

Uganda Weekly Farming and Food Market Report

August 10–16, 2026

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Executive Summary

Uganda is moving from the first harvest season into preparation for the second planting season. Most farmers planted in February and March and harvested in June and July. In the north, maize and millet harvests are still ongoing through August and September. Karamoja is behind schedule — the rains came late and stopped early, forcing farmers to replant. This means crops there will be harvested later than usual. Near Lake Victoria, uneven rainfall has put some harvests at risk.



Prices

Prices this month are mostly steady or slightly lower compared to last month. However, beans are still 16.9% more expensive than last August, and maize is 4.7% higher. Current average prices: beans UGX 3,419/kg, maize UGX 1,853/kg, millet UGX 2,969/kg, sorghum UGX 1,567/kg.



Rainfall

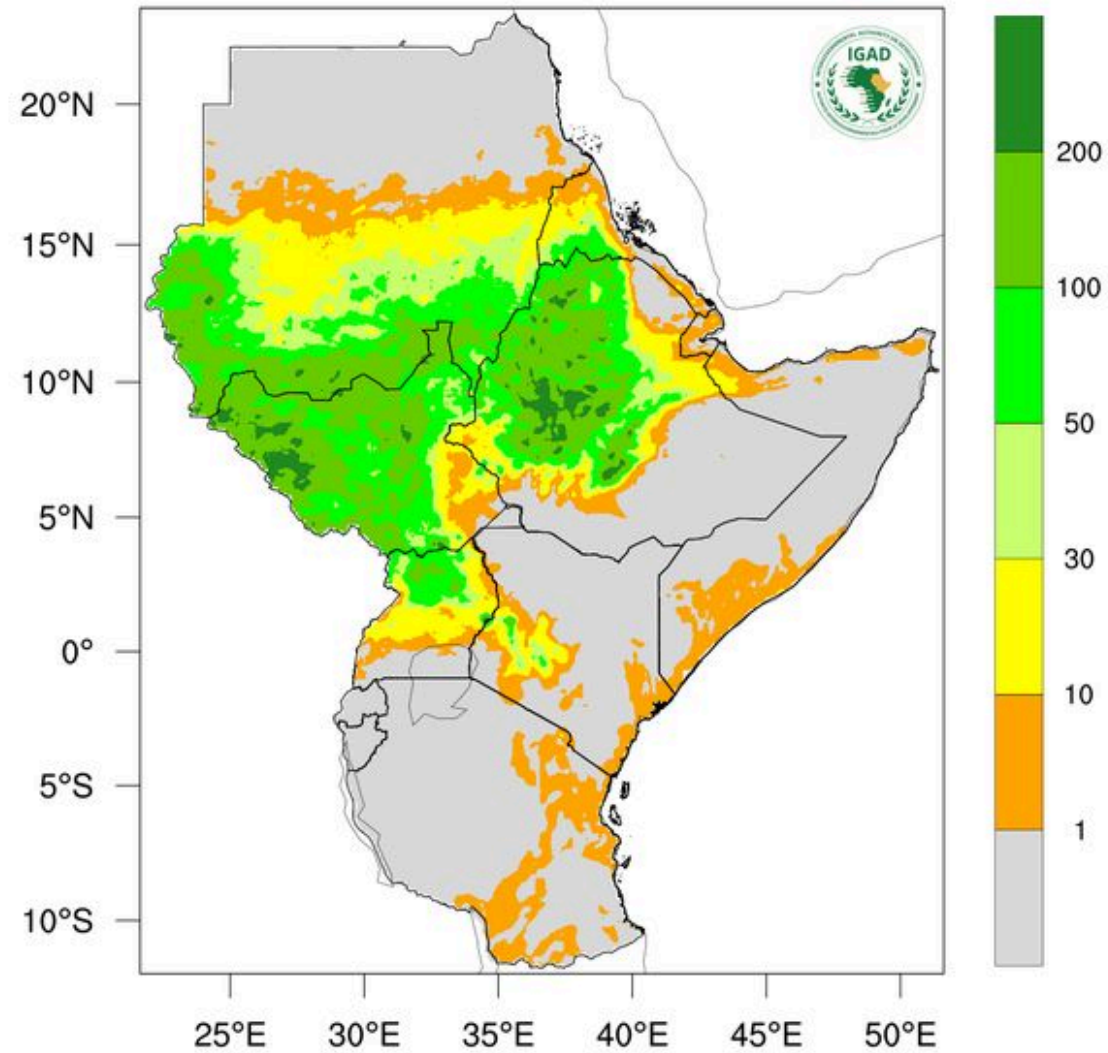
The biggest weather concerns are Karamoja's late harvest and some crop losses near Lake Victoria due to uneven rainfall. No official short-range weather forecast for August 10–16 was available.



What Farmers Should Do

Store harvested grain safely. Check that crops are fully ready before harvesting. Start preparing land for the second planting season. Before selling or moving crops, check prices with several buyers first.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 11-18 Aug 2026



Weather Outlook: Karamoja

Seasonal Context

7-Day Total (mm): No reliable rainfall data available for Aug 10–16.

Temperature Range: No confirmed temperature data for this week.

Karamoja's rainy season usually continues into August. But in 2026, rains came early and then stopped, forcing farmers to replant. Crops are growing later than normal.



Key Risk: The harvest will likely come later than usual. This means people may struggle to find food for longer than expected.

What This Means for Farmers

Don't rely on the calendar to decide when to act. Look at what's actually happening in your fields and how much rain has fallen locally. Only harvest grain that is fully ready. Not all replanted fields will be ready at the same time.

Weather Outlook: Northern

Seasonal Context

7-Day Rainfall Total (mm): No data available for Aug 10–16.

Temperature Range: No data available for this week.

Northern Uganda tends to stay wetter for longer than most other parts of the country. Maize in this region is currently in its normal harvest period (July–September).



Main Risk: Rain can disrupt harvesting, drying crops in the field, moving goods, and storing them — even as the wet season starts to wind down.

What This Means in Practice

Check actual field and road conditions before planning harvest and drying.
Keep harvested crops covered and off wet ground whenever rain is expected.

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Weather Outlook: Eastern

Seasonal Context

7-Day Rainfall (mm): No data available for Aug 10–16.

Temperature Range: No data available for this week.

In many eastern areas, the main harvest season is ending or just finished. Some crops — like millet, sorghum, highland maize, and late-planted fields — may still be ripening or being harvested.



Main Risk: Scattered rain can slow drying, raise moisture in grain, and cause spoilage if crops are bagged before they are fully dry.

What This Means in Practice

Keep ripe crops separate from unripe ones. Harvest during dry spells. If grain gets wet before storage or sale, dry it again before bagging.

Weather Outlook: Western

Seasonal Context

7-Day Total (mm): No data available — no rainfall forecast confirmed for Aug 10–16.

Temperature Range: No data available — no weekly temperature figures confirmed.

June to August is usually dry in most of Western Uganda. This is generally good for harvesting and storing crops, though conditions can vary locally.



Main Risk: Dry weather helps with harvesting and storage, but it does not mean the next planting rains have arrived.

What This Means

Use this time to finish harvest work and prepare your land. Do not plant seeds in dry soil just because the usual planting season is near.

Weather Outlook: Central

Seasonal Context

7-Day Total (mm): No data available — no confirmed forecast for Aug 10–16.

Temperature Range: No data available — no confirmed temperature range for this period.

Central Uganda is currently between the main harvest and the next planting season. June to August is usually drier than the main rainy seasons.



Main Risk: A few early showers can look like the rainy season starting — but if the rain stops, crops planted too soon will fail to grow properly.

What This Means for You

Now is a good time to prepare your fields, gather seed, organize labor, and clear drainage. Wait to plant until you see steady local rainfall and the soil is properly wet.

Weather Outlook: Lake Victoria Crescent

Seasonal Context

7-Day Total (mm): No data available — no confirmed rainfall forecast for Aug 10–16.

Temperature Range: No data available — no confirmed temperature range for the week.

FAO found that rainfall around Lake Victoria has been unreliable this season, with some areas at risk of poor harvests. Conditions can change a lot from one area to another.



Main Risk: Weather in Kampala or Wakiso does not reflect conditions across all lakeshore farming areas. Check local soil moisture, drainage, crop health, and market access before making decisions.

What This Means for You

Focus on protecting your current harvest and preparing for the next season. Do not rely on a single regional weather average.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

→ Harvest Timing

Walk your fields before harvesting. Replanting means crops are ready at different times. Harvest one plot at a time — don't treat the whole farm the same way.

→ Top-Dressing

Don't add fertilizer to crops that are already mature. Only consider it on fields where crops are still young, the soil is moist, and local advice supports it.

→ Harvest & Storage

Harvest during dry weather. Dry your produce on a clean, raised surface. Remove any damaged crops. Only store produce once it is fully dry.

→ Weeding

Only remove weeds that are still hurting crops that are still growing. Don't disturb fields where crops are already almost ready to harvest.

→ Water & Drainage

Keep water draining away from fields and storage areas after rain. Save any available water for people and animals during dry spells.

→ Markets & Food Access

Check prices in Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong, and nearby areas before you sell. August prices are estimates. Late harvests in this region can affect how much food is available locally.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Harvest Timing

Harvest ripe maize and millet during dry spells. Leave crops that were planted late until they are fully mature before harvesting.

→ Water & Drainage

Clear water channels around your field and home before it rains. Have your drying areas ready so you can move or cover produce quickly.

→ Pest & Disease Checking

Look for insect damage, mold, rats, and unusual signs in your fields and stored grain. Set aside any affected produce. Get expert advice before using any treatment.

→ Weeding & Top-Dressing

Only weed in fields where late maize, beans, or sorghum are still growing. Do not add fertilizer to crops that are already ripe. Only feed crops that are still growing and have enough moisture in the soil.

→ Harvest & Storage

Spread grain in thin layers on clean surfaces to dry. Turn it often. Keep bags off the floor and away from walls. Check stores regularly for leaks and moisture.

→ Markets

Check prices with buyers in at least two different places. Prices between Lira and Gulu can differ a lot, so always confirm locally before selling or transporting your produce.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Harvest Timing

Harvest ripe first-season maize, beans, millet, and sorghum now. Keep an eye on late or highland crops that are still filling out.

→ Water & Drainage

Keep drainage clear in low-lying fields and around drying areas. This stops rain from soaking harvested produce.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check highland maize, late beans, sorghum, millet, and stored grain for pests or mold. Talk to an extension officer before using any treatment.

→ Weeding & Top-Dressing

Only weed where late crops are still growing. Do not apply fertilizer to crops that are already ripe or drying. For late fields, check soil moisture first and follow local advice on timing and amounts.

→ Harvest & Storage

Only shell or thresh grain that is fully dry. Clean storage rooms, fix any roof leaks, and store bags on pallets or raised platforms off the ground.

→ Markets

Grain prices in Soroti and Mbale can differ significantly. Call traders, cooperatives, or nearby markets to confirm prices before transporting or selling.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Timing & Land Preparation

Finish any remaining work from the first season. Then get land, labor, seeds, and drainage ready for the second season.

→ Water & Drainage

Fix drainage channels and field outlets before the rains come back. Pay extra attention to sloped or waterlogged areas.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check stored beans, maize, sorghum, and millet often. Separate any damaged crops from the good ones. Fix any moisture or cleanliness issues quickly.

→ Weeding

Clear weeds during land preparation before they spread seeds. Be careful not to disturb the soil too much on slopes where erosion is a risk.

→ Harvest & Storage

Use the dry weather to finish drying, sorting, and bagging your crops. Clean storage areas and keep produce dry and protected.

→ Markets

The model shows an unusually high sorghum price in Mbarara. Confirm this directly before selling. Check the grade, unit, date, and transport costs first.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Timing

Focus on storing and handling your harvest well. Get ready for the next planting season. Don't rush to plant just because of one light rain.

→ Water & Drainage

Clear water channels around your fields, banana plants, storage areas, and home before the rains come back.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Keep fields clean and check your banana plants and any remaining crops for unusual signs. Get an expert opinion before using any pesticide.

→ Weeding

Pull out weeds before they produce seeds. Remove old crop leftovers and weeds that block water flow or attract storage pests.

→ Harvest & Storage

Dry your grain well. Use clean bags and store them on pallets with good airflow. Check weekly for insects, mold, leaks, and rodents.

→ Markets

Owino market prices are for city buyers, not farmers. Compare what local buyers are offering, what quality they need, and what transport will cost before you sell.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Timing

Finish post-harvest tasks and get ready for the next season. Check if your soil has enough moisture before planting, as rains were uneven this first season.

→ Water & Drainage

Keep drains clear around banana plants, low-lying fields, drying areas, and storage. Even a small amount of local rain can cause flooding in these areas.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check bananas, beans, maize, millet, sorghum, and stored crops for unusual signs of damage or mold. If you see something spreading quickly or that you don't recognize, contact your local extension worker.

→ Weeding & Top-Dressing

Pull weeds when preparing land and cleaning banana plots. Don't apply fertilizer late to crops that are already mature. Decide on soil nutrients next season based on what you see in your field and local advice.

→ Harvest & Storage

Dry your grain well, sort it carefully, and keep it dry in storage. This is especially important where rains were irregular and harvests were smaller or spread out.

→ Markets

Get up-to-date prices from Mukono, Wakiso, and other nearby lakeshore markets. Don't assume Kampala prices apply to the whole area.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Stage: Most crops are filling grain, ripening, or ready to harvest. Some fields were replanted late due to a false start in 2026.

- Check each field to see if the crop is ready before harvesting. Don't rely on the date alone.
- Harvest ripe cobs during dry weather. Dry them on clean, raised surfaces. Watch late-replanted fields closely.



Stage: Main harvest time. Some fields may be slightly behind.

- Harvest dry pods as soon as they are ready to avoid losing grain.
- Dry, sort, and remove damaged or diseased seeds. Only keep healthy, full seeds for replanting.



Stage: Grain is filling and some crops are ready to harvest. Late fields may still be flowering.

- Check that grain is fully mature before harvesting. Watch out for birds and insects.
- Dry the grain heads well before putting them in bags. Keep them away from rain and wet ground.



Stage: Most crops are ripe and ready. Some late-replanted fields may take longer.

- Harvest ripe heads quickly and handle them carefully during transport and drying.
- Dry the grain fully before threshing. Then sort it and store it in a clean, dry place.



Stage: Plants are growing, producing bunches, and being harvested where banana crops are grown.

- Only harvest fully ripe bunches. Handle them with care to avoid bruising.
- Keep the plot clean, remove dead plant material, and make sure water drains well around the plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Main harvest runs July–September. Some late-planted fields are still growing or filling grain.

- Harvest ready fields during dry weather. Leave late fields until the grain is fully mature.
- Dry grain well, sort it, and keep it dry during transport and storage.



Beans

Stage: Fields are at different stages — some ready to harvest, some already done, some still maturing.

- Pick dry pods before they split open. Harvest fields one by one based on how ready they are.
- Dry and sort the grain. Check stored grain often for wetness, insects, and mold.



Sorghum

Stage: Fields are at mixed stages — some flowering, some filling grain, some ready to harvest — because planting happened over a long period.

- Check heads regularly for damage. Harvest as soon as the grain is ready.
- Dry grain fully before storing. Keep grain separated by quality when selling.



Millet

Stage: Harvest is wrapping up for the main season.

- Finish picking mature heads. Keep grain off the ground during handling.
- Dry, thresh, clean, and store grain in a roofed, dry, well-aired space.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are growing, forming bunches, and being harvested where banana gardens exist.

- Only harvest bunches that are fully mature. Remove damaged fruit before selling.
- Keep the garden clean, check drainage, and remove dead leaves without cutting healthy ones.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Most fields are being harvested or just finished. Highland and late-planted fields may still be ripening.

- Check that crops are fully ripe before harvesting, especially in cooler or late-planted areas.
- Dry cobs and grain well, clean storage spaces, and set aside any damaged or moldy grain.



Beans

Stage: Most fields are at harvest or just past it. Some late-planted fields are still ripening.

- Pick pods when ripe to avoid losing grain, and keep wet and dry lots separate.
- Sort by quality, save good seed where needed, and only store grain after it is fully dry.



Sorghum

Stage: Many fields are ripe and ready to harvest. Later-planted fields are still forming grain.

- Check heads for ripeness and signs of damage, then harvest during dry weather.
- Dry, thresh, clean, and bag grain. Do not mix different grades or moisture levels.



Millet

Stage: Harvest is finishing across most of the region.

- Finish picking ripe heads and handle carefully to reduce grain loss during transport and threshing.
- Dry grain well and store it off the floor, away from walls, leaks, and damp air.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are growing, forming bunches, and producing fruit throughout the season.

- Harvest ripe bunches carefully and protect fruit from bruising and direct sun.
- Keep drainage and cleanliness in check, and watch plants closely for signs of disease or rapid decline.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Main harvest is mostly done. Some western and highland areas are getting ready to plant again around mid-August.

- Finish drying and storing the harvest. Write down how each field performed to help plan next season.
- Get your seed and land ready, but only plant after good rainfall and the soil is moist enough.



Beans

Stage: Main harvest is done. Farmers are preparing for the next planting time.

- Finish drying, sorting, and storing beans. Choose the best, healthiest beans to keep as seed.
- Get your seed, workers, and fields ready. Do not plant early into dry soil.



Sorghum

Stage: Harvest is finished in most areas. In some southwestern highlands, planting starts around mid-August.

- Check stored grain for problems and clean storage spaces before adding new grain.
- Prepare your seedbed and seed, but wait for good rainfall before planting.



Millet

Stage: Harvest is done in most areas. In some western zones, a new planting window opens around mid-August.

- Make sure local rains have made the soil wet enough before you sow.
- Prepare clean seed and a smooth, firm seedbed. Protect fields that are at risk of erosion.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are growing, fruits are filling out, and bunches are being harvested.

- Harvest ripe bunches and sort them carefully based on what the buyer needs.
- Keep fields clean and well-drained. Use mulch or other ways to hold moisture where it helps.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: First harvest done; getting ready for the next planting season.

- Dry, store, and sell the harvested maize. Clean storage areas thoroughly.
- Get fields and seeds ready, but only plant once there is enough rain.



Beans

Stage: Harvest finished; preparing to plant again.

- Sort, dry, and store the beans. Keep only the best, healthiest seeds for replanting.
- Clean your fields and seeds. Don't plant after just one light shower — wait for steady rain.



Sorghum

Stage: Harvest done; land preparation underway in some areas.

- Check stored grain for dampness, insects, mold, or rodents.
- Prepare land and seeds for planting, but wait until there is enough moisture in the soil.



Millet

Stage: Harvest complete; getting ready for the next planting window.

- Finish threshing, cleaning, and storing the harvested grain.
- Prepare seeds and fields. Only plant when there has been enough rainfall.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are growing, fruiting, and ready for harvest.

- Pick ripe bunches and handle them carefully to avoid damage.
- Keep the area clean and well-drained. Watch for problems, especially before the rains return.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: First season harvest done. Getting ready to plant the second season. Some areas had poor yields due to irregular rains.

- Finish drying and storing the harvest. Keep small or damaged grain separate from good grain.
- Get land and seed ready. Plant when the soil is wet enough — not just because the calendar says so.



Beans

Stage: Harvest done. Preparing for the next planting. Results vary from field to field.

- Dry, sort, and store the harvest. Note any problems with yield or quality caused by uneven rains.
- Get clean seed and land ready. Wait until there is enough moisture before planting.



Sorghum

Stage: Harvest done or land being prepared for next planting.

- Keep stored grain safe from moisture, insects, mold, and rats.
- Get seed and land ready. Do not plant until there is enough rain.



Millet

Stage: Harvest done. Preparing for next planting.

- Finish drying, threshing, and safely storing the first-season crop.
- Get seed and land ready. Check for drainage and erosion problems before the rains return.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are growing, bunches are filling out, and harvest is ongoing.

- Pick ripe bunches carefully. Handle them gently to avoid bruising during transport.
- Keep the plot clean and well-drained. Check plants for signs of stress or disease after the difficult first season.



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Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility & Timing

Field Fertilizer Rate

There is no single fertilizer rate that works for every farm. The right amount depends on your crop, soil, field history, and rainfall. Always get local advice before applying.

Mature & Harvested Crops

Do not add more fertilizer to crops that are already ripening, drying, or ready to harvest.

Late Vegetative Crops

Only add more nutrients if your crop still needs it and the soil is not waterlogged. Avoid applying fertilizer just before heavy rain.

Seed Rates (FAO Guide)

Maize: ~25 kg/ha. Beans: ~45–90 kg/ha. Sorghum: ~10 kg/ha. Millet: ~8 kg/ha. Banana: ~1,111 suckers/ha. Always check the variety, spacing, and local advice before buying seed.

Organic Materials

If using compost or manure, mix it into the soil during land preparation. Use a rate that works for your field. Do not guess based on a general soil map.

Integrated Pest Management

Field Crops

No major pest outbreak was recorded this week. Still, check your crops for unusual damage to leaves, stems, pods, or grain heads.

Storage Pests & Mold

Check your stores for insects, rats, moisture, and mold. If you find a problem, separate the affected produce and contact your local extension worker before using any treatment.

First Steps

Start with simple actions: keep fields clean, harvest on time, manage crop waste, and keep moisture out of stores. This report does not recommend any specific pesticide or treatment.

Soil Amendments

To know the right amount of lime, fertilizer, or other soil treatment, you need a soil test. General maps are not enough to give a precise recommendation.

Erosion & Drainage

Before the next rains, focus on stopping erosion, fixing drainage, and preparing a good seedbed. This will protect your soil and improve your next crop.

 **Tech Tip of the Week:** Before selling, compare offers from at least two buyers. Write down the buyer name, date, crop, grade, price, transport cost, and what you expect to take home after deductions. Compare similar offers side by side — prices from markets, direct buyers, and exporters are often different types of transactions.

Livestock & Ranching



Water & Feed

Always give animals access to clean water. Clean water troughs often and stop manure from getting into the water. Keep hay, feed, and poultry food dry and away from rain, wet ground, and mold.



Separate Sick Animals & Report

If it is safe to do so, separate sick animals from healthy ones. Limit contact between new and existing animals. Report unusual illness or deaths to your local District Veterinary Officer right away.



Watch for Sickness

Check cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry at least twice a day. Look for signs of illness: not eating, strange breathing, diarrhea, limping, unusual discharge, sudden drop in production, or unexpected deaths.



Shelter & Disease Prevention

Keep poultry litter dry and shelters well-ventilated. Fix leaking roofs. Provide shade and dry resting areas for cattle, goats, and sheep. Check with your District Veterinary Officer about vaccinations before moving or buying animals.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Crops are late, so manage food resources carefully. Make sure there is enough grain, crop leftovers, pasture, and animal feed for everyone. Check how far animals must walk to water, how crowded grazing areas are, and whether animals look healthy and hydrated.
Northern	After local rains, check muddy areas, animal hooves, and drainage around shelters. Watch for insects breeding in wet spots. Use crop leftovers carefully and adjust feeding based on how animals look and how much food is available.
Eastern	If it is still dry, watch for overgrazing and check that animals are in good condition. Check dairy units for feed quality and signs of mastitis. Plan vet visits outside the busy post-harvest period.
Western	Use the drier period after harvest to repair shelters and improve drainage. Check the condition of breeding animals. Look for waterlogging and liver fluke risk in low-lying fields.
Central	Keep dairy sheds free of mud and standing water. Continue mastitis prevention. Keep chopping and balancing fodder. Make sure stored feed stays dry after harvest.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep poultry houses dry and raised above ground-level runoff. Control flies near homes and manure piles. Protect feed stacks from rain and wet ground during showers.

Market Analysis: Regional Price Matrix

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,733	UGX 1,912	UGX 1,677	UGX 1,586	UGX 1,993	UGX 2,206
Beans	UGX 3,691	UGX 3,571	UGX 3,555	UGX 3,142	UGX 3,859	UGX 3,994
Sorghum	UGX 1,547	UGX 1,762	UGX 1,889	UGX 2,686	UGX 3,636	UGX 3,678
Millet	UGX 2,547	UGX 3,094	UGX 2,922	UGX 4,188	UGX 5,086	UGX 5,088

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Harvest & Storage Finish harvesting your crops. Dry, sort, and store them properly. Keep track of real local prices separately from estimated ones.	Prepare for Next Season Get your seeds, land, and storage ready for the next planting season. Wait for enough rain and wet soil before you plant.
Keep Field Records Write down what stage your crops are at and what conditions are like on your farm. Not every farm is at the same stage, especially in Karamoja.	Check Prices Before Selling Get fresh price quotes from buyers before you sell or move your crops. Include grade, quantity, date, location, and transport costs. Don't rely on average estimates alone.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Check replanted fields to see if crops are actually ready to harvest. Protect your stored grain and seeds. Monitor food, animal feed, pasture, and water closely during this late harvest period. Get fresh prices from Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong, and nearby buyers before selling.
Northern	Keep harvesting maize and millet where crops are ready. Manage fields that are not yet mature carefully. Set up covered drying space and clean storage before more crops come in. Check directly with buyers to confirm large price differences between Lira and Gulu.
Eastern	Finish harvesting and handling your first-season crops, including highland and late-planted fields. Fix drainage and repair storage roofs before the next rains. Compare prices from Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, and nearby buyers before selling or transporting.
Western	Use this time to prepare your land, fix drainage, control erosion, and plan your seed needs. Don't plant just because mid-August is approaching — wait for reliable rain first. Check sorghum and millet prices directly with buyers in Mbarara and other western areas before selling.
Central	Finish handling your harvested crops and prepare your fields. Don't plant after just one shower. Clean your storage, use pallets, and check stored grain weekly for moisture, insects, mold, and rodents. Compare farmgate, wholesale, and Owino market prices as separate options.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Check each field for damage from the uneven first season and plan your seed needs accordingly. Clear drainage around low-lying fields, banana plots, stores, and homes. Get fresh price quotes from Mukono, Wakiso, and nearby lakeshore markets — don't rely only on Kampala prices.

Government & NGO Updates



DMS Seasonal Context

The June–August seasonal report gives a general picture of drier conditions across much of Central and Western Uganda, with continued rainfall farther north. No short-range forecast for August 10–16 was found.

What this means this week: Use local observations to make weekly decisions. A seasonal outlook is not the same as a week-by-week forecast.



FAO Uganda Country Brief, May 8, 2026

FAO reported that planting happened in February–March and first-season harvesting began in June–July across most of Uganda. There are some production risks near Lake Victoria, and crops in Karamoja are developing late due to a false start to the rains.

What this means this week: This is the best available information on the current season, though it is older than ideal.



WFP Uganda Food Price Data, July 15, 2026

The most recent food price data covers 13 refugee settlement markets.

What this means this week: This data is useful for those specific markets but does not represent food prices across the whole country.



Ministry & Partner Program Announcements

No current announcements were found for training, subsidies, input distribution, or support programs. Sources checked include the ministry website, FAO Uganda, WFP Uganda, and official humanitarian data sites.

What this means this week: Do not assume a program exists unless there is a specific, dated announcement confirming it.

Recent Publications & Useful Resources

Uganda Country Brief — FAO GIEWS (May 8, 2026)

Covers how the 2026 first crop season is going, including risks near Lake Victoria and delayed planting in Karamoja. [Read more](#)

Uganda Real Time Food Prices — World Bank (July 6, 2026; Aug 1, 2026 snapshot)

Shows estimated food prices across Uganda's markets each month. Some figures are modeled, not directly measured, so keep that in mind when using the data. [Read more](#)

Uganda Food Prices — WFP / Humanitarian Data Exchange (July 15, 2026)

Contains actual market price records over time. The most recent data mainly covers markets in refugee settlements. [Read more](#)

June–August 2026 Seasonal Weather Context — DMS / Ministry of Water and Environment

Gives a general picture of the weather season. It does not provide a specific short-range forecast for August 10–16. [Read more](#)

Crop Calendar for Africa & Uganda — World Bank / EC JRC / FAO (June 24, 2025 metadata update)

Shows typical planting, growing, and harvest times. Adjust these dates if current conditions differ — for example, Karamoja's 2026 season started late. [FAO Calendar](#) | [World Bank Calendar](#)

References

01

R1 — Uganda Real Time Food Prices

World Bank Microdata Library. Updated July 6, 2026; includes data through August 1, 2026.

<https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/8241>

03

R3 — Uganda Country Brief

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Early Warning System. Published May 8, 2026.

<https://www.fao.org/gIEWS/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=UGA>

05

R5 — Crop Calendar for Africa

World Bank Data Catalog, based on European Commission research. Last updated June 24, 2025.

<https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0066842/crop-calendar-for-africa>

01

R7 — Uganda Maize Prices

Selina Wamucii. May 2026 export price for maize.

<https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/maize/>

03

R9 — Weather Information System

Department of Meteorological Services, Ministry of Water and Environment. Covers the June–August 2026 season. No short-range forecast for August 10–16 was found. <https://weather.mwe.go.ug/>

05

R11 — Uganda Country Page

World Food Programme. Official country information page. Reviewed up to August 10, 2026. <https://www.wfp.org/countries/uganda>

02

R2 — Uganda Food Prices

World Food Programme, via Humanitarian Data Exchange. Most recent data used: July 15, 2026.

<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/wfp-food-prices-for-uganda>

04

R4 — Crop Calendar (FAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization. Used as a reference for the August 2026 report. <https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/>

06

R6 — Uganda Commodity Price Portal

Selina Wamucii. May 2026 price data used where available.

<https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/>

02

R8 — Uganda Beans and Bananas Prices

Selina Wamucii. May 2026 export prices for beans and bananas.

[Beans](#) | [Bananas](#)

04

R10 — Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

Official government website. Reviewed for current policies and programs up to August 10, 2026. <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/>

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