

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

29 JUNE – 06 JULY 2026

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION AGENCY

Executive Summary

In the week of June 29 to July 6, 2026, Ugandan farmers need to make decisions based on their local area. In the south, center, east, west, and Lake Victoria Crescent, the main focus should now shift to **harvesting, drying, storing, controlling pests, and selling crops**. In Northern Uganda and Karamoja, crops still depend heavily on rain. Maize, sorghum, and millet are at different growth stages — from early growth to flowering or early harvest — depending on where and when they were planted.



Price Trend

Beans are still fairly expensive in Central and Lake Victoria Crescent markets. Sorghum is cheapest in Karamoja and Northern markets, but costs much more in Central and Lake Victoria Crescent areas.



Rainfall Anomaly & Hazard

Central and southern areas are expected to stay mostly dry with only light rain. This is good for harvesting, but some areas may not get enough moisture. Karamoja still has the most unpredictable and risky rainfall.



Farmer Action

Dry your crops well, check moisture levels, clean your storage, watch out for fall armyworm, check beans for disease, and choose the right time to sell. Farmers in Northern Uganda and Karamoja should focus on weeding and keeping soil moisture.

Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 12–28 mm

Temperature: 18–32 °C

Some rain is likely in Abim, Napak, and Nakapiripirit. Moroto and Kotido will be drier. Afternoons will be hot in the lowlands, and nights will be cooler in higher areas.



Alert & Anomaly: Rain is still unreliable and uneven across the area. Crops planted late may not grow well, especially if rain stops during flowering or grain filling.

Short Implication

Keep the soil covered where you can, and avoid digging it up needlessly — this helps hold in moisture. Weed before the next rains come, as weeds grow fast after a shower. Keep water points working and watch that animals do not overgraze pastures.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 18–38 mm

Temperature: 18–31 °C

Better chances of rain than central and southern areas, but rain will still be uneven across West Nile, Acholi, and Lango. Warm afternoons and mild nights.



Alert & Anomaly: Rain may stop for short periods, especially as July approaches. Maize and beans planted late need to be watched closely for lack of water.

Short Implication

Where crops were planted on time, there is still enough rain for good growth. Weed and apply fertilizer just before or after light rain. Wet, poorly drained animal enclosures may see more ticks.

*From one of IDEA's partners



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Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 8–24 mm

Temperature: 17–30 °C

Some rain is likely near hills and around Lake Victoria. Areas away from the hills will stay drier. Nights will be cool in hilly areas, and afternoons will be warm in open, flat areas.



Alert & Warning: Mostly dry weather is good for drying maize and beans, but some rain showers can wet the grain again if it is dried on bare soil.

What This Means for You

You can harvest and dry your crops, but cover your grain quickly when clouds appear. Make sure dairy cattle and poultry have enough water during dry spells, and keep animals in well-ventilated spaces.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 10–26 mm

Temperature: 15–29 °C

Showers are likely in the highlands and areas near Lake Albert. The cattle corridor areas should stay mostly dry. Nights will be cool in the highlands, and days will be warmer in the lower cattle corridor areas.



Alert & Anomaly: Drying conditions are good in most lowland and mid-altitude areas, but showers in the highlands can slow down harvesting and cause mold and fungal disease on beans.

Short Implication

Farmers growing beans in western areas should dry their crops carefully and take steps to prevent mold and disease. Do not put grain in bags until it is fully dry. After rain, check cattle for ticks. In hot, dry lowland areas, watch out for heat stress in animals.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 5–18 mm

Temperature: 18–29 °C

Expect light showers or short spells of rain, with long dry periods in between. Afternoons will be warm and nights mild.



Alert & Anomaly: The dry conditions are good for harvesting, shelling, and getting stores ready. But vegetable gardens, young banana plants, and late-planted beans may need extra watering.

Short Implication

This is a good week to dry maize and beans on tarpaulins, clean out stores, and plan what seed to plant in the second season. Make sure dairy animals have enough water and shade during the warm, dry afternoons.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 8–22 mm

Temperature: 18–28 °C

Short showers are possible near the lake, including around Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono, Jinja, and Masaka. Temperatures stay cooler close to the lake during the day.



Alert & Warning: Short local showers can wet your grain even when the weather looks dry. If grain is left out uncovered, it can go moldy or develop aflatoxin. The higher moisture near the lake can also make chickens and other poultry sick more easily.

Short Implication

Dry grain on raised racks, tarpaulins, or clean mats, and cover it quickly when clouds build up in the afternoon. Keep chicken houses open, airy, and dry.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

→ Weeding & Keeping Soil Moist

Weed your maize, sorghum, millet, and beans just before rain is expected. During dry spells, leave the soil alone to help it hold onto moisture.

→ Check for Fall Armyworm

Look at 20 plants in five spots in your field. If 2 out of every 10 plants have fresh pest damage and live worms, contact your extension officer for advice on what to use.

→ Reduce Post-Harvest Loss

Dry your harvested maize and beans on clean tarpaulins, not bare ground. Remove any broken grain before putting crops in storage.

→ Protect Flowering Crops

Sorghum and millet need water when they are flowering. Focus extra water or mulch on the fields with the best-growing plants.

→ Water Management

Fix water troughs and keep the area around boreholes clean before more livestock start using them.

→ Livestock Grazing

Keep goats and sheep moving to fresh areas. Do not let them overgraze near your home — rotate grazing spots to allow grass to grow back after rains.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Top-Dressing Timing

Add nitrogen fertilizer to maize only when the soil is wet or rain is coming in the next 24 to 48 hours. Do not apply it on dry soil.

→ Check Beans After Rain

After showers, look for leaf spots, stem rot, and root rot in your bean fields, especially where old crop leftovers were not cleared away.

→ Watch Prices Near Refugee Settlements

In West Nile and other areas hosting refugees, keep an eye on local bean and maize prices, as transport costs and food aid changes can affect what buyers pay.

→ Complete Second Weeding

Weed your maize, sorghum, and millet while the plants are still growing and before the leaves spread out and cover the ground.

→ Get Harvest Materials Ready

For beans and maize planted early, gather your tarpaulins, shelling space, sacks, pallets, and cleaning supplies before harvest time.

→ Poultry Housing

Keep chicken litter dry, allow more air into the shelter, and move sick birds away from healthy ones during wet and humid weather.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Harvest Beans on Time

Pick or cut early beans when the pods are ready. Spread them on clean surfaces to dry so they don't go moldy or change color.

→ Watch Bananas for Disease

In Mbale, Kween, and nearby highland areas, check banana plants regularly for signs of black Sigatoka and bacterial wilt.

→ Keep Birds Away from Sorghum

Work with your neighbours to scare birds away when sorghum is forming heads or in the soft grain stage.

→ Dry Maize the Right Way

Pick maize when the outer leaves are dry. Let it dry fully before shelling and putting it in bags for storage.

→ Don't Add Fertilizer to Ripe Maize

Do not put top-dressing fertilizer on maize that is already filling grain or drying. Save your inputs for planning the next season.

→ Clear Water from Low Areas

Even short rains can flood bean fields in low-lying spots. Dig small drainage channels where water tends to collect.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Keep Dry and Wet Grain Apart

Do not mix grain from wet highland fields with grain from dry lowland fields. Mixing them together increases the chance of spoilage.

→ Feed Dairy Cows Every Day

Dry spells slow grass growth. Give milking cows extra feed like chopped Napier grass, hay, legume fodder, or leftover crop stalks when you can.

→ Get Your Store Ready

Before you bring in your harvest, sweep the store, fix any roof leaks, seal cracks, put bags on pallets, and make sure everything is dry.

→ Dry Beans Carefully

Dry beans slowly on clean surfaces. Keep them out of the rain to stop them from splitting or going moldy.

→ Check Bananas Every Week

Cut off sick leaves, clean your cutting tools, and remove any banana plants showing signs of bacterial wilt. Follow advice from your extension officer.

→ Use Manure Wisely

Put well-rotted manure around banana plants and on plots you plan to use for maize before the next rains come. Do not put it on wet stems.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Dry Grain Quickly

Spread maize and beans on tarpaulins and raised racks while the weather is good. Cover grain before evening when air gets damp.

→ Set Aside Good Seed

Pick clean, full maize and healthy bean seed from fields that had no disease. Only do this if you cannot get improved seed from a shop.

→ Check for Storage Pests

Look in old bags and store corners for weevils and grain borers. Do not mix old grain with new grain.

→ Clean Your Store

Clear out old grain, sweep the floor, block rat holes, and clean storage areas before bringing in new grain. Use approved cleaning products where you can.

→ Water Your Best Crops First

If water is short, use it on young banana plants, vegetables, and late-planted beans. Do not waste water on maize that is already ready to harvest.

→ Keep Dairy Cows Cool and Watered

Make sure cows always have clean water and shade, especially on warm dry afternoons, to keep milk production up.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Dry Grain Carefully During Rain

Rain showers in the afternoon can wet grain again. Keep covers nearby and do not leave grain out to dry overnight.

→ Watch Beans for Disease

Wet, warm spots help fungal disease spread. Pull out badly diseased plants and do not save seeds from sick plants.

→ Give Chickens Fresh Air

Hot and humid conditions make chickens more likely to get sick. Keep chicken houses dry and do not crowd too many birds together.

→ Look After Banana Plants

Cut out extra shoots, keep one main plant, one younger plant, and one small one growing, and put mulch around the base to hold moisture in the soil.

→ Keep Maize in Good Condition

Only shell maize when the grain is fully dry. Sort out broken or moldy grains before putting maize into storage.

→ Sell Grain at the Right Time

Only store grain that is fully dry and clean. Sell lower-quality grain quickly so it does not go bad in storage.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Growing leaves and stems; some fields close to harvest in wetter areas

- Remove weeds before the plants grow tall and cover the soil with crop leftovers to hold in moisture.
- Check plants for fall armyworm; treat when about 1 in 5 plants show fresh damage and live worms are found.



Beans

Stage: Flowering, forming pods, or early harvest in wetter spots

- Do not disturb bean plants while they are flowering; pull weeds by hand to avoid damaging shallow roots.
- Pick ripe pods quickly and dry them on clean tarpaulins to keep seed quality good.



Sorghum

Stage: Forming heads, flowering, or early grain filling

- Do not dig or disturb the soil around sorghum while it is flowering, as this can stress the crop.
- Start scaring birds away as soon as heads appear and keep doing so until the grain is firm.



Millet

Stage: Forming heads, filling grain, or early harvest in fields planted early

- Keep the field clean of weeds, as late weeds take away moisture from the crop.
- Harvest ripe heads quickly and dry them on raised mats to stop grain from falling off and getting dirty.



Bananas

Stage: Small-scale production, caring for plants where they grow

- Add a thin layer of mulch around plants where available, but keep it away from the base of the stem.
- Cut off sick leaves and clean your knife between plants to stop disease from spreading.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Growing and forming tassels; early fields starting to harvest from early July

- Add fertilizer when the soil is wet, while maize is knee-high and before tassels appear.
- Finish weeding before tassels come out to help the cobs grow well.



Beans

Stage: Flowering and forming pods; some areas starting to harvest early

- Check plants for leaf spots, disease, and aphids after it rains.
- Pick dry pods in stages and keep harvested beans off bare ground.



Sorghum

Stage: Growing to flowering stage

- Thin out crowded plants where needed and pull late weeds before the heads form.
- Watch out for shoot fly, stem borers, and head bugs as plants get closer to flowering.



Millet

Stage: Forming and showing heads; early harvest in some fields planted in March

- Have bird-scaring tools ready before the grain in the heads turns milky.
- Harvest ripe heads as they are ready instead of waiting for the whole field to dry.



Bananas

Stage: Growing, filling bunches, and harvesting in West Nile areas

- Remove extra shoots to keep one mother plant, one daughter, and one follower per mat.
- Keep mulch in place and make sure water does not collect around the base of plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Early fields being harvested and dried; late fields still growing

- Harvest ripe cobs and spread them on tarpaulins to dry before shelling and storing.
- In late fields, check for fall armyworm and finish weeding before the plant starts to flower.



Beans

Stage: Harvesting, drying, and choosing seeds

- Pull up ready plants on dry days and cover pods to dry if rain is coming.
- Choose seeds only from healthy plants that have full, well-formed pods.



Sorghum

Stage: Flowering to early harvest, depending on when it was planted

- Protect sorghum heads from birds and insects by taking turns watching the fields.
- Dry harvested heads well before threshing to stop mold and insects in storage.



Millet

Stage: Early eastern fields being harvested; later fields still heading

- Harvest heads when they are ready and dry them on clean raised surfaces.
- Only store grain after it is fully dry and winnowed.



Bananas

Stage: Growing, bunch filling, and harvest in Busoga and highland areas

- Cut off the male bud after the last bunch of fingers has formed, if this is the local practice, to help reduce disease.
- Remove sick leaves and keep mulch in place, but clear away anything touching the stem to reduce rotting.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Harvest in Lake Albert areas; land preparation in western rangelands

- In harvest areas, dry cobs and remove damaged grain before storing.
- In rangeland and highland areas getting ready for later planting, collect manure and arrange seed early.



Beans

Stage: Harvest and drying in lowland areas; pod filling in cooler highlands

- Pick dry pods in stages to avoid losing beans in the field or letting them sprout.
- Check highland beans for leaf disease after rain and do not keep seed from sick plants.



Sorghum

Stage: Early growth or pre-season planning in southwest highlands and rangelands

- Where sorghum is growing, weed early and give plants enough space.
- Where planting comes later, prepare the land after the first good rains, not during dry spells.



Millet

Stage: Off-season or pre-season planning in western rangelands

- Get seed ready and clear fields before the August planting window where millet is grown.
- Rotate crops and add livestock manure to improve the soil before planting.



Bananas

Stage: Bunch filling, harvest, and plant care

- Remove extra shoots and cut dry leaves to let air in and reduce disease.
- Add well-rotted manure around the plant roots and keep mulch on the ground to hold moisture.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Harvest, shelling, drying, and storage

- Only harvest fully ripe cobs, dry them on clean tarpaulins, and do not shell wet grain.
- Store bags on pallets with space around them and away from walls.



Beans

Stage: Harvest, drying, and seed sorting

- Dry pods and grain gently to stop them from splitting; throw away diseased, broken, or discolored seeds.
- Keep seeds separate from food grain and mark them by field and harvest date.



Sorghum

Stage: Harvest or late grain fill in scattered fields

- Harvest ripe heads early before birds eat too much of the crop.
- Let heads dry before threshing, then store in clean, dry sacks.



Millet

Stage: Limited production, mostly harvest or off-season

- Where millet is ready, pick heads one by one and dry them off the ground.
- Where millet is not being grown, use this time to find good seed and plan crop rotation.



Bananas

Stage: Year-round bunch filling and harvest

- Keep three shoots per plant and cut off extra ones so they do not compete.
- Add mulch during dry periods and remove diseased leaves from banana plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Harvest, drying, and storage; some late fields still filling grain

- Dry harvested maize quickly and keep it covered during rain showers near the lake.
- Check late fields for stem borers and fallen stalks before the final harvest.



Beans

Stage: Harvest, drying, and seed selection

- Pick dry pods in the morning after the dew dries, then dry them under a cover you can move if it rains.
- Choose seeds from healthy plants and throw away any that are shriveled or spotted.



Sorghum

Stage: Limited production; harvest or late grain fill where planted

- Work together with neighbors to keep birds away from fields with heads forming.
- Dry the heads fully before threshing and storing.



Millet

Stage: Limited production, mostly off-season or localized harvest

- Store any harvested grain in a dry, raised, rat-proof place.
- Plan to rotate crops away from fields with a lot of weeds.



Bananas

Stage: Active bunch filling, harvest, and mat maintenance

- Remove diseased leaves, clean your tools, and watch for signs of bacterial wilt.
- Keep mulch in place to hold moisture and be careful not to damage roots when working in the field.



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Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility Recommendations

Maize Basal Fertility

If you are still planting or planning to plant, add a compound fertilizer like 17-17-17 or DAP — about 50 to 100 kg per ha — in the planting row. Keep the fertilizer away from direct contact with the seeds.

Maize Top-Dressing

Add urea or CAN — about 50 to 100 kg per ha — when maize reaches knee height and before it starts to tassel. Only do this when the soil is wet or rain is expected within 24 to 48 hours.

Beans

Do not apply too much nitrogen. Where possible, use a phosphorus-based fertilizer at low rates. Focus on good seed quality, proper drainage, and using seed that is free from disease.

Sorghum & Millet

If fertilizer is hard to get, focus on weeding early, planting at the right spacing, and mixing in manure or compost before planting. If fertilizer is available, use a small amount of compound fertilizer at planting and avoid applying nitrogen late in the season.

Bananas

Apply well-rotted manure or compost in a ring around the base of the plant, not touching the stem. Add mulch on top to keep the soil moist during dry spells.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm

Check your plants every week from when they sprout until they tassel. Spray only if about 20% or more of plants have fresh damage in the center leaves and you can see live worms. Treat early while the worms are still young.

Bean Fungal Diseases

After rain, look for spots or rust on bean leaves. Remove badly diseased plants, give plants more space for air to flow, and do not save seed from sick plants. Only use approved fungicides if the disease is spreading and the weather stays wet and humid.

Sorghum & Millet Birds

Start scaring birds as soon as the crop begins to head — do not wait until you see losses. Work together with nearby farms for better results.

Banana Bacterial Wilt

Remove infected plants following advice from your extension worker. Clean your cutting tools with disinfectant, remove the male flower bud using a forked stick where needed, and do not move infected plant material to other farms.

Storage Insects

Clean your store before harvest. Dry grain fully before storing, use airtight bags where you can, and never mix old grain with new grain.

Soil Amendments

Agricultural Lime

Only use agricultural lime if a soil test shows your soil is too acidic. If needed, apply lime a few weeks before planting and mix it into the topsoil.

Manure & Compost

Only use manure that is fully rotted. Fresh manure can bring weed seeds, burn crops, and spread disease.

Slope Protection

On hilly fields, use contour trash lines, grass strips, and mulch. This stops rainwater from washing away nutrients before crops can use them.



Tech Tip of the Week: Before bagging grain for long-term storage, do a simple three-step check: bite the grain or use a moisture meter, sort out bad grains by eye, and inspect the store. Do not bag grain that is still soft, moldy, warm, damaged by insects, or mixed with old grain. If you do not have a moisture meter, dry grain longer on a clean tarpaulin, let it cool before bagging, and check again after 24 hours for warmth or moisture buildup.

Livestock & Ranching



Water & Heat Stress

Always make sure animals have clean water. A dairy cow that is feeding her calf may need 40 to 80 litres of water per day. In dry areas, protect water sources and keep animals in the shade during hot afternoons.



Tick & Vector Control

After rain, check cattle, goats, and sheep for ticks at least twice a week. Only change tick treatments under advice from a vet to make sure the ticks do not become resistant.



Feed Management

Save crop leftovers like maize stalks, bean plants, sorghum stems, hay, and banana leaves to feed animals when grass is scarce. Do not use moldy feed. Give extra feed to cows that are producing milk when pastures are drying up.



Poultry

Keep chicken houses dry, well-aired, and with clean water troughs. Vaccinate against Newcastle disease following your local vet's schedule, especially where chickens from different farms mix together.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Keep water points working and watch how much animals are eating the grass. Move animals between areas to let grass grow back and stop too many animals gathering around water. Do not overgraze near homes.
Northern	Wet areas bring more ticks and can cause foot problems in muddy animal pens. Watch markets and daily work in areas hosting refugees, as WFP funding changes may affect food prices and job availability.
Eastern	Make sure dairy cattle and poultry always have water where it has been dry. Do not pack animals into poorly aired shelters.
Western	Watch for ticks after rain and heat problems in lower grazing areas. Give extra feed to milking cows when pastures are slowing down. Check if there are any rules about moving livestock before you transport them.
Central	Dairy animals need steady water and shade. Hot afternoons can reduce how much they eat and how much milk they give. Fix leaking roofs and improve drainage around animal pens before the rains come.
Lake Victoria Crescent	High humidity can cause breathing problems in chickens when houses are not well aired. Keep poultry houses dry, uncrowded, and with good airflow.

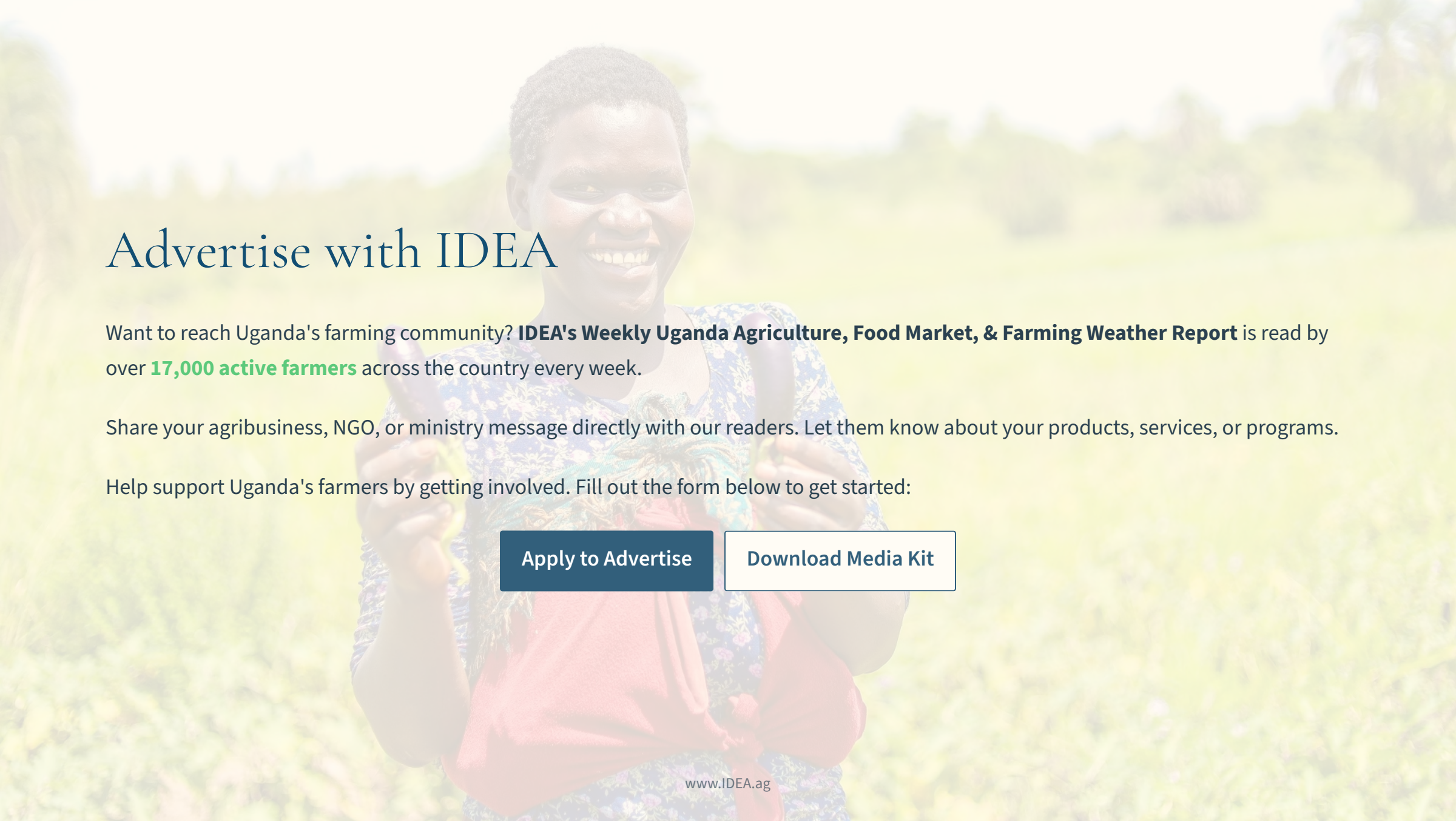
FMD Vigilance: If you see cattle drooling, with sores in the mouth, limping, or suddenly giving less milk, report it right away and do not move those animals without clearance from a vet. Work with your district vet office to stay up to date with vaccination programmes for FMD, CBPP, lumpy skin disease, PPR, and Newcastle disease.

Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

The table below shows current commodity prices across Uganda's six regions. Main source: World Bank, May 2026. Where WFP April 2026 prices differ from World Bank prices by more than 10 percent, a range is shown. Banana prices come from Selina Wamucii May 2026 national data.

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,516	UGX 1,709–1,958	UGX 1,714	UGX 1,534–1,878	UGX 2,112	UGX 2,119
Beans	UGX 3,810	UGX 3,935	UGX 3,595	UGX 3,330	UGX 4,143	UGX 4,169
Sorghum	UGX 1,401	UGX 1,587–1,781	UGX 1,847	UGX 2,385–2,874	UGX 3,876	UGX 3,535
Millet	UGX 2,692	UGX 2,958	UGX 3,018	UGX 4,065	UGX 4,118	UGX 3,909
Bananas	UGX 4,739	UGX 4,739	UGX 4,739	UGX 4,739	UGX 4,739	UGX 4,739

Key Findings: Maize is cheapest in Karamoja and most expensive in Central and Lake Victoria Crescent markets. This is because demand is higher near Kampala and transport costs are greater. Beans are also most expensive in Central and Lake Victoria Crescent markets. Prices are lower in Western markets because more beans are grown there. Sorghum shows the biggest price difference across regions — it is cheap in Karamoja and Northern markets but much more expensive in Central, Western, and Lake Victoria Crescent markets.

A smiling woman with short dark hair, wearing a blue patterned top and a red cloth tied around her waist, holds a basket of green vegetables. She is standing in a lush green field with trees in the background. The image is semi-transparent, allowing text to be overlaid.

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Harvest Quality Keep your harvest in good condition. Dry maize, beans, sorghum, and millet on clean surfaces. Only store grain that is fully dry.	Second-Season Preparation Start choosing your seeds, buying inputs, handling manure, and planning your fields before the next rains arrive.
Input Costs Fertilizer, fuel, and transport are still very costly. Focus your spending on inputs where your crops will benefit most.	Pest Reporting If you see fall armyworm, banana bacterial wilt, strange livestock sickness, or storage pests, report it to your local extension or veterinary officer.

Regional Action Checklists

Karamoja	Weed your crops and keep moisture in the soil. Protect maize, sorghum, millet, and beans that are flowering from birds and dry spells. Fix livestock water points and move animals to new grazing areas. Dry any early harvested grain on clean mats.
Northern	Only top-dress maize if the soil is moist enough. Check beans for fungal disease after rains. Get your harvest tools, tarpaulins, clean bags, and pallets ready. Watch local market prices, especially in areas near refugee settlements and borders.
Eastern	Harvest and dry early maize and beans when the weather is dry. Keep birds away from sorghum and millet heads. Check banana plants for bacterial wilt and black Sigatoka. Clear drainage channels in low-lying bean fields before rains come.
Western	Keep dry and damp grain separate to avoid spoilage in storage. Give dairy cattle extra feed where grass is running low. Keep mulch, manure, and good hygiene around banana plants. Plan your second-season seeds and manure in rangeland and highland areas.
Central	Clean your stores before bringing in new grain. Use tarpaulins for drying and avoid drying on bare ground. Only keep seed from healthy, well-filled crops. Give dairy cattle and poultry shade and enough water.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep grain covers handy for sudden short rains from the lake. Look after your banana plants and keep them clean. Air out poultry houses and keep litter dry. Sell maize and beans based on quality, how much storage you have, and how much cash you need.

Government & NGO Updates



MAAIF Crop Production Numbers

The latest government figures show that Uganda is producing large amounts of food crops and doing well with export crops.

Why it matters this week: Food supplies look good at the national level, but some areas still struggle to access food locally.



MAAIF Extension & Pest Control

The government departments responsible for pest control, farming advice, and crop quality are active and available through district extension offices.

Why it matters this week: If you see crop diseases or pest problems, report them to your local extension officer or district office.



Uganda Climate-Smart Agriculture Project

The government is running a program to help farmers manage water, improve soil health, and get better farming advice — especially as rainfall becomes harder to predict.

Why it matters this week: This program supports good harvesting, proper storage, and getting ready for the next planting season.



WFP Food Aid Cuts for Refugees

WFP has less funding and has reduced food assistance to refugees. Districts in Northern, Western, and West Nile that host refugees may see more people buying food locally, which can push up prices.

Why it matters this week: Keep an eye on bean and maize prices in areas close to refugee settlements and border crossings.

Recent Publications & Links



Uganda Agriculture Report,
June 2026 Research Dossier
Synopsis

This is the main weekly report on Uganda's farming, weather, food prices, food security, and short-term risks.



World Bank Real Time Food
Prices, Uganda Market File —
Updated May 18, 2026

Shows estimated monthly food prices across Uganda's markets for maize, beans, sorghum, and millet.



World Food Programme
Uganda Food Prices —
Updated May 27, 2026

Shows actual prices recorded in markets at both retail and wholesale level. Used to check the World Bank figures and spot differences. [Access dataset](#)



Selina Wamucii Uganda Commodity Price Pages
— Checked June 9, 2026

Shows monthly prices for maize, beans, bananas, sorghum, and millet, including export prices and market trends.

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



FAO Crop Calendar For Uganda

Shows when to plant, how long crops take to grow, and when to harvest — for maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and bananas, by farming region. [Access calendar](#)

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01

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Google Document, last updated December 15, 2025.
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R3 — FAO Crop Calendar For Uganda
Food and Agriculture Organization, viewed June 29, 2026.
<https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/>

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R7 — Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries — Statistics
Government of Uganda, viewed June 29, 2026.
<https://www.agriculture.go.ug/statistics/>

03

R9–R13 — Selina Wamucii Uganda Commodity Prices
Maize, beans, bananas, sorghum, and millet, checked June 2026. [Maize](#) | [Beans](#) | [Bananas](#) | [Sorghum](#) | [Millet](#)

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Weather and climate resources for the Greater Horn of Africa, viewed June 29, 2026. <https://www.icpac.net/>

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Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, viewed June 29, 2026. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156365/>

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