

Uganda Weekly Agriculture, Market, Weather, and Livestock Report

May 25 – June 1, 2026

Prepared for **IDEA**,
the International **D**evelopment **E**xtension **A**gency.
We help farmers, agriculture ministries, and INGOs around the world with
practical, field-tested strategies that improve food security.



Executive Summary

Uganda enters the week of May 25 to June 1, 2026 with mostly good first-season crop prospects in most bimodal farming areas, but there are clear risks in some regions. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reported that first-season crops were planted mainly in February and March and are expected to move toward harvest in June and July. Western bimodal areas benefited from very strong early rains, while some areas around Lake Victoria had irregular rainfall that may reduce local yields. Karamoja remains the most sensitive production zone this week because early planting after unusual February to March rains was followed by a dry spell in early April, forcing replanting in some areas and delaying the harvest calendar.

Markets remain mixed. World Food Programme city data show maize prices rising ahead of the first-season harvest, while beans are high in several northern and urban markets but less under pressure nationally than maize. Selina Wamucii May 2026 retail ranges show wide Kampala and Jinja spreads, confirming that consumer prices remain sensitive to transport, processing, and retail margins.

The farmer priority this week is careful field timing: top-dress only when soil moisture is enough, weed before crops close over, drain waterlogged plots, and check early for fall armyworm, aphids, fungal leaf spots, banana weevil, and tick-borne livestock disease.



Price Trend

Maize is the main item to watch, with WFP April 2026 median maize grain up 20.5 percent from March, rising from UGX 1,432/kg to UGX 1,725/kg.



Rainfall Hazard

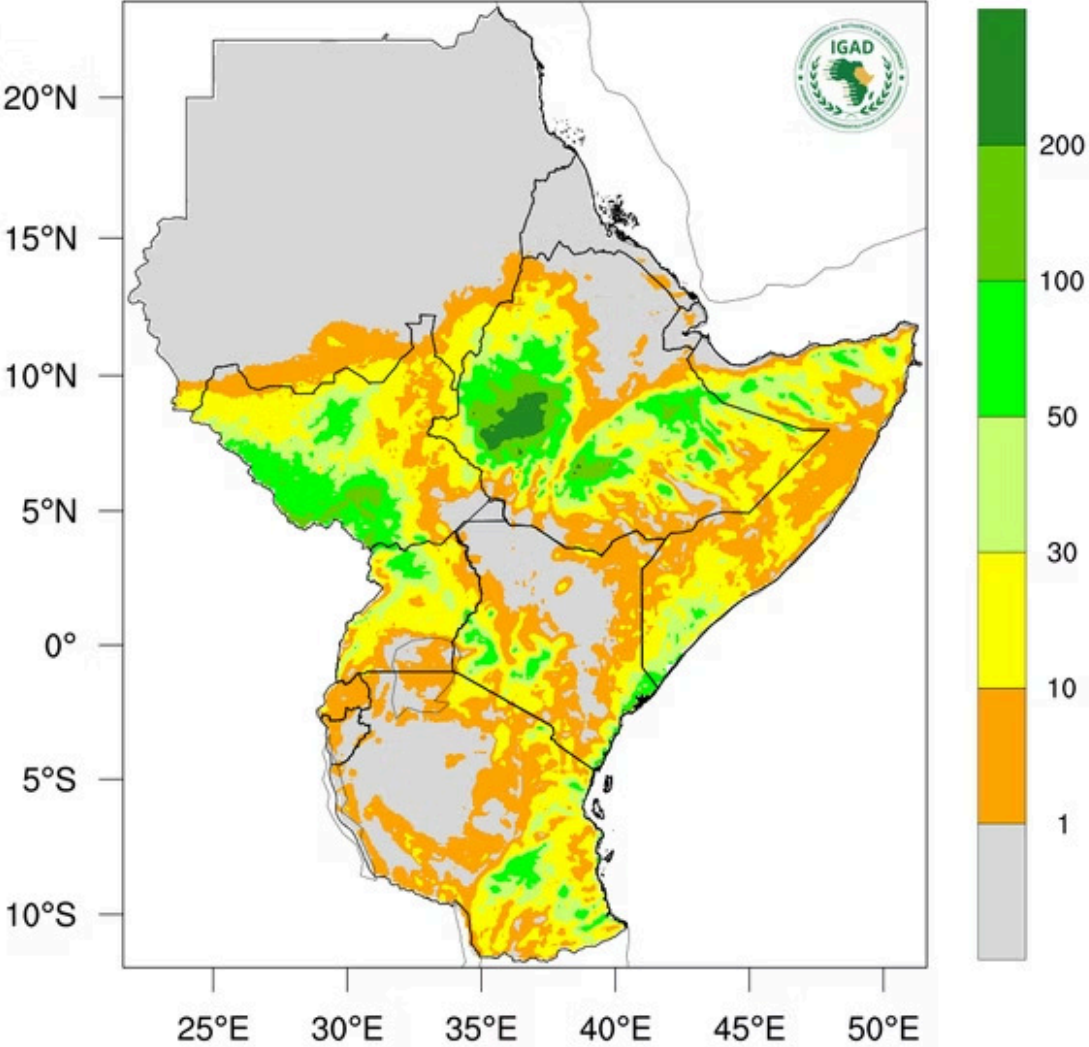
Karamoja faces delayed crop start, while Lake Victoria Crescent faces uneven storms and local waterlogging risk.



Farmer Action

Focus on weeding, moisture-timed top-dressing, pest checks, drainage, and dry post-harvest handling across all regions.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 26 May-02 Jun 2026



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 10–25 mm

Temperature: 18–32 °C

Scattered showers, not steady rain, are expected.

Warm afternoons and cooler nights in higher areas will shape the week.



Alert & Anomaly: Northeastern Uganda still faces a risk of below-average May to July rainfall after the false start to the season.

Short Implication

Farmers should protect replanted fields from weeds and avoid fertilizer top-dressing until the soil has reliable moisture.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 25–55 mm

Temperature: 18–31 °C

Moderate showers are likely in several West Nile and Acholi areas, with humid mornings and warm afternoons.



Alert & Anomaly: Rainfall should stay helpful, but some heavy showers may make fields hard to reach, slow transport, and delay drying.

Short Implication

The week is good for weeding, top-dressing, and pasture recovery, as long as drainage is kept clear.

*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 planters fight hunger through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens initiative ("Food Always In The Home"). These leaders get seeds, tools, and training, then share simple farming methods with their communities.

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Every garden multiplies. Every donation changes lives. Join the movement to bring food security, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit www.petrosnetwork.org to learn more.

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 30–65 mm

Temperature: 17–30 °C

Higher amounts may fall in the southeast and in highland areas. Cooler weather is expected in Mount Elgon highland districts.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Above-average rain chance in southeastern Uganda increases the risk of runoff, soil erosion, and fungal disease.

Short Implication

Farmers should keep drainage channels open, avoid spraying before storms, and protect field edges on slopes.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 20–50 mm

Temperature: 16–29 °C

Rain amounts will vary across highland, rangeland, and valley areas. Cooler weather will be found in highland districts.



Alert & Anomaly: Southwestern areas have a lower-than-usual chance of rain from May to July, even though earlier rains helped crops get started.

Short Implication

Farmers should save soil moisture, mulch bananas, and apply fertilizer after good rainfall.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 25–55 mm

Temperature: 18–29 °C

Showers will come and go, with some dry breaks.

Humidity will stay moderate all week.



Alert & Anomaly: Urban and nearby low areas may get waterlogged for a short time after heavy showers.

Short Implication

The week is good for weeding, checking for pests, and selective top-dressing, but storage areas must be kept dry.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 35–75 mm

Temperature: 18–28 °C

Storms are most likely near the lake and nearby lowlands. The lake helps keep temperatures steady.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Rainfall stays uneven around Lake Victoria, raising the risk of dry spells and local waterlogging.

Short Implication

Farmers should focus on drainage, disease checks, safe spraying times, and careful drying of harvested produce.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

→ Gap Assessment

Check replanted maize, sorghum, and millet fields for gaps within 7 days. Replant only where the crop is too thin to recover.

→ Top-Dressing

Top-dress maize only after a soaking rain, not before a dry spell. Put nitrogen beside the row and cover it lightly with soil.

→ Thinning

Thin sorghum and millet to the right spacing while the soil is still moist, to reduce stress on the plants.

→ Weeding

Do the first weeding before weeds grow past 10–15 cm, especially in fields planted late.

→ Bean Pest Monitoring

After showers, check beans for aphids and fungal leaf spots. Remove badly infected plants from small plots.

→ Livestock Pasture

Livestock keepers should use regrown pasture carefully and avoid overgrazing recovering rangeland around water points.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Maize Top-Dressing

Maize that is at the green growth stage to early tasseling should get final weeding and nitrogen top-dressing if the soil has enough moisture.

→ Pest Scouting

Sorghum and millet fields should be checked for shoot fly, stem borers, and early bird damage.

→ Post-Harvest Drying

Any early harvested beans should be dried on tarpaulins, mats, or raised racks, not on bare ground.

→ Bean Spray Timing

Beans nearing flowering or pod fill should not be sprayed when bees are active or just before rain.

→ Drainage

Farmers should fix field drains in low-lying plots before the next heavy shower.

→ Market Monitoring

Traders and farmer groups should watch maize transport costs because northern markets have a wider price gap than western markets.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Maize Top-Dressing

Maize in vegetative to reproductive stages should be top-dressed after rain, especially in fields that were weeded first.

→ Slope Protection

Sloping fields should be protected with grass strips, tied ridges, or trash lines to reduce runoff and topsoil loss.

→ Banana Management

Bananas should be de-suckered to keep one bearing stem, one follower, and one sword sucker per mat.

→ Bean Disease Watch

Beans in flowering or pod set need close watch for angular leaf spot, rust, and anthracnose after humid conditions.

→ Stem Borer Scouting

Sorghum and millet should be checked for stem borer dead-hearts; remove damaged tillers and record affected patches.

→ Spray Timing

Farmers should avoid pesticide spraying during windy lake-influenced or storm-prone periods.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Nitrogen Assessment

Check maize for lack of nitrogen. Pale leaves after rain show which fields should get top-dressing first.

→ Banana Mulching

Mulch bananas heavily, but keep mulch away from the pseudostem base to reduce weevil shelter.

→ Highland Drainage

Keep drainage in highland plots to prevent root stress during heavy showers.

→ Bean Scouting

Check beans in reproductive stages twice this week for fungal leaf spots, pod rot, and aphids.

→ Moisture Conservation

In drier western rangeland pockets, weed sorghum and millet shallowly to keep soil moisture.

→ Harvest Preparation

Get drying space ready now because first-season harvest activity will start increasing in June.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Maize Weeding

Maize fields should be weeded before the plants close over the ground. Weeding too late can harm roots and reduce grain fill.

→ Banana Pruning

Bananas should be pruned to improve airflow and lower Black Sigatoka pressure.

→ Storage Inspection

Stored grain should be checked for moisture, mold, and storage insects before new harvest flows begin.

→ Bean Drainage

Beans should be kept out of standing water. Open shallow drains in packed soil or low-lying plots.

→ Replanting Assessment

Sorghum and millet plots with patchy stands should be checked for replanting only where the crop is still within the local planting window.

→ Market Comparison

Farmer groups should compare local prices with Kampala and Masaka before selling in bulk.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Maize Nitrogen Timing

Maize in late vegetative to tasseling stage should get nitrogen only when the soil is moist and heavy rain is not expected soon.

→ Banana De-Leafing

Bananas should be de-leafed carefully; remove only diseased, broken, or hanging leaves to improve airflow.

→ Drainage Channels

Drainage channels should be cleared around low fields, homesteads, and collection points.

→ Bean Disease Scouting

Beans in flowering and pod set should be checked for fungal disease after humid nights and storms from the lake.

→ Sorghum & Millet Weeding

Sorghum and millet on bare soil should be weeded early to reduce competition for moisture between showers.

→ Post-Harvest Cover

Harvested produce should be dried under cover or moved indoors quickly when afternoon storms build.



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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Establishment to early vegetative after delayed planting and replanting

- Fill in weak spots within 7 days; finish the first weeding before weeds get too strong.



Beans

Stage: Emergence to early vegetative in wetter Karamoja pockets

- Thin crowded stands to lower disease risk; check for aphids on shoot tips and under leaves.



Sorghum

Stage: Establishment to vegetative

- Thin to a strong stand after rains; check for shoot fly and stem borer dead-hearts.



Millet

Stage: Establishment to tillering

- Weed early with shallow cultivation; keep soil covered to reduce crusting and moisture loss.



Bananas

Stage: Perennial maintenance in suitable wetter pockets and homestead systems

- Use mulch to keep soil moist; remove extra suckers and keep the strongest follower.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Growing to tasseling, depending on planting date

- Finish the second weeding; add nitrogen after good rain.



Beans

Stage: Flowering to pod fill in earlier planted fields; growing in later fields

- Keep moisture steady during flowering; check for aphids, rust, and angular leaf spot.



Sorghum

Stage: Growing to booting

- Weed before the crop closes over; watch for stem borer and shoot fly damage.



Millet

Stage: Tillering to panicle initiation

- Weed well; start planning bird control near field edges.



Bananas

Stage: Perennial vegetative growth, bunch development, and harvest in established mats

- Remove extra suckers to keep the mat in shape; mulch and remove sick leaves.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Vegetative to early reproductive

- Add nitrogen after rain; check the whorl for fall armyworm before tasseling.



Beans

Stage: Flowering to pod fill

- Keep fields free of weeds; watch for fungal leaf spots after humid periods.



Sorghum

Stage: Vegetative to booting in March and April plantings

- Thin and weed; check for stem borers and leaf feeding.



Millet

Stage: Booting to heading in early-planted areas

- Do not add late nitrogen, as it slows maturity; plan bird scaring before grain fill.



Bananas

Stage: Active vegetative growth, bunch filling, and harvest in established systems

- Improve drainage around mats; remove old leaves and pseudostem remains that can hold pests.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Vegetative to tasseling in many bimodal areas

- Top-dress after rain; watch for fall armyworm and leaf blight.



Beans

Stage: Flowering, pod fill, or early harvest depending on altitude and planting date

- Cut back on field traffic when wet; dry harvested beans on clean raised surfaces.



Sorghum

Stage: Vegetative in suitable drier pockets

- Weed lightly; watch for stem borer and low moisture.



Millet

Stage: Vegetative to panicle initiation where planted

- Keep rows clean; hold soil moisture with residue cover.



Bananas

Stage: Bunch development, sucker management, and harvest in established mats

- Mulch well; remove weevil-damaged corm tissue and keep mats to three main stems.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Late vegetative to tasseling

- Finish nitrogen top-dressing right after rain; check whorls for fall armyworm before tassels emerge.



Beans

Stage: Flowering to pod fill, with some early harvest in quick-maturing fields

- Protect flowering plants from waterlogging; dry harvested grain quickly to safe storage moisture.



Sorghum

Stage: Vegetative where planted

- Weed and thin; watch for stem borers and leaf-feeding insects.



Millet

Stage: Vegetative to heading in suitable pockets

- Keep fields weed-free; get ready to manage birds as heads emerge.



Bananas

Stage: Continuous growth and harvest

- Remove extra suckers regularly; take off diseased leaves and keep mulch away from the pseudostem base.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Reproductive in early plantings; vegetative in later plantings

- Avoid nitrogen before heavy storms; watch for fall armyworm, leaf blight, and lodging.



Beans

Stage: Flowering, pod fill, and early harvest depending on planting date

- Keep drainage good; check for fungal disease after humid nights.



Sorghum

Stage: Vegetative to early booting where planted

- Weed early; watch for stem borer and soil erosion on open slopes.



Millet

Stage: Vegetative to heading in suitable fields

- Control weeds; get ready for bird scaring and harvest labor before grain hardening.



Bananas

Stage: Perennial bunch development and harvest

- Prune for airflow; keep drainage good and remove old plant residues that attract weevils and disease.

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Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility Recommendations

Maize

Apply 50–100 kg/ha of diammonium phosphate or a nitrogen-phosphorus-sulfur blend at planting if it was not already applied. Top-dress with 75–125 kg/ha calcium ammonium nitrate or 50–100 kg/ha urea at knee-high to pre-tasseling stage when the soil is moist.

Beans

Focus on phosphorus, not too much nitrogen. Use 50–100 kg/ha of diammonium phosphate, triple superphosphate, or the right phosphorus blend at planting where soil tests show a shortage. Use rhizobium inoculant where available.

Sorghum & Millet

Use 50 kg/ha of diammonium phosphate or a balanced nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium blend at planting. Then apply 50 kg/ha calcium ammonium nitrate or a light urea top-dress only if the soil has enough moisture.

Bananas

Apply 5–10 kg well-decomposed manure or compost per mat during the rainy period, increasing to 20–30 kg per mat in poor soils. Apply nutrients in a ring away from the pseudostem and cover lightly.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm In Maize

Check 20 plants in five field points. Take action when fresh whorl damage with live larvae is found on about 20 percent of seedlings or 40 percent of vegetative plants.

Bean Aphids

Act when colonies are spreading on more than 20 percent of plants or when leaves curl during flowering. Protect ladybirds and lacewings; use selective controls only when natural enemies are not keeping up.

Bean Rust, Anthracnose & Angular Leaf Spot

Cut canopy humidity, avoid field work when the foliage is wet, remove badly infected residues, and use a registered protectant fungicide only when lesions are spreading before pod fill.

Sorghum & Millet Stem Borers

Check dead-hearts weekly. Where dead-hearts exceed 10 percent of plants, remove destroyed tillers, reduce stubble carryover, and record the affected field for rotation planning.

Banana Weevil & Nematodes

Use clean planting material, remove old corms, place split pseudostem traps, and destroy trapped weevils weekly.

Soil Amendments

Agricultural Lime

Apply lime only where soil tests show pH below 5.5, usually 1–2 t/ha depending on soil texture and acidity.

Compost & Manure

Use compost, manure, crop residues, and grass mulch to help the soil hold moisture, but avoid fresh manure touching seed.

Heavy Soils

In heavy soils, focus on drainage and raised beds before adding fertilizer; nutrients are wasted when roots sit in water.

📌 **Tech Tip of the Week:** Use a 10-minute field scouting ledger before every input decision. Record date, rainfall, crop stage, pest count, disease signs, weeds, and action taken. This prevents unnecessary spraying, improves timing of top-dressing, and gives farmer groups better evidence when requesting extension support.

Livestock & Ranching



Cattle & Pasture

Wet-season pasture recovery is improving in many areas, but herders should rotate grazing to avoid overuse near boreholes, valley tanks, and settlement edges. Give cattle about 40–60 liters of water per head each day in warm weather.



Tick-Borne Disease

Check cattle, goats, and sheep twice a week for ticks, especially after humid weather. Focus on planned acaricide use, pasture rotation, and cleaning crushes and night enclosures.



Poultry & Vaccination

Keep Newcastle disease vaccination on the local schedule, often every three months where disease pressure is high. Keep vaccines cold, vaccinate healthy birds, and record the date. Keep bedding dry and improve ventilation.



Feed & Flood Risk

Cut and store extra grass during dry spells; keep hay off the ground and under cover to stop mold. Do not keep small ruminants in waterlogged pens; foot rot risk rises when hooves stay wet and muddy.

Check local vaccination windows for Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, and Peste Des Petits Ruminants with district veterinary staff, and do not move animals from suspected outbreak areas. Give goats and sheep 3–8 liters of water per head per day; give poultry clean water all the time. Clean udders before milking, use covered containers, and cool milk quickly where evening storms delay transport.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Use regrowing pasture carefully and avoid overgrazing around water points. Separate weak calves and milking cows for preferred watering.
Northern	Watch refugee-hosting areas for pressure on pasture and water points. Control ticks before numbers rise after humid weather.
Eastern	Watch zero-grazing dairy units for wet bedding stress and mastitis risk. Harvest and store forage from field edges. Time deworming before the next busy period.
Western	Use fast pasture recovery, but move animals around to protect regrowth. Check low-lying paddocks for waterlogging and liver-fluke risk.
Central	Protect dairy sheds from mud and standing water. Keep mastitis control strong during humid weather. Continue chopping fodder for dairy farms near towns.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep poultry houses dry and raised above runoff. Increase fly control near homes and manure piles. Protect fodder stacks from rain splash and wet ground.

Market Analysis: Regional Price Matrix

Prices are in UGX per kg. WFP values are city means from the World Food Programme Uganda price file (latest official monthly observations: April 15, 2026). Selina Wamucii values are May 2026 Kampala and Jinja retail range checks. Wide ranges mean the sources differ, retail markups are high, or city coverage is thin.

Region	Maize	Beans	Sorghum	Millet	Bananas
Karamoja	UGX 1,064–7,429	UGX 3,573–11,339	UGX 1,022–14,075	UGX 2,307–12,397	UGX 3,720–7,441
Northern	UGX 1,958–7,429	UGX 4,061–11,339	UGX 1,781–14,075	UGX 4,578–12,397	UGX 3,720–7,441
Eastern	UGX 1,857–7,429	UGX 3,836–11,339	UGX 1,827–14,075	UGX 3,132–12,397	UGX 3,720–7,441
Western	UGX 1,534–7,429	UGX 3,124–11,339	UGX 2,385–14,075	UGX 3,971–12,397	UGX 3,720–7,441
Central	UGX 1,857–7,429	UGX 4,007–11,339	UGX 3,615–14,075	UGX 4,466–12,397	UGX 3,720–7,441
Lake Victoria Crescent	UGX 1,857–7,429	UGX 4,075–11,339	UGX 3,186–14,075	UGX 4,103–12,397	UGX 3,720–7,441

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Government & NGO Updates



MAAIF National Food & Agricultural Statistics System

The National Food and Agricultural Statistics System is the official platform for quick, detailed agricultural data.

Relevance this week: District extension teams should match crop, input, and market reports to this platform where it is available.



MAAIF Extension Services

The Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services leads public and private extension support and technical guidance.

Relevance this week: This week's advisory should be shared through district production teams, farmer groups, and private extension networks.



MAAIF Farmer Guides — ACDP

The Agriculture Cluster Development Project farmer guide page has maize and beans extension manuals.

Relevance this week: Field agents should use these materials to train farmers on weeding, top-dressing, pest checks, and post-harvest handling.



FAO Country Brief — May 8, 2026

The FAO GIEWS Uganda brief reports heavy rain in bimodal zones, late Karamoja harvests, low food inflation, and serious food-security stress for refugees. About 712,000 refugees are estimated in Crisis or worse.

Relevance this week: West Nile and southwestern settlement markets need closer price and food access checks.

Recent Publications & Links

FAO GIEWS Uganda Country Brief — May 8, 2026

Gives a quick summary of rainfall, Karamoja replanting, inflation, and refugee food security. [Read more](#)

WFP Uganda Food Prices Dataset — uploaded May 24, 2026

Provides the city-by-city price data used to track maize, beans, sorghum, and millet. Source: user-provided dataset.

Selina Wamucii May 2026 Uganda Commodity Price Pages

Provides current retail price checks for maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and bananas. [Maize](#) | [Beans](#) | [Sorghum](#) | [Millet](#) | [Bananas](#)

MAAIF Agricultural Statistics Page — current 2026

Shows that the National Food and Agricultural Statistics System is Uganda's official agriculture data platform. [Read more](#)

MAAIF ACDP Farmer Guides — current 2026

Provides simple guides and extension manuals for maize, beans, and wider farmer training. [Read more](#)

Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

<p>Harvest Preparation</p> <p>Get ready for more first-season harvest movement in June and July, especially in bimodal areas where early rain helped crops grow.</p>	<p>Maize Price Watch</p> <p>Watch maize and maize flour prices closely until new harvest supply reaches shortage areas and city markets.</p>
<p>Storage Readiness</p> <p>Keep drainage, drying, and storage systems ready because harvest pressure can come with rain and high humidity.</p>	<p>Coordination</p> <p>Share crop and livestock messages through district extension, farmer groups, traders, and settlement support networks.</p>

Regional Action Checklists

Karamoja	Check that replanted maize, sorghum, and millet fields are established. Weed early and do not apply nitrogen too late before reliable rain. Watch pasture recovery and protect water points from heavy use.
Northern	Top-dress maize after rain where crops can still respond. Dry early harvested beans on clean surfaces and store them only when fully dry. Track maize price spreads in Arua, Gulu, Koboko, Lamwo, Moyo, and Yumbe.
Eastern	Protect sloping fields from runoff with grass strips, tied ridges, or residue barriers. Check beans for fungal disease after humid nights. Organize bird control for millet and sorghum as heads develop.
Western	Mulch bananas and keep airflow good by removing diseased leaves. Prepare drying and collection space for June harvest flows. Save soil moisture in southwestern districts where below-average seasonal rainfall is possible.
Central	Keep drainage open in lowland and peri-urban plots. Use market information before selling maize, beans, or bananas in bulk. Check storage areas for leaks, insects, and mold before new stocks arrive.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Watch for waterlogging and fungal disease after lake-influenced storms. Do not spray during windy periods or right before rainfall. Dry harvested produce under cover and move it indoors before afternoon storms.

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May 2026
[Maize](#) | [Beans](#) | [Sorghum](#) | [Millet](#) | [Bananas](#)

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