

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

27 April – 4 May 2026

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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

Uganda enters the week of 27 April to 4 May 2026 with workable first-season conditions in most bimodal areas and a more careful, chance-based window in Karamoja. Rainfall is **mixed, not strong everywhere**. Short-term forecasts still point to useful storms in western, central, eastern, and lake-belt areas, but regional outlooks from ICPAC and FEWS NET still warn that April rain is below average in much of Uganda. For farmers, this means field work should move fast where soil moisture is already good, while fertilizer timing, replanting, and drainage should stay tied to what is happening in the field, not the calendar alone.



Price Trend

Maize has risen the fastest since January 2026 — the national average moved from UGX 1,316.78/kg to UGX 1,472.12/kg. Beans and sorghum are also higher; millet is slightly lower.



Rainfall Anomaly

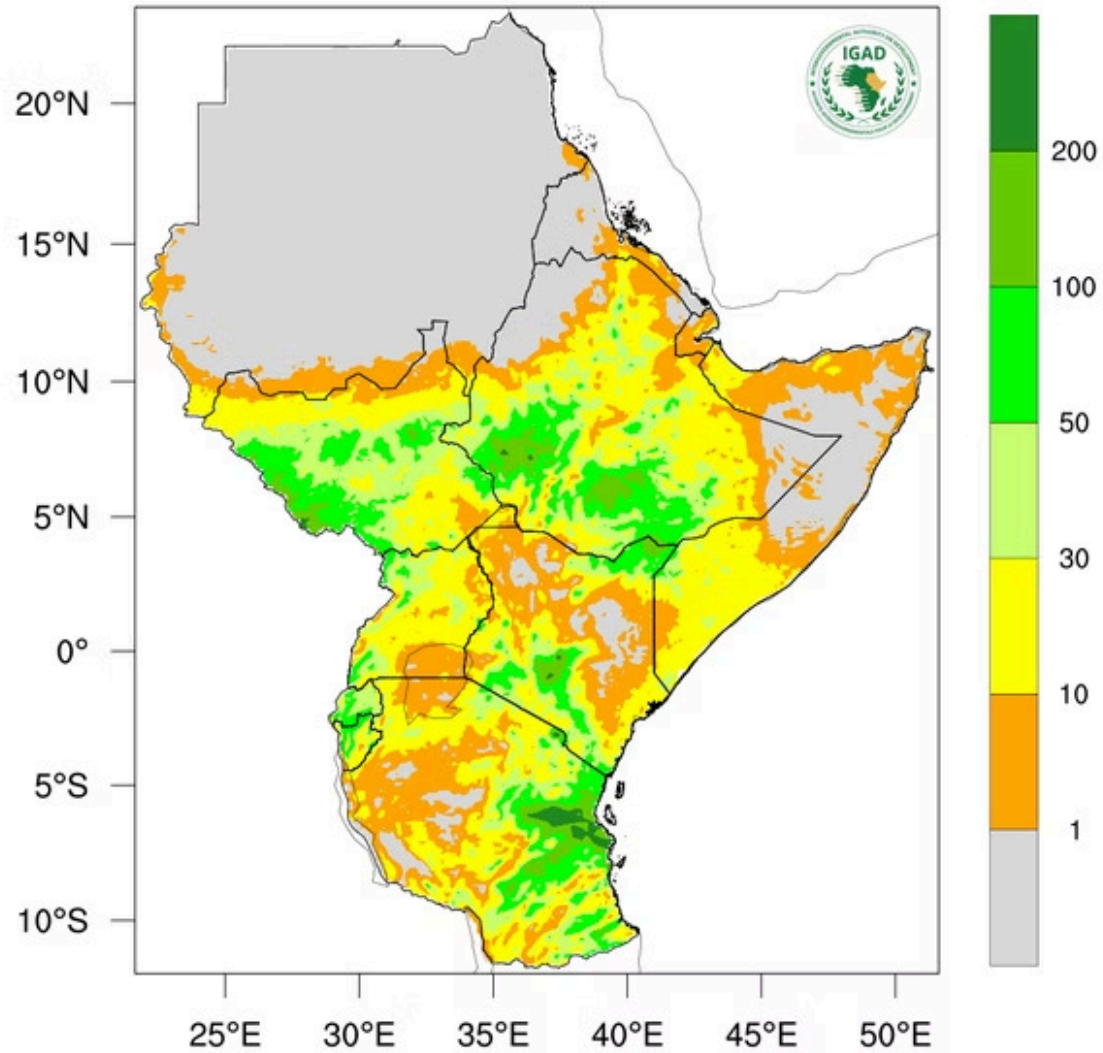
Useful rain is expected in several regions this week, but April is still likely to end below normal in many places. Short dry breaks and uneven follow-through are still a risk.



Farmer Action

Finish planting only where soil moisture is still safe. Focus on weeding, split top-dressing, drainage, and close checks for pests and disease instead of using inputs based only on the calendar.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 21-28 Apr 2026



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 45–55 mm

Temperature: 17–31 °C

This should be enough for planting and early growth in fields that already got a good soaking rain. Warm days will help seeds sprout faster where the soil still has enough moisture.



Alert & Anomaly: April rain is still below normal across much of Uganda. Karamoja should treat this as an improving rain window, but not a fully safe one yet.

Short Implication

Plant quickly where the soil already has enough moisture. Keep seed for replanting, and protect recovering pasture from too much grazing.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 25–40 mm

Temperature: 18–31 °C

Rain should be enough for crop growth and early weeding, but it may fall unevenly. Warm weather will also help crops and weeds grow quickly.



Alert & Anomaly: April rainfall is still expected to be below normal across most of Uganda, so northern districts may get rain in some places and not others.

Short Implication

Use the current moisture for weeding, filling gaps, and light top-dressing, while keeping drains open in low-lying fields.

*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 empowers local church planters to fight hunger through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens initiative ("Food Always In The Home"). These leaders receive seeds, tools, and training, then pass on proven farming techniques to their communities.

Throughout Uganda, Pastors and Church planters are empowered by Petros Network to cultivate F.A.I.T.H gardens that will provide for their families, equip their Church congregations to be food secure, and bless their communities with increased agricultural development. Petros Network's community of Churches train others, sell their surplus produce, and grow stronger communities.

Petros Network's Redemptive Lift model combines spiritual outreach with practical impact, launching gardens, nourishing children, and empowering women. From maize to beans, families now grow food that feeds households and supports market income.

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

Precipitation: 25–30 mm

Temperature: 20–26 °C

Rain should help crops grow and support first weeding in most cereal and pulse fields. Cooler highland areas will be less hot, but leaves may stay wet for longer.



Alert & Anomaly: Below-normal rainfall is still expected across the region, even if this week brings useful showers.

Short Implication

Apply nutrients in small amounts, protect slopes from runoff, and watch closely for leaf disease in beans and bananas.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 45–55 mm

Temperature: 18–28 °C

Western Uganda has the **strongest moisture signal** this week. Mild temperatures and good rain support strong plant growth.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Heavy local rain may cause waterlogging in valley bottoms and poorly drained fields, even though the overall outlook is favorable.

Short Implication

Keep drainage open, split fertilizer applications, and watch for more fungal risk in beans and bananas.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 25–35 mm

Temperature: 20–29 °C

Moisture should be enough for field work and for crops to take in nutrients. Warm days will help maize grow fast and weeds come back quickly after rain.



Alert & Anomaly: Short, heavy storms may still happen, with local flooding in poorly drained peri-urban and low-lying fields.

Short Implication

Use fertilizer in smaller doses, keep drains clear, and store harvested produce under cover because drying time may be short.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Precipitation: 30–40 mm

Temperature: 19–24 °C

Frequent rain and the lake's effect should help crops grow through the week. Temperatures are mild, but the air stays very humid.



Alert & Anomaly: Humid conditions and rain from time to time raise disease risk, especially for bananas, beans, and garden crops.

Short Implication

Keep mulch and drainage around banana plants, plan drying carefully, and check more often for wilt and leaf disease.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

→ Planting

Plant maize, sorghum, millet, and beans only where the top 15–20 cm of soil is fully wet.

→ Weeding

Do the first weeding of early millet and sorghum before weeds get hard.

→ Soil Conservation

Fix contour bunds and runoff lines now so heavy rain does not wash seed out of new fields.

→ Seed Reserve

Keep 10–15 percent of seed back for replanting if rain weakens after sowing.

→ Top-Dressing

Wait to top-dress until the plants are even and have at least two to four true leaves.

→ Forage

Use this rain period to cut and store early grass for small animals before conditions dry up again.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Gap Replanting

Finish replanting maize and bean gaps this week while the soil is still wet enough.

→ Fertilizer Timing

Apply the first nitrogen top-dress on maize only when the soil is moist, not when the surface is dry.

→ Post-Harvest

Dry any harvested grain on raised tarpaulins or mats to help prevent mould and aflatoxin.

→ Weeding & Pest Control

Weed fields 2–3 weeks after the crop comes up, and remove volunteer plants near field edges. Check beans for bean fly, aphids, and wilting seedlings; gently pile soil around weak plants.

→ Drainage

Clear drainage around low spots and kitchen gardens to stop water from sitting and stressing roots.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Weeding First

Do the first weeding in maize and beans now, especially in fields planted before mid-April.

→ Protect Slopes

On slopes, keep trash lines or contour strips in place to cut runoff and nutrient loss.

→ Check Bean Disease

Look for angular leaf spot and anthracnose in beans, especially after cloudy, humid weather.

→ Split Fertilizer

Apply basal or early top-dress fertilizer in small amounts, since rainfall may be uneven.

→ Watch for Fall Armyworm

Check maize twice this week for fall armyworm in the whorl, and act early on affected blocks.

→ Prepare for Drying

Keep drying surfaces ready for grain or seed, because rain may interrupt post-harvest work.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Drainage

Use drainage channels and shallow field outlets in valley bottoms where rain is heaviest.

→ Weed Management

Keep fields clean with timely weeding because warm, wet weather will speed up weed growth.

→ Banana Care

Refresh banana mulch rings and remove weak suckers so bunch fill is supported through the wet spell.

→ Split Nitrogen

Split nitrogen use on maize and sorghum so rain does not wash nutrients away.

→ Bean Disease Scouting

Check beans more often for anthracnose, root rots, and pod diseases in humid conditions.

→ Forage Conservation

Save extra fodder as hay or chopped forage while pasture growth recovers.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Maize Top-Dressing

Apply split fertilizer to early maize before tasseling, but only when rain is coming soon or the soil is moist.

→ Flood Protection

Protect drainage ditches, roadside plots, and peri-urban gardens from short floods.

→ Storage

Store leftover maize and beans on pallets in dry, airy rooms because humidity is still high.

→ Bean Weeding

Keep beans free of weeds through flowering, because weeds now cut pod set sharply.

→ Banana BXW Watch

Check banana mats every 3–4 days for BXW-like signs, and remove male buds quickly.

→ Harvest Scheduling

Plan harvest and drying between showers instead of waiting for a fully dry week.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Banana Mulch & Drainage

Keep mulch and shallow drains around banana mats to hold soil moisture and stop water from pooling.

→ Fertilizer Management

Apply fertilizer in split doses and do not spread it before heavy rain to avoid losing nutrients.

→ Tool Sanitation

Clean cutting tools between banana mats and quickly remove any new bacterial wilt outbreaks.

→ Disease Scouting

Check more often for black Sigatoka, BXW, and bean leaf diseases because the air stays damp.

→ Post-Harvest Cover

Cover harvested produce right away after picking because there is little time to dry it.

→ Horticulture

For horticulture plots, stake vines and improve airflow to lower disease risk during frequent showers.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Sowing to emergence

- Sow only after a good soaking rain, and close the furrows well to hold moisture.
- Check for gaps in germination after 5–7 days, and replant only where more rain is likely soon.



Beans

Stage: Sowing in wetter pockets to early emergence

- Use clean seed on well-drained plots, and do not plant into dry soil.
- Check young rows for bean fly and crusting, then loosen the soil a little and replant missing spots.



Sorghum

Stage: Sowing to early establishment

- Plant sorghum in fields that got better rain, since it handles uncertain rainfall better than maize.
- Keep rows free of weeds for the first 3 weeks so young plants can grow well.



Millet

Stage: Sowing to establishment

- Finish sowing during the current rain spell, and keep seed shallow so it comes up quickly.
- Weed once about 20 days after sowing so the crop can use the little moisture and nutrients available.



Bananas

Stage: Perennial maintenance and bunch survival

- Keep mulch around the mats, but clear it away from the pseudostem to reduce rot.
- Remove dead leaves and weak suckers so the mat saves moisture and supports the strongest stem.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Emergence to active growth

- Weed for the first time 2–3 weeks after emergence.
- Top-dress maize at the 4–6 leaf stage if the soil is moist and the stand is even.



Beans

Stage: Growth to early flowering in the first fields

- Keep fields weed-free through flowering, since weeds now reduce pod set.
- Watch for bean fly, aphids, and angular leaf spot, and replant only where gaps are still large.



Sorghum

Stage: Sowing to growth

- Thin crowded stands to keep a steady plant count.
- Apply a small amount of nitrogen only where moisture is secure and weeds are under control.



Millet

Stage: Sowing to early growth

- Weed once about 20 days after sowing.
- Keep stands even by breaking any surface crust after rain if seedlings come up unevenly.



Bananas

Stage: Growth to bunch development in some areas

- Leave one bearing plant, one follower, and one young plant where mats are crowded.
- Keep mulch and manure near the roots, and make sure water drains well around mats.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Growing well, with the earliest lowland fields close to tasseling

- Finish the first or second weeding right away, depending on when it was planted.
- Split the nitrogen top-dress before tasseling so the crop uses moisture well and stays less likely to fall over.



Beans

Stage: Growing to flowering

- Protect flowering fields from dry soil and weeds.
- Check for anthracnose and angular leaf spot, and do not water overhead late in the day.



Sorghum

Stage: Growing to tillering

- Pull out Striga before it sets seed in known trouble spots.
- Keep rows clean and thin thick patches to help strong tillers form.



Millet

Stage: Getting established to tillering

- Weed on time, about 20 days after sowing.
- If fertilizer is available, use small doses instead of one large application.



Bananas

Stage: Active growth and bunch fill

- Remove male buds with a forked stick, not a machete, to lower the spread of BXW.
- Cut only badly damaged lower leaves and keep mats open enough for air to move through.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Mixed — vegetative to early reproductive depending on altitude

- For lowland maize, support fast growth with split nitrogen and timely weeding.
- In cooler highlands, do not apply too much fertilizer where growth is still slow and soils are wet.



Beans

Stage: Mixed — vegetative to flowering

- Protect flowering fields from leaf disease by keeping air moving and fields clean.
- Harvest early pods quickly in short-duration plots to reduce shattering and mould losses.



Sorghum

Stage: Mostly vegetative where planted

- Use only a small amount of nitrogen where rain and plant growth support it.
- Control weeds and remove Striga before it flowers in infested fields.



Millet

Stage: Limited and mixed where grown

- Keep young stands weed-free through early tillering.
- Use small, targeted fertilizer doses instead of spreading fertilizer broadly on low-input plots.



Bananas

Stage: Year-round vegetative growth and bunch fill

- Refresh mulch, prune dead leaves, and remove weak suckers after rain.
- Watch mats closely for BXW and leaf diseases, and clean all cutting tools.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Vegetative to early reproductive in the first plantings

- Finish top-dressing before tasseling, and do it in two smaller doses if possible.
- Check later plantings for fall armyworm in the whorls and around the ear bases.



Beans

Stage: Vegetative to flowering

- Keep the crop free of weeds through flowering and early pod set.
- Harvest mature pods quickly and dry them on clean tarpaulins between showers.



Sorghum

Stage: Localized and mostly vegetative where present

- Thin crowded stands to reduce competition and help stems grow strong.
- Remove Striga plants before they set seed, and keep fields weed-free early.



Millet

Stage: Localized and mostly early vegetative where present

- Use a small fertilizer dose only where rainfall and seedling growth justify it.
- Weed on time, because late weeding greatly reduces millet performance.



Bananas

Stage: Active bunch fill and vegetative growth

- Apply mulch and organic matter around the mat, and keep drains open.
- Remove male buds quickly, and isolate or uproot new BXW infections fast.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Growing well to early flowering on the earliest fields

- Use nitrogen in two parts and stop adding a lot of it when tasseling starts.
- Keep drainage working because short storms can briefly waterlog heavy soils.



Beans

Stage: Growing well to flowering

- Keep the flowering period safe with timely weeding and regular disease checks.
- Dry picked pods quickly after harvest because the air stays humid.



Sorghum

Stage: Mostly growing well

- Keep rows free of weeds and watch for stem borers and Striga.
- Do not apply one large fertilizer dose on sandy or sloping fields that may wash away.



Millet

Stage: Minor crop — from establishment to tillering where present

- Weed once, about 20 days after sowing.
- Apply small doses of nitrogen and phosphorus only where plant stand and soil moisture are good.



Bananas

Stage: Ongoing production with strong bunch fill

- Check more often for Sigatoka and BXW during humid periods.
- Keep mulch in place, remove male buds, and clean tools between mats every time.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertility Recommendations

Maize

Put about 120 kg/ha of DAP at planting. Then add 80–120 kg/ha of urea in two parts: one at 4–6 leaves and one before tasseling, if rainfall is reliable.

Beans

Use a small basal phosphorus dose (50–125 kg/ha DAP) on poor soils. If the crop looks healthy, rely on nodules instead of adding a lot of nitrogen later.

Sorghum

The best nitrogen amount is often about 18–34 kg N/ha, with small phosphorus additions on poor soils.

Millet

Use fertilizer microdosing of about 16.6 kg N/ha plus 10.6 kg P₂O₅/ha. Weed around 20 days after sowing.

Bananas

Focus on mulch and organic matter around the mat. Put manure or compost on heavily bearing plants and on new followers.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm

Check maize every week in a W-shaped path. Act when about 20% of plants show fresh feeding and live larvae at the early whorl stage. Do not spray unless needed after tasseling.

Bean Pests & Diseases

Watch young plants for bean fly. Later, look for anthracnose and angular leaf spot. Mound soil around weak seedlings and remove badly diseased debris.

Sorghum & Millet

Pull out Striga before it sets seed, control weeds early, and start bird-scaring plans before panicles harden in the unimodal belt.

Bananas (BXW)

Remove male buds with a forked stick, clean tools between mats, and uproot new outbreaks quickly. Keep air moving by removing only badly affected lower leaves.

Storage Pests & Mould

Dry grain to a safe moisture level before bagging, use clean sacks on pallets, and keep stores well aired to prevent aflatoxin and storage losses.

Soil Amendments

Agricultural Lime

Use where soils are very acidic (below about pH 5.5) before planting or before the next cultivation pass.

Manure & Compost

Use well-rotted manure or compost on sandy fields and heavily worn-out fields to help hold water and keep nutrients in the soil.

Banana Mulch

Keep mulch thick, but leave it a little away from the pseudostem to reduce collar rot and weevil sheltering.

📌 **Tech Tip of the Week:** Keep one scouting notebook for each field block this week. Write down planting date, crop stage, last weeding date, pest notes, and rainfall after planting. This simple log helps decide which plots need replanting, which can get fertilizer, and which should wait for more rain.

Livestock & Ranching



Water & Pasture

Fix water points and clean troughs now. If you can, rest the first flush of pasture instead of grazing it right away. This helps feed last further into the next dry spell.



Tick & Fly Control

Watch for ticks and biting flies after rain. Keep your spray or dip routine steady where it is already in use.



Forage Conservation

Save cut grass, maize stalks, sorghum stalks, and hay for young animals and small stock. Chopping rough feed helps animals eat more of it.



Poultry Biosecurity

Strengthen safety and vaccination care, especially for Newcastle disease near village flocks and market movement. Keep sheds dry, airy, and well bedded.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Use early pasture recovery for controlled grazing. Separate weak calves and milking cows for preferred watering. Check trekking routes and kraal drainage after storms.
Northern	Watch refugee-hosting areas for pressure on pasture and water points. Use crop residues carefully with salt and clean water. Control ticks before they increase.
Eastern	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 planting period.
Western	Use fast pasture recovery, but move animals around to protect regrowth. Check low-lying paddocks for waterlogging and liver-fluke risk. Improve body condition of breeding stock.
Central	Protect dairy sheds from mud and standing water. Keep mastitis control strong during humid weather. Continue chopping fodder and balancing rations 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 Average Price Matrix

The table below shows current commodity prices across Uganda's six reporting regions. World Bank April 2026 data shows clear differences between regions, with the Lake Victoria Crescent having the highest maize prices and Eastern Uganda the lowest.

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,429	UGX 1,437	UGX 1,238	UGX 1,593	UGX 1,687	UGX 1,803
Beans	UGX 3,385	UGX 3,345	UGX 3,297	UGX 2,899	UGX 3,382	UGX 3,423
Sorghum	UGX 1,389	UGX 1,571	UGX 1,682	UGX 2,686	UGX 3,184	UGX 3,007
Millet	UGX 2,575	UGX 2,989	UGX 2,890	UGX 3,469	UGX 3,555	UGX 3,486
Bananas	UGX 3,757– 7,513	UGX 3,757– 7,513	UGX 3,757– 7,513	UGX 3,757– 7,513	UGX 3,757– 7,513	UGX 3,757– 7,513

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Rainfall Window The April to early May period still supports the first planting season in most bimodal areas, but the rainfall outlook is still cautious, and more rain cannot be relied on.	Maize Prices Maize prices have risen faster than other main staples since January, so keeping grain on the farm and drying it well remain important for sales.
Banana Disease Banana-growing areas should get ready for more disease as humidity stays high this week.	Livestock Pasture and water are improving, but livestock areas with one rainy season still need careful grazing management.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Finish planting only in fields that are well wet, and keep extra seed for replanting where needed. Check for good crop emergence and replant only where moisture is still enough. Start planned grazing as pasture and water points recover.
Northern	Finish first weeding in maize and beans. Add fertilizer to early maize only where the crop is even and the soil is moist enough. Open blocked drains and protect drying grain from short rain showers.
Eastern	Weed millet, beans, and maize without delay. Use small fertilizer doses instead of spreading it widely when rain is uncertain. Watch more closely for fall armyworm and bean leaf disease.
Western	Protect low-lying fields from too much water. Refresh banana mulch and drainage around mats. Cut and store extra animal feed while there is still plenty of growth.
Central	Finish split fertilizer use before maize tasseling. Increase checks for banana BXW and Sigatoka. Keep grain stores dry, clean, and raised off the floor.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep banana mulch in place and remove banana buds on time. Plan drying of produce around short dry periods. Use clean tools and quickly remove infected plants to stop new wilt outbreaks.

Government & NGO Updates



MAAIF Statistical Abstract 2026

MAAIF uploaded the 2026 Statistical Abstract and crop fact sheet. These give new official information on production trends, seed supply, and fertilizer use.

Relevance this week: These documents give a stronger national baseline for extension advice and market analysis.



Feed & Fodder Dashboard Go-Live

AU-IBAR and MAAIF announced that Uganda's feed and fodder dashboard will go live on 15 April 2026.

Relevance this week: The dashboard should make it easier to track feed shortages, surpluses, and livestock planning decisions.



FAO Disease Surveillance Vehicles

FAO handed over eight field vehicles for disease monitoring in the Greater Virunga Landscape on 9 April 2026.

Relevance this week: This will improve outbreak detection and field response in a high-risk cross-border area.



WFP Refugee Hunger Warning

WFP says funding gaps are still making refugee hunger worse in Uganda.

Relevance this week: Food access in refugee settlements and market behavior still matter for districts where settlement markets affect local price signals.

Recent Publications & Links

Mixed Conditions Across East Africa — FEWS NET (2026-04-23)

Notes an early start that helped planting in Uganda, but says April rainfall is still below average in most of the country. [Read more](#)

Global Report on Food Crises 2026 — World Food Programme (2026-04-24)

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain very high as crises worsen. This matters for Uganda because of refugee pressure, market risk, and limited aid funding. [Read more](#)

Uganda National Feed & Fodder Data Dashboard — AU-IBAR (2026-04-15)

Explains the launch of a national livestock planning tool linked to NFASS and NIFAMIS. [Read more](#)

Field Vehicles for Disease Surveillance — FAO Uganda (2026-04-09)

Highlights new vehicles that improve disease watch and field access in the Greater Virunga Landscape. [Read more](#)

Consumer Price Index March 2026 — Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2026-03-31)

Reports annual inflation at 2.8 percent, showing that current staple price firmness is seasonal, not a sign of wider economic instability. [Read more](#)

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Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda. 2026-04-27.
<https://meteo.mwe.go.ug/>

03

R3 — FEWS NET East Africa Seasonal Monitor
Mixed conditions across East Africa after an early March-May start.
2026-04-23. <https://fewsn.net/east-africa/seasonal-monitor/april-2026>

05

R5 — Uganda Crop Calendar FAO Workbook
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2026-04-27.

01

R7 — World Bank Uganda Real-Time Food Prices Extract
World Bank, user-provided local file. 2026-04-20.

03

R9–R12 — Selina Wamucii Uganda Commodity Prices
Maize, beans, sorghum, and bananas. 2026-04-27. [Maize](#) | [Beans](#) | [Sorghum](#) | [Bananas](#)

05

R14–R15 — MAAIF Statistical Abstract & Crop Fact Sheet
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. 2026-02-02 / 2026-04-10. [Abstract](#) | [Fact Sheet](#)

01

R19 — Veterinary Treatment Guidelines for Poultry
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. 2025-12-16.
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R21 — FAO Field Vehicles for Disease Surveillance
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R25 — FAO Eastern Africa Agrifood Systems
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01

R31 — Fall Armyworm Management Brochure — MAAIF
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R34 — Fertilizer Microdosing for Finger Millet — Journal of Agricultural Science
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R2 — ICPAC Weekly Forecast 21–28 April 2026
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R4 — ICPAC April–June 2026 Seasonal Forecast
IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre. 2026-04-27.
<https://www.icpac.net/seasonal-forecast/Apr-Jun-2026/>

06

R6 — World Bank Monthly Food Price Estimates
World Bank. 2026-04-13.
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02

R8 — WFP Uganda Food Prices Extract
World Food Programme, user-provided local file. 2026-04-06.

04

R13 — Uganda CPI March 2026
Uganda Bureau of Statistics. 2026-03-31.
<https://www.ubos.org/consumer-price-index-march-2026/>

06

R16–R18 — MAAIF Farmer Guides & Crop Manuals
ACDP Farmer Guides, Maize Manual, Beans Training Manual.
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. [Farmer Guides](#) | [Maize Manual](#)

02

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