

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

17–24 August 2026

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the **I**nternational **D**evelopment **E**xtension **A**gency.
We specialize in empowering farmers, Ministries of Agriculture, and INGOs
throughout the world with field-proven and impact-driven strategies that
improve food security.



Executive Summary

During 17–24 August, most farming areas in Uganda have more food staples available from the recent harvest. However, food access is very uneven across the country. In July, recorded average market prices of UGX 3,059/kg for beans, UGX 1,514/kg for white maize, UGX 2,000/kg for sorghum, and UGX 4,667/kg for millet flour. Beans and maize prices have come down as harvests reached markets. Sorghum and millet flour prices remain high. Farmers in Karamoja and northern Uganda are harvesting or finishing post-harvest work. Farmers in western, central, eastern, and Lake Victoria areas are preparing land, planting, or establishing crops. The biggest risk ahead is too little or unreliable rainfall during the second planting season. Forecasts suggest drier and warmer than usual conditions across much of Uganda from August to October.



Price Trend

Harvests have brought bean and maize prices down. But prices vary widely by region, and dry-area cereals in the north need close watching. In July, average national prices were UGX 3,059/kg for beans and UGX 1,514/kg for white maize.



Rainfall Hazard

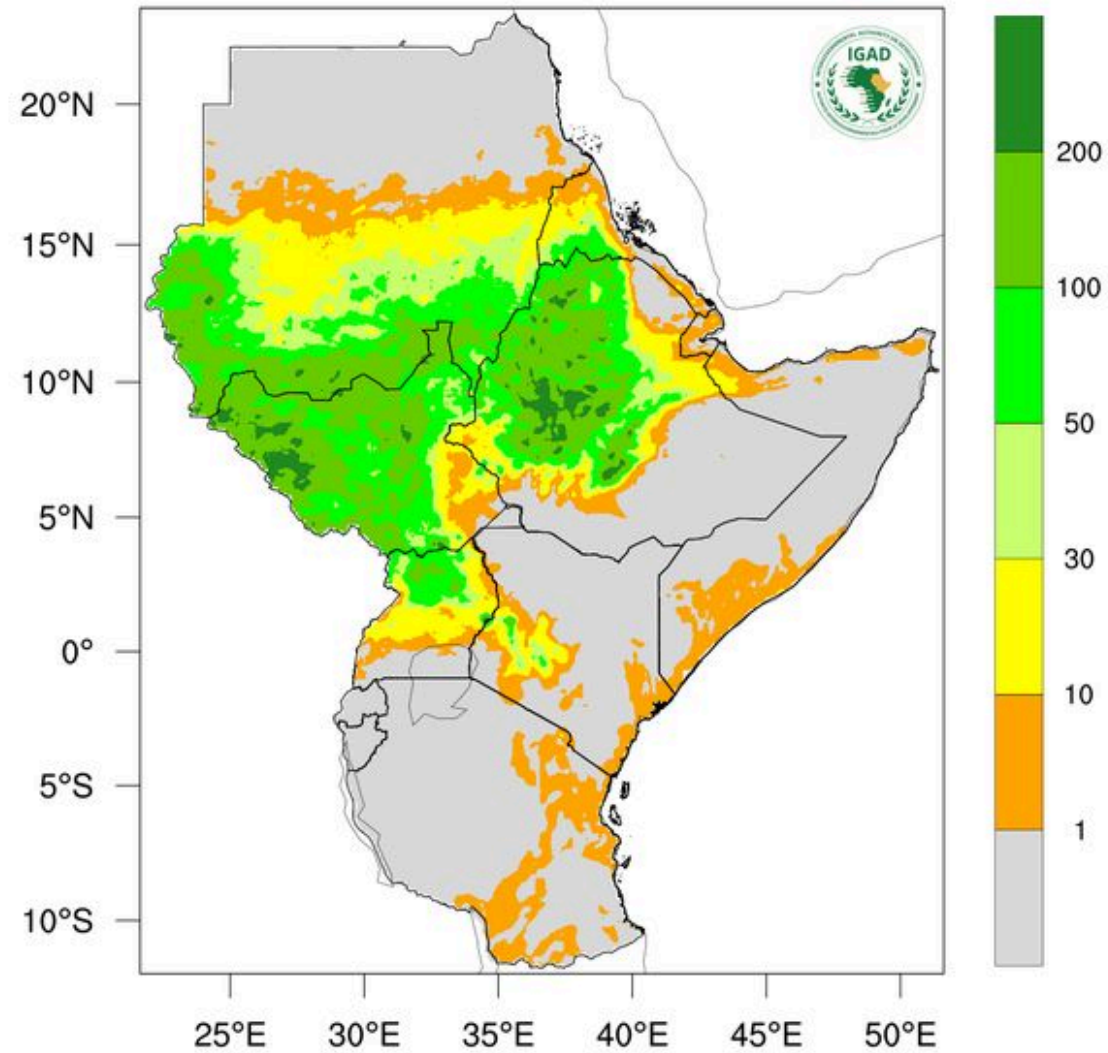
Some rain is possible, but the outlook calls for below-average rainfall and above-average heat across most of Uganda. Karamoja faces the highest risk of dry conditions and crop stress.



Farmer Action

Dry your grain well, save soil moisture, and get your seeds and drainage ready. Only plant after good rainfall has soaked into the soil. Do not plant into dry soil just because the calendar says it is time.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 11-18 Aug 2026



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 5–15 mm

Temperature: 16–29 °C

Rain will come in small, scattered showers. Some areas may get very little rain. Hot afternoons mean crops and animals will need more water.



Alert: Dry conditions are still the main concern, not flooding. A single shower does not mean the rainy season has started. We are fairly confident it will stay dry, but the exact rainfall amount is uncertain.

What This Means

Save the moisture already in the soil. Focus on harvesting and drying crops. Do not plant seeds in dry soil.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 25–40 mm

Temperature: 18–28 °C

Expect scattered showers in the afternoons and evenings across Gulu, Lira, Arua, West Nile, and nearby areas. Cloudy spots will stay cooler, while open fields warm up quickly between showers.



Alert: Sudden thunderstorms can stop harvesting, drying, and transport — even in weeks with only moderate rain. Rainfall amounts will vary a lot between West Nile, Acholi, and Lango.

What This Means

Work on harvesting and drying crops during dry spells. Keep water draining away from maize, beans, and sorghum that were planted late.

*From one of IDEA's partners



petros network

Petros Network – Growing Food, Faith & Futures in East Africa

In Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, Petros Network helps local church leaders fight hunger. Through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens program ("Food Always In The Home"), these leaders receive seeds, tools, and training. They then teach their communities how to grow food.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters work with Petros Network to grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens. These gardens feed their own families, help their church members grow food at home, and strengthen their communities. Churches share what they learn, sell extra produce, and build stronger neighborhoods together.

Petros Network combines faith with real, practical action. They help families start gardens, feed children, and support women. Families now grow crops like maize and beans to feed themselves and earn income at local markets.

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

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 20–35 mm

Temperature: 17–29 °C

Expect scattered showers across Busoga, Teso, and the Mount Elgon hills. Highland areas will be cooler than lowland Teso and Busoga.



Alert: Short, heavy showers may cause water to run off fields, wash away soil, and leave low-lying or compacted areas waterlogged.

Rainfall amounts will vary a lot across the region.

What This Means for Farmers

Only plant second-season crops where the rain has soaked deep enough to reach the seeds. Clear any blocked drainage channels before the next heavy rains arrive.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 10–30 mm

Temperature: 13–28 °C

The western highlands and slopes near Lake Albert will get more rain than the drier cattle areas and southwestern grasslands. Nights will be coldest in Kabale and other high-elevation areas.



Alert: This region faces two risks. Heavy showers can cause soil erosion in highland fields. In drier rangeland areas, there may not be enough rain for crops to grow reliably. Rainfall totals are hard to predict with confidence.

Key Advice

Check that soil is moist 10–15 cm deep before planting. Build ridges along slopes to reduce erosion. Make sure livestock have enough water.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 10–25 mm

Temperature: 16–29 °C

Expect short rain showers with sunny breaks in between. Inland areas will be warmer during the day. We are fairly confident about temperatures and when showers will occur, but less sure about the total rainfall over the full seven days.



Alert & Anomaly: There may be enough rain to prepare your land, but not enough for seeds to sprout evenly — especially if your soil dries out quickly or seeds are planted too shallow. Do not plant just because of the date on the calendar.

Short Implication

Get your fields and supplies ready now. But check that the rain has actually soaked into the soil before you plant — don't go by the calendar alone.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: 5–20 mm

Temperature: 17–28 °C

Short, patchy showers near the lake, with many dry spells around Kampala, Mukono, Wakiso, Jinja, and Entebbe. We are moderately confident in this warm, showery pattern.



Alert: Strong gusts and sudden weather changes near the lake can affect fishing, transport, banana leaves, drying items, and outdoor storage. Being close to the lake does not mean your field will get enough rain.

Key Action

Check that rain has soaked into the soil before planting maize or beans. Before going out on the lake, get the latest weather update — winds can pick up fast.

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What Farmers in Karamoja Should Do Now

→ Timing

Harvest sorghum and maize during dry hours as soon as they are ready. Don't wait for all plants to ripen at the same time — drought makes crops ripen unevenly.

→ Soil Nutrients

Do not apply fertilizer to crops that are dry and stressed. Without enough water in the soil, fertilizer won't help — and it can damage roots and waste money.

→ After Harvest

Dry grain on clean sheets or raised surfaces. Remove shriveled or damaged grain. Only store grain once it is fully dry.

→ Weeding

Stop weeding fields that are too damaged to recover. Use that labor on healthy crops, home food gardens with water, and keeping storage areas clean.

→ Water Management

Collect and store rainwater safely. Fix animal water points. Cover small irrigated plots with mulch. Avoid breaking up the soil when not needed.

→ Pests & Disease

Check maize and sorghum for fall armyworm, stem borers, mold, and storage insects. If you see a serious or unusual problem, report it to your local extension officer.



Food Risk Alert: If your household has run out of food, contact local authorities or aid organizations for help. Karamoja is still in a food crisis. About 473,000 people do not have enough food and need urgent support (April–July 2026).

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Timing

Harvest first-season maize, beans, and millet during dry weather. Keep caring for later-planted maize, beans, and sorghum that are still growing.

→ Water Management

Clear drains and outlets in low-lying fields to prevent waterlogging. In drier northern areas, keep crop residues on the soil and avoid unnecessary digging to save moisture.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize leaves for live pests and fresh damage. Look at beans for leaf spots, rot, and disease signs. Inspect sorghum heads as the grain fills.

→ Weeding & Fertility

Weed later crops before weeds produce seeds. Work when the soil is moist but not waterlogged. Only add fertilizer to maize that is growing well, has enough soil moisture, and follows an approved fertilizer plan.

→ Post-Harvest

Only shell or thresh grain that is fully dry. Keep storage bags off floors and walls. Check stores every week for heat buildup, insects, rodents, or dampness.

→ Marketing

Before selling, compare prices at your local market with nearby towns and refugee-settlement markets. Prices vary a lot by location, so shopping around can improve what you earn.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Timing

Only start planting after enough rain has soaked into the soil. Farmers in highland areas should also harvest mature first-season maize now.

→ Water Management

Clear drainage channels in Busoga and on lower slopes. Keep soil barriers in place in Elgon areas. Do not plant in low-lying channels where water collects.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check young maize twice a week for fall armyworm. Look at beans for root rot and leaf spots. Inspect banana plants for weevils, bacterial wilt, and leaf disease.

→ Weeding & Fertility

Weed early — about 10–20 days after the crop sprouts. Place fertilizer beside the seed, not touching it. Wait to add nitrogen fertilizer until the crop is growing well and the soil stays moist.

→ Post-Harvest

Cover harvested grain and beans during sudden rain. Dry them on a clean surface and remove any moldy or discolored grain before storing.

→ Planting Decision

If only one light shower has fallen, wait for more rain before planting. Planting too early can mean replanting, which wastes time and money.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Timing

In Lake Albert, western rangelands, and southwestern areas, only prepare land and plant after rain has soaked into the soil below the surface.

→ Water Management

Keep contour banks, grass strips, and drainage channels in good shape on hillside farms. In cattle areas, make sure animals can reach water and grazing areas.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check beans for root disease after heavy rain. Look at bananas for weevils and wilt signs. Scout maize for armyworm and damaged stalks.

→ Weeding & Fertility

Pull weeds in growing and perennial crops before they produce seeds. Avoid disturbing steep slopes too much. Use fertilizer amounts recommended by a soil test or extension worker. Split nitrogen into two applications on maize. Do not apply fertilizer to dry, dormant, or flooded crops.

→ Post-Harvest

Harvest dry beans as soon as they are ready to stop pods from splitting open. Protect drying maize and millet from sudden rain showers.

→ Seed Management

Keep extra seed on hand. This season carries higher risk of crop failure, so you may need to fill gaps or replant in some areas.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Timing

Get your seeds, workers, and land ready before the rains arrive. Plant in manageable blocks so you have enough seeds left for replanting if needed.

→ Fertility

Only apply planting fertilizer where the soil is already moist. Add nitrogen later, after your crop is up and growing — not just based on a calendar date.

→ Post-Harvest & Scouting

Keep food grain, seed grain, and grain for sale separate. Store bags on pallets, write down harvest dates, and check for moisture and insects every week. Look over bananas and young maize and beans twice a week for pests and disease.

→ Weeding

Clear weeds around perennial crops, field edges, and drainage channels now. Removing weeds early gives your second-season crops a better start.

→ Water Management

Use ridges, basins, crop residue, and repaired drains to keep water in the soil. Do not drain dry upland fields — they need that moisture.

→ Market Timing

Selling right after harvest, when prices are low, may not be the best choice. If your grain is dry and you can manage without the cash now, storing it may get you a better price — but only if your storage is safe and dry.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Timing

Only plant maize or beans after the rain has started properly. Plant quickly during good windows, but do not plant into dry soil — showers are still irregular.

→ Water Management

Unblock drains in heavy soils. Keep mulch on soils that dry out fast. Secure field covers near the lake to protect them from strong winds.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check banana plants every week for wilt, weevils, toppling, and leaf spots. Check new maize and bean crops twice a week.

→ Weeding & Fertility

Clear weeds around banana plants, drainage channels, and new planting areas before the second season begins. Feed banana plants with well-rotted compost and approved fertilizers.

→ Post-Harvest

Dry grain in a covered, well-ventilated area during uncertain rains. Never bag grain that is still warm or damp.

→ Lake Safety

Before traveling by boat, check the latest weather and lake conditions. Local winds on the lake can pick up very quickly.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Late maturity, harvest, and post-harvest. Many fields have low yields due to drought.

- Harvest ears as soon as the grain is fully mature. Keep drought-damaged ears separate from healthy grain.
- Dry, shell, and clean the grain. Only store grain that is dry and free of mold.



Beans

Stage: Harvest is done or near done in wetter areas. Many stands have failed or produced very little.

- Thresh on a clean surface. Pick out only full, healthy seeds to save for planting.
- Do not replant now unless you have access to irrigation or a site with reliable moisture.



Sorghum

Stage: Grain is filling or ready to harvest, depending on when it was planted and local rains.

- Protect the grain heads from birds. Harvest when the grain is hard and cannot be dented with a fingernail.
- Dry the heads well before threshing. Check the grain for mold and insects.



Millet

Stage: Harvest is complete or nearly done.

- Cut and dry the heads on a clean, raised surface. Keep them off the ground.
- Clean your storage area. Use sealed containers and check weekly for insects and moisture.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing care only where banana plants are already growing. Not a main crop for most Karamoja farmers.

- Focus water on productive plants. Keep mulch in place but away from the base of the plant. Remove dead leaves and stems.
- Do not plant new bananas during dry conditions. Check existing plants regularly for weevils, disease, and wind damage.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Mixed — some maize is ready to harvest, while later-planted maize is still growing or filling grain

- Harvest ripe fields during dry weather, and dry the cobs before shelling.
- Weed later maize fields, and add fertilizer before the plants start flowering if soil conditions allow.



Beans

Stage: Plants are at different stages — some growing, some flowering, some forming pods, and some ready to harvest

- Keep fields weed-free during flowering and pod formation, but be careful not to damage the roots.
- Pick ripe pods quickly, and remove diseased plants from areas where you plan to save seed.



Sorghum

Stage: Some fields were planted late and are still young; earlier fields are filling grain or ready to harvest

- Thin out crowded plants and remove weeds before the stems start to grow tall.
- Protect grain heads from birds, check for pests and mold, and harvest ripe heads without delay.



Millet

Stage: Harvest and post-harvest

- Harvest ripe heads before they fall over, shatter, or are eaten by birds.
- Dry the grain fully, thresh on a clean surface, and store it away from any damp grain.



Bananas

Stage: Plants are growing and producing bunches; the best time to plant new bananas in West Nile is ending soon

- Keep one main plant, one young replacement, and one small shoot per clump if this is the recommended approach in your area.
- Remove extra shoots, add mulch, cut off diseased leaves carefully, and check plants for weevils and wilt.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Second-season planting and early growth in Eastern Savanna and Busoga; first-season harvest in the Eastern Highlands

- Only plant in soil that has enough moisture, at the right depth and spacing.
- In ready fields, harvest and dry cobs quickly. In new fields, check for armyworm twice a week.



Beans

Stage: Planting, sprouting, and early growth as the planting season winds down across the region

- Use clean, treated seed that suits your area. Only replant gaps after finding out why plants failed.
- Weed lightly 10–20 days after sprouting. Watch for root rot, leaf spots, and other disease signs.



Sorghum

Stage: Second-season plants getting established in eastern areas; some first-season crops being harvested

- Thin plants to an even stand once established, and keep fields weed-free while crops are young.
- Harvest mature heads before heavy rains hit. Dry them under cover if showers are expected.



Millet

Stage: First-season harvest done or nearly done; some land being prepared for later planting

- Sort and store clean seed from healthy, normal-looking plants.
- Prepare a firm, fine seedbed only after putting drainage and erosion controls in place.



Bananas

Stage: Continuous growth and bunch development; late planting in Busoga and highland areas

- Keep mulch in place, manage drainage, remove extra shoots, and prop up heavy bunches.
- Remove wilted or suspicious plants using approved local methods. Clean cutting tools between plants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Land preparation, planting, and early growth in Lake Albert, western rangelands, and southwestern highlands

- Plant after the rain has soaked the soil well. Keep some extra seed to fill any gaps.
- Place fertilizer away from the seed. Check that seedlings have come up within 7–10 days.



Beans

Stage: Planting and early growth across western areas at different times

- Use clean seed, plant at the right spacing, and don't plant too deep on heavy soils.
- Weed early. Don't work wet, waterlogged fields. Remove plants with serious disease symptoms from seed plots.



Sorghum

Stage: Planting begins in some southwestern highland areas from mid-August

- Prepare a fine, smooth seedbed. Sow at the recommended rate and thin plants after they establish.
- Cover the soil surface to hold in moisture. Avoid too much nitrogen fertilizer where plants may fall over.



Millet

Stage: Planting time around mid-August in Lake Albert and western rangeland areas

- Prepare a fine, firm seedbed. Sow shallow and evenly, since millet seeds are very small.
- Protect the soil from crusting and runoff. Weed early before the crop gets too short to compete.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing growth, bunch filling, harvesting, and new planting where there is enough moisture

- Keep drainage clear, maintain mulch, remove extra shoots, and prop up heavy bunches. Add organic matter around the roots.
- Check regularly for weevils, root damage, plants falling over, wilt, and serious leaf spotting.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Land prep, planting, and early growth — timing depends on when rains arrive

- Plant only after good rain falls. Use local seed types at the right spacing.
- Check for seedling emergence and pest damage within the first week. Replant only where too many seeds failed to grow.



Beans

Stage: Planting and early growth

- Use healthy seed. Plant into moist, well-drained soil and avoid planting too deep in heavy soil.
- Weed early. After wet spells, check roots and lower leaves for disease. Remove sick plants from any seed-saving plots.



Sorghum

Stage: Some land prep or planting in select areas; sorghum is not as common here as maize and beans

- Only grow sorghum where it suits your local conditions, market, and household needs.
- Keep the field clean early on. Thin plants after they establish, and keep moisture in the soil between rows.



Millet

Stage: Land prep and planting in drier inland areas

- Prepare a smooth, firm seedbed. Plant shallowly after reliable rain arrives.
- Weed before plants get too tall. Protect the soil surface from washing away or forming a hard crust.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing growth, fruit filling, harvest, and new planting

- Keep plants well-structured, mulched, and drained. Prop up heavy bunches and remove dead or diseased parts.
- Use healthy planting material. Check plants every week for wilt, pest damage, and weak roots.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Planting, sprouting, and early growth (late August to early September)

- Only plant after the soil has received enough rain — not just one light shower.
- Check your crop twice a week in the first month for weeds, cutworms, and armyworms.



Beans

Stage: Planting and sprouting, with some farmers sowing into September

- Use clean seed and plant in well-drained soil. Avoid wet or compacted ground around the seed.
- Weed early and keep water draining away after rain. Watch for root rot and leaf disease.



Sorghum

Stage: Some farmers preparing land or planting where it suits their area

- Only grow sorghum if it fits your local soil, rainfall, and market.
- Prepare a fine seedbed, sow evenly, and keep weeds out while the crop is young.



Millet

Stage: Some land preparation in areas where millet is grown locally

- Only plant if local advisors or experienced farmers confirm the timing is right.
- Use good seed, prepare the soil to prevent erosion, and do not plant into dry ground.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing — planting, growth, filling, harvest, and new shoot management

- Keep up mulching, drainage, removing extra shoots, and supporting heavy bunches.
- Check plants every week for wilt, weevils, root damage, and leaf disease. Clean your tools between plants.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertility & Establishment

Maize Seed rate: about 25 kg/ha. At planting, add 20–30 kg P₂O₅/ha. Split 40–60 kg N/ha into two applications: one early in growth, one just before tasseling. Apply fertilizer only when the soil is moist, and keep it about 5 cm away from the seed.	
Beans Seed rate: 45–90 kg/ha, depending on seed size. Do not use heavy nitrogen. If the soil lacks phosphorus, apply 20–30 kg P₂O₅/ha at planting. Use rhizobial inoculant if it is available and approved locally.	
Sorghum Seed rate: about 10 kg/ha. On good soils with enough moisture, try 20–40 kg N/ha and 10–20 kg P₂O₅/ha. Ask your local extension officer for guidance. Wait until the crop is well established before applying the second dose of nitrogen.	
Millet Seed rate: about 8 kg/ha. On good soils with enough moisture, try 20–40 kg N/ha and 10–20 kg P₂O₅/ha. Check the correct spacing and rates for your local variety.	
Bananas Where possible, add 10–20 kg of well-rotted compost or organic material around the roots. Keep it away from the base of the plant. Adjust the amount based on your soil's needs and what is available locally.	

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm Check 20 plants at five spots in the field, twice a week. Take action if live worms and fresh damage appear on 10% or more of plants before tasseling, or if damage is getting worse between checks.	
Bean Diseases Check at least 10 plants at five spots in the field. Remove and destroy badly diseased plants quickly. Seek help from an expert if disease appears on 10% or more of plants, spreads in patches, or keeps getting worse after wet weather.	
Sorghum & Millet Heads Start watching for birds, head bugs, and mold when the crop flowers and the grain is still soft. Act if fresh damage appears on 5% or more of heads, or if damage spreads between visits.	
Banana Weevil & Root Damage Set split-stem traps as advised locally. Check them every week. Step up cleaning and removal of old plant material if you catch two or more adult weevils per trap per week, or if root damage is increasing.	
Storage Pests & Mould Dry grain well before bagging. Use clean sacks and store them on pallets in a well-ventilated space. Only use approved pesticides. Always read the label and wear the right protective gear.	

Soil Amendments & Water Management

Agricultural Lime Only apply lime if a soil test confirms the soil is too acidic — usually below pH 5.5. A soil map alone is not enough to decide whether your field needs lime.	Sloping Land Priority On sloping fields, first put in contour barriers, grass strips, mulch, and water channels. Do not apply fertilizer until the soil is protected. Nutrients that wash away do not help your crop.	Drainage & Moisture On heavy or waterlogged soils, clear drains and plant on raised beds. On soils that dry out quickly, leave crop residues on the soil and avoid unnecessary digging.
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 **Tech Tip of the Week:** Before planting, test whether the soil is ready. Dig to 10–15 cm in three spots, take a handful of soil, and squeeze it. It should form a weak ball — not too wet, not too dry. Only plant when moisture is present at seed depth across the whole field and more rain is likely soon. Write down the date, seed lot, field, and rainfall. This will help you understand why seeds fail to emerge, instead of having to guess.

Livestock & Ranching



Water Planning

Each adult cow needs about 30–50 litres of clean water per day. Cows that are producing milk or living in hot, dry weather need up to 50–70 litres. Goats and sheep need 4–8 litres per day. Each chicken needs 0.2–0.5 litres per day, and more during hot weather. Always give animals water before they show signs of thirst or distress.



Pest Control & Disease Watch

Check cattle, goats, and sheep regularly for ticks, wounds, and signs of weakness. Check cattle every day for fever, sores on the mouth or feet, coughing, swollen glands, or sudden limping. If you notice any of these signs, separate the sick animal from the others and report it to your local veterinary officer right away.



Feed & Forage

Save and store clean crop leftovers such as maize stalks, sorghum stalks, and bean plants. Introduce stored feed slowly. Never feed animals moldy or rotten material. Continue giving animals any mineral supplements that suit your farming system.



Poultry & Vaccination

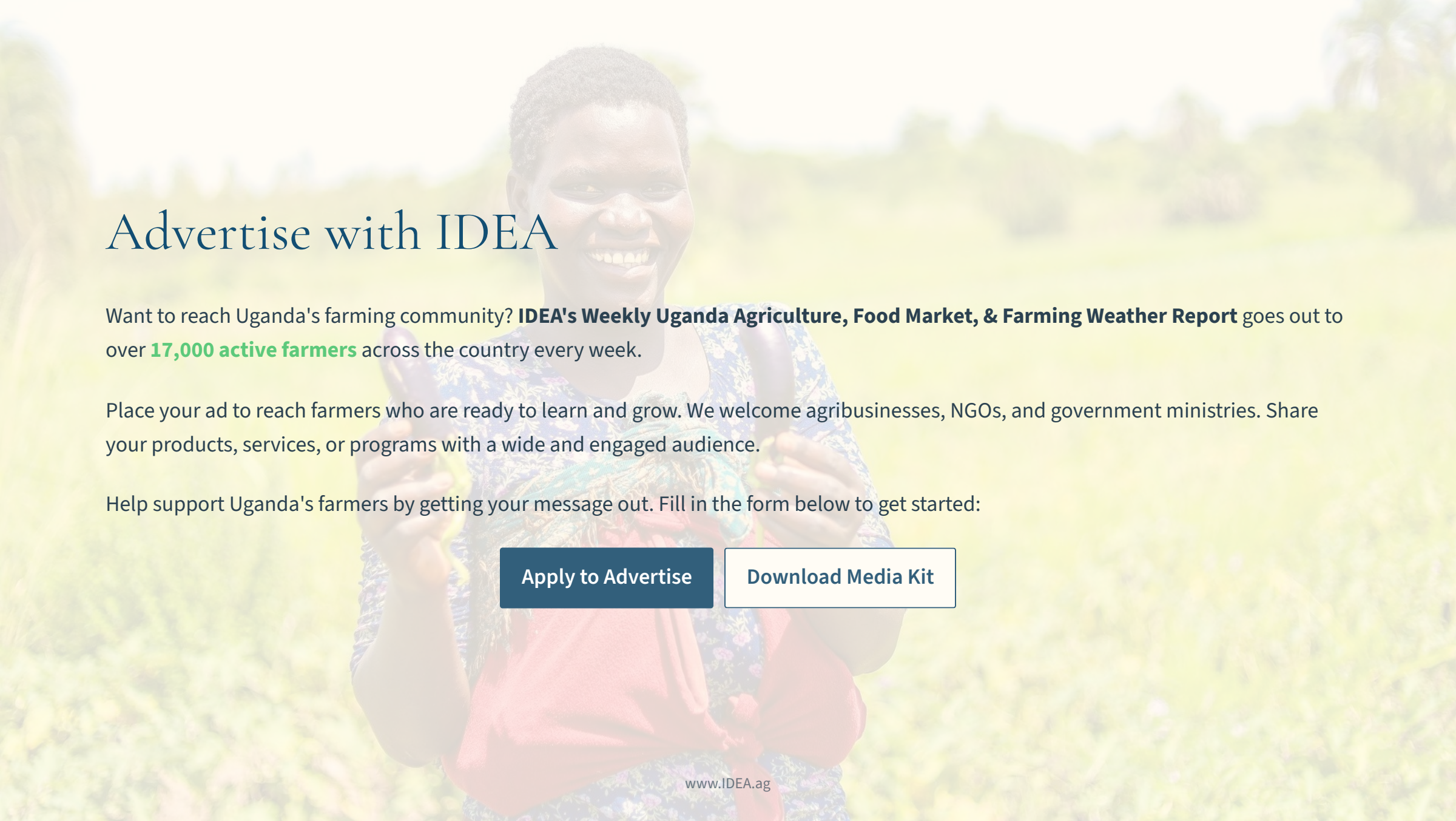
Keep chicken houses dry and well-aired. Clean water containers every day. Stop wild birds from getting to feed and water. Check with a qualified animal health worker about the right time to vaccinate against Newcastle disease. Before moving animals or bringing them together, confirm vaccination records with your local veterinary officer.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Protect water points. Check pasture condition every week. Plan animal movement early, before water and grass run out. Work with neighbours to share access and avoid conflict over resources. Watch body condition closely.
Northern	Cut back vegetation near animal housing. Use approved pest-control methods. Always get a vet's diagnosis before treating animals. Use crop leftovers as feed carefully, and always provide clean water alongside.
Eastern	Check all animals for fever, mouth or foot sores, and breathing problems. Look for ticks after it rains. Try to do herd health tasks at times that don't clash with planting or harvesting.
Western	Protect water points and grazing areas in the cattle corridor. Give animals shade and good airflow during hot afternoons. Use dry bedding for young animals. Keep sick or newly arrived animals separate from the rest.
Central	Keep dairy sheds dry and well-bedded. Before moving animals, check current rules, market conditions, and required paperwork. Do not move animals that are visibly sick or suffering from heat stress.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep chicken houses dry and well-ventilated. Fix roofing before storms arrive. Check for ticks and keep up dipping or spraying routines. Protect fodder stores from sudden rain and strong lake winds.

Market Prices by Region

Crop	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,733	UGX 1,912–1,942	UGX 1,677	UGX 1,250–1,588	UGX 1,756	UGX 2,209
Beans	UGX 3,691	UGX 3,571–3,680	UGX 3,555	UGX 2,596–3,132	UGX 3,517	UGX 4,058
Sorghum	UGX 1,547	UGX 1,762–1,857	UGX 1,889	UGX 2,022–2,755	UGX 2,988	UGX 3,845
Millet	UGX 2,547	UGX 3,094	UGX 2,922	UGX 4,138	UGX 4,562	UGX 5,185

A smiling woman with short dark hair, wearing a blue patterned top and a red cloth tied around her waist, stands in a lush green field. She is holding two purple eggplants in her hands. The background is a soft-focus view of a rural landscape with trees and a bright sky.

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Rainfall Monitoring Watch for the start of rains and check if the soil is getting enough moisture. Report on germination and replanting each week. The next six weeks will shape second-season harvests and food prices in early 2027.	Grain Storage Keep drying and storing first-season grain and pulses safely. Poor storage leads to losses from moisture, insects, rodents, and mold. Avoid selling in a rush at low prices.
Price Tracking Compare WFP market prices with model estimates. If prices from similar sources differ by more than 10%, investigate why.	Seed & Input Reserve Keep enough seeds, cash, water, and animal feed in reserve. Planting a little late is usually better than planting into dry soil and having to replant.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Finish harvesting, drying, cleaning, and storing maize, sorghum, millet, and beans. Protect water points for livestock and check their health and pasture condition each week. Work with local and humanitarian groups on food, nutrition, seed recovery, and livelihoods.
Northern	Separate early harvest tasks from caring for later-planted maize, beans, and sorghum. Keep late crops weeded, maintain drainage, and check for pests twice a week after rain. Compare prices at local markets and refugee settlements before selling. Only store grain that is fully dry.
Eastern	Check that rain has reached the seed zone before planting second-season crops. Keep drainage clear in Busoga and prevent soil erosion in the Elgon highlands. Scout maize, beans, and bananas early and report any clusters of pests or disease.
Western	Check soil moisture before planting maize, beans, millet, and sorghum. Maintain terraces, drainage, and water plans for livestock across highlands and rangelands. Keep reserve seeds and record crop emergence so replanting decisions are based on facts.
Central	Finish land preparation, buy seeds, and improve storage before the rains arrive. Plant in manageable sections after effective rain falls. Apply fertilizer based on crop stage and soil moisture. Watch Kampala market prices, but weigh transport, quality, and storage costs before deciding to hold grain.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Check soil moisture before planting maize and beans, even if it has been raining. Keep banana plants clean, well-drained, mulched, and supported. Disinfect tools between plants. Check lake weather before transporting produce, use covers, and protect drying grain from sudden gusts and showers.

Government & NGO Updates



Office of the Prime Minister — Food Relief

The Government of Uganda is handing out over 9.4 million kg of maize flour and beans to 313,987 families across 480 villages in Karamoja.

Why it matters: This food aid will help families eat, but it may also reduce local demand for grain and affect market prices during the distribution period.



IPC — Karamoja Food Security Classification

Between April and July 2026, about 473,000 people (32% of those surveyed) were in Crisis or worse. Of these, 41,000 were in Emergency. The situation is expected to improve slightly from August 2026 to February 2027, but will remain serious.

Why it matters: Farming support alone is not enough. People also need food, clean water, nutrition help, and income support.



FEWS NET — Karamoja Crop Loss Estimate

Many parts of Karamoja lost 50–70% of their crops this season. Food shortages are expected to continue through January.

Why it matters: Just because harvest time has arrived does not mean there is enough food. Many families still face serious shortages.



ICPAC — August–October 2026 Seasonal Forecast

The forecast for August to October 2026 shows drier and warmer weather than usual across most of Uganda and the wider region.

Why it matters: Farmers should plant when rain has actually fallen and soil is moist — not based on the calendar date alone.

Recent Publications & Links

August–October 2026 Seasonal Forecast — ICPAC (August 2026)

This forecast expects drier and warmer weather than usual across much of Uganda and eastern Africa. This affects decisions about when to plant during the second season. [Read more](#)

Uganda Karamoja Food Security Analysis — IPC (18 June 2026)

This report shows how many people in Karamoja are facing serious food shortages and how severe the situation is. It projects that 352,000 people will still face severe food insecurity between August 2026 and February 2027. [Read more](#)

Uganda Karamoja Malnutrition Analysis — IPC (18 June 2026)

This report estimates that about 122,100 children aged 6–59 months will suffer from acute malnutrition between March 2026 and February 2027. Of these, around 30,600 cases are expected to be severe. [Read more](#)

Uganda Food Security Outlook — FEWS NET (June 2026–January 2027)

This report covers heavy crop losses in Karamoja, ongoing food insecurity among refugees, expected changes in food prices, and how Karamoja compares to other parts of Uganda. [Read more](#)

Monthly Coffee Report for May 2026 — MAAIF (Reported 13 July 2026)

Over the past 12 months, Uganda exported 8.6 million 60-kg bags of coffee worth about US\$2.3 billion. However, shipments dropped sharply in May, and international coffee prices have started to fall. [Read more](#)

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R10 — Banana Prices in Uganda

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