

Uganda Agriculture, Farming Weather, And Food Market Report

8 - 15 JUNE 2026

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Executive Summary

Uganda enters the week of June 8–15, 2026 with first-season crops moving from late growth and flowering into early harvest in many bimodal farming areas. Crops planted in February and March are expected to be harvested in June and July. In **Karamoja**, the false start and replanting mean harvest will come later, and the lean season will last longer. The 7-day weather outlook mostly shows light rain: sample forecasts show about 0.3–0.7 mm in **Western, Central, Northern, and Lake Victoria** stations, about 3.8 mm around **Mbale**, and an estimated 1.0–3.0 mm for **Karamoja**. This helps crops dry and supports harvesting, but it also creates moisture stress for replanted **Karamoja** fields and means young crops may need irrigation or mulch. April 2026 maize, beans, and sorghum prices still high in many markets, while retail prices for **Kampala** and **Jinja** are much wider and higher for several foods. Farmers should use this week to protect quality: harvest only fully mature crops, dry them on clean raised surfaces, store dry grain and pulses separately by harvest date, and check for late pests before fields are left.



Price Trend

Maize is still tight in several markets, beans are high in **Northern** and **Lake Victoria** markets, and live retail prices are widest in Kampala and Jinja.



Rainfall Hazard

Light rain over the next 7 days should help drying, but **Karamoja** and parts of the **southwest** still face below-average rain risk and need water-saving measures.



Farmer Action

Focus on clean drying, pest checks, drainage in low-lying fields, and selling at the right time before bigger June–July harvests push prices down.

Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 1.0–3.0 mm

Temperature: about 16–36 °C

This low rain over the week means herders and farmers should save moisture and move animals carefully around water points.



Alert & Anomaly: Karamoja had a false start to the rains and had to replant. Lower-than-normal rain in northeastern Uganda from May to July 2026.

Short Implication

Keep soil moisture around replanted maize, sorghum, and millet. Wait to apply nitrogen fertilizer until the soil is wet enough to avoid burning the crop and losing the fertilizer. Protect water points and do not let animals overgraze near boreholes.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: about 0.6 mm

Temperature: 16–36 °C

Little rain in the next week will help with drying crops and moving the harvest. The heat can make late-planted fields dry out faster and can stress poultry and small livestock.



Alert & Anomaly: Little rain in the next week will help with drying crops and moving the harvest, but heat on June 14 may stress late-planted fields and livestock.

Short Implication

Beans and early maize ready for harvest should be dried quickly and kept off bare ground. Late-planted maize should be kept free of weeds so it does not lose moisture. Light rain makes the roads better for **Gulu, Arua, Adjumani**, and settlement markets.

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Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: about 3.8 mm

Temperature: 14–29 °C

Eastern Uganda has the most rain in this report. Showers are expected June 8–10, with another chance after the report period.



Alert & Anomaly: Eastern Uganda has the most rain this week, but the amount is still low. Check crops for pests after the showers.

Short Implication

Check for pests after the showers, especially in maize whorls, bean pods, and banana mats. Use the drier June 11–14 window to dry beans and maize. Keep grain off the ground to prevent mold.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: about 0.3 mm

Temperature: 14–30 °C

The dry week should help with harvesting, drying, and transport. Western areas had rainfall nearly twice the long-term average by late April, but the next 7 days look mostly dry.



Alert & Anomaly: Western areas had rainfall nearly twice the long-term average by late April, but the next 7 days look mostly dry.

Short Implication

Late-planted maize and beans may need mulch or spot watering where the soil is shallow. Pastures may still be okay from earlier rains, but dry afternoons can raise water needs and bring more ticks around shaded resting places.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: about 0.7 mm

Temperature: 17–30 °C

Only a little rain is expected after small showers early in the week. This should help crops dry well, but it may also cause dust and make storage harder in market yards.



Alert & Anomaly: Very light rainfall creates good drying conditions but raises dust and storage hygiene concerns in market yards.

Short Implication

Handle beans and maize carefully after harvest. Do not leave damp produce in sacks or piles overnight. **Kampala** and nearby markets should have good transport conditions, but damp or mixed grain may sell for less.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: about 0.6 mm

Temperature: 22–27 °C, with humid lake influence

Low rainfall this week will help crops dry, but humid nights can slow drying. Uneven rainfall around Lake Victoria and a risk of lower production in some areas.



Alert & Anomaly: Uneven rainfall around Lake Victoria and a risk of lower production in some areas, even though national vegetation conditions are mostly good.

Short Implication

Dry produce in thin layers and only bag it after grain or pulses are cool and dry. Keep mats clean and drains clear, because humid spots can still favor leaf diseases during a light-rain week.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja



Stand Check & Replanting

Check replanted maize, sorghum, and millet for gaps. Replant only small failed spots where there is still enough moisture.



Weeding

Hand-weed early in the week to reduce competition for the little moisture left. Focus on fields at the growing stage, not badly delayed patches.



Pest Scouting

Check maize for fall armyworm in the whorl. Take action when fresh damage is found on at least 20% of young plants.



Top-Dressing

Wait to apply urea or other nitrogen fertilizer until after a good rain or when the soil is moist 5–10 cm deep.



Mulching

Mulch kitchen gardens, fruit seedlings, and banana mats with grass or crop residues. Keep mulch 15 cm away from stems to reduce rot and termite damage.



Livestock

Keep weak calves and kids apart at water points, and do not make them walk far in the midday heat. Store early beans or millet from valley areas on raised mats; do not mix new dry grain with old stock.

Practical Implications: Northern



Harvest & Drying

Use the dry forecast to harvest ripe beans and start drying early maize from the first fields planted, where the husks are brown. Keep harvested produce in thin layers during the day and under cover at night so dew does not make it wet again.



Weeding

Weed late sorghum and millet fields before the crop closes over the ground. One good weeding now will help the grain fill well.



Storage Preparation

Clean stores before new grain is brought in: remove old grain, dust, rodent nests, and broken sacks.



Top-Dressing

Put fertilizer on late-planted maize only if the crop is still before tasseling and the soil is wet. Do not add nitrogen late to maize that is already stressed and tasseling.



Pest Scouting

Check beans for pod borers, aphids, and leaf spots caused by fungus. Focus on seed and market beans first.



Market Transport

Plan transport to **Gulu, Arua, Adjumani**, and settlement markets while roads are still passable and rain is low.

Practical Implications: Eastern



Field Work Timing

Plan field work around the June 8–10 showers. Spray or feed the crop only when leaves are dry and no rain is likely for at least 6 hours.



Drying Window

Dry beans and maize during the June 11–14 dry spell. Use tarpaulins, mats, or raised racks. Do not put wet produce straight into sealed bags; let it cool before storage.



Sorghum & Millet

Check heads for birds, head bugs, and mold. Harvest heads as soon as the grain is hard and dry enough.



Pest Scouting

In maize, check for fall armyworm, stalk borer, and plants falling over after the showers, especially in strong, fast-growing fields.



Banana Care

Keep banana drainage channels open in Busoga and the Elgon foothills, and remove sick leaves from the mats.



Second-Season Inputs

As second-season input buying starts, choose certified maize and bean seed, and do not keep seed from sick fields.

Practical Implications: Western



Bean Harvest

Use the dry week to harvest and dry beans in **Isingiro**, **Kabarole**, **Kamwenge**, **Kyegegwa**, and **Mbarara** where the pods are ready.



Storage Inspection

Check storage rooms for leaks because the heavy rains earlier may have caused mold and aflatoxin in damp buildings. Fix drying cribs and raised platforms before bulk harvest starts.



Late Maize Care

Late maize in **Lake Albert** and **Rwenzori** areas should be kept free of weeds; top-dress only if the crop is still growing well and the soil is moist.



Banana Maintenance

Take care of banana mats by removing old leaves, supporting heavy bunches, and keeping mulch in place to hold soil moisture.



Livestock Health

Check cattle, goats, and sheep for ticks, foot problems, and signs of internal parasites as animals move from wet grazing to drier conditions.



Hillside Conservation

On hillside fields, keep contour grass strips and crop residue cover to help stop soil erosion if showers return next week.

Practical Implications: Central



Bean Harvest & Drying

Pick mature beans first and dry them in thin layers. Shell them only when the pods are crisp to avoid damage to the seed.



Market Aggregation

Clean the collection areas in **Kampala**, **Masaka**, **Mukono**, and **Wakiso**. Keep new crops separate from old, dusty, or pest-damaged stocks.



Poultry Care

Check poultry water twice a day during warm afternoons. Low rainfall and dust can make breathing harder in houses with poor ventilation.



Maize Maturity Check

For maize that is ready, open the husks or harvest only when the kernels are hard. Do not bag grain that still has too much moisture.



Banana Sanitation

Keep banana mats clean: remove old stems, keep only 3–4 plants per mat, and support bunches before winds. Check for banana weevil damage by looking at corms, old stem pieces, and weak mats.



Market Timing

Use the light-rain window to take produce to market, but sort it well because buyers may pay less for mixed-quality lots.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent



Drying Protocol

Dry produce only on clean raised surfaces. Humid nights near the lake can make grain wet again, even when rainfall is low.



Staged Harvesting

Harvest mature maize and beans in stages instead of cutting all fields at once before they are ready.



Storage Hygiene

Keep sacks off concrete floors and walls during short-term storage to prevent damage from moisture.



Drainage Maintenance

Clean drainage around banana mats and vegetable plots before any showers later in the week.



Banana Disease Watch

Check banana leaves for black leaf streak and remove the worst infected leaves, but do not over-prune.



Market Opportunity

Move produce from **Jinja, Kampala, Masaka, Mukono**, and **Wakiso** during the drier window. Clean, dry, sorted produce can sell for more than damp or mixed lots.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: In good fields, maize is growing leaves and starting to tassel. Replanted fields are younger because they started late.

- Weed now to protect the little moisture in the soil.
- Use nitrogen fertilizer only where plants are strong and the soil still has enough moisture.



Beans

Stage: Beans are flowering, filling pods, or starting harvest, depending on when they were planted.

- Harvest ripe pods quickly so they do not split and spill seeds.
- Choose clean, healthy plants if you want to save seed.



Sorghum

Stage: Sorghum is growing leaves, or it is at booting or early heading stage.

- Weed and thin thick stands to reduce crowding.
- Check for stem borers and shoot fly, and remove badly damaged stalks.



Millet

Stage: Millet is filling grain or reaching early maturity in fields planted on time. Plants in replanted areas are younger.

- Protect heads from birds in the morning and evening when they feed.
- Harvest when the grain is hard, then dry the heads before threshing.



Bananas

Stage: Banana growing is limited in Karamoja. Plants are mostly being established and cared for near homes or in irrigated areas.

- Mulch and water young mats during dry spells.
- Remove old leaves and use only clean planting material.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Late growing to tasseling for March–April plantings; later plantings are still growing.

- Finish weeding before the crop closes in.
- Add nitrogen only to maize that is still growing and has moist soil; do not add it late at tasseling.



Beans

Stage: Pod filling to harvest.

- Pick dry pods in more than one round.
- Dry beans on tarpaulins and store them only when the seed is dry enough.



Sorghum

Stage: Growing to booting or heading.

- Weed before flowering.
- Watch for stem borer, midge, and head pests as the heads come out.



Millet

Stage: Flowering, grain filling, or early harvest in the March planting window.

- Protect against birds when the grain is soft and milky.
- Cut and dry the heads separately from the stems so they dry faster.



Bananas

Stage: Steady leaf growth and bunch filling in West Nile and wetter areas.

- Remove extra shoots to keep the mother, daughter, and granddaughter plants.
- Mulch and remove sick leaves to help air move through the plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Late growth, tasseling, silking, or early grain fill, depending on altitude and planting date.

- Check for fall armyworm before tasseling.
- Keep fields free of weeds through silking to protect yield.



Beans

Stage: Pod filling, drying, or harvest.

- Harvest mature pods before birds or rain cause damage.
- Sort out stained or shriveled seed for lower-value use.



Sorghum

Stage: Booting to heading in Eastern Savanna and Teso fields.

- Check for head bugs, midge, and birds.
- Do not apply late nitrogen once heads emerge.



Millet

Stage: Flowering, grain filling, or early harvest in Eastern Savanna.

- Protect heads from birds.
- Dry heads well before threshing to reduce mold.



Bananas

Stage: Continuous growth, bunch emergence, and harvest in **Busoga** and **Elgon** zones.

- Remove old leaves and spent stems.
- Keep good drainage, mulch, and support for heavy bunches.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Late growth to flowering and grain fill in **Lake Albert** and **Rwenzori** areas; some western dry areas are in off-season or land prep.

- Top-dress only fields that are still growing and have moist soil.
- Set up drying and storage places before the main harvest.



Beans

Stage: Pods filling, drying, or ready to harvest in many two-season fields.

- Harvest in the morning after the dew has dried.
- Dry beans on clean ground and keep seed beans separate.



Sorghum

Stage: Small amounts are still growing to heading where planted.

- Weed and check for stem borers.
- Harvest heads as soon as the grain is hard.



Millet

Stage: Small area now; stored grain or small fields close to harvest.

- Check stored millet for insects.
- Dry any new heads before threshing.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing mat care, bunch filling, and harvest.

- Remove extra shoots so mats keep 3–4 stems.
- Apply manure and mulch around the mats, keeping it away from the corm.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Ripening and early harvest in the Lake Victoria Crescent and nearby Central districts.

- Pick only fully ripe cobs with hard kernels.
- Dry well to safe storage moisture before shelling and bagging.



Beans

Stage: Harvest and drying.

- Harvest in several rounds to get all mature pods.
- Sort seed lots by variety, color, and damage level.



Sorghum

Stage: Small pocket crop at heading, grain filling, or harvest.

- Check heads for birds and insects.
- Dry heads on raised surfaces before threshing.



Millet

Stage: Small pocket crop or stored grain care.

- Check stored grain for insects every 7 days.
- Use clean, dry containers and do not mix old and new stock.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing harvest, bunch filling, and mat care.

- Remove extra suckers and support bunches.
- Remove old stems and use the remains as mulch away from the corm.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Ripening and harvest in first-season fields.

- Harvest mature cobs during dry hours.
- Use raised drying platforms or tarpaulins to keep the grain clean.



Beans

Stage: Harvest, drying, and seed selection.

- Dry the beans to safe storage moisture before bagging.
- Choose seed from healthy plants and reject stained, cracked, or insect-damaged grain.



Sorghum

Stage: Limited pocket production; heading, grain fill, or harvest where planted.

- Protect heads from birds in the early morning and late afternoon.
- Harvest mature heads and dry them before threshing.



Millet

Stage: Limited production; stored grain management and occasional early harvest.

- Keep grain well aired and check it every week.
- Use sealed containers only after the grain is fully dry and cool.



Bananas

Stage: Continuous vegetative growth, bunch filling, and harvest.

- Keep drainage and field cleanliness in humid areas.
- Remove diseased leaves, mulch mats, and support heavy bunches.



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Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility Recommendations

Maize (Vegetative)

Apply 50–100 kg/ha urea as a split top-dress only when the soil is moist. Do not apply it to dry soil or to maize that is already at late tasseling. For later fields at planting, use 50 kg/ha DAP or 100 kg/ha balanced NPK (for example 17-17-17), placed 5 cm beside and below the seed.

Beans

Apply phosphorus at planting (50–100 kg/ha triple superphosphate or 50 kg/ha DAP). Avoid using too much nitrogen because beans can make their own nitrogen when nodules are working well.

Sorghum & Millet

Apply 50 kg/ha DAP or NPK at planting, then 50 kg/ha urea at tillering when there is enough soil moisture.

Bananas

Apply 10–20 kg of well-rotted manure or compost per mat, and add mulch. Split potassium-rich fertilizer applications during wet periods when soil tests show they are needed.

Soil Amendments

Apply lime where the soil pH is below 5.5. Apply 2–5 t/ha compost or well-rotted manure on poor fields before the next planting season.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm in Maize

Check 20 plants in five field sections. Act when you see fresh whorl damage or live larvae on at least 20% of young vegetative plants.

Bean Pests & Diseases

Look for aphids, pod borers, angular leaf spot, rust, and root rot. Pay close attention to seed fields and act when pest groups or disease spots are spreading.

Sorghum & Millet

Look for shoot fly, stem borer, midge, head bugs, and bird damage. Remove badly damaged tillers and scare birds from milky grain stage to maturity.

Bananas

Use clean suckers, remove old corm pieces, set pseudostem traps for weevils, and keep banana mats clean when toppling, tunneling, or weak bunches appear.

Storage Pests

Clean stores before putting grain inside, dry grain fully, use hermetic storage where possible, and check bags every week.

✔ **Tech Tip of the Week:** Before selling or storing grain, do a "three-point drying check": the grain should feel hard, feel cool after drying, and flow freely when poured. Dry grain on tarpaulins or raised mats, never directly on the ground. Label each bag with the crop, village, harvest date, and moisture status so traders can reward clean grain and families can track any storage problem quickly.

Livestock & Ranching



Tick Control

Keep checking and controlling ticks this week. Warm, dry weather brings ticks together near shade, kraals, and water points. Check ears, tail switches, udders, and between the legs.



Vaccination Planning

Work with the district veterinary office on vaccination dates for foot-and-mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, lumpy skin disease, peste des petits ruminants, and Newcastle disease. Do not move unvaccinated animals into areas where there is an outbreak.



Heat & Water

Give cattle about 40–60 liters of water per head each day, goats and sheep about 3–6 liters per head each day, and poultry clean water all the time. Increase water during hot afternoons of 30–36 °C.



Poultry

Keep up Newcastle vaccination for village chickens and broilers. Keep chicken houses airy and dry to reduce breathing problems.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Pasture and water improved after late-April rains, but light rain is forecast, so rotate grazing carefully near boreholes and valley tanks. Separate weak calves and kids at water points. Avoid long walks during the hottest part of the day.
Northern	Light rain is improving road access. Watch refugee-hosting areas for pressure on pasture and water points. Use crop residues carefully with salt and clean water. Control ticks before they increase.
Eastern	Plan deworming before the next busy season. Watch zero-grazing dairy units for wet bedding problems. Harvest and store forage from field edges on drier days.
Western	Check cattle, goats, and sheep for ticks and signs of worms as animals move from wet to drier grazing. Follow western border movement guidance and livestock market access rules.
Central	Check poultry water twice a day during warm afternoons. Protect dairy sheds from dust. Keep chopping fodder and balance rations for dairy farms near towns.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep poultry houses dry and well aired. Increase fly control near homes and manure piles. Protect fodder stacks from humid night conditions.

Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

The table below shows current commodity prices across Uganda's six reporting regions. WFP and World Bank April 2026 data match closely for many maize, beans, and sorghum markets. The live Selina Wamucii retail ranges are much wider, especially in Kampala and Jinja, so traders should confirm prices before buying. Karamoja entries are from January 2026 and should be checked locally before selling in bulk.

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,096	UGX 1,982	UGX 1,857–7,429	UGX 1,544	UGX 1,857–7,429	UGX 1,857–7,429
Beans	UGX 3,481	UGX 4,087	UGX 3,836–11,339	UGX 3,113	UGX 4,007–11,339	UGX 4,075–11,339
Sorghum	UGX 1,056	UGX 1,853	UGX 8,408–14,075	UGX 2,415	UGX 8,408–14,075	UGX 8,408–14,075
Millet	UGX 2,437	UGX 4,520	UGX 7,137–12,397	UGX 4,195	UGX 2,437–12,397	UGX 2,437–12,397
Bananas	UGX 3,720–7,441	UGX 3,720–7,441	UGX 3,720–7,441	UGX 3,720–7,441	UGX 3,720–7,441	UGX 3,720–7,441

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Government & NGO Updates



MAAIF Uganda Climate-Smart Agricultural Transformation Project

Improves farm output, market access, resilience, seeds, weather information, irrigation, mechanization, post-harvest handling, and market links across 69 districts.

Relevance: Extension teams should link farmer groups to district project opportunities, especially for storage, water management, and climate-smart seed access.



MAAIF Micro-Scale Irrigation Program

Helps smallholders buy irrigation equipment through a farmer-government matching grant, limited to 2.5 acres or 1 hectare.

Relevance: Farmers facing repeated dry spells should get applications ready, check water sources, and plan group financing before the next dry period.



FAO Global Information and Early Warning System

The May 8, 2026 brief says June–July harvests are expected in bimodal areas, Karamoja harvests are delayed, and Lake Victoria faces some local shortfall risk.

Relevance: Weekly advice should focus on Karamoja lean-season planning and protecting quality around Lake Victoria.



UNHCR Uganda Refugee Portal

Uganda had 2,024,416 refugees and asylum seekers as of May 31, 2026.

Relevance: Northern and Western refugee-hosting markets need closer food price checks because humanitarian demand and less aid can push prices up.



Public Health & Market Movement Update

Reuters reported more Ebola cases confirmed by Uganda's Health Ministry on June 2, 2026.

Relevance: Western border and cross-border trade routes should watch official travel guidance, hygiene rules, and possible market disruptions.

Recent Publications & Links

FAO GIEWS Country Brief:
Uganda, 08-May-2026

Shows good first-season rain in most bimodal areas, a possible delayed Karamoja harvest, low food inflation in April, and food-security pressure for refugees. [Read more](#)

Timeanddate and
CustomWeather 14-Day
Forecasts, June 5–7, 2026

Gives useful 7-day rain and temperature values for Kampala, Gulu, Mbale, Mbarara, and Entebbe. [Read more](#)

World Bank Real Time Food
Prices, Version 2026-05-18

Shows monthly market price estimates and the model-based values used when market or crop data are missing. [Read more](#)

Selina Wamucii Uganda Commodity Price Pages,
May 2026

Provides live retail price ranges for maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and bananas in Kampala and Jinja, updated every day. [Read more](#)

UNHCR Uganda Comprehensive Refugee
Response Portal, Updated May 31–June 1, 2026

Shows the current refugee and asylum-seeker numbers and the latest May 2026 Uganda refugee data documents. [Read more](#)

Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Harvest Acceleration Get ready for faster harvests in bimodal areas during June and July. Clean stores, fix drying racks, and place tarpaulins ahead of time.	Price Monitoring Keep checking prices each week. New harvests may lower local prices, while transport, fuel, refugee-market demand, and health movement limits can keep price gaps high.
Karamoja Moisture Watch Watch for dry conditions in Karamoja and the southwest if the below-average rainfall pattern from May to July continues.	Post-Harvest Quality Focus on good handling now: dry produce well, sort it carefully, label the bags, and keep it off the ground.

Regional Action Checklists

Karamoja	Check replanted fields for empty spots and dry soil. Weed sorghum, millet, and maize while the soil is still workable. Plan livestock watering and grazing moves near boreholes. Check local prices before selling — the attached Karamoja prices are from January 2026.
Northern	Harvest mature beans and dry maize carefully in the short dry period. Clean stores and check sacks for holes before stacking. Watch price gaps in Gulu, Arua, Adjumani, and settlement markets. Look out for fall armyworm and stalk borer in late maize.
Eastern	Use dry days after early rain to dry beans and maize. Check maize, sorghum, millet, and bananas after humidity rises. Plan for second-season seed using certified seed sources. Confirm Jinja and Mbale prices before selling in bulk through farmer groups.
Western	Focus on bean harvest, banana care, and drying grain stores. Watch animal health as grazing changes from wet to drier areas. Follow western border movement guidance and livestock market access. Keep soil cover on hillsides before the next rain.
Central	Sort and dry produce before taking it to buyers in Kampala, Masaka, Mukono, and Wakiso. Keep banana mats clean, mulched, and supported. Check Selina live retail prices against what buyers actually offer before making deals. Keep seed beans separate from food beans.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Dry produce in thin layers and keep it from getting damp again overnight in humid lake air. Keep drainage open around banana mats and low gardens. Track price differences between Kampala and Jinja for maize, beans, bananas, sorghum, and millet. Watch for local crop shortfall signs around Lake Victoria.

References

01

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03

R3 — FAO GIEWS Country Brief: Uganda, 08-May-2026
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<https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=UGA>

05

R5 — WFP Uganda Food Prices CSV
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