

# Uganda's Weekly Agriculture, Food Market, and Farming Weather Report

24–30 August 2026

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throughout the world with field-proven and impact-driven strategies that  
improve food security.



# Executive Summary

As August ends, Uganda's farms are in two very different situations. In most of the country, farmers have just finished harvesting their first-season maize and beans. They are selling their crops and getting ready to plant again. This should keep food prices steady or slightly lower in areas with good harvests and road access. In Karamoja, the situation is much harder. Rains between April and July were poor and uneven, causing farmers to lose about **50–70 percent** of their expected harvest. As of 24 August, the World Food Programme reported that **more than 600,000 people** in Karamoja do not have enough food. High transport costs and low incomes are making things even worse. Karamoja is the most urgent concern in this report.

Weather also looks different across the country. The national weather service expects mostly sunny and dry conditions in most parts of Uganda over the coming days. Some rain and storms are likely in northern areas and near Lake Victoria. The seven-day rainfall figures in this report are estimates based on official forecasts — they are not exact measurements from weather stations. When reading about prices, it helps to know where the numbers come from: World Food Programme data shows actual prices in local markets; World Bank prices are estimates used to track trends over time; and Selina Wamucii prices reflect national trade and are not the same as prices in local markets.



## Price Trend

Maize prices eased from July to August across all regions, while beans remained mostly stable. Karamoja continues to face severe food-access and future price risk because of major crop losses, even though current August staple prices are not broadly rising.



## Rainfall and Hazard

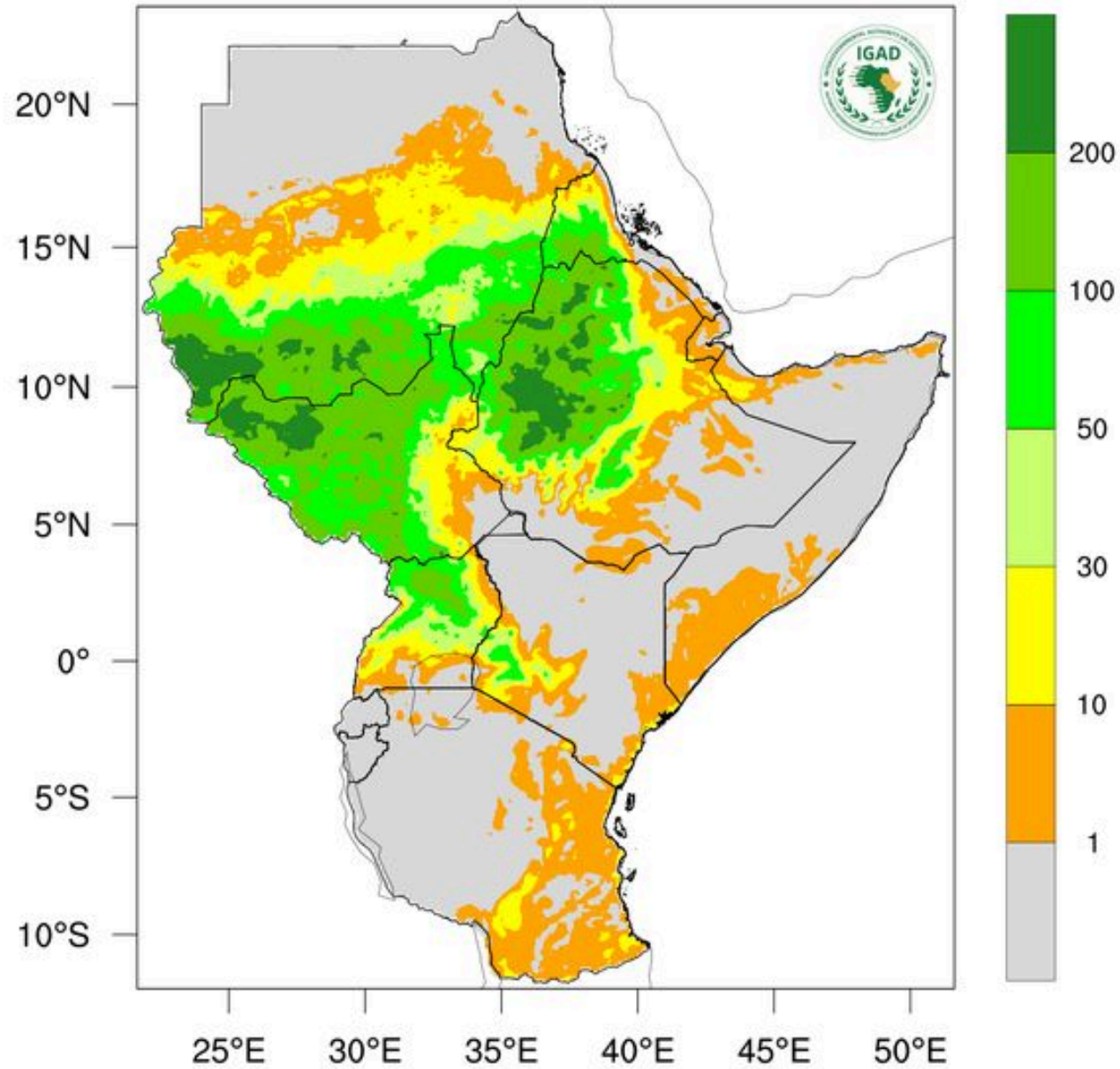
Heavy rain and flooding are a risk in northern Uganda. In the southwest, there may not be enough rain for new crops to grow well. Most other areas expect dry and sunny weather.



## Farmer Action

Store your harvested grain safely. Only plant when the soil has enough moisture. Clear drainage channels, remove weeds early, and watch out for pests.

**Total Rainfall (mm) for 19-26 Aug 2026**



# Weather Outlook: Karamoja

## 7-Day Planning Band

**Rain:** 25–70 mm (rain will vary a lot from place to place)

**Temperature:** 18–33 °C

These are estimates based on official forecasts, not actual recorded amounts. The hottest days will be in the lower, drier areas.



**Alert:** Some heavy showers may happen, but this late rain will not save crops that already failed this season. After storms, roads may become hard to travel, and stored grain can go moldy.

## Farming & Livestock Tips

Use dry spells to harvest and dry any ripe sorghum or maize. One rainstorm does not mean it is safe to plant — wait for steady, reliable rain. Grass and water sources may improve for a short time, but keep checking livestock water points, feed supplies, and animal health.

# Weather Outlook: Northern

## 7-Day Planning Band

**Rain:** 35–90 mm expected, with possibly more in areas hit by repeated thunderstorms

**Temperature:** 18–32 °C

Gulu, Arua, Masindi, and nearby areas will stay warm during the day, with cooler nights when skies are clear.



**Alert:** Wetter than normal conditions and sudden heavy rain could cause flash floods, waterlogged fields, soil erosion, and blocked roads.

## Farming & Market Implication

Plan harvesting, grain drying, spraying, and fertilizing for dry spells — avoid doing these tasks just before or after heavy rain. Keep field drains clear so water flows away easily. If roads get blocked by rain, food prices in remote areas and refugee-hosting markets may rise, even if there is enough food overall in the country.

\*From one of IDEA's partners



# petros network

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

In Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, Petros Network helps local church leaders fight hunger through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens program ("Food Always In The Home"). These leaders get seeds, tools, and training, then teach their communities how to grow food.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens to feed their families, help their church members have enough food, and support farming in their communities. They teach others, sell extra produce, and help their communities grow stronger.

Petros Network combines sharing the faith with real, practical help. They start gardens, feed children, and support women. Families now grow crops like maize and beans to eat at home and sell at the market.

Every garden makes a difference. Every donation changes lives. Join the movement to bring food, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit [www.petrosnetwork.org](http://www.petrosnetwork.org) to learn more.

# Weather Outlook: Eastern

## 7-Day Planning Summary

**Rain:** 15–50 mm expected, with heavier rain possible on Mount Elgon

**Temperature:** 15–33 °C

Higher areas will be cooler. Soroti, Busia, and lower eastern areas will be hot in the afternoons.



**Alert:** Strong thunderstorms may wash away soil on hillsides. In lower areas, expect sunny breaks between showers.

## What This Means for Farmers

Only plant when there has been enough rain to soak the soil where seeds sit — not just a light surface shower. Keep drainage channels, grass strips, and waterways clear to stop soil washing away during heavy storms on slopes.

# Weather Outlook: Western

## 7-Day Planning Band

**Rain:** 5–30 mm, with southwestern areas likely to be the driest in the country

**Temperature:** 13–33 °C

Kabale and higher areas will be cooler. Kasese and lower areas near the rift valley may get much hotter.



**Alert:** Less rain than usual in the southwest means seeds may not sprout well, planting may be delayed, pastures may dry out, and newly planted crops may struggle without enough water.

## Farming & Livestock Tips

Wait to plant until the soil has enough moisture. Keep water in the soil by covering the ground with mulch, disturbing the soil as little as possible, and removing weeds early. Protect water sources, keep crop leftovers on the field, and check that animals — especially mothers feeding young and those walking far — have enough water.

# Weather Outlook: Central

## 7-Day Planning Band

**Rain:** 5–25 mm, mostly from scattered showers

**Temperature:** 18–31 °C

Expect mostly sunny weather across Kampala, Masaka, Mukono, Wakiso, and nearby districts over the coming days.



**Alert:** Rain may be too patchy for seeds to sprout evenly in open soils. Short, heavy downpours can still cause runoff on hard or poorly drained ground.

## Farming & Post-Harvest Tips

Get your land and seeds ready, but wait to plant until rain has soaked deep enough into the soil and more rain is expected. Sunny spells are a good time to dry, shell, sort, and store your first-season grain.

# Weather Outlook: Lake Victoria Crescent

## 7-Day Planning Band

**Rain:** 10–35 mm, with heavy local showers near the lake

**Temperature:** 19–28 °C near the lake, a little warmer away from the shore



**Alert:** The lake is mostly safe for now, but sudden overnight storms, poor visibility, and rough patches of water are still possible.

## Farming & Fishing Implication

Clear drains around banana plants and low-lying fields before heavier rains arrive later in the season. Before travelling on the lake at night, check the latest weather and safety updates — avoid open water crossings when storms are building.

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# What to Do Now: Karamoja

## → Harvest and Dry Your Grain

Harvest your sorghum and maize as soon as it is ready. Keep cut heads and cobs off the bare ground, and bring them under shelter before rain comes in the evening. Dry grain on clean tarpaulins or raised surfaces. If grain gets wet, dry it again before storing it in sealed bags.

## → Check Crops for Pests

Walk through your late sorghum fields and look for birds, mold on the grain heads, insects, and fallen or leaning stalks. Harvest quickly where the grain is already fully ripe.

## → Feed for Your Animals

Save any leftover crop stalks and leaves to feed your livestock. Do not feed animals grain or crop waste that has gone moldy. Keep giving them mineral supplements if you have them.

## → Don't Waste Fertilizer on Failing Crops

Do not add nitrogen fertilizer to maize that has failed, dried up from drought, or is almost fully grown. It will not help the crop and is a waste of money you cannot afford to lose.

## → Manage Water and Paths

Dig drainage channels above your fields and home to stop rainwater from flooding them. Keep the paths you use to move grain and animals in good condition. Only plant where you are sure the season has enough time and moisture left for a crop to grow.

## → Watch Your Food Stocks and Prices

Check your household grain supply and local food prices every week. Harvests in the region have been poor, so food may be harder and more expensive to get for some time.

# Practical Implications: Northern

## → Harvest and Dry Quickly

Use dry spells of two to three days to harvest ripe maize and millet. Dry the grain right away to stop mold, discoloration, and insects. Store grain off the ground with good airflow, and fix any roof leaks before storing freshly dried grain.

## → Weeding and Pest Control

Weed new beans and sorghum early — before weeds grow taller than 5–10 cm or before the crop covers the ground. Check maize twice a week for fall armyworm damage, and look over beans for aphids and signs of disease on the leaves.

## → Seed Storage

Keep seed separate from grain you plan to eat. Write the crop variety, the field it came from, the harvest date, and the season you plan to plant it on each container.

## → Drains and Storm Readiness

Clear field drains and culvert openings before storms arrive. Keep harvested grain away from areas where water can flow. Plan how to move crops to market before roads flood, especially in areas hosting refugees.

## → Fertilizer Timing

Only apply top-dressing fertilizer to healthy, well-grown maize on moist soil. Do not apply it just before heavy rain, as the nutrients will wash away.

# Practical Implications: Eastern

## → Second-Season Planting

Only plant second-season maize and beans once rain has soaked deep into the soil. Do not plant into dry soil just because the surface looks wet. Where possible, spread planting over several days.

## → Fertilizer Timing

Only add top-dressing fertilizer to maize once the crop is growing well, the soil is moist, and heavy rain is not expected soon — to avoid washing nutrients away.

## → Post-Harvest Grain

Dry and sort first-season maize before storing it. Remove any broken, moldy, insect-damaged, or discolored grain before storing or selling.

## → Slope Protection

On Mount Elgon and other hilly areas, make sure contour ridges, grass strips, and drainage channels are in place before heavy rains arrive. Weed young crops early and keep weeding shallow to hold moisture in the soil.

## → Pest Scouting

Check young maize regularly for fall armyworm, look at beans for aphids and root rot, and inspect sorghum for stem or shoot damage.

## → Banana Maintenance

Keep drainage clear and maintain good hygiene around banana plants, especially in heavy soils and low-lying areas prone to waterlogging.

# Practical Implications: Western

## → Wait Before Planting in the Dry Southwest

Do not plant just because the usual planting time has arrived. Wait until good rain has fallen. If you have irrigation, use it. Keep mulch on the soil, avoid unnecessary digging, and remove weeds early so they do not use up the little moisture available.

## → Check Your Banana Plants

Walk through your banana fields and look for weevil damage, signs of nematodes, leaf disease, and plants broken by wind. Cut out and remove badly damaged plants and leaves from the field.

## → Store Grain Properly After Harvest

Use dry, sunny days to dry, shell, sort, and store your first-season grain. Make sure the grain is fully dry before sealing it in airtight storage.

## → Improve Your Soil

Mix well-rotted manure into the soil during your final land preparation if your soil is poor. Never put fresh manure directly on seeds — it can harm them. For watered vegetables or seedling beds, water during the cooler parts of the day.

## → Save Crop Leftovers for Livestock

Keep maize stalks, bean plants, and other clean crop remains to feed your animals. Dry them well before stacking them in a covered place.

## → Fix Erosion Controls Now

In hilly areas where soil washes away easily, repair terraces and water channels before the heavier rains arrive in October–December.

# Practical Implications: Central

## → Land Preparation and Planting

Finish preparing your land, choosing seeds, and placing inputs before the next good planting rain. If maize or beans are already sprouting, weed early and replace only plants that have clearly failed while the soil is still moist.

## → Banana Care

Cover the soil in banana fields with clean plant material for mulch, but keep a clear gap around the base of each plant to prevent rot and pests.

## → Pest Scouting

Check maize plants for fall armyworm and bean plants for aphids, root problems, and leaf spots. Count how many plants are affected before deciding whether to treat.

## → Fertilizer Application

Apply fertilizer to the side of young plants, not directly on them. Cover it lightly with soil, and do not apply it just before heavy rain that could wash it away.

## → Post-Harvest Drying

Use dry, sunny days to dry your first-season maize and beans until they are safe to store. Clean storage areas, pallets, and airtight containers before filling them.

## → Market Timing

Before selling your harvest, compare prices at the farm gate, at wholesale markets, and in retail shops. Remember that transport costs mean consumer prices may not drop as fast as the price you are offered.

# Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

## → Planting and Low-Lying Fields

Only plant maize and beans after enough rain has soaked down to where the seeds will sit. Check low-lying fields for standing water before you plant.

## → Fertilizer Management

Only apply fertilizer where crops are growing well and the soil is moist enough to need it. Keep fertilizer away from direct contact with seeds or plant stems.

## → Banana Mat Management

Check banana plants regularly for weevil damage, disease signs, and risk of falling over. Aim to keep one fruiting plant, one younger plant, and one small sucker growing together at each spot.

## → Banana Sanitation

Keep drainage channels clear around banana plants. Cut off diseased leaves using clean tools, and do not move soil or planting material from a sick field to a healthy one.

## → Post-Harvest Storage

Dry harvested grain during sunny spells, then let it cool down before putting it in bags or containers to avoid moisture build-up inside.

## → Lake Transport

Check the latest lake weather forecast before moving goods or supplies by boat. Be especially careful at night or when a storm is building.

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# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

**Stage:** End of harvest, or crop lost to drought

- Harvest any remaining ripe cobs quickly. Keep good grain separate from damaged or moldy cobs.
- Dry and store grain only when it is dry enough. Keep your best grain separate and clearly labeled if you plan to use it as seed.



Beans

**Stage:** Harvest done or storing grain

- Thresh on a clean surface and make sure all grain is fully dry before storing.
- Choose seed from healthy, good-looking plants. Label it and store it in sealed containers to protect it from beetles.



Sorghum

**Stage:** Grain forming through harvest, depending on when it was planted and how much rain it received

- Keep birds away from the grain while it is still soft. Check the grain heads for bugs and mold.
- Harvest when the grain is hard and ready. Dry the grain heads quickly in a clean, open space.



Millet

**Stage:** Harvest done or storing grain

- Cut and dry ripe heads quickly. Thresh on a clean tarpaulin.
- Winnow, dry, and store grain in sealed containers to keep out insects. Keep seed grain separate from grain for eating or selling.



Bananas

**Stage:** Plants growing or bunches forming

- Keep mulch around the base of plants and make sure water drains well. Do not pile mulch against the stem.
- Only plant healthy, clean planting material. Remove and dispose of any badly diseased or pest-damaged plants from the field.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



## Maize

**Stage:** Mix of late growth, flowering, grain filling, and early harvest

- Check late-planted maize for armyworm and poor nutrition before deciding what to do.
- Harvest mature cobs during dry spells and dry them quickly to stop mold from forming.



## Beans

**Stage:** Early growth for the second crop; earlier crops are already in storage

- Fill gaps in the field only while plants are still young and the soil is moist.
- Weed before the plants spread out, and check roots and stems for rot and cutworm damage.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Growing and flowering, with some early fields starting to fill grain

- Thin plants to the right spacing, remove weeds early, and avoid disturbing roots once stems start growing tall.
- Check flowering fields for midges, head bugs, and birds.



## Millet

**Stage:** Harvest or post-harvest

- Finish drying and threshing the grain before putting it into storage.
- Remove any insect-damaged grain, and store in a clean, raised place that stays dry.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Growing, developing bunches, and harvesting; planting can continue through late August

- Only plant healthy suckers or clean planting material in well-prepared, moist holes.
- Remove extra shoots, add mulch, keep drainage clear, and be careful not to damage the roots.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



## Maize

**Stage:** Young plants growing in Eastern Savanna and Busoga second-season fields; harvesting has started in parts of the Eastern Highlands

- Remove weeds early in new fields, and check plant numbers before adding fertilizer.
- In highland fields where harvest has started, dry and sort cobs quickly, and keep grain dry.



## Beans

**Stage:** Seedlings and young plants from August planting

- Check your stand after 7–10 days, replant only where plants recently failed, and weed carefully without digging deep.
- Watch for bean fly, aphids, wilting seedlings, and root rot — especially after heavy rain.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Young to flowering plants, depending on when they were planted

- Remove extra plants where they are too crowded, weed before plants get tall, and avoid disturbing roots later on.
- Check flowering fields for midges, head bugs, and birds.



## Millet

**Stage:** First crop already harvested or being handled after harvest

- Dry and store your harvest carefully to avoid losses.
- Keep only clean, fully ripe, true-to-type grain to use as seed next season.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Plants growing, bunches filling out, and harvesting ongoing; new planting is still on track in Busoga through late August

- Keep water draining well, add mulch, and keep the base of plants clean and tidy.
- Use healthy planting material, and remove and dispose of any plant stems that show pest damage.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



## Maize

**Stage:** Second-season planting and early growth in Western Range Lands and Southwestern Highlands; some areas near Lake Albert are both harvesting and planting

- Only plant once the soil has enough moisture, and space your plants as recommended for your area.
- Keep new fields free of weeds and watch for cutworms. Wait to apply top-dressing until all plants are growing evenly.



## Beans

**Stage:** Planting, sprouting, and early growth across western areas

- Use good, clean seed, treat it before planting if needed, and do not plant in waterlogged soil.
- Weed early, and check plants regularly for bean fly, aphids, root rots, and poor root nodules.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Planting and sprouting in the Southwestern Highlands, where planting can continue into late August

- Plant into a firm, well-prepared seedbed with enough moisture, and do not bury seeds too deep.
- Thin plants after they are established, and remove weeds early before they compete for water and nutrients.



## Millet

**Stage:** Newly planted or sprouting in the Lake Albert area and Western Range Lands; mid-August is the main planting time

- Protect the soil surface from crusting and water runoff.
- Check that plants are coming up well, thin carefully, and start weeding early.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Steady growth, bunch development, and harvest ongoing; planting can continue through late August or September

- Plant healthy, clean material in well-prepared holes with good compost or rotted organic matter.
- Mulch around plants, remove extra shoots, support heavy bunches, and keep water draining away without damaging roots.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



## Maize

**Stage:** Second-season planting and early growth; some fields are further along. In the Lake Victoria Crescent area, planting can continue into early September.

- Make sure the soil has enough moisture before planting, and check that seeds have sprouted within one week.
- Remove weeds early, and only apply fertilizer once the crop is growing well and conditions are right.



## Beans

**Stage:** Planting through early growth; the planting window stays open into early September.

- Use good quality seed, plant at an even depth, and avoid fields where water is pooling.
- Check young plants for bean fly, wilting, cutworms, aphids, and root disease.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Land preparation or early planting in some areas.

- Check with your local extension officer to confirm the right planting time for your area before sowing widely.
- Where crops are already in the ground, thin out excess plants, weed early, and watch for poor growth or stem damage.



## Millet

**Stage:** Seed selection and land preparation in some areas.

- Choose seed that is well suited to your local area, and confirm the right planting time before sowing.
- Prepare a smooth, firm seedbed, and take steps to stop soil washing away on sloped or exposed fields.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Steady leaf and stem growth, bunch filling, harvesting, and new planting where the season allows.

- Keep each plant healthy by removing extra shoots, and cut away dead or diseased leaves using clean tools.
- Add mulch around the base, support heavy bunches to stop them falling, and keep drainage channels clear.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



## Maize

**Stage:** Second-season planting through early growth; some earlier fields are starting to flower. Planting can continue until early September.

- Check that seedlings have come up well, and fill in any gaps while the soil is still moist.
- Weed early, and only apply fertiliser if the crop is growing well and rain is expected.



## Beans

**Stage:** Planting through early growth; planting can continue into early September.

- Plant at a shallow, even depth and check quickly for any gaps in the stand.
- Watch for bean fly, aphids, root rot, and leaf disease, especially after heavy rain.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Some areas are preparing land or just getting started.

- Check with local extension staff to confirm the right variety and the best time to plant in your area.
- Keep the seedbed clear of weeds and make sure low-lying fields do not flood.



## Millet

**Stage:** Some areas are selecting seed and preparing land.

- Use clean seed that grows well in your area, and confirm the right planting time with local advisors.
- Prepare a firm seedbed and protect sloped fields from erosion before the heavy rains arrive.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Planting, growing, bunch filling, and harvest are all happening; planting can continue into October.

- Only plant healthy material in moist, well-drained holes, and leave enough space between plants.
- Remove extra shoots, mulch around plants, support heavy bunches, and clear out any diseased plant material.



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# Input & Technical Advice

## Fertilizer Tips

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maize              | If a soil test shows your soil needs phosphorus, apply about 50–100 kg/ha of a phosphorus fertilizer at planting — keep it away from direct contact with seeds. For healthy crops with enough moisture, add about 50–100 kg/ha of urea in two applications: once at 3–4 weeks after the crop sprouts, and again at 6–8 weeks. |
| Beans              | On soils low in phosphorus, apply about 50–100 kg/ha of a phosphorus fertilizer at planting. You usually do not need to add extra nitrogen — healthy bean plants get much of their nitrogen naturally from the soil through their roots.                                                                                      |
| Sorghum and Millet | On poor soils with reliable rain, start with about 50 kg/ha of a basal fertilizer. You can add about 50 kg/ha of urea at 3–5 weeks after planting if the crop is growing well and rain is sufficient.                                                                                                                         |
| Bananas            | Apply about 10–20 kg of well-rotted manure around each plant in a ring, staying away from the base of the plant. Split the application into two or more rounds if rainfall is unreliable.                                                                                                                                     |

## Pest Management

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fall Armyworm in Maize      | Take action when about 20% or more of young plants show fresh damage and live worms are present. Start by picking worms off by hand, or place ash or sand in the centre of the plant. Only use chemical sprays when needed and follow label instructions carefully. |
| Bean Aphids                 | Act when aphid clusters are spreading and affecting about 20–30% of your plants, and when there are few helpful insects around. Remove the worst-affected shoots and keep weeds down, as weeds can harbour aphids.                                                  |
| Sorghum Midge               | During flowering, consider treating when you see about one midge per flower head. Plant at the same time as your neighbours and use local varieties that are less affected by this pest.                                                                            |
| Banana Weevil and Nematodes | Use clean planting material, remove and destroy heavily infested plant parts, keep your field clean, and set traps to monitor weevils. Do not move soil or planting material from affected areas.                                                                   |
| Storage Pests & Mould       | Dry your grain well before bagging, use clean sacks raised off the ground, and keep your store well ventilated to avoid mould and grain losses.                                                                                                                     |

## Soil and Water Management

|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agricultural Lime                                                                                               | Manure & Compost                                                                                                            | Contour and Mulch                                                                                                                                      |
| Only apply lime after a soil test confirms your soil is too acidic, and use the rate recommended for your area. | Add about 2–5 tonnes per hectare of well-rotted compost or manure where you can, focusing on fields with poor soil quality. | Keep contour ridges, terraces, and drainage channels in place on slopes. Use mulch to reduce erosion, but keep it about 30 cm away from banana plants. |

 **Tech Tip of the Week:** Set up a simple rain gauge for your farmer group or field site, and write down the rainfall, what you did in the field, crop growth stage, pest problems, and any inputs used — all on the same dated sheet. Just four weeks of records can help you tell a light shower from proper planting rain, time your fertilizer better, and give local extension staff the information they need to help you.

# Livestock & Ranching



## Water

Give adult cattle about 30–50 litres of clean water per day, and goats or sheep about 4–10 litres per day. Animals need more water when they are feeding their young, in hot weather, or walking long distances. Keep water sources clean and fix any leaks or losses.



## Vaccinations and Disease

Check your local vaccination timetable and make sure vaccines are properly stored before moving animals. Key diseases to vaccinate against include foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease in cattle, PPR in goats and sheep, and Newcastle disease in chickens.



## Feed and Minerals

Dry and store crop leftovers — like maize stalks, bean plants, and grass — somewhere dry and covered. Never feed animals mouldy grain or mouldy crop waste. Give animals a mineral lick and salt, especially females feeding young and growing animals.



## Poultry

Keep chicken houses well aired but free from cold draughts. Keep bedding dry, separate sick birds from healthy ones, and clean water containers every day. Poor air flow in hot, humid weather can quickly cause sickness and death in chickens.

## Regional Livestock Notes

| Region                   | Key Actions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Karamoja                 | Late rains may improve grass and water for a short time, but they do not replace feed lost during the dry season. Keep a close eye on how well animals are eating, share out scarce crop leftovers carefully, and avoid crowding animals around muddy watering points. |
| Northern                 | Wet conditions make it easier for ticks, foot rot, wounds, and sleeping sickness to spread in cattle, goats, and sheep. Drain any standing water in animal areas and keep night shelters dry.                                                                          |
| Western and Southwestern | Where rainfall is still low, protect water sources and fix leaks. Plan where animals will graze so the grass does not run out before conditions improve.                                                                                                               |
| Central                  | Keep dairy sheds free from mud and standing water. Watch for udder infections during humid weather. Keep chopping fodder and feeding dairy cows well, especially on farms near towns.                                                                                  |
| Lake Victoria Crescent   | Raise chicken houses above ground level to keep them dry and away from runoff. Control flies near homes and manure heaps. Protect stored fodder from rain and wet ground.                                                                                              |

# Market Analysis: Regional Staple Price Estimates

## Regional Price Matrix

| Commodity | Karamoja     | Northern     | Eastern      | Western      | Central      | Lake Victoria Crescent |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Maize     | UGX 1,730/kg | UGX 1,850/kg | UGX 1,680/kg | UGX 1,640/kg | UGX 2,100/kg | UGX 1,890/kg           |
| Beans     | UGX 3,690/kg | UGX 3,580/kg | UGX 3,560/kg | UGX 3,290/kg | UGX 3,930/kg | UGX 3,730/kg           |
| Sorghum   | UGX 1,550/kg | UGX 1,730/kg | UGX 1,890/kg | UGX 2,780/kg | UGX 3,660/kg | UGX 2,710/kg           |
| Millet    | UGX 2,550/kg | UGX 3,060/kg | UGX 2,920/kg | UGX 4,170/kg | UGX 5,090/kg | UGX 3,930/kg           |

## Key Market Points

### Maize Eased, but Remains Above Last Year

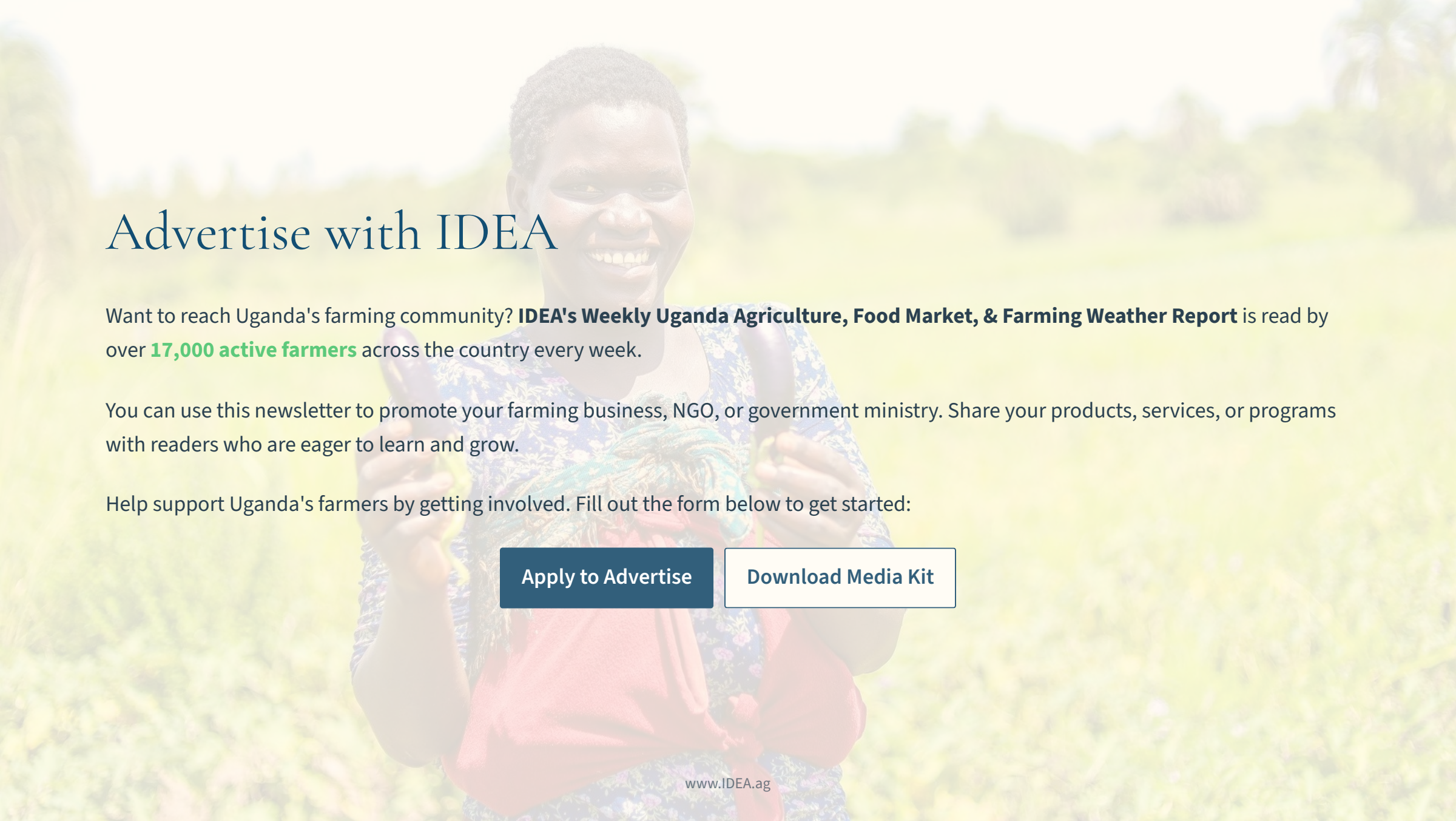
Maize prices showed a decline from July to August across all regions, with Northern experiencing the most significant monthly reduction at 4.7 percent, followed by Karamoja at 2.1 percent. Despite these recent drops, maize prices continue to be higher than August 2025 levels in every region. Notably, Northern recorded a 25.6 percent increase and Eastern a 20.0 percent increase compared to the previous year. This indicates underlying inflationary pressures or supply challenges compared to last year's harvest.

### Beans Were Mostly Stable

Monthly changes in bean prices were generally modest. Variations ranged from a slight 1.1 percent decline in Karamoja to approximately 1.9 percent increases in the Northern and Central regions. Central recorded the highest regional average price for beans at UGX 3,930/kg, while Western offered the lowest prices at UGX 3,290/kg, highlighting regional disparities in supply and demand.

### Large Regional Spreads Remain

The Central region consistently recorded the highest modeled average prices for all four covered commodities. For instance, sorghum averaged UGX 3,660/kg in Central, a stark contrast to UGX 1,550/kg in Karamoja. Similarly, millet prices in Central averaged UGX 5,090/kg, significantly higher than Karamoja's UGX 2,550/kg. While Karamoja remains a high-concern area for food access due to elevated supply, access, and future price risks, the current August modeled series indicates stable to slightly lower monthly price movements rather than a broad surge, suggesting that current staple prices are not uniformly increasing despite the underlying vulnerabilities.

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.

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# Looking Ahead & Reminders

## National Priorities

|                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Grain Quality</p> <p>Over the next seven days, protect your harvested grain, get your storage ready, and only plant second-season crops where there is enough moisture in the soil.</p>                 | <p>Price Records</p> <p>Keep separate records for prices you see at the market, prices from World Bank estimates, and prices from trade sources. Do not mix them together into one average.</p>           |
| <p>October–December Season</p> <p>Get ready for the coming season by clearing drains, controlling erosion, and organizing your seeds and inputs. Watch for both late planting risks and too much rain.</p> | <p>Transport Costs</p> <p>Keep an eye on fuel prices, road conditions, and the gap between wholesale and retail prices — especially in remote areas where getting goods to market is a big challenge.</p> |

## Regional Action Checklists

|                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Karamoja</b>               | Harvest and dry your sorghum and maize as soon as it is ready. Check grain stocks, prices, and livestock health every week. Fix water channels and protect roads, stores, and water points from sudden storms. Do not spend money on fertilizer for crops that have already failed or are nearly done growing.                  |
| <b>Northern</b>               | Keep your drains clear and plan fieldwork during dry spells. Harvest ripe maize and millet quickly, then dry and store it safely. Weed your beans and sorghum early. Watch roads that flood easily and keep an eye on markets in areas hosting refugees.                                                                        |
| <b>Eastern</b>                | Wait for good rain before planting. Protect hillside fields with barriers and grass strips to stop soil washing away. Check your young maize and beans twice a week. Dry and sort your first-season grain before storing or selling it.                                                                                         |
| <b>Western</b>                | Do not plant widely in dry areas until there is enough moisture in the soil. Keep moisture in the ground by using mulch and weeding on time. Save clean crop leftovers and protect water sources for your livestock. Fix terraces and drains before the main rains of the second season arrive.                                 |
| <b>Central</b>                | Choose your seeds, prepare your land, and get your inputs in place before the rains come. Weed your maize and beans early, and only apply fertilizer when the soil is moist enough. Use sunny days to dry, shell, sort, and store your grain. Compare prices at the farm gate, wholesale, and retail before you decide to sell. |
| <b>Lake Victoria Crescent</b> | Keep your banana plants healthy by cleaning around them, maintaining good drainage, and adding mulch. Only plant other crops after good rain, especially in low-lying fields. Protect stored grain from moisture, insects, and leaking roofs. Check weather and lake forecasts before moving goods or supplies by boat.         |

# Government & NGO Updates

|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | <p>Department of Meteorological Services — 24 August 2026</p> <p>The forecast shows mostly sunny weather, with some thunderstorms possible in northern areas, the Rwenzori region, West Nile, and around Lake Victoria.</p> <p><b>Why it matters:</b> Use dry days to harvest and dry your crops, but stay alert to local flooding and storms.</p>                                                                           |
|    | <p>World Food Programme — 24 August 2026</p> <p>Over 600,000 people in Karamoja do not have enough food after the rains failed this season.</p> <p><b>Why it matters:</b> Food prices, household food stocks, livestock sales, and aid access all need to be checked every week.</p>                                                                                                                                         |
|  | <p>Famine Early Warning Systems Network — July 2026</p> <p>Poor rains destroyed an estimated 50–70 percent of crops in Karamoja.</p> <p><b>Why it matters:</b> Late rains may help pasture recover, but they cannot bring back the crops that were already lost.</p>                                                                                                                                                         |
|  | <p>Uganda Bureau of Statistics — 31 July 2026</p> <p>The overall cost of living rose by 4.0 percent compared to July last year.</p> <p><b>Why it matters:</b> This gives a general picture of rising prices across the country, but farmers should still track the prices of the specific goods they buy and sell.</p>                                                                                                       |
|  | <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries</p> <p>The Ministry's extension services offer support for farmer registration, training, seeds and inputs, livestock health, and vaccination programmes.</p> <p><b>Why it matters:</b> Farmers and organisations should contact their local extension officers for up-to-date advice on crops, fertilisers, pesticides, vaccinations, and livestock movement.</p> |

# Recent Publications & Links

Uganda Weather Forecast — Department of Meteorological Services (24 August 2026)

The latest national weather forecast, including temperatures across different regions, short-term weather outlook, and conditions on Lake Victoria. [Read more](#)

Hunger Crisis in Karamoja as Rains Fail — World Food Programme (24 August 2026)

A report on how poor rainfall has led to food shortages and difficult living conditions for families in Karamoja. [Read more](#)

Bad Harvests Keep Karamoja in Crisis — Famine Early Warning Systems Network (July 2026)

An overview of how poor crop yields have left many people in Karamoja struggling and in need of food assistance. [Read more](#)

Uganda Food Prices by Product and Market — World Bank (3 August 2026)

Monthly food price data covering 43 markets across Uganda, with notes on how the figures were calculated and what crops are included. [Read more](#)

East Africa October–December 2026 Seasonal Outlook — ICPAC (18 August 2026)

Most of equatorial East Africa is expected to receive more rainfall than usual this season. This could help crops grow but may also bring flooding, soil erosion, and travel difficulties. [Read more](#)

# References

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R1 — FAO Uganda Crop Calendar  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Accessed 24 August 2026. <https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/>

03

R3 — ICPAC Weekly Weather Forecast, 19–26 August 2026  
IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre.  
<https://www.icpac.net/weekly-forecast/>

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R5 — WFP: Drought in Uganda's Karamoja Region  
World Food Programme. 24 August 2026.  
<https://www.wfp.org/stories/drought-ugandas-karamoja-region-hunger-peaks-el-nino-arrives>

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R7 — WFP Uganda Food Prices (Humanitarian Data Exchange)  
World Food Programme. Last updated 16 August 2026; data up to 15 July 2026. <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/wfp-food-prices-for-uganda>

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R9 — FAO Uganda Country Food Report, May 2026  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Food and Early Warning System. 8 May 2026.  
<https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=UGA>

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Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Published 7 January 2026.  
[https://www.agriculture.go.ug/sdm\\_downloads/maize-manual/](https://www.agriculture.go.ug/sdm_downloads/maize-manual/)

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Accessed 24 August 2026.  
<https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/>

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R2 — Uganda Weather Forecast and Early Warning System  
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R6 — World Bank Food Prices, Uganda  
Andrée, Bo Pieter Johannes. Updated 3 August 2026. World Bank Microdata Library.  
<https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/8241>

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R8 — Uganda Bureau of Statistics: Consumer Price Index, July 2026  
Published 31 July 2026.  
<https://www.ubos.org/2026/07/31/consumer-price-index-july-2026/>

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Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Accessed 24 August 2026. <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/maaif-agricultural-extension-services/>

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R12 — MAAIF Farmer Guides (Agriculture Cluster Development Project)  
Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Accessed 24 August 2026. <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/acdp-farmer-guides/>

02

R14 — ICPAC Greater Horn of Africa Seasonal Forecast (October–December 2026)  
IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre. 18 August 2026.  
<https://www.icpac.net/news/...>

04

R16 — Uganda's Farming Zones: A Guide for Planners and Decision Makers  
Wortmann, C. S., and Eledu, C. A. 1999.  
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/2d376452-75c5-4b0d-a786-4232e129599f>

## Meet IDEA



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