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

October 26 – November 2, 2026

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Executive Summary

Uganda enters this period with wet weather shaping farming decisions across much of the country. The official October 21–31 outlook shows occasional to moderate rain in many areas, and relative dryness in Karamoja. Parts of Kigezi and Ankole could get exceptionally heavy rain. The rainy season is expected to peak around late October and November.

October World Bank national reference prices are UGX 1,723/kg for maize, UGX 3,745/kg for beans, UGX 1,834/kg for sorghum, and UGX 2,841/kg for millet. All four fell from September, but maize, beans, and sorghum are still much higher than in October 2025. The most urgent steps are to keep drainage working, protect soil from erosion, check crops closely, dry harvested grain under cover, and house dry-season livestock. In Karamoja, protect harvested food and save livestock feed and water.

📈 Price Trend

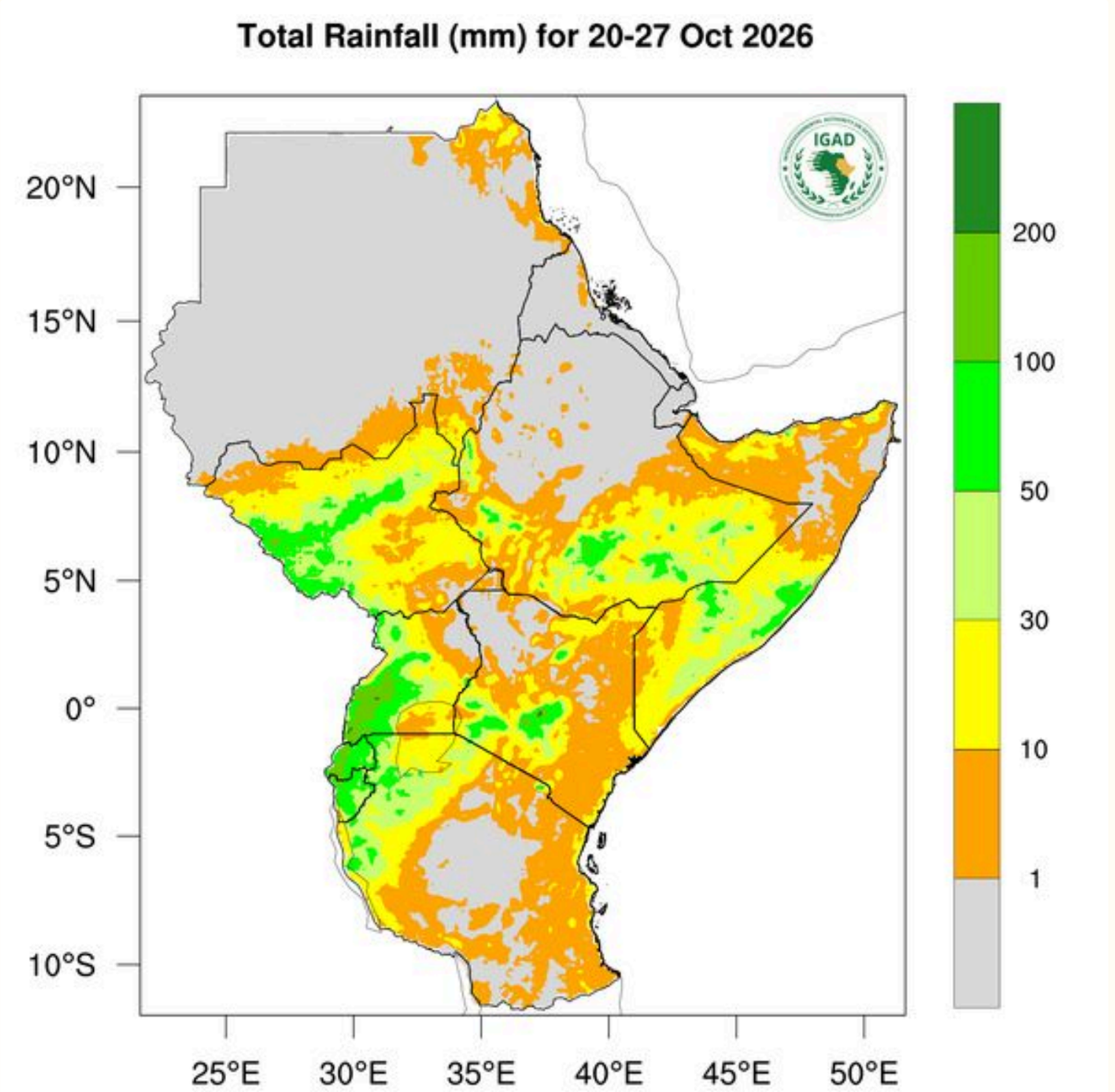
October prices fell 0.3–2.5% from the month before. Maize, beans, and sorghum are still 26.1–32.8% higher than a year ago.

🌧️ Rain Risk

The southwest may get heavy rain, while Karamoja stays comparatively dry. The rainy season is expected to peak around late October–November across much of Uganda.

🌱 Farmer Action

Time your field work to your crop's stage, the state of your drainage, the short-term weather, and any livestock-movement rules that apply.


Total Rainfall (mm) for 20-27 Oct 2026
IGAD
20°N
15°N
10°N
5°N
0°
5°S
10°S
25°E
30°E
35°E
40°E
45°E
50°E
200
100
50
30
10
1

Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Outlook

Rain: 5–15 mm (central scenario: 10 mm)

Temperature: 18–34°C

Drier than most of the country, with a few light showers.

⚠ **Alert & Validity:** Do not expect a few showers to save crops that are badly dry. The official bulletin is valid October 21–31; check short-range information again for November 1–2 work.

Farming Implication

Focus on protecting the harvest and getting water to livestock. Keep covers ready for light showers while crops dry. A light shower is not enough rain to plant a new crop.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Outlook

Rain: 30–60 mm (central scenario: 45 mm)

Temperature: 19–30°C

Rain is expected in West Nile and western parts of Acholi and Lango. Showers or thunderstorms have been reported in several northern towns.

⚠ **Alert & Validity:** Repeated wet weather can stop harvesting, drying, and transport. The official bulletin is valid October 21–31. Check the latest short-range forecast before planning work for November 1–2.

Farming Implication

Check drainage and crops that have fallen over after storms. Get clean, covered space ready for drying early crops. Check farm roads and culverts before you plan to move produce.

*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 project ("Food Always In The Home"), these leaders get seeds, tools, and training. Then they teach their communities what they learned.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters are helped by Petros Network to grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens. These gardens feed their families, keep their church members fed, and help their communities farm better. Petros Network's network of churches teaches others, sells extra produce, and builds stronger communities.

Petros Network's Redemptive Lift model joins spiritual outreach with practical help. It starts gardens, feeds children, and supports women. From maize to beans, families now grow food for their homes and earn money from what they sell.

Every garden helps more gardens grow. Every donation changes lives. Join the work to bring food, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit **www.petrosnetwork.org** to learn more.

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Outlook

Rain: 25–50 mm (central scenario: 38 mm)

Temperature: 19–30°C

Rain is expected in the upper Elgon area. There may be storms or showers around Soroti and Tororo. Rain and field conditions may be very different in the hills and in the lowlands.

⚠ **Alert & Validity:** Check runoff paths and slopes that wash away easily. The official bulletin is valid October 21–31. Get fresh short-range information for November 1–2 work.

Farming Tip

Separate highland maize that is ready to harvest from lowland maize that was planted later and is still growing. Set up a covered, dry place to dry and store ripe crops.

Weather: Western

7-Day Outlook

Rain: 30–60 mm or more (central scenario: 45 mm)

Temperature: 14–29°C

Rain from Kigezi and Ankole toward Bunyoro, with **very heavy rain possible** in parts of the southwest.

Alert & Validity: Focus on drainage, erosion protection, banana support, and dry, rain-proof stores for grain and feed. The official bulletin is valid October 21–31; check again for November 1–2 work.

Farming Implication

Clear drainage ditches around beans, banana plants, and low fields. Check land that washes away easily and any erosion barriers after heavy rain, especially in the southwest.

Weather: Central

7-Day Outlook

Rain: 25–50 mm (central scenario: 38 mm)

Temperature: 19–29°C

Central Uganda is one of the wetter areas. Showers or thunderstorms are expected around Kampala. The air is humid, so check crops and stores often.

⚠ **Alert & Validity:** Check low-lying fields, poultry houses, and access roads for water problems. The official bulletin is valid October 21–31; update it for November 1–2 work.

Farming Implication

Open existing drainage outlets and check low-lying fields after thunderstorms. Set up a covered space for after-harvest work and check stores for leaks, wet floors, and produce that has gotten wet again.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Outlook

Rain: 30–60 mm (central scenario: 45 mm)

Temperature: 20–26°C

Storms can make field work and lake travel risky. The October 26 marine forecast showed a moderate risk in the morning in the Buvuma/northeastern and Migingo/southeastern zones.

Marine Alert: Check the latest forecast for your landing site and time before you travel. Conditions elsewhere, or later in the day, do not mean a planned trip is safe. The bulletin is valid October 21–31.

Farming Implication

Plan harvesting and drying around short-term storm updates, and have covers and sheltered space ready. The northwestern and southwestern lake zones have lower risk than the northeast and southeast this morning.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

Harvest Protection

Harvest only mature cereals. Protect late fields that are still filling with grain. Dry harvested maize, sorghum, and millet off the ground on clean surfaces, and have covers ready for rain.

Grain Storage

Keep dry grain from getting wet again. Check stored household food before you decide how much to sell. Keep grain off the ground and check for mould and pests.

Livestock Feed & Water

Save suitable crop leftovers for animal feed and keep them dry. Check key livestock water points and plan access before shortages force animals to be mixed together.

Field Assessment

Check stressed and late-planted fields before spending more on inputs. The dossier does not support adding late fertilizer or planting late to recover failed crops.

Weather Monitoring

Use daily weather updates to plan drying and moving of crops. A light shower is not enough moisture for a new crop and does not save badly stressed plants.

Practical Implications: Northern

Drainage & Inspection

Clear existing field drains and outlets, especially around beans and low-lying maize fields. Clear them again after storms. Check maize for lodging and damage to stalks or ears after wet spells.

Crop Stage Check

Confirm the planting date and the actual crop stage before any field work. July-planted fields may be close to harvest, even if later fields are still flowering. Do not apply late nitrogen to waterlogged plants.

Post-Harvest Readiness

Get a clean, covered drying area ready for early-maturing crops. Keep harvested grain dry so it does not get wet again. Check farm roads, culverts, and collection-point access before you arrange transport.

Livestock & Feed Stores

Keep livestock resting areas and feed stores dry, and protect drinking water from runoff. Avoid digging or disturbing the soil around maize that is flowering.

Practical Implications: Eastern

Erosion Protection

Keep existing contour drains and erosion-control measures in good shape before forecast storms. In upper Elgon, avoid digging up the soil right before heavy rain. Check runoff and slopes after the rain.

Stage-Based Work

Know whether highland maize is ready for harvest or whether later-planted lowland maize is still growing before you choose field work. Check maize, beans, sorghum, and millet for the pests or diseases that fit their current stage.

Storage & Drying

Set up a covered place to dry and store ready crops. Keep harvested grain from getting wet again. Do not use fertilizer to fix waterlogged plants until you have checked the drainage and roots.

Market Route Access

After storms, check that roads to market are open before loading produce. Rain and road conditions can be very different in highlands and lowlands within the same period.

Practical Implications: Western

Drainage & Erosion

Clear drainage channels around beans, banana mats, and other low fields. After heavy rain, check land prone to erosion and the protection structures already in place, especially in the southwest.

Banana Support

Support banana plants that are carrying heavy loads where the dossier shows wind, wet soil, and lodging concerns. Keep grain and animal feed raised off damp floors and protected from rain getting into stores.

Crop Stage Check

Check late-vegetative and reproductive maize separately. Use the field's stage and a confirmed nutrient need, not a calendar date, to decide on any remaining fertilizer work.

Bean Scouting

Scout beans for leaf symptoms and waterlogged roots. Fix drainage before blaming yellow leaves on a nutrient shortage. Check livestock hooves and resting areas.

Transport Access

Check road access before setting up farm collections. Heavy rain in Kigezi and Ankole may cause local disruption to transport and market routes.

Practical Implications: Central

Drainage & Scouting

Open existing drainage outlets and check low-lying fields after thunderstorms. Check maize and beans at least twice during the week; find the cause of any problem before treating it.

Avoid Late Inputs

Avoid disturbing the soil around crops that are flowering or forming grain. Avoid adding extra nitrogen late on maize that is filling grain or standing in water. Keep poultry litter dry and loose; protect feed and drinking water from rain and runoff.

Post-Harvest & Storage

Get a covered space ready for after harvest and check stores for leaks, damp floors, and produce getting wet again. Confirm that buyers can reach you and that the road is in good shape before agreeing to a pickup or transport.

Livestock Movement

Before moving or transporting any livestock from affected areas, check the rules for movement and vaccination that apply. Know the difference between the modeled reference price and the buyer's actual offer.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

Marine & Transport Safety

Check the latest marine forecast for your route, landing site, and departure time before moving produce by boat. Do not use old national banana export prices to judge current local matooke offers.

Disease Checks

Check flowering maize and beans, and look at grain-filling cereals for mould. Do not spray just because the wet season brings a general risk; spray only when disease is confirmed, and plan it around the current forecast.

Drainage & Banana Support

Keep water draining away fast from annual crops, banana mats, access paths, and post-harvest areas. Check loaded banana plants where wind and wet soil may cause them to fall over, and prop them up if needed.

Harvest & Drying

Plan harvesting and drying around short-term storm updates, with covers and a dry shelter ready. Have covers ready before each drying session, not only after rain has already started.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja

🌽 Maize

Stage: Normally after harvest (late June/July to August harvest time); the task 1 ripening and harvest step applies only to late fields that are still standing.

- Harvest late plants that are ripe. Do not wait for more rain.
- Keep harvested grain dry, off the ground, and covered from rain.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Normally after harvest (Karamoja Wet Zone harvest time May 30 to July 15); the task 1 late pod-filling and harvest step needs a confirmed late planting.

- Keep stored beans dry so they do not get wet again.
- In a confirmed late crop, check the pods and leaves for signs of problems. Harvest only when the pods are ripe.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Late harvest or after harvest (workbook: July 1 to October 20); task 1 allows harvesting plants that are still standing and ripe.

- Harvest ripe heads and protect the grain from rain.
- Check heads and stored grain for mould. Keep good leftover stalks for animal feed.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Normally after harvest (Karamoja Wet Zone: July 5 to August 10 harvest); the task 1 ripening and harvest step depends on late fields.

- Focus on drying and storing harvested grain safely.
- If heads are still in the field, check if they are ripe and look for bird damage before planning the harvest.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Growing, bunch forming, or harvest in existing plantings only. The workbook has no Karamoja banana row.

- Check existing plants for ripe bunches, stable stems, and diseased parts.
- Keep mulch on the ground but not piled against the trunk. Keep local drains clear.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern

🌽 Maize

Stage: Grain filling, maturity, or harvest in established crops; tasseling/silking possible in confirmed later plantings.

- Check standing crops for lodging and stalk or ear disease without digging or disturbing the soil.
- Get clean drying surfaces and covered storage ready as crops near maturity.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Flowering/pod fill in later fields, with maturity, harvest, or storage in earlier northern crops.

- Keep water from pooling and check flowering or pod-filling plants for leaf problems.
- Keep mature and harvested beans dry and away from repeated wetting.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Heading/grain fill in later crops; earlier crops may be harvested. Northern and West Nile calendar records extend harvest toward December.

- Watch heads for bird damage and grain mould.
- Get drying and storage ready as the grain matures.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Normally post-harvest under the northern and West Nile records (harvest ends August). Task 1's heading/grain-fill stage is kept only for independently confirmed later fields.

- Check and protect harvested millet from damp storage.
- Where a later crop is heading, watch for bird damage and mould.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Perennial bunch development and harvest where grown; the workbook directly covers West Nile rather than all Northern Uganda.

- Keep water draining away and check loaded plants to make sure they are steady.
- Remove diseased or dying leaves and stems; do not pile mulch against the stem.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern

🌽 Maize

Stage: Tasseling to grain fill in later crops; harvest is possible in the Eastern Highlands.

- Check reproductive fields for stalk or ear disease, lodging, and storm damage.
- Harvest only mature fields and protect grain while it dries.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Flowering and pod fill in later crops. Maturity depends on planting date and crop length.

- Keep fields well drained and do not leave roots in standing water.
- Check leaves for signs of disease and get a dry, covered space ready for after harvest.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Heading and grain fill where later crops are present. The Eastern Savanna calendar extends harvest toward December.

- Watch heads for bird damage.
- Check grain for mould as humidity rises, and plan to harvest on time.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Usually after harvest in the Eastern Savanna record (harvest ends in August). The heading and grain-fill stage applies only to confirmed later plantings.

- Keep harvested millet dry and check stored grain after rain.
- Where heads are forming, watch for birds and grain mould. Do not rely on the unclear Busoga calendar row.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Bunch growth and harvest in established plantations, including Busoga and suitable highland areas.

- Keep fields well drained and support heavy plants where storms are a risk.
- Remove diseased or dying leaves in a clean way, and keep mulch away from the stems.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

🌽 Maize

Stage: Late growth to flowering, depending on planting date and highland crop length.

- Check the actual stage before doing any remaining feeding; do not treat yellow leaves from wet soil as a sign of nutrient lack.
- Check stalk strength, plants leaning over, and developing ears; avoid digging around plants that are flowering.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Flowering and pod formation in the Task 1 estimate; earlier or later fields may differ.

- Keep drainage outlets open and check roots where soil stays wet.
- Check leaves for signs of disease and get drying space ready for the first mature beans.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Growing to heading where grown; the South Western Highlands record supports an August planting.

- Check crop condition after rain and keep existing drainage working.
- As heads appear, watch for birds and grain mould.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Growing to heading or early grain development in fields planted in August.

- Check for storm damage; avoid adding late fertilizer to fields close to maturity.
- Watch developing heads for birds and mould; get protected drying space ready.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Active growth, bunch filling, and harvest across established plants.

- Keep drainage working and prop up heavy plants where they look unstable.
- Keep mulch and rotting plant material away from the stems; clean up diseased tissue.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central

🌽 Maize

Stage: Tasseling and grain filling in later second-season crops; earlier fields may be closer to harvest.

- Protect the green leaves and avoid digging near plants that are flowering or forming grain.
- Check for fallen plants and for stalk or cob disease; get covered space ready for drying as harvest nears.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Flowering and pod filling, based on the Task 1 estimate.

- Keep roots out of standing water by keeping the existing drains open.
- Check leaves for signs of disease; keep ripe pods and dried beans dry.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Heading and grain filling only where a later crop is confirmed. The workbook has no direct Lake Victoria Crescent sorghum row.

- Watch the growing heads for birds.
- Check for mould, and plan harvest by when the crop is actually ready, not by a set date for the whole region.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Heading and grain filling is an estimate from Task 1 and needs checking in the field. Records from the western zone cannot be used for Central Uganda.

- In crops still in the field, watch for birds and check the heads and grain.
- If the crop is already harvested, focus on keeping it dry in storage instead of adding fertilizer or doing field work.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Bunches growing and being harvested in established plantings.

- Keep drains working and check loaded plants after storms.
- Prop up plants that are leaning under heavy fruit, and clean up diseased parts properly.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

🌽 Maize

Stage: Tasseling/grain fill in the Task 1 estimate, depending on when it was planted.

- Check for lodging and stalk or ear disease after storms, and avoid digging around the plants.
- Get a covered place ready for drying, and keep harvested grain dry.

🫘 Beans

Stage: Flowering/pod fill in later fields; maturity can vary.

- Keep water moving away from the roots, and check roots in wet spots.
- Watch for leaf symptoms, and keep pods and harvested beans from getting wet for long.

🌾 Sorghum

Stage: Heading/grain fill only in confirmed later plantings; the workbook does not confirm this stage for the region.

- Watch for birds eating the developing grain.
- Check for mould, and dry the crop in a protected place when it is ready to harvest.

🌿 Millet

Stage: Heading/grain fill is an estimate from Task 1, not a confirmed stage for the whole zone.

- Check standing heads for bird damage and mould.
- If millet is already harvested, keep it dry in storage and check for damp.

🍌 Bananas

Stage: Growing leaves, forming bunches, or ready to harvest, depending on each plant.

- Keep water moving away from the plants, and prop up heavy plants when wind or wet soil makes them unstable.
- Cut off diseased or dying leaves cleanly, and keep mulch away from the stems.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertility: Time Your Feeding and Test Before Spending

Maize

About 40–60 kg N/ha over the whole season where a response is expected, and 15–20 kg elemental P/ha where P is low. Put most P in at planting and split the N across earlier growth. Do not use late fertilizer to make up for unchecked waterlogging during grain filling.

Beans

About 10–20 kg P/ha where P is low. Keep regular mineral N low when nodules are working well; protect roots and nodules from standing water.

Sorghum

About 20–40 kg N/ha and 10–15 kg P/ha on low-nutrient fields. Late feeding helps less once grain filling has started.

Millet

About 20–30 kg N/ha and 10–15 kg P/ha on low-nutrient fields. Do not push extra leafy growth in fields close to maturity.

Bananas

Decide on nutrients based on soil or leaf tests, existing manure or compost, plant condition, and yield. No single N, P, or K rate is given.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Regular Checking

Check your crops at least twice a week in wet weather. Find the problem first, and tell apart disease, pest damage, nutrient symptoms, and waterlogged roots before you treat. No exact crop-specific action level was given.

Main Targets

Watch for maize stalk and ear disease and lodging, bean leaf symptoms, sorghum and millet grain mould and bird damage, and diseased banana tissue. Focus on drainage, cleanliness, crop rotation, and timely harvest.

Seasonal Watch

The seasonal weather advisory lists fall armyworm, aphids, black spot, and bacterial wilt as possible risks. This is a watch list, not proof of an outbreak on your farm.

Input Quality

Before you buy, check that the dealer is legitimate, labels are intact, and registration and batch details, expiry dates, and receipts are in order. The Masindi enforcement report shows why this check matters.

Soil Improvers

Keep mulch and well-rotted manure or compost, especially around established bananas, but do not block drainage or pile material against the pseudostems. No soil test supports a lime recommendation this week.

Tech Tip of the Week: Yellowing after heavy rain does not always mean the crop lacks fertilizer. Check whether the soil around the roots is waterlogged and look at the roots before spending money on fertilizer. Improve drainage where you can, then check the crop again and decide if it needs nutrients.

Livestock & Ranching

Movement & Vaccination

October 7 reporting describes tighter livestock controls and concern over wrongly sold vaccines. Check the district rules before you collect, move, or sell cattle, goats, or sheep. A national announcement is not a movement permit. Confirm the current Nakaseke rules. The October 17 report refers to a ministry letter dated October 6 and outbreaks reported September 30.

Feed & Water

Keep fodder, concentrates, and minerals off damp floors and out of the rain. Save suitable crop leftovers when feed is running short. In Karamoja, check your water points and plan access, but avoid crowding too many animals in one place.

Biosecurity & Shelter

Avoid mixing animals at markets, separate visibly sick animals, keep movement records, and clean shared loading areas. Keep resting places dry, check hooves and the skin between toes, and stop standing water around housing in wet areas.

Poultry

Keep litter dry and loose, ventilate without chilling birds, protect feeders and drinkers from flooding, and keep wild birds away from feed and water. Separate visibly sick birds quickly and improve hygiene. This report does not diagnose a specific poultry outbreak.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Save feed reserves and check livestock water points. Avoid crowding too many animals at water. Keep suitable crop leftovers for feed and protect them from moisture and dirt.
Northern	Keep livestock resting areas and feed stores dry. Protect drinking water from runoff. Check farm roads and culverts after storms before arranging collections.
Eastern	Keep resting places dry and protect feed stores from rain. Check hooves after wet weather. Check movement rules before trading animals.
Western	Check livestock hooves and resting areas. Check road access before arranging farm collections. Protect fodder from heavy rain in the southwest.
Central	Keep poultry litter dry and loose. Protect feed and drinking water from rain and runoff. Check the rules on movement and vaccination before collecting or moving livestock.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep poultry houses dry and protected from flooding. Protect fodder stacks from rain splash. Check marine conditions before moving livestock or produce by boat.

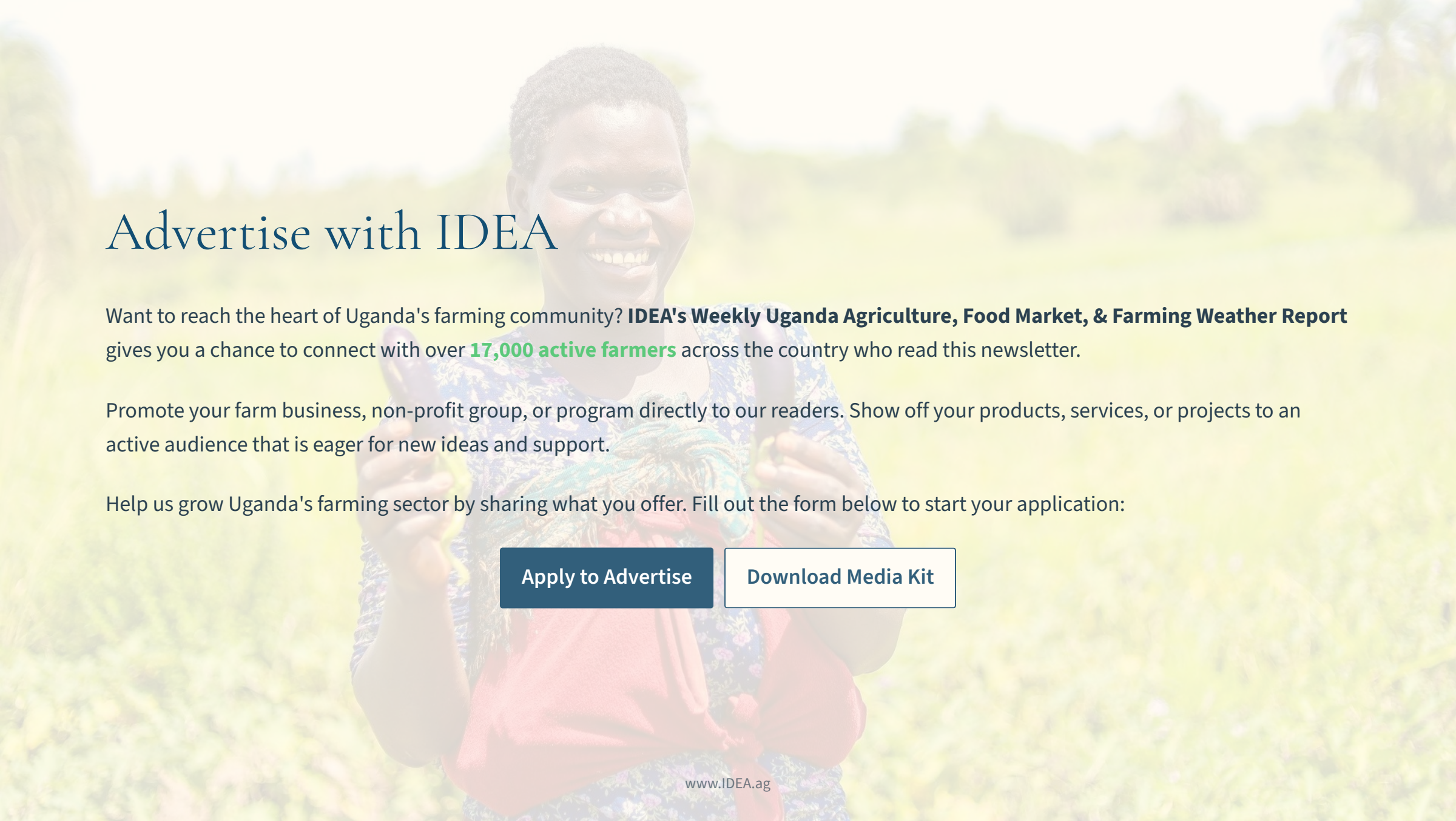
Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,419	UGX 1,631	UGX 1,491	UGX 1,509	UGX 1,910	UGX 1,819
Beans	UGX 3,597	UGX 3,774	UGX 3,538	UGX 3,387	UGX 3,879	UGX 3,795
Sorghum	UGX 1,456	UGX 1,849	UGX 2,001	UGX 2,795	UGX 3,645	UGX 3,040
Millet	UGX 2,791	UGX 2,914	UGX 2,765	UGX 3,394	UGX 4,498	UGX 3,960

National Indicators (World Bank October Estimates)

Commodity	Oct Estimate (UGX/kg)	Sep–Oct Change	Year-over-Year	Annualized Volatility	Oct Seasonal Index
Maize	1,722.9	-2.5%	+30.8%	54.1%	94.3
Beans	3,744.9	-0.5%	+26.1%	38.7%	98.8
Sorghum	1,834.3	-1.1%	+32.8%	45.6%	100.6
Millet	2,841.1	-0.3%	-9.7%	29.4%	98.6

All four October prices are lower than September, but beans, maize, and sorghum are still much higher than in October 2025. Maize has the biggest price swings from month to month (54.1%). Millet has the smallest (29.4%) and is now cheaper than a year ago. The gap between the highest and lowest regional prices is about 35% for maize, 15% for beans, 150% for sorghum, and 63% for millet. These gaps show which markets may be worth checking. They do not guarantee a profit. Transport, losses, handling, grade differences, and other costs are not taken out.



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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Seasonal Signal

The September–December outlook shows near-normal to above-normal rain over much of Uganda, with the most rain around late October–November and rain continuing into early January 2027. This is a season-long expectation, not a daily rain schedule.

Get Ready for Maturing Crops

Get ready to dry, store, and transport crops as they ripen later. Keep the earlier harvest and post-harvest timing shown in the project calendar, especially in northern, northeastern, and highland areas.

Watch Prices

Prices in November and December will show whether the harvest helps lower prices over the year. A small drop in September–October is not enough to show a lasting trend.

Check Time-Sensitive Info Again

Refresh weather and marine updates, and confirm livestock-movement rules before you act. Record the source date, market, grade, and price type when you note new offers.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Finish harvesting crops that are ready, and keep grain already in storage safe. Save suitable crop residue and check that livestock can reach water. Watch how affordable cereals are and how much food families have stored. A harvest calendar date does not mean there is enough food.
Northern	Keep late fields apart from crops ready to harvest or already stored. Keep drainage working, and get clean drying spots and dry storage ready. Check roads and culverts after storms before arranging pickups.
Eastern	Keep runoff and erosion protection in place, especially on highland farms. Keep highland harvest work separate from later savanna and Busoga crop care. Set up covered drying, and check access roads and drying grain after rain.
Western	Keep drainage outlets clear, and check erosion-prone land after heavy rain. Support banana plants carrying heavy bunches, and protect livestock feed and grain stores. Look at crop stage before deciding on fertilizer, and expect that some transport may be disrupted in certain places.
Central	Watch for waterlogging, leaf symptoms, and moisture getting into stores. Keep poultry litter and livestock resting areas dry. Confirm buyer offers and livestock-movement rules before you spend money on collection or transport.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Check marine conditions for the time and route before each trip. Keep drainage working, support banana plants, dry produce under cover, and store it safely. Record current local produce offers separately from national export prices.

Government & NGO Updates

Livestock Movement & Vaccination Controls

Published October 7, 2026. Daily Monitor reports government warnings about illegal sales of FMD vaccines and stronger rules on vaccination and moving animals.

Relevance this week: Check local movement rules and get vaccines through proper channels before you gather animals for sale or transport. A newspaper report is not a replacement for an official permit.

Nakaseke Livestock Quarantine

Published October 17, 2026. A report describes a ministry letter dated October 6, sent after outbreaks were reported on September 30. These dates show when the cases were found, when the official action was taken, and when the report was published.

Relevance this week: Before moving livestock, check whether the rules apply to where the animals start, where they are going, or the route between them. Local controls can disrupt trade and household income.

Agro-Input Enforcement in Masindi

Published October 5, 2026. The Cooperator reports that fake or expired farm inputs were seized and that shops that broke the rules were closed during checks involving MAAIF.

Relevance this week: Before you spend money on wet-season inputs, check the dealer's credentials, product registration, labels, expiry dates, batch information, and receipts.

World Food Day: Food-Security Focus

Published October 19, 2026. FAO renews its call to focus on food security in farming, science and new ideas, soil health, water, good-quality inputs, money, knowledge, and access to markets.

Relevance this week: Think about your household's food needs as well as business chances when you make farming and input decisions. This is a policy message, not a newly announced grant for farmers or a seed giveaway.

Irish Funding for WFP Activities

Published September 30, 2026. WFP describes support for schoolchildren, small farmers in drought-hit Karamoja, refugees and the communities hosting them, and social-protection work.

Relevance this week: This matters for getting food and rebuilding livelihoods in hard-hit areas. The announcement does not by itself say who qualifies or when any food will be handed out this week.

Recent Publications & Links

Dekadal Agromet Bulletin: October 21–31, 2026 — Uganda Dept. of Meteorological Services (Oct 20, 2026)

Gives a view of which way the rain is heading, national temperatures, and what it means for farming through October 31. It is not a full rain forecast through November 2. **Read more**

Uganda Monthly Food Price Estimates — World Bank (Dataset Version: October 5, 2026)

Estimated local market prices and past price records used for the report's price, seasonal, and ups-and-downs calculations. Records run through October 1. **Read more**

World Food Day: Minister Calls For A Renewed Focus On Food Security Crops — FAO (Oct 19, 2026)

Recent government and FAO plans for growing more food, water, inputs, new ideas, and selling in markets. **Read more**

Uganda Key Message Update: September 2026–January 2027 — FEWS NET (September 2026)

A background look at food grown in Karamoja and the risk of people struggling to get enough food. The source title refers to Crisis under IPC Phase 3. It is not a new field check for October 26. **Read more**

September–December 2026 Seasonal Climate Outlook — Uganda Meteorological Services (September 2026)

Season-long background only, not a seven-day forecast. Shows the stated late-October to November rain peak and the expected stretch toward early January 2027. **Read more**

References

01

R1 — Weekly Uganda Agriculture Report: Research Dossier & Analytical Handoff

Research package from the user's Task 1. Reporting period: October 26–November 2, 2026. Main source for the analysis bands, story, number tables, and caveats. Public link: None given.

02

R2 — Dekadal Agromet Bulletin: October 21–31, 2026 & Lake Victoria Marine Forecast

Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment, Dept. of Meteorological Services. Bulletin sent: October 20, 2026. Marine forecast checked: October 26, 2026. **https://wids.mwe.go.ug/**

03

R3 — Uganda Weather Forecasts

Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment, Dept. of Meteorological Services. Forecast date used in the report: October 26, 2026. **https://www.mwe.go.ug/public/weather**

04

R4 — Uganda Crop Calendar (FAO-derived project workbook)

FAO-based project workbook, Uganda Crop_Calendar_FAO.xlsx. This source does not change often. Companion website: **https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/**

05

R5 — Uganda: Monthly Food Price Estimates By Product And Market

World Bank. Dataset version: October 5, 2026; prices run through October 1, 2026. Catalog last updated: October 8, 2026. **https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/8241**

06

R6 — Uganda Food Prices

World Food Programme. File used: 19OCT26 wfp_food_prices_uga(2).csv. Latest comparable prices for beans, maize, and sorghum: September 15, 2026. Millet grain: January 15, 2026. **https://centre.humdata.org/food-prices/**

01

R7 — Uganda Commodity Price Pages

Selina Wamucii. Price data dates: May 2026 for maize, beans, and banana export prices; an older millet price; the date for the sorghum market check is not known. **https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/**

02

R8 — Agricultural Technical Manuals Portal

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Undated reference page. No specific manual section was given to confirm every nutrient range or numbers for pest treatment limits. **https://www.agriculture.go.ug/ucsatp-manuals/**

03

R9 — Govt Tightens Livestock Movement Rules

Daily Monitor. Published: October 7, 2026. **https://www.monitor.co.ug/…**

04

R10 — Government Imposes Livestock Quarantine In Nakaseke Over Foot And Mouth Disease

Kamwokya Times. Published: October 17, 2026. Refers to a ministry letter dated October 6 and cases reported on September 30. **https://kamwokyatimes.com/…**

05

R11 — MAAIF Impounds Fake Agro-Inputs In Masindi

The Cooperator News. Published: October 5, 2026. **https://thecooperator.news/…**

06

R12 — World Food Day: Minister Calls For A Renewed Focus On Food Security Crops

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Published: October 19, 2026. **https://www.fao.org/uganda/…**

01

R13 — WFP Welcomes Ireland's Funding Contribution

World Food Programme. Published: September 30, 2026. **https://www.wfp.org/news/…**

02

R14 — Crisis (IPC Phase 3) To Persist In Karamoja

Famine Early Warning Systems Network. Uganda Key Message Update, September 2026–January 2027. Date: September 2026; the exact publication day is not known. **https://fews.net/east-africa/uganda/…**

03

R15 — September–December 2026 Seasonal Climate Outlook Over Uganda

Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment, Dept. of Meteorological Services. Issued: September 2026. This is a season-wide outlook, not a new seven-day forecast. **https://wids.mwe.go.ug/**

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