.



Maize

Stage: Second-season planting or early growth — check your field to confirm what stage you're at before acting.

- Before planting, check that your seed is good, the soil drains well, and there's enough moisture at sowing depth — not just on the surface.
- After seedlings appear, walk through the field to check for gaps, caterpillar damage in the centre of young leaves, and weeds — but be careful not to damage roots when weeding.



Beans

Stage: Could be at planting, early growth, or flowering — the right tasks depend on when you planted and what you can see now.

- Use healthy seed and well-drained soil when planting; in crops that are already up, check roots, stems, and any bare patches in the stand.
- Don't walk through the crop when leaves are wet, weed carefully, and make sure the soil stays moist once flowers and pods appear.



Sorghum

Stage: There's no single September stage for the whole region — only use this checklist if you have sorghum already growing in your field.

- In young crops, look for dead shoots, weeds, and dry soil before deciding what to do.
- In crops with heads forming, check whether the grain is hard and look for mold — keep harvested grain off the ground while it dries.



Millet

Stage: No clear September millet stage applies across this region — treat standing crops and stored grain as two separate situations.

- In the field, check whether the crop is tillering or heading, and look for blast disease and bird damage as needed.
- For stored millet, check moisture levels and look for insects, heating, or mold before closing bags or moving grain.



Bananas

Stage: Bananas grow year-round, so your mats may have new plants, leafy stems, or stems carrying bunches — all at the same time.

- Keep drainage clear, mulch in place, tools clean, and prop up stems that are heavy with fruit.
- Watch for wilting or fruit ripening too early, don't move suckers from plants that look sick, and keep harvested bunches in the shade and away from rough handling.



Advertise with IDEA



Reach More Farmers

Want to get your message out to Uganda's farming community? **IDEA's Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Market & Farming Weather Report** is read by over **17,000 active farmers** across the country. It's a great way to be heard.



Promote Your Work

Whether you run an agribusiness, an NGO, or a government ministry, you can advertise directly to our readers. Share your products, services, or programs with people who are actively looking for new ideas and support.



Support Uganda's Farmers

Help us support Uganda's farming sector by sharing what you have to offer. Fill out the form below to get started.

[Apply to Advertise](#)[Download Media Kit](#)

Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility and Soil Amendments

General Principle

Always test your soil before adding nutrients. Do not use the same nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, lime, or manure amount for every farm or region — the right rate depends on your soil, your crop, and what you can see in the field.

Top-Dressing

Before adding fertilizer, check whether your plants are struggling because of dry conditions, too much water, root damage, or disease — not just low nutrients. If plants are stressed, wait until conditions improve before applying more fertilizer.

Amendments

Only add lime or other soil amendments if you have confirmed your soil is acidic or has a specific problem. Knowing your soil type is not enough on its own — test first to find out how much your field actually needs.

Storage Targets

Use a moisture meter to check grain before storing: maize ~13–13.5%, beans ~13%, sorghum and finger millet ~12–13%. These are safe storage levels, not signs that grain is ready to harvest. Before sealing in storage bags, dry, sort, and cool your grain.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Maize

Check the whorl for fresh damage and live caterpillars. Look at the plant's growth stage and overall health. Old leaf damage alone is not a reason to spray for fall armyworm.

Beans

Check stems, roots, leaves, and pods for damage. Figure out whether the problem is bean fly, cutworms, root disease, or waterlogging before taking action. Avoid disturbing the soil around plants when they are flowering.

Sorghum & Millet

Look for dead shoots, Striga weed, blast disease, head damage, and grain mold depending on the crop and stage. Protect helpful insects and only respond to problems you have actually identified.

Bananas

If you see wilting, fruit ripening too early, or other unusual symptoms, act quickly to contain the problem and always clean your tools. Do not take suckers from any plant that looks sick.

Thresholds Note

There are no fixed spray thresholds that apply to all farms for these crops and pests. Before using any chemical, make sure you have the correct Ugandan product label and have correctly identified the problem.

 **Tech Tip of the Week — One Plot, One Dated Record:** Write down the crop, planting date, growth stage, soil moisture at planting, any problems you see, and what you did about them — all on one page or in a phone note. Do the same at your next check. This helps you tell the difference between a real problem and a wrong assumption about timing.

Livestock & Ranching

Focus on caring for your current animals before taking on new costs. There are no confirmed cattle, goat, sheep, or poultry sale prices available for the week of September 7–13.



Vaccination Records

The government's June plan called for two FMD vaccinations per year, with the first round in July–August — that window has passed. Check your animals' vaccination records and movement papers before selling or trading. As of August 20, the cost was UGX 8,000 per cattle dose and UGX 4,000 per goat dose, paid through the official online system.



Feed, Water & Shelter

Make sure animals have clean drinking water and enough feed stored up. Fix any leaking roofs, improve drainage, and keep sleeping areas and chicken pens dry. Don't move animals into flooded, waterlogged, or overcrowded wet areas.



Watch for Sickness

Report signs of illness quickly — limping, unusual drooling, trouble breathing, or loss of appetite. Keep up with vaccinations and watch your animals regularly. Just because disease risk is higher in a season doesn't mean your farm has an outbreak.



Karamoja Livestock

Don't assume that better rains have already improved grazing or that families have more money to spend. Focus on protecting your animals now. As of September 7, about 673,000 people in Karamoja are still in a food crisis or worse, expected to continue through October.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Protect your animals and water supplies. Don't assume seasonal rains have already improved grazing land or household incomes — focus on what's needed right now.
Northern	Check crops that are flowering or filling grain before using water elsewhere. Keep livestock records separate from crop records. Don't use old price lists as current sale prices.
Eastern	Keep low-lying fields drained. Check banana plants for support, drainage, and disease before heavy rain arrives. Keep animal water sources away from areas draining crop runoff.
Western	Manage highland and valley-bottom land differently for livestock. Check drainage around animal housing and make sure shelter is ready before wetter weather arrives, especially near the Rwenzori hills.
Central	Protect animal housing from storm runoff. Keep chicken litter dry. Have vaccination papers ready before moving animals or selling at markets.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Use up-to-date, route-specific information before transporting animals by boat — don't rely on the general seasonal outlook. Keep loading areas for animals and produce away from waterlogged ground.

Market Analysis: Regional Price Matrix

September 7–14, 2026 | Prices current as of September 8. All prices in Uganda shillings (UGX). Quotes, estimates, and national averages are not the same as local market prices.

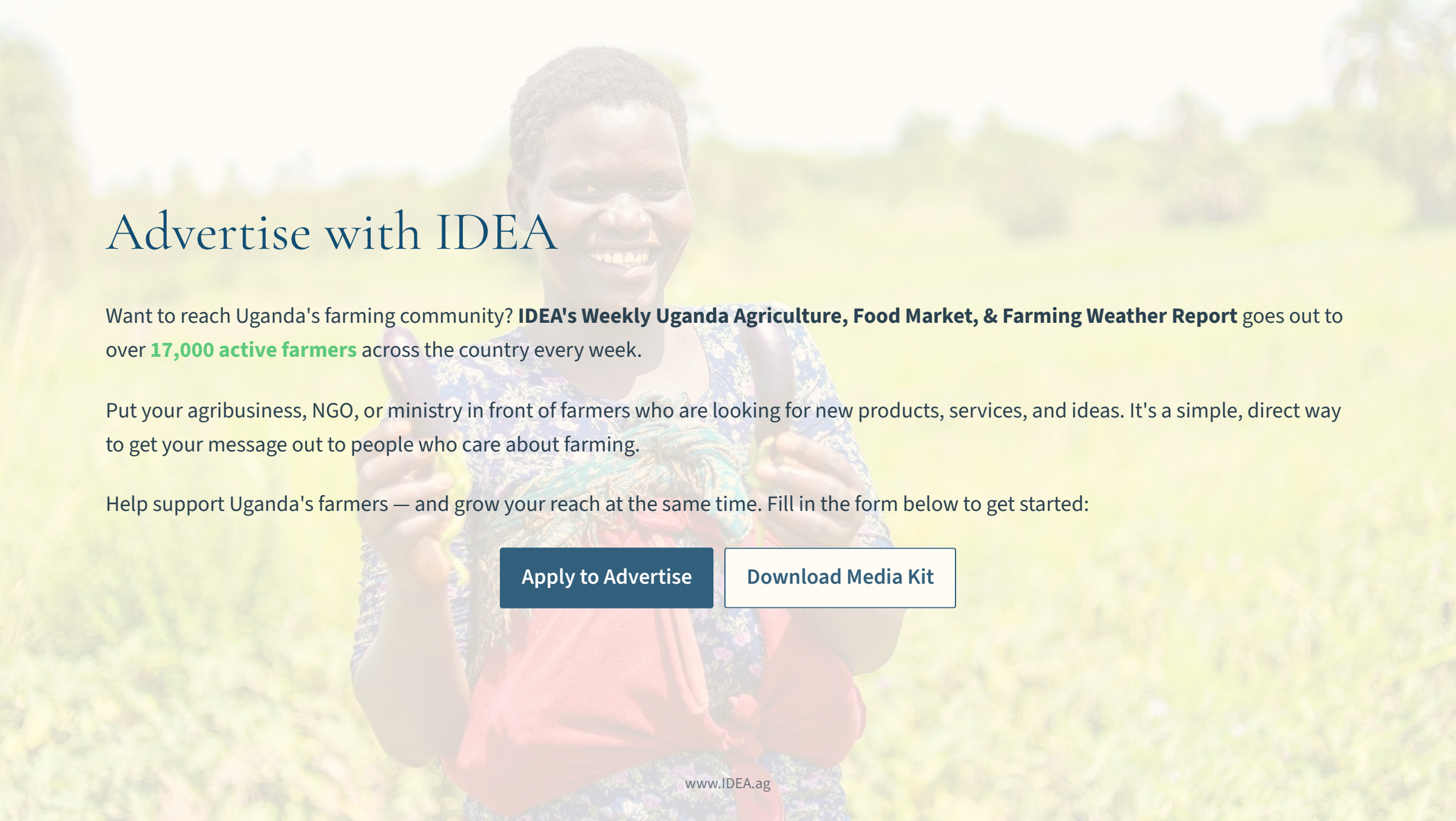
Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,727/kg	UGX 1,813–1,942/kg	UGX 1,400/kg	UGX 1,250–1,608/kg	UGX 1,350–1,500/kg	UGX 1,350–1,500/kg
Beans	UGX 3,716/kg	UGX 3,622–3,700/kg	UGX 3,555/kg	UGX 2,596–3,224/kg	UGX 3,926/kg	UGX 3,926/kg
Sorghum	UGX 1,579/kg	UGX 1,637–1,857/kg	UGX 1,889/kg	UGX 2,132–2,741/kg	UGX 3,657/kg	UGX 3,657/kg
Millet	UGX 2,517/kg	UGX 2,812/kg	UGX 2,922/kg	UGX 4,221/kg	UGX 5,087/kg	UGX 5,087/kg

Market Insights

Cross-Border Maize Demand
As of September 3, dry maize was selling for about UGX 1,400/kg at the farm gate in Mbale and Busia, and UGX 1,350–1,500/kg in Kampala markets (Kisenyi/Nakawa). Buyers from Kenya are pushing prices up. Don't assume the lower prices seen after July's harvest are still in place — September prices are likely higher.

Big Price Differences Between Regions
August estimates show large price gaps between regions, but these are carry-over figures — not confirmed current buying or selling prices. For example, sorghum ranges from UGX 1,579/kg in Karamoja to UGX 3,657/kg in Central, and millet from UGX 2,517/kg to UGX 5,087/kg. Use these as a rough guide only, not as confirmed trade prices for September.

Overall Inflation vs. Individual Prices
Annual inflation in August was 4.1%, but not every food price went up. Nationally, dry bean prices actually fell from UGX 4,372/kg (August 2025) to UGX 4,061/kg (August 2026) — a drop of about 7.1%. Banana (matooke) prices fell from UGX 1,035/kg to UGX 971/kg, about 6.2%. Rising general inflation does not mean all staple prices are rising.

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 bright sky.

Advertise with IDEA

Want to reach Uganda's farming community? **IDEA's Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Market, & Farming Weather Report** goes out to over **17,000 active farmers** across the country every week.

Put your agribusiness, NGO, or ministry in front of farmers who are looking for new products, services, and ideas. It's a simple, direct way to get your message out to people who care about farming.

Help support Uganda's farmers — and grow your reach at the same time. Fill in the form below to get started:

[Apply to Advertise](#)

[Download Media Kit](#)

Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities for September 14–20

Field Observations Record what you actually see in your fields — crop emergence, soil moisture, weeds, flowering, ripeness, and how stored grain is holding up. Move each crop to the next stage only when it is ready, not just because the calendar says so.	Market Outlook If second-season crops do well, some early beans and pulses may reach markets in November. But late ripening, poor drying, road problems, or strong buying demand could delay that. When planning maize sales in September, keep the harvest uncertainty in mind.
Post-Harvest Preparation Get your drying space, drainage, and grain-handling areas ready before harvest — don't wait until the crop is already cut and the weather turns wet.	

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Protect any usable grain and keep damaged grain separate. Check soil moisture and crop condition before spending money on new inputs. Link farm recovery plans to the food access and livestock priorities from the September 7 IPC assessment.
Northern	Check flowering and grain-filling crops before deciding on watering. Only harvest grain that is fully mature, and note the moisture level and lot when storing. Watch younger crops closely for weeds and pests — don't apply a blanket harvest instruction across the whole region.
Eastern	Keep drainage and slope protection in place without disturbing loose soil. Recount young plants after heavy rain or soil crusting. Look out for millet blast and maize whorl damage. Keep drying and handling areas clean and covered.
Western	Check newly planted fields separately from older or highland crops. Keep up weed control on early millet and support climbing beans as needed. Before doing more wet-weather work, check banana stability, drainage, and that tools are clean.
Central	Check soil moisture at planting depth before continuing to plant. Look at stand counts and pest signs before replanting or applying inputs. Keep storage dry, track your grain lots, and record buyer price quotes with dates.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Make decisions about annual crops separately from banana management. Keep up drainage, bunch support, shading, and covered handling for produce. For lake transport, rely on current route information rather than the general seasonal forecast.

Government & NGO Updates



Karamoja Food Security Check — September 7

A recent assessment found that 679,000 people in Karamoja are likely to face a serious food crisis between November 2026 and February 2027.

Why it matters: Better rains alone won't fix the food situation. Food aid and recovery support will still be needed well after the harvest season. Right now, around 673,000 people — about 42% of the population — are already in crisis, including 118,000 in an emergency situation.



Child and Mother Malnutrition — September 7

Over 154,200 children aged 6–59 months and 13,900 pregnant or breastfeeding women are suffering or expected to suffer from serious malnutrition between August 2026 and February 2027. Kotido and Kaabong districts are in the worst category.

Why it matters: Food support alone isn't enough. Communities also need health screening, referrals, clean water, and nutrition services. Note that malnutrition levels are measured separately from food shortage levels.



Seasonal Weather Forecast — August 31

The Ministry of Water and Environment released its weather outlook for September to December 2026.

Why it matters: Use this forecast for planning ahead, but make daily farming decisions based on what you see in your fields and local short-term weather updates.



Vaccine Costs & Refugee Food Support — August 20 & 27

Parliament confirmed that farmers must pay UGX 8,000 per cow and UGX 4,000 per goat for FMD vaccines, through official online payment. A planned Uganda–Egypt vaccine factory may lower costs in the future, but cheaper vaccines are not available yet. WFP is still providing hot meals for new arrivals at the Ocea reception centre in Rhino Camp.

Why it matters: Plan your budget using the current vaccine prices — don't count on lower prices that haven't happened yet. Farm recovery programmes don't replace the immediate food needs of people in refugee-hosting areas.

Recent Publications & Links

Karamoja Food Crisis Report — IPC (September 7, 2026)

Covers the food situation from August to October 2026 and looks ahead to February 2027. This update replaces earlier, more optimistic forecasts about the harvest season. [Read more](#)

Karamoja Child Malnutrition Report — IPC (September 7, 2026)

Looks at hunger and malnutrition among young children and mothers. Kotido and Kaabong districts are in critical condition. Useful for planning nutrition support, clean water access, and getting supplies in before roads become difficult. [Read more](#)

Uganda Rainfall Outlook, September–December 2026 — Ministry of Water and Environment (August 31, 2026)

A guide to expected rainfall for the coming months. Good for planning ahead, but day-to-day farming decisions should still be based on local conditions and short-term forecasts. [Read more](#)

Government Explains Livestock Vaccine Costs — Parliament of Uganda (August 20, 2026)

Sets out current vaccine fees (UGX 8,000 per cow; UGX 4,000 per goat) and how farmers can pay. Also mentions a future plan to build a local vaccine factory, though cheaper vaccines are not available yet. [Read more](#)

From Refugee to Food Provider — WFP/UN Uganda (August 27, 2026)

A story about how WFP is providing hot meals to newly arrived refugees at Ocea in Rhino Camp, and why that food support is still urgently needed. [Read more](#)

References

01			02		
R1 — Uganda Weekly Agriculture and Food-Market Intelligence Packet			R2 — Uganda Crop Calendar		
Research report provided for this project. Dated September 7, 2026. File: 07SEP26 deep-research-report.md. This is the main research source. Some findings have since been updated or corrected, as noted throughout.			Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. No specific publication date. https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/		
03			04		
R3 — Uganda AEZ Crop Cultivation Guide, Version 1.0			R4 — Uganda Agroecological Zones Master Reference and Validation		
IDEA / AgriPortal project guide. August 12, 2026. Sections used include: Read Me, Stage Actions, Pests and Diseases, Weather Triggers, Postharvest, Season Rules, FAO Calendar Signals, Crop-AEZ Matrix, and Sources.			IDEA project map and zone reference. Verified July 29, 2026. Files used: Uganda_AEZ_Master_Reference.md, Uganda_AEZ_14_Profiles.csv, Uganda_AEZ_District_Crosswalk.csv, and validation_summary.json.		
05			06		
R5 — Uganda Food Prices: Market Observations and Historical Data			R6 — September to December 2026 Seasonal Climate Outlook Over Uganda		
World Food Programme. Latest price observations from July 2026 (recorded July 15). Dataset page: https://data.humdata.org/dataset/wfp-food-prices-for-uganda			Ministry of Water and Environment / Uganda Media Centre. Statement issued August 28; published August 31, 2026. https://mediacentre.go.ug/press-room/...		
01			02		
R7 — Uganda (Karamoja): Acute Food Insecurity Situation			R8 — Uganda (Karamoja): Acute Malnutrition Situation		
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Released September 7, 2026. https://www.ipcinfo.org/...			Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Released September 7, 2026. https://www.ipcinfo.org/...		
03			04		
R9 — Uganda Real-Time Food Price Summary			R10 — Uganda Maize Prices and Market Overview		
World Bank. Data archive dated August 24, 2026; price observations through July 2026. Source page: https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/8241			Selina Wamucii. Page dated September 2026; price data from May 2026. https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/maize/		
05			06		
R11 — FMD Factory to Cut Vaccine Prices: Minister			R12 — No Vaccine, No Market: Government Announces Tough New FMD Rules		
Parliament of Uganda. August 20, 2026. https://www.parliament.go.ug/news/4573/fmd-factory-cut-vaccine-prices-minister			Uganda Government Information Hub, citing the Ministry of Agriculture. June 16, 2026. Background on livestock policy. https://govinfohub.go.ug/...		
01			02		
R13 — She Arrived Hungry. Now She Feeds Uganda's New Refugees			R14 — Uganda Weather Forecast and Early Warning System		
World Food Programme / United Nations in Uganda. August 27, 2026. https://uganda.un.org/en/321749-...			Ministry of Water and Environment, Department of Meteorological Services. City forecasts issued September 7, 2026. https://wids.mwe.go.ug/portal		
03			04		
R15 — Regional Demand, Local Strain: Kenya's Maize Rush Triggers Price Hikes in Uganda			R16 — Consumer Price Index, August 2026		
Daily Monitor. September 3, 2026. https://www.monitor.co.ug/...			Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Released August 31, 2026. https://www.ubos.org/2026/08/31/consumer-price-index-august-2026/		
05					
R17–R18 — Kyegegwa Banana Supplier Offers (September 8, 2026)					
Alma Agro Farms Co and Alima supplier listings on Merchandise Uganda. A 30–35 kg bunch listed at UGX 20,000; a 40 kg bunch at UGX 30,000. These are asking prices, not confirmed sales. 30–35 kg listing 40 kg listing					
01	02	03			
R19 — Uganda Beans Prices and Market Overview	R20 — Uganda Bananas Prices and Market Overview	R21 — Uganda Card 23 Market Analysis: Research and Formatted Output			
Selina Wamucii. Price observation from May 2026 export data. https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/beans/	Selina Wamucii. Price observation from May 2026 export data. Note: this is not a local retail price for cooking bananas. https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/bananas/	Project-supplied research. Covers the week of September 7–14, 2026, including evidence from September 8. This is the main source for market content in this report, including price guide values from August, national price estimates, source dates, and data notes.			
04		05			
R22 — Uganda Ag Report: Task 1 Research and Task 2 Formatting		R23 — Previous Weekly Regional Price Guide, August 31–September 7, 2026			
IDEA reporting guidelines. Task 2 document last updated December 15, 2025; accessed September 7, 2026. Task 1 Task 2		Source credited to the International Development Extension Agency (per R21). Based on World Bank real-time food prices (August 24, 2026), cross-checked with other market information. Price figures come from R21 as inherited estimates. No original web link available.			

Meet IDEA



The International Development Extension Agency (IDEA) helps farmers and communities grow more food and farm more sustainably. We work on the ground with practical tools, honest assessments, and hands-on support — giving your stakeholders real results they can see and use. [Work with IDEA to get more done.](https://www.idea.ag)