

Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Market, And Farming Weather Report

29 December 2025 - 05 January 2026

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Executive Summary

Uganda is entering its dry season. It will be hot and dry in most farming areas. We expect very little rain, except for small showers near Lake Victoria and Mt. Elgon. These conditions are good for harvesting and storing crops. However, they mean less water for plants like bananas. They also increase heat stress for animals and the risk of pests in stored food. Farmers should save water by using mulch and store grains in airtight containers.

Food prices vary a lot. Basic foods are cheaper in farming areas like Northern Uganda. They are more expensive in cities like Kampala. Cooking bananas are also pricey in Kampala. Animal farmers need to plan for less water and crowded grazing areas. They should watch out for diseases and plan their feed budget for the dry season.

Price Trends

Food prices are higher in cities than in rural areas where food is grown. Kampala has much higher prices for maize (corn) and cooking bananas compared to most other markets.

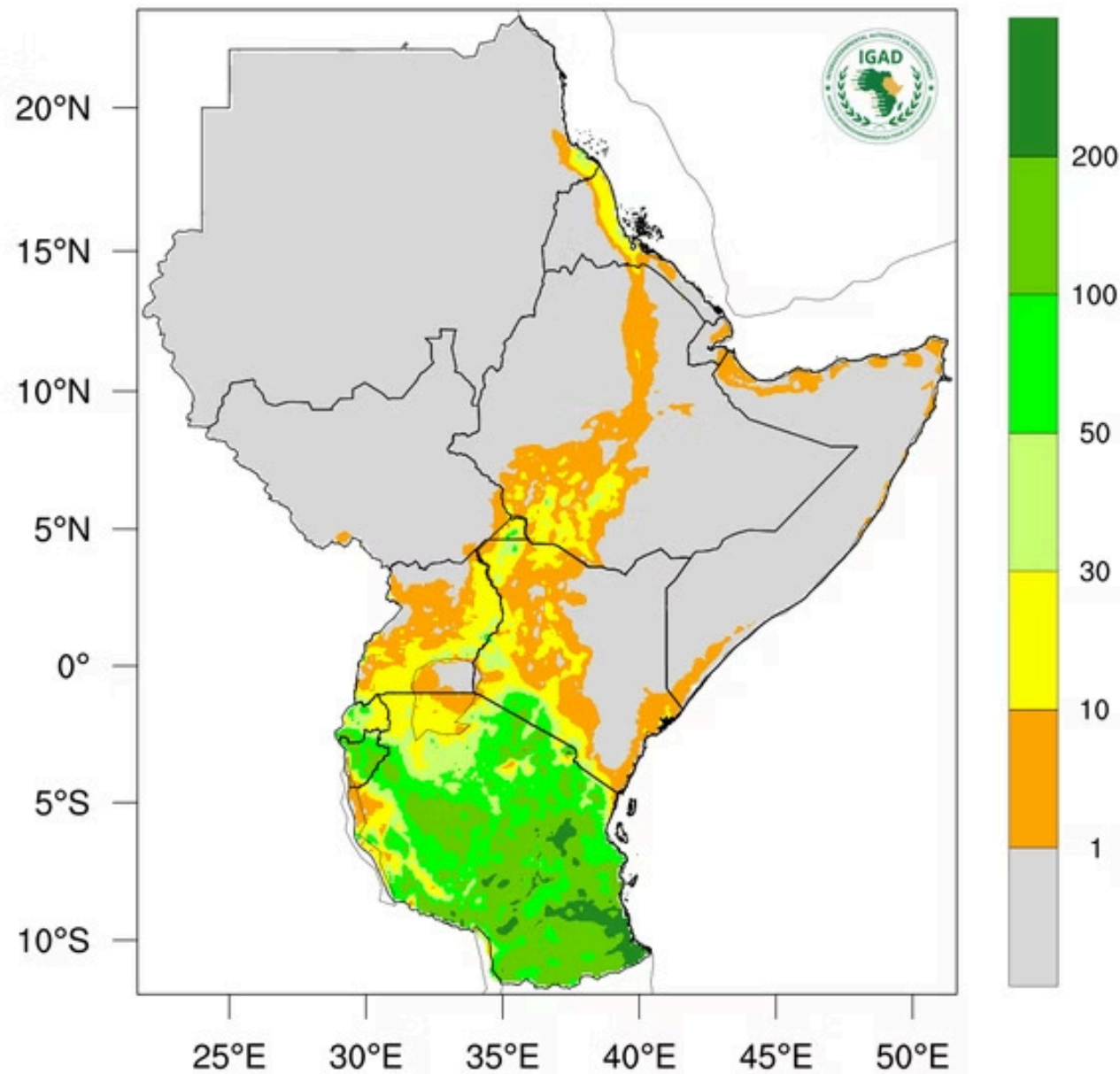
Weather Risks

Most areas will be dry and hot. This means soil will lose moisture quickly, there's a higher risk of fires, and animals might suffer from heat stress. There's a small chance of thunderstorms near Mt. Elgon and Lake Victoria.

Farmer Actions

Finish drying crops and store them safely now. Keep soil moist by covering it with mulch or leftover plant material. Check water sources and look for pests in stored food and banana fields.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 30 Dec-06 Jan 2026





Weather in Karamoja

- **Rainfall this week:** Very little rain, only 0 to 5 mm. It will be mostly dry.
- **Temperatures:** About 18 to 35 °C. Days will be hot, and nights cooler.
- **Warnings:** It will be very hot and dry. This means a higher risk of bushfires. Water in the ground and water pans will also dry up quickly.
- **What to do:** Save water. Cover sensitive gardens and young plants with mulch. Do not burn anything in the open.

Weather Northern

- **Rain:** 0 to 10 mm this week. It will be dry.
- **Temperatures:** Around 20 to 34 °C. It will be hot, especially in lowlands and West Nile.
- **Things to note:** Dry winds from the northeast will bring more dust. This will make plants thirsty.
- **What to do:** Dry and store crops after harvest. Check and fix boreholes and valley tanks. Keep animals safe from the heat.



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Weather Eastern

- **Rain in 7 Days:** Lowlands will likely get 5 to 20 mm of rain. The slopes of Mount Elgon could get more, 50 to 100 mm.
- **Temperatures:** Expect temperatures between 19 and 32 °C. It will be a little cooler when it rains.
- **Warnings:** Thunderstorms might occur on the mountain slopes. Some rain could be heavy and short.
- **What to do:** In the highlands, use the rain to plant new crops and water the soil. Use tarpaulins to quickly cover and protect any drying grain.

Weather Western

- **7-Day Rain Total:** South-western highlands will get about 10 to 30 mm of rain. Most other areas will get less than 15 mm.
- **Temperature:** Highlands will be around 12 to 25 °C. Lower areas will be about 18 to 30 °C.
- **Important Notes:** Conditions are mostly normal for this time of year. Highlands will have some light rain. Nights will be cool in higher areas.
- **What to do:** In the highlands, farmers can keep managing their fields late in the season, even with some rain. In lower areas, focus on saving water and managing grazing for the dry season.





Weather Central

- **Rainfall (Next 7 Days):** Less than 10 mm. It will be mostly dry this week.
- **Temperature Range:** About 20 to 31 °C.
- **Important Notes:** The weather is getting drier. Hot afternoons will make crops thirsty and dry out the soil faster.
- **What to Do:** Use mulch (covers) on your soil. This helps save water for vegetables and plants that live for many years.

Weather Lake Victoria Crescent

- **Rainfall:** Expect 15 to 30 mm of rain, mostly from isolated showers near the lake.
- **Temperature:** Around 19 to 30 °C. It will feel more humid.
- **Watch out for:** Afternoon thunderstorms are possible. Expect lightning and brief, heavy showers near the lake shore and islands.
- **What to do:** Make sure water drains away from low-lying gardens. Plan your outdoor work to avoid afternoon storms.





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Practical Implications for Karamoja

Drying and Storing Harvest

Dry sorghum, millet, maize, and beans well. Make sure they are dry enough before putting them in bags. Store them on raised platforms. Keep storage areas clean and tightly closed.

Protecting Stored Food

Check your food stores twice this week for insects like weevils and borers. If you have special airtight bags, use them. Separate any food that has bugs in it.

Managing Water Sources

Fix and maintain boreholes and public water points. Clean out muddy water ponds if you can.

Saving Water in Soil

Cover nurseries and watered gardens with mulch (dry leaves or straw). Don't dig up the soil too much to stop water from drying out.

Start clearing land early and prepare it gently if the soil allows. It's better to make compost or mix plant matter into the soil instead of burning it. Check your stored seeds to make sure they can still grow and are not damaged by pests. Keep the best seeds safe for the next planting season. Gather and save leftover plant parts (crop residues) to use as animal feed. Start using your animal feed reserves carefully to make them last until the driest weeks are over.

Practical Steps for Northern Region

01

Harvested Crop Care

Finish threshing, drying, and storing maize, beans, and other crops. Dry them on tarpaulins, keeping them off the ground.

03

Soil Health Preparation

Mix manure or compost into the soil now. This helps it break down before the next rains. If needed, plan to add lime or phosphate when you prepare the land.

Check stored bags for beetles and borers. Move any problem bags away, improve air flow, and keep storage areas very clean. Start giving animals extra food from stored hay and crop leftovers. Make sure water pumps and dams are working. Plan watering times to help plants and animals avoid too much heat. Cover perennial plants and vegetables with mulch. Water plants well in the early morning or late afternoon.

02

Water Source Maintenance

Clean out mud from valley tanks and fix pond linings. Dig or re-open ditches and earth banks to collect rainwater later.

04

Weed Management

For fields that will be planted early next season, remove weeds now. Use light tilling or specific methods to control them. This helps young crops grow without competition.

Practical Implications Eastern

Harvest And Drying

Keep drying maize and beans until they are dry enough. If a storm is coming, especially near Mt. Elgon, quickly cover what you've harvested.

Highland Opportunities

If it rains in the highlands, plant strong vegetable seedlings early this week. Protect young plant beds with mulch.

Soil Moisture Conservation

Put mulch on coffee plants, bananas, and gardens. Don't weed too much if it leaves the soil bare, as this dries it out faster.

Weeding Timing

Weed fields planted later this week. This will help your crops get more of the limited water.

Irrigation Efficiency

For irrigation systems and near wet areas, check pipes and hoses for leaks or clogs. Water plants during cooler times of the day.

Pest Scouting

Check fruit farms for fruit flies and other pests that appear in dry weather. Use traps or bait if you need to.

Storage Protection

Look for bean weevils in your storage. For important seeds and grains, move them into sealed or airtight bags.

Practical Implications Western

Highland Crops

Protect growing maize and sorghum from birds and animals. Start planning for harvest, including where to dry and store crops.

Keep Lowland Crops Moist

Cover banana plants well with mulch. Keep young coffee and tea plants in shade to protect them from heat.

Feed Crops

If it rains a little in the highlands, add a small amount of organic fertilizer to help late crops grow grains.

Manage Grazing

Move animals to new grazing spots to stop them from eating too much grass. If the grass is poor, start giving them hay or silage.

Regularly check and control ticks every 7 to 14 days in areas with many ticks. Watch cattle for signs of sickness like fever, weakness, or not wanting to eat. Use the dry weather to fix terraces and other structures on hillsides before the next rains. Check stored grains and beans for insects. Make storage areas cleaner, better sealed, and well-aired.

Practical Implications Central

→ Soil Cover Now

Cover your fields with old plant parts or cover crops. This protects the soil from heat and washing away. Do not leave soil bare.

→ Soil Amendment Window

If your soil is acidic, add lime when it's dry. This allows the lime to work before the rains start. Add compost and manure when you prepare the land.

→ Vegetable Water Use

Water vegetables with simple drip lines or clay pots. Water in the early morning or late afternoon. This stops too much water from evaporating.

→ Weed And Field Prep

Plow early or lightly dig the soil. This helps control weeds before planting in March.

Check maize and beans every week for mold or bugs. If grain looks bad, dry it again. Make sure your storage area has good airflow. Store seeds and food in airtight containers to stop bugs without using many chemicals. Look for spider mites, leaf diseases, and aphids on bananas and vegetables when it's dry and hot.

Practical Implications Lake Victoria Crescent

Manage Heavy Rains

Clear drainage ditches in low gardens. Prevent water from standing after heavy afternoon storms.

Harvest Leftover Crops

Quickly harvest any remaining second-season beans and groundnuts. Do this especially in wet areas to stop them from rotting.

Nurseries

Set up nurseries for vegetable and tree seedlings in the shade. Use mulch and water gently to help them grow well.

Watering Schedule

Water plants during cooler times. This stops water from evaporating too fast and keeps plants healthy. Water important plants and young seedlings first.

Banana Plant Health

Cut off and throw away banana leaves that are very sick. Keep tools clean. Avoid cutting plants more than needed.

Farm Animals

Give animals plenty of clean water and shade to keep them cool. Feed them during cooler parts of the day.

Get Supplies Ready

This week, get good seeds and other important supplies. Do this before everyone else needs them for the next planting season.

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 two purple eggplants in her hands. The background is a soft-focus view of a rural landscape with trees and a fence.

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Karamoja: Crop Calendar and Key Tasks



Maize

Off-Season.

- Store grain in sealed, airtight bags or containers, and keep it off the floor.
- Test how well your saved seeds will grow this week. Keep seeds for planting separate from seeds for eating.



Beans

After Harvest.

- Check stored beans for weevils or other insects. If you find live insects, re-dry the beans and seal them again.
- Plan to get your seeds early. Keep storage areas clean and safe from rodents.



Sorghum

Off-Season, Stubble Grazing, And Storage.

- Keep sorghum grain good by storing it in airtight containers and checking regularly.
- Manage how animals graze on stubble. Leave some plant cover and spread manure evenly across fields.

Millet: Off-Season And Storage. Protect millet from rodents by storing it in raised cribs or sealed containers. Prepare land early, if possible, to create a good seedbed when the first rains come.

Bananas: Grow all year, in different stages. Add a lot of mulch to the plants to keep moisture in and stop weeds. Keep the banana area clean by removing very sick leaves. Manage new shoots to keep the plant structure you want.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages Northern



Maize

After Harvest Or Off-Season. Dry maize completely. Store it in sealed bags or containers. Clear old plant parts and add compost when preparing land for the next season.



Beans

Late Harvest To Post-Harvest In Some Areas. Pick any dry pods quickly, especially when it's cool, to stop seeds from breaking. Thresh beans on clean mats. Clean them well. Store in airtight bags to keep out pests (bruchids).



Sorghum

Mostly After Harvest, With Some Late Drying Heads. Cut and dry any remaining sorghum heads fast. This stops mold from night dew. For the next season, plant sorghum in different fields to fight Striga weed. Add manure to improve soil.

Millet: After harvest. Store millet where rodents can't get it. Keep stores dry and sealed. Start choosing and cleaning seeds now. This ensures good seeds for the next planting season.

Bananas: Grow year-round in good areas, different stages. Add mulch and remove weeds carefully around the plants. This keeps soil moist. Put compost or manure around the plants. Keep tools clean to stop diseases from spreading.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages Eastern

Maize: Mostly harvested, but some in highlands are still growing. If growing, keep birds and animals away from the cobs. Harvest when husks are fully dry. For stored maize, remove kernels, clean them, and store in airtight bags to stop weevils and borers.

Beans: Mostly harvested, but some in highlands are still growing pods. Dry beans on raised mats. Store them in airtight bins to stop bean weevils (bruchids). If pods are still growing, look for aphids and whiteflies. Deal with them early to save your crop.

Sorghum: Mostly harvested. Keep storage areas clean. Store grain in airtight ways if you can. Plan to plant different crops next season. Remove unwanted plants to stop pests from spreading.

Millet: Harvested. If you store millet heads, remove the grain in small amounts. Keep the grain dry and safe from rodents. Get fields ready by making a fine soil bed. Plan how to scare birds away early for when millet starts to grow grain next time.

Bananas: Grow all year, in different stages. Cover the soil with mulch. Keep the area around plants free of weeds, but don't dig near roots. Remove extra buds after the last bunch forms. Control new shoots (suckers) for good fruit growth.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages Western

Maize:

Mixed stages. In South-Western Highlands, crops are nearly ready for harvest. Other areas have already harvested. In highland fields, wait until husks are fully brown and grains are hard to stop them from going bad. After harvest, dry well and store safely. Bury or destroy any plant waste with many pests to stop them from spreading.

Beans:

Mixed stages. In South-Western Highlands, beans are flowering or forming pods. Other areas have already harvested. For growing plants, check for diseases and remove sick plants to protect healthy ones. For stored beans, use sealed containers and check for beetles (bruchids) every week when it's warm.

Sorghum:

Mostly out of season or harvested in most Western areas. Keep stored sorghum dry and airy to prevent mold. Get your seeds ready now and do a simple test to see if they will grow before it's time to plant again.

Millet:

Mostly out of season or not widely grown in many Western areas. Store any millet grain safely and protect it from rats and mice. Decide early where to plant next season's crop, and get seeds before everyone else needs them.

Bananas:

Grow all year round, in different stages. Add a thick layer of mulch and natural fertilizer to help the soil hold water and provide food for the plants. Keep plants tidy by removing old leaves and cleaning the area to reduce leaf diseases and improve air movement.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages Central

Maize: Harvest is done. Dry the kernels well until they have safe moisture. Store them in special airtight bags or sealed containers. This helps stop harmful toxins and insects. Clear or bury old stalks that have many pests. Keep fields clean for the next planting season.

Beans: Harvest is mostly finished, with a few plots still being harvested. Finish harvesting quickly. Dry beans on tarpaulins, then store them in airtight containers to stop pests called bruchids. Use leftover plant parts (residues) as mulch or mix them into the soil. This makes the soil richer and helps it hold nitrogen better.

Sorghum: This is a small crop, mostly harvested in areas where it's grown. Use the stalks for animal feed or as support for other plants. Keep stored grain clean and dry. If you plan to plant sorghum next season because it handles dry weather well, buy your seeds now and plan how to rotate your crops.

Millet: Mostly harvested in areas where it's grown. Dry the millet completely. Store it in places that are well-aired and safe from rodents. Plan how you will prepare the soil for planting. Think about planting in rows next season; this helps seeds grow better and makes weeding easier.

Bananas: These are grown all year, with different plants at different stages. Add a thick layer of mulch. Manage the new shoots (suckers) to keep the plant strong. Watch for signs of bacterial wilt. Remove any sick plants right away to protect your banana farm.

Crop Calendar And Growth Stages Lake Victoria Crescent

Maize:

Harvested. If it's humid, dry corn on raised platforms. Store it in airtight bags or containers. Plan when to sell your corn. Only sell what you don't need, and save enough for your family until the next harvest.



Beans:

Some beans are still being harvested, others are done. Pick any leftover pods quickly. If drying, cover them when storms are expected. Store beans in airtight bags. Keep storage areas clean, dry, and safe from rats and mice.

Sorghum:

Small crop, mostly harvested. Keep the grain dry and in sealed containers. Don't store it in wet places. Use leftover stalks for animal feed or to support plants. Get seeds ready early if you'll plant sorghum again next season.



Millet:

Mostly harvested. Make sure it's very dry and safe from rats and mice when stored. Get the land ready and plan how to keep birds away before planting millet again.



Bananas:

Grows all year, different growth stages. Add mulch and keep water flowing away. After rain, don't let water sit around the plants. Regularly remove extra buds and old leaves. Use clean tools to stop diseases from spreading.

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Tips for Farm Inputs and Advice

Fertility (Soil Nutrients)

Maize, Sorghum, Millet: Aim for about 60 kg of nitrogen and 45 kg of phosphate per hectare. This helps maize grow strong in poor soils. Put phosphorus in the soil when planting. Add nitrogen later, in two parts: once when plants are knee-high, and again before they produce tassels.

Simple Guide for Urea and DAP: Use about 125 to 130 kg of urea per hectare, split into separate applications for nitrogen. Use about 100 to 150 kg of DAP when planting for a good start. Or, you can use TSP plus another source of nitrogen.

Beans: Focus on phosphorus and potassium, not nitrogen. If possible, add about 20 to 30 kg of phosphate per hectare when planting. This helps roots grow and aids nutrient absorption.

Organic Choices: During land preparation, add well-rotted manure or compost. Place it in planting holes or along rows for the best results.

Pest Control (Integrated Pest Management)

Pests in Storage: Check your stored grain twice a week. If you find live weevils, borers, or bruchids in a sample, separate that bag. Re-dry if needed. Then, store it in an airtight container or a special hermetic bag.

Fall Armyworm: When you plant next, check your fields twice a week starting from when plants emerge. Take action when 10 to 20 percent of plants show fresh damage on new leaves and have live worms. First, try natural ways to control pests. Only use targeted sprays if the problem continues.

Aphids and Whiteflies in Beans and Vegetables: Act when groups of pests start to build up on new shoots, or when more than about 10 percent of growing tips are infested. Use gentle, low-toxicity controls early. Avoid using sprays that kill many types of insects if not necessary.

Bananas: Keep your farm clean and clean your tools to lower the risk of bacterial wilt disease. Remove leaves that are very diseased. Manage how many suckers grow to improve air movement around the plants.

Soil Improvements

Lime: If your soil is acidic, add about 0.5 to 1 ton of lime per hectare during the dry season. This gives it time to work before the rains start.

Mulch and Plant Cover: Always leave plant remains (mulch) on the soil. This helps reduce water loss and protects the soil structure before the next rains.

Tech Tip Of The Week

Hermetic storage is a quick way to stop losing maize and beans after harvest. Dry your grain well. Seal it in airtight containers or special triple-layer hermetic bags. Keep it off the floor. In just a few days, oxygen levels drop, insects stop breeding, and your grain stays good for months without needing repeated chemical treatments.

Livestock And Ranching



Dry-Season Feed Planning

Plan your dry season animal food now. This includes hay, silage, and crop leftovers. Give it out little by little so you don't run out later. Always feed mother cows, young calves, and sick animals first.



Water And Heat Stress

Give animals water more often when it's hot. Water and move your animals during the cooler parts of the day. Make sure all animals (cows, goats, sheep, chickens) have shade to cool down.



Foot-And-Mouth Disease

Get your animals vaccinated against Foot-And-Mouth Disease if possible. Follow rules about moving animals in affected areas. This protects your animals and your ability to sell them.



Tick Control

Keep ticks off your animals every 7 to 14 days, especially if there are many ticks around. Look for signs of tick-borne diseases like fever, weakness, pale gums, or red urine.



Deworming And Health

Give deworming medicine at the start of the dry season. This helps animals use their food better when grass quality is low. Always give mineral licks, especially to grazing animals.



Breathing Problems In Crowded Herds

Look for coughing and runny noses when many animals gather at water spots. Separate sick animals quickly. Tell a vet if many animals show these signs.



Poultry Care

Keep your chickens vaccinated against Newcastle disease. Make sure they always have clean water. Too much heat can quickly make them sick or die.

Market Analysis

Price aggregation vary widely this week

Commodity per kilogram	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1238	UGX 1000	UGX 1419	UGX 1333	UGX 1866 to 7466	UGX 2000 to 7466
Beans	UGX 3969	UGX 4000	UGX 3719	UGX 4007	UGX 4350	UGX 4350
Sorghum	UGX 1250	UGX 1340	UGX 1738	UGX 2500	UGX 3250	UGX 3250
Millet	UGX NA	UGX 2540	UGX 3150	UGX 3107	UGX 4188	UGX 4188
Bananas	UGX NA	UGX NA	UGX NA	UGX NA	UGX 3684 to 7368	UGX 3684 to 7368

Market Insights

- **Price Differences:** Maize costs much less in Northern markets compared to cities in Central regions. This is because Northern areas produce more maize, while Central cities have high demand and higher transport costs.
- **City Prices:** Prices in Central regions vary widely. This is due to differences between old wholesale prices and new retail prices in Kampala. Use these Central price ranges as a guide for now, and check them again after the holidays.
- **Missing Data:** Many markets did not send in their reports this week. So, use the average prices for each region as general guides. They don't cover the whole country.

Coverage Details

Karamoja: 4 markets reported prices (Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong, Napak). We don't have a full list of all markets planned for this area.

Northern: Only 3 out of 15 cities reported prices (Arua, Gulu, Lira). We are missing data from Abim, Adjumani, Kaabong, Koboko, Kotido, Lamwo, Moroto, Moyo, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Yumbe, and other listed markets.

Eastern: Only 4 out of 7 cities reported prices (Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Tororo). We are missing data from Busia, Iganga, Kween.

Western: Only 3 out of 9 cities reported prices (Hoima, Kasese, Mbarara). We are missing data from Isingiro, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Masindi.

Central: Only 2 out of 4 cities reported prices (Kampala, Masaka). We are missing data from Mukono, Wakiso.

Lake Victoria Crescent: Only 2 markets reported prices (Kampala, Masaka). We used these as a stand-in. We don't have a full list of all markets planned for this area.

A background image of a man in a hat carrying a large basket of corn on his head, set against a blurred field of crops.

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What's Next: Important Reminders

For the Whole Country

- January and February are usually hot and dry in most of Uganda. Expect dry conditions, high fire danger, and less grass and water for animals.
- Get your seeds, bags, and other farm supplies early. Prices often go up right before planting season.
- Check your stored crops weekly. Pests get worse in storage as it gets hotter during the dry season.

Karamoja Checklist

- Fix boreholes and water pans. Plan how the community will share water.
- Carefully use stored animal feed. Give it first to the weakest animals.
- Get your seeds and tools ready now. Don't burn land to clear it.

Northern Checklist

- Fix farm tools pulled by animals. Clean water points before farming starts.
- Keep maize and beans clean in storage. Check for pests often.
- Before the next rains, plan ways to stop soil erosion and collect rainwater.

Eastern Checklist

- Protect drying grain with tarps, especially in hilly areas where it might rain.
- Check fruit trees and vegetable gardens for dry-season pests early and deal with them.
- Add mulch to banana and coffee plants. Water them wisely if you have irrigation.

Western Checklist

- In highlands, plan how to harvest corn that is almost ready. Protect fields from birds and wild animals.
- In lowlands, improve plans for moving grazing animals. Start giving extra feed early.
- Use the dry time to fix terraces and barriers that stop soil erosion.

Central Checklist

- Keep plant remains on the soil (residue cover) and use mulch to save water and keep the soil healthy.
- Add lime if your soil is too acidic. Mix compost into the soil when getting land ready for planting.
- Check stores weekly for bugs and mold. Keep seeds in sealed, airtight containers.

Lake Victoria Crescent Checklist

- Keep drainage paths clear. Plan farm work around afternoon storms.
- Start plant nurseries under shade. Give water first to young plants and high-value crops.
- Keep banana farms clean. Avoid cutting or hurting the plants if not needed.

Government And NGO Updates

I Foot-And-Mouth Disease Vaccination
The Ministry launched a new vaccination drive with many vaccines. **Why this matters:** It lowers disease risk, helps cattle markets reopen, and protects milk and beef earnings.

2 Anti-Tick Vaccine Progress
Local research teams are making headway on a new anti-tick vaccine. **Why this matters:** In the long run, this could cut costs for tick chemicals and reduce losses from tick-borne illnesses.

3 WFP Food Assistance Support
A big food donation will help refugees and feed schoolchildren in Karamoja. **Why this matters:** It provides food for vulnerable families and helps local markets work well.

4 FAO Land And Water Report Release
A new global report from FAO highlights land damage and farming risks. **Why this matters:** It makes a stronger case for investing in healthy soil, collecting rainwater, and smart farming methods in Uganda.

5 Export Diversification
Uganda sent its first large shipment of dried chili to China. **Why this matters:** This shows new chances for selling valuable crops if quality standards are met.

Recent Publications And Links

- **Borrowed Time. Crop pests and food losses under climate warming.** This report explains how a warming climate leads to more crop pests and food loss. It shows we need better ways to manage and monitor pests.
- **State Of The World's Land And Water Resources For Food And Agriculture 2025.** This report highlights the importance of protecting soil and water. It also focuses on growing more food on the same land sustainably.
- **Global Food Security Update, Issue 120.** This report summarizes the current state of world grain markets. It also warns about climate and conflict risks in East Africa.
- **Uganda Acute Food Insecurity Projection, Aug 2025 To Feb 2026.** This report says Uganda's food security is improving overall. However, it still points to ongoing concerns in the Karamoja region.
- **Perennial Grain Innovation Feature.** This article reviews research on perennial grains (grains that grow back each year). It explains how these grains can help protect soil and reduce the need for plowing.

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