

# Uganda Weekly Report: Farming, Food Markets, and Weather

15 – 21 June 2026

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improve food security.



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**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION AGENCY**

# Executive Summary

Uganda is in a split season during the week of 15 to 21 June 2026. In Central, Western, and the Lake Victoria Crescent regions, farmers are harvesting, drying, and storing crops. In Northern and Eastern Uganda, rains are still falling and crops are still growing. In Karamoja, the rains started late and some farmers had to replant, so crops there are behind schedule — farmers should protect their fields and not plan to harvest too early. Uganda's weather service reported on 14 to 15 June that most of the country will be mostly sunny, with some light showers near Lake Victoria, Mount Elgon, the Rwenzori area, and West Nile. There are no severe weather warnings. The forecast for June to August 2026 shows that rainfall will be normal to below normal, temperatures will be warmer than usual, and Central and Western areas will be drier than normal. Market prices are holding strong. In May 2026, the national average price for maize was UGX 1,901.91/kg, beans were UGX 3,869.90/kg, sorghum was UGX 1,745.39/kg, and millet was UGX 3,410.06/kg. Maize prices rose 10.6 percent from April to May. Beans, sorghum, and millet prices dropped slightly but are still high compared to January. This week, farmers should focus on protecting crop quality, saving water, timing fieldwork around local rains, and reducing grain losses during storage.



## Price Trend

Maize prices are rising the fastest. The national average in May 2026 was UGX 1,901.91/kg, up 10.6 percent from April. Beans, sorghum, and millet dropped slightly but are still high.



## Rainfall

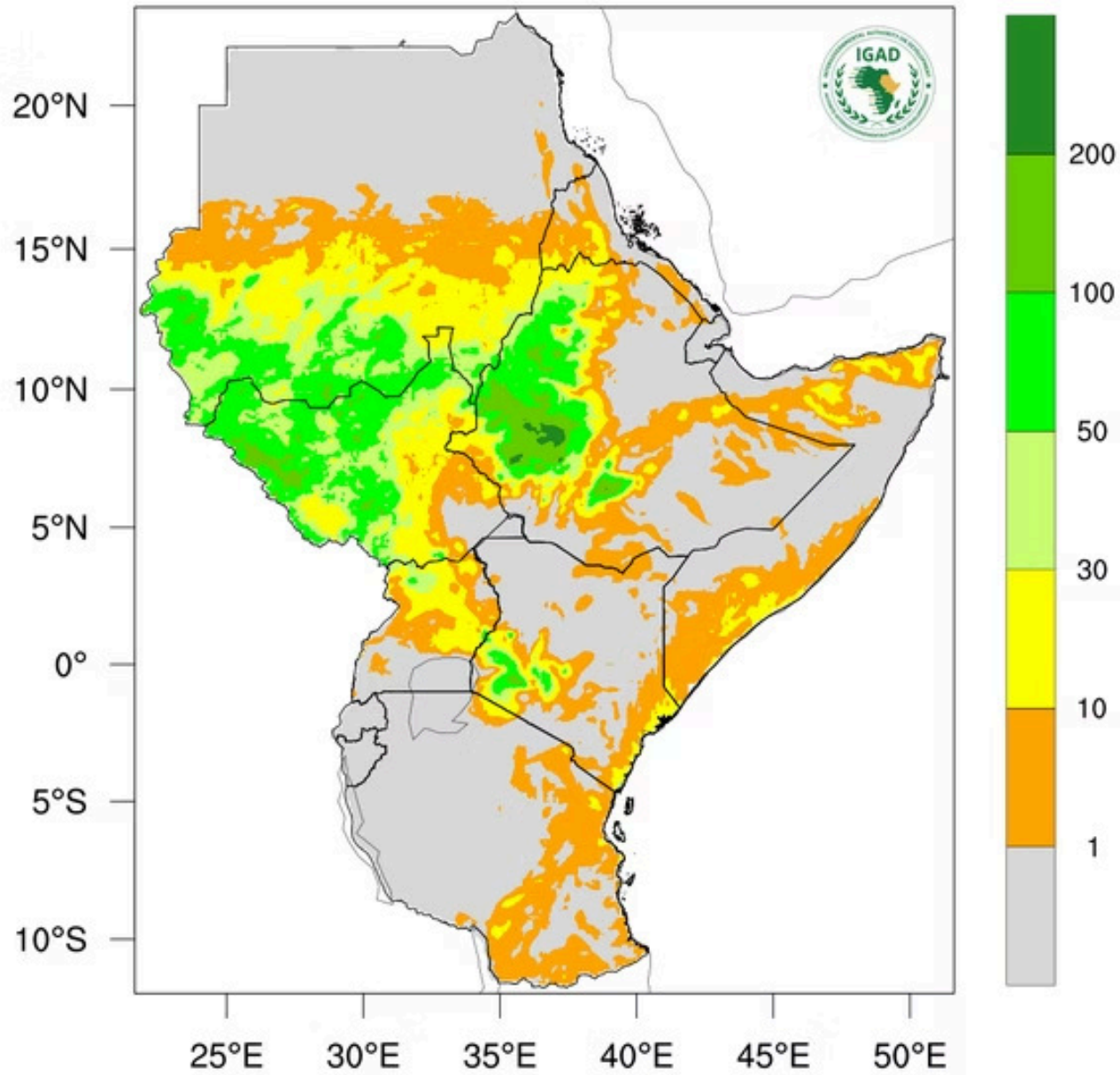
Rainfall from June to August is expected to be normal or below normal, with warmer and drier conditions. Central and Western areas face the highest risk of dry spells.



## Farmer Action

Where crops are ready, harvest and dry grain quickly. In Northern, Eastern, and Karamoja fields, keep weeding, checking crops for pests, and conserving soil moisture.

### Total Rainfall (mm) for 16-23 Jun 2026



# Weather: Karamoja

## 7-Day Forecast

**Rain:** 5–15 mm

**Temperature:** 20–32 °C

Most areas will be mostly sunny with only a few light showers. Afternoons in the northeastern lowlands will be hot, which dries out the soil faster.



**Alert & Anomaly:** There is no active weather warning right now, but the seasonal outlook shows that rainfall from June to August is likely to be normal or below normal, and temperatures will be warmer than usual.

## What This Means

Crops planted late or replanted need weeding and protection from dry soil. A quiet week does not mean the season has failed. Make sure livestock have enough water before it gets drier later in the season.

# Weather: Northern

## 7-Day Forecast

**Rainfall:** 10–25 mm

**Temperature:** 19–32 °C

West Nile is more likely to get light showers than the Acholi and Lango areas. Gulu and Arua will have warm afternoons and cool nights.



**Alert & Anomaly:** There is no severe weather alert right now.

However, rain continues in Northern Uganda from June to August, so even small showers are useful for crops.

## Short Implication

Use any rain to help with fertilizing and late weeding, but do not apply fertilizer when the afternoon is hot and dry and the soil has little moisture. Warm afternoons mean cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry need plenty of water.

\*From one of IDEA's partners



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# Weather: Eastern

## 7-Day Forecast

**Rainfall:** 15–35 mm

**Temperature:** 18–32 °C

The most rain is expected near Mount Elgon and areas close to lakes and highlands. In places like Soroti, Tororo, and Mbale, nights can be cool while afternoons get hot.



**Alert & Anomaly:** There is no major weather warning at this time, but some light showers are expected near Mount Elgon and parts of the eastern lowlands.

## What This Means for You

Eastern Uganda is divided. In the north and inland areas, crops still need care before harvest. In Busoga and southern Bukedi, crops are close to being ready for harvest and drying. After showers, clear standing water from areas where animals rest. Make sure animals have shade and good airflow, as temperatures are warmer than usual.

# Weather: Western

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** 5–20 mm

**Temperature:** 14–32 °C

A few scattered showers are likely near the Rwenzori hills and higher ground. Higher areas will stay cool, while Kasese and the Lake Albert area will be warmer.



**Alert & Anomaly:** No severe weather alert is in place. The forecast points to drier-than-usual conditions across most of Western Uganda this week.

## Short Implication

This is a good week to dry and store mature crops. Farmers in hilly areas should watch for brief showers before drying beans or grain outside. Stock up on hay and silage now, as grass growth and water sources may start to dry up.

# Weather: Central

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** 5–20 mm

**Temperature:** 18–28 °C

Some light rain is possible around Kampala and nearby areas. Nights will be mild and afternoons warm throughout the week.



**Alert & Anomaly:** No severe weather alert is active. From June to August, Central Uganda is expected to be drier and warmer than usual.

## Short Implication

This is a good week to harvest, dry, and store crops. Do not leave grain outside overnight — brief showers and humidity can make it damp. There is some heat stress risk for chickens and dairy cows; make sure their shelters have good airflow.

# Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** 10–30 mm

**Temperature:** 19–28 °C

Some light showers or thunderstorms are likely near Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Masaka, Mukono, and Wakiso due to moisture from Lake Victoria.



**Alert & Anomaly:** Lake Victoria marine update from 15 June shows safe conditions for fishing boats and small craft — moderate winds, small to medium waves, and good visibility.

## Short Implication

The main risk is rain and humidity spoiling grain, beans, and bananas if they are not dried and stored properly. High humidity can also affect chickens and dairy cows kept indoors — keep sheds well-ventilated, bedding dry, and water lines clean.

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# Practical Implications: Karamoja

## → Timing

Keep a close eye on late-planted maize, sorghum, millet, and beans. Wait until each crop is fully mature before planning to harvest — check field by field.

## → Top-Dressing

Only add nitrogen fertilizer where maize, sorghum, or millet are growing well and the soil is moist. Do not apply fertilizer to dry soil, especially during hot afternoons.

## → Storage and Post-Harvest

Check your stored grain for insects and mold now. Clean out your storage space before the next harvest comes in.

## → Weeding

Finish your first or second round of weeding within the next 7 days, especially in fields that were replanted. Weeds grow fast and will take water and nutrients away from your crops when rainfall is low.

## → Irrigation and Water

If you have a small irrigation system or water source, use it first for home gardens, young seedlings, and water for livestock — not for watering large fields.

## → Pest and Disease Checks

Walk your fields twice this week. Look for fall armyworm on maize, shoot fly on sorghum and millet, aphids on beans, and termite damage in dry areas.

# Practical Implications: Northern

## → Timing

This week, focus on helping crops finish growing rather than rushing to harvest — especially for maize, sorghum, millet, and beans planted in March or April.

## → Top-Dressing

Add fertilizer (urea or CAN) after rain or when the soil is wet. Cover it lightly or place it close to the plant so it doesn't get washed or blown away.

## → Storage And Post-Harvest Handling

Get your drying sheets, storage cribs, pallets, and clean sacks ready now so that early crops can be dried properly and kept off the ground.

## → Weeding

Finish weeding before the crop leaves grow together and block out light. It matters most where crops are still young and growing.

## → Irrigation And Drainage

In wetter areas like West Nile, clear water channels around beans to prevent root rot. In drier areas, keep crop leftovers on the soil to hold in moisture.

## → Pest And Disease Scouting

Check crops for fall armyworm, maize stalk borer, bean aphids, leaf spot, anthracnose, sorghum shoot fly, and any pests in stored grain.

# Practical Implications: Eastern

## → Timing

Plan by area: Mount Elgon, Teso, and northern eastern areas still have growing crops, while Busoga and southern Bukedi are nearly ready for harvest.

## → Top-Dressing

Add fertilizer to maize and sorghum only if the soil is moist and crops are still growing. Do not apply once grains are already filling out.

## → Storage And Post-Harvest Handling

Dry beans and grain on raised platforms, not bare ground. Move produce under shelter before evening dew or rain showers arrive.

## → Weeding

Pull weeds from late-planted cereals and beans before they flower. Be careful not to disturb roots if crops are already dry and stressed.

## → Irrigation And Drainage

Keep drainage channels clear in Mount Elgon and fields near the lake. In drier Teso fields, use mulch and light soil loosening to hold moisture.

## → Pest And Disease Scouting

Check crops for fall armyworm, bean leaf diseases, sorghum midge near flowering, millet head pests, banana bacterial wilt, and black Sigatoka in wet banana-growing areas.

# Practical Implications: Western

## → Timing

Focus on harvesting, drying, and protecting crops that are ready; fields planted late in highland areas may still need regular care and attention.

## → Top-Dressing

Do not add nitrogen fertilizer to crops that are already forming or filling grain. Instead, plan to use manure and compost to prepare for the next planting season.

## → Storage And Post-Harvest Handling

Make sure maize, sorghum, millet, and beans are fully dry before bagging. Store bags on raised platforms with good airflow and protect from rodents.

## → Weeding

Only weed where crops are still young and growing. Avoid disturbing crops that are nearly ready, and be careful on slopes where rain can wash away soil.

## → Irrigation And Drainage

Use available water for bananas, vegetables, and seedling beds. Keep water-holding ditches clear and add mulch around banana plants to hold moisture.

## → Pest And Disease Scouting

Check for beetles in drying beans, weevils in stored maize, banana weevil, leaf spot disease on bananas, ticks on cattle, and breathing problems in poultry.

# Practical Implications: Central

## → Timing

Harvest and dry crops during sunny spells. Wait to harvest only if grain is still too wet or bean pods are not fully ready.

## → Top-Dressing

Do not add fertilizer to maize that is already mature. Save fertilizer for vegetable gardens, bananas, and fields being prepared for the next season where the soil is moist enough.

## → Storage And Post-Harvest Handling

Use tarpaulins, raised racks, and clean bags to store produce. Where possible, use airtight bags and dry storage areas to prevent mold and insects.

## → Weeding

Only weed late-planted or regrowth crops. Where crops are ready to harvest, focus workers on drying, sorting, storing, and preparing crops for market.

## → Irrigation And Drainage

Water garden crops early in the morning or in the evening. After any rain, keep drainage channels clear around beans and vegetables to avoid waterlogging.

## → Pest And Disease Scouting

Check late maize for fall armyworm, and stored grain for weevils and beetles. Watch for rodents, banana bacterial wilt, and leaf disease on bananas during humid weather.

# Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

## → Timing

Plan harvesting and moving produce around afternoon rain. Use morning sun for drying and bring produce under cover before evening when it gets humid.

## → Top-Dressing

Only add fertilizer to crops and bananas that are still actively growing. Do not apply fertilizer to crops that are already drying out.

## → Storage And Post-Harvest Handling

Even in a drier season, humidity can damage stored crops. Dry grain and beans on raised surfaces, check they are fully dry before bagging, and keep stores well-ventilated.

## → Weeding

Weed around late-planted maize, beans, and banana plants. Avoid disturbing the soil on fields where crops are already fully grown.

## → Irrigation And Drainage

Clear water from low-lying bean and maize fields after rain. Add mulch around bananas and vegetables to keep soil moist during warmer, drier days.

## → Pest And Disease Scouting

Watch for banana wilt, leaf diseases, and banana weevils. Also check beans for leaf disease, maize for weevils, watch for rodents, and keep poultry houses well-aired to prevent breathing problems.

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# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



## Maize

**Stage:** Late planting to early growth

- Fill gaps in poor stands only if seed is still available. Weed early and apply fertilizer only when there is enough rain or moisture in the soil.



## Beans

**Stage:** Early growth in wetter areas; slow or late in drier areas

- Weed before the plants spread out and avoid disturbing roots after that. Check for aphids, bean fly, and leaf spots, and remove badly diseased plants as soon as possible.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Seedling to early branching in late-planted fields

- Remove weak plants to leave a strong stand and clear weeds near the rows. Look for shoot fly and stem borer damage before plants grow tall.



## Millet

**Stage:** Branching to early stem growth for on-time plantings; seedling stage for replanted crops

- Weed carefully — millet struggles when competing with weeds early on. Keep good spacing between plants and watch for shoot fly, cutworms, and termite damage in dry spots.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Producing year-round in gardens and wetter areas

- Add mulch and save water around the plants. Remove diseased leaves, cut back extra shoots to keep the best plants healthy, and clean cutting tools to prevent spreading disease.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

**Stage:** Leafy growth to flowering, depending on whether it was planted in March or April

- Add the final round of nitrogen fertilizer before flowering if the soil is moist enough; check the centre of young leaves for fall armyworm caterpillars and treat while they are still small.



Beans

**Stage:** Flowering to pods forming in most fields

- Keep fields free of weeds but be careful not to damage flowers or shallow roots; after rain, check plants for aphids, anthracnose, angular leaf spot, and bean rust.



Sorghum

**Stage:** Leafy growth to heading

- Finish weeding and remove extra plants where they are crowded; add a little nitrogen after rain and watch for shoot fly, stem borers, and midges as plants approach flowering.



Millet

**Stage:** Leafy growth to seed head forming

- Keep fields weed-free before the leaves cover the ground; watch for insects as seed heads appear and start planning how to protect the crop from birds before the grain hardens.



Bananas

**Stage:** Ongoing growth, bunch filling, and harvesting, mainly in wetter West Nile areas and home gardens

- Keep mulch and manure around the base of plants; remove any diseased leaves or stems, control banana weevils through good hygiene, and make sure plants are not too crowded.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



## Maize

**Stage:** Still growing in Teso and Mount Elgon; some fields in Busoga and southern Bukedi are filling grain or ready to harvest

- Add fertilizer only to fields that still need it and have enough moisture. Harvest ready cobs quickly and dry them on raised surfaces.



## Beans

**Stage:** Flowering to harvest, depending on when they were planted and the area

- Drain fields after rain to reduce root disease. Pick mature pods before they split open, then dry the beans well before storing.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Still growing to flowering; some early fields are starting to fill grain

- Finish weeding before the crop flowers. Check for sorghum midge at flowering and only spray if the pest is clearly present.



## Millet

**Stage:** Heads forming to grain filling in most fields

- Set up bird-scaring and get harvest workers ready before the grain hardens. Dry harvested heads on clean mats or raised racks to prevent mold.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Growing, filling bunches, and being harvested in Busoga, Mount Elgon, and areas near the lake

- Remove the male flower bud after the last bunch has formed, where needed. Keep the farm clean to prevent banana bacterial wilt and black Sigatoka.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



## Maize

**Stage:** Grain filling to harvest in most fields; still growing in late or highland plantings

- Harvest when the outer leaves are dry and kernels are hard, then dry the grain before storing; do not add fertilizer to fields where grain is already forming.



## Beans

**Stage:** Pods filling, ready for harvest, and drying

- Pick ripe pods quickly to stop them from splitting open or going moldy; dry on sheets or raised racks, and remove any damaged beans before storing.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Flowering to grain forming in lowland areas; still earlier in highland areas

- Keep weeds under control until the crop heads; set up bird control early and make sure heads are fully dry before threshing.



## Millet

**Stage:** Grain forming to harvest in warmer western areas

- Harvest heads when the grain is firm and dry; dry on clean surfaces and keep stored grain away from livestock and rodents.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Growing, filling, and harvesting all year round

- Keep mulch and compost around the plant base as the dry season begins; cut off old leaves, manage new shoots, and watch for banana weevils and black Sigatoka disease.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



## Maize

**Stage:** Grain filling to harvest for first-season fields

- Harvest ripe cobs quickly on dry days. Dry the grain well before storing, and use sealed storage bags or containers if you have them.



## Beans

**Stage:** Harvest and drying in most first-season fields

- Pick pods as soon as they are ready — don't leave them in the field too long. Dry, sort, and store beans in clean containers to keep out pests.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Flowering to grain fill in smaller pockets

- Check for pests and birds regularly. Harvest and dry the heads quickly once early fields are ready.



## Millet

**Stage:** Grain fill to harvest where grown

- Don't leave harvested heads on bare ground. Dry them fully, thresh cleanly, and store in a dry, rodent-proof place.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Continuous production, bunch filling, and harvest

- Keep mulch and moisture around banana plants. Remove sick leaves, clean your cutting tools between plants, and control banana weevils by keeping the area clean.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



## Maize

**Stage:** Grain filling to harvest; some late-planted fields still growing

- Harvest ripe cobs before rain causes mold; dry them on tarpaulins or raised cribs and keep them covered at night to avoid dew damage.



## Beans

**Stage:** Pods filling, ready to harvest and dry

- Pick ripe pods before rain or they split open; dry beans on clean raised surfaces, then remove any damaged seeds before bagging.



## Sorghum

**Stage:** Flowering to grain filling in some areas

- Watch for insects and birds when heads form; dry harvested heads fully before threshing and storing.



## Millet

**Stage:** Grain filling to harvest in some areas

- Scare birds and harvest on time; dry and store grain in clean sacks or sealed containers to keep out insects and rodents.



## Bananas

**Stage:** Ongoing bunch filling, harvesting, and new shoot management

- Harvest bunches carefully to avoid bruising; keep the area clean to prevent disease and pest problems, which spread easily in the humid conditions near the lake.



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# Input & Technical Advice

## Fertility Recommendations

### Maize

At planting, apply 50 kg/ha DAP or 100 kg/ha NPK fertilizer if your soil needs it. When plants are knee-high, add 50–100 kg/ha urea or 100–150 kg/ha CAN — but only if the soil is moist.

### Beans

At planting, use a phosphorus fertilizer like 50–100 kg/ha TSP or DAP if your soil is low in phosphorus. Do not add too much nitrogen — beans can make their own nitrogen from the soil when they are healthy.

### Sorghum And Millet

Apply 50–100 kg/ha NPK or DAP at planting. After the first weeding, add 50 kg/ha urea or CAN if there is enough moisture in the soil.

### Bananas

Add 5–10 kg of well-rotted manure or compost around each plant every 3–4 months. Keep mulch around the plants and add potassium fertilizer if your extension worker confirms the soil needs it.

## Integrated Pest Management

### Fall Armyworm In Maize

Check 20 plants in at least 5 spots across your field. Only spray if you see fresh damage inside the whorl, the caterpillars are still small, and about 20% or more of plants are affected.

### Bean Aphids And Bean Fly

Act when pests are growing in number on young plants, or when plants start to wilt and look weak. Protect helpful insects where possible, and avoid spraying during flowering unless necessary.

### Bean Foliar Diseases

After rain, check leaves for spots, dark patches, and rust. Remove badly diseased plant material, avoid working in the field when it is wet, and only use fungicides if the disease is spreading.

### Sorghum And Millet Pests

Check for shoot fly when plants are young, and for sorghum midge when plants are flowering. Focus your action on the edges of the field and problem areas before pests spread further.

### Storage Pests

Clean your store before use. Dry grain and beans well before bagging, use pallets to keep bags off the ground, seal any cracks, control rats, and use airtight hermetic bags where you can.

## Soil Amendments

### Compost And Manure

Add 2–5 tonnes per hectare of compost or well-rotted manure when preparing your land, especially where the soil is poor — such as in Karamoja, sandy soils, or fields that are farmed very often.

### Agricultural Lime

Only use lime if a soil test shows your soil is too acidic — especially if the pH is below 5.5. Apply it well before planting so it has time to improve the soil.

### Banana Mulch

Keep mulch around banana and vegetable plants, but do not let it touch the stem directly — this can cause rot and attract pests.

✔ **Tech Tip of the Week:** Keep a simple record for every batch of maize, beans, sorghum, and millet you store. Write down the harvest date, how many days it took to dry, any rain that interrupted drying, what container you used, and when you first checked for insects. This one-page record helps you decide which bags to sell first, which to keep for food or seed, and where you are losing the most.

# Livestock & Ranching



## Vaccination Windows

Work with your local vet office to vaccinate poultry against Newcastle disease, goats and sheep against PPR where campaigns are running, and cattle where foot-and-mouth disease rules or vaccinations apply in your area.



## Feed Strategy

If you are in Western, Central, or Lake Victoria Crescent, save hay and silage now while conditions are good for drying. In Karamoja and Northern Uganda, do not let animals overgraze pasture that is still recovering.



## Disease & Pest Alerts

As the wet season ends, ticks and flies increase. Dip or spray cattle every 7–14 days if ticks are a problem. Check animals regularly for fever, swollen glands, coughing, diarrhea, or limping.



## Poultry Housing

Keep chicken houses well-aired, litter dry, and remove wet bedding quickly. Avoid overcrowding. Provide shade, good airflow, and cool water to protect birds from heat stress and breathing problems.

## Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Protect recovering pasture from overgrazing. Keep water points working before the dry season gets worse. Cattle need about 30–60 liters of water per day — increase access during hot afternoons.
Northern	Hot afternoons mean animals need reliable water, especially in areas with many livestock. Avoid moving animals long distances in the midday heat.
Eastern	Drain wet resting areas after rain, but keep shade and airflow in place. Keep young animal housing dry at night and separate sick animals quickly to stop disease from spreading.
Western	Save hay and silage now while conditions are good for drying. Pasture growth and water availability may drop as the June–August dry season continues.
Central	Heat stress is a moderate risk. Poultry houses and dairy sheds need good airflow to keep animals eating well and producing milk. Do grazing, spraying, and transport in the morning or late afternoon.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Humidity can stress housed poultry and dairy animals. Keep housing well-aired, bedding dry, and water clean. Check local animal movement rules before selling cattle, goats, or sheep.

# Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

The table below shows commodity prices across Uganda's six regions. World Bank data from May 2026 shows clear differences between regions, with Central and Lake Victoria Crescent markets having the highest maize and bean prices. Maize prices rose 10.6 percent across the country from April to May 2026.

Region	Maize	Beans	Sorghum	Millet	Bananas
<b>Karamoja</b>	UGX 1,484	UGX 3,782	UGX 1,366	UGX 2,746	UGX 4,102–4,739
<b>Northern</b>	UGX 1,938	UGX 4,041	UGX 1,793	UGX 3,241	UGX 4,102–4,739
<b>Eastern</b>	UGX 1,714	UGX 3,595	UGX 1,847	UGX 3,018	UGX 4,102–4,739
<b>Western</b>	UGX 1,859	UGX 3,264	UGX 2,934	UGX 4,053	UGX 4,102–4,739
<b>Central</b>	UGX 2,045	UGX 4,064	UGX 3,779	UGX 4,007	UGX 4,102–4,739
<b>Lake Victoria Crescent</b>	UGX 2,119	UGX 4,169	UGX 3,535	UGX 3,909	UGX 4,102–4,739

## Maize Price Signal

The average national maize price went up from UGX 1,720 per kg in April 2026 to UGX 1,901.91 per kg in May 2026 — a 10.6 percent increase in one month. Central and Lake Victoria Crescent regions have the highest maize and bean prices.

## Sorghum And Millet

Western, Central, and Lake Victoria Crescent regions have the highest sorghum and millet prices. Karamoja has lower cereal prices, but people there face a greater risk of not having enough food because harvests are delayed and many people rely on buying food from markets.

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# Looking Ahead & Reminders

## National Priorities

<p><b>Harvest &amp; Drying</b></p> <p>Focus on harvesting, drying, and storing crops well in Central, Western, and Lake Victoria Crescent areas through late June.</p>	<p><b>Crop Finishing</b></p> <p>Help farmers in Northern and most of Eastern Uganda finish their crops — including final weeding, a last round of fertilizer where needed, and checking for pests.</p>
<p><b>Karamoja</b></p> <p>Crops in Karamoja are late, not lost. Farmers need help protecting their fields, planning realistic harvest dates, and keeping livestock water supplies going.</p>	<p><b>June–August Heat</b></p> <p>Warmer-than-normal weather is coming. Save water, protect animal feed, keep livestock shelters cool, and reduce crop losses after harvest.</p>

## Regional Action Checklists

<b>Karamoja</b>	Weed maize, sorghum, millet, and bean fields before weeds produce seeds. Only apply fertilizer if the soil is moist and crops are growing well. Check and clean old grain stores before new harvests come in. Keep livestock water points running and avoid overgrazing areas where grass is recovering.
<b>Northern</b>	Finish weeding before crop leaves grow together overhead. Only apply fertilizer to maize and sorghum after rain or when soil is moist enough. Check maize, beans, sorghum, and millet twice this week for signs of pests. Get drying materials ready and clean your stores before early harvesting starts.
<b>Eastern</b>	Treat wetter areas like Mount Elgon and Teso differently from drier harvest areas like Busoga and southern Bukedi. Drain bean fields after rain and use mulch on drier fields to hold moisture. Set up bird control for sorghum and millet as the heads begin to form. Dry harvested beans and grain on clean raised surfaces.
<b>Western</b>	Finish drying and storing mature crops now. Make hay and silage while the dry weather lasts. Keep bananas mulched and fields clean before the dry period gets worse. Check stores regularly for weevils, beetles, rats, and moisture.
<b>Central</b>	Harvest ripe maize and beans on sunny days. Make sure produce is fully dry before bagging it, especially after light showers. Only prepare land for a second planting season if you have enough water and help. Open up poultry and dairy shelters to cool down during warm afternoons.
<b>Lake Victoria Crescent</b>	Plan your drying around local rain and the high humidity near the lake. Keep grain and beans off the floor and away from walls in storage. Take care of banana plants — remove extra shoots, mulch, and keep areas clean. Check weather and water safety updates before going out on the lake or moving goods by boat.

# Government & NGO Updates



## Dept. of Meteorological Services — Seasonal Outlook

The June to August 2026 forecast shows less rain than usual and warmer temperatures across Uganda.

**Why it matters this week:** Farmers should use this as a signal to focus on harvesting, drying crops, saving water, and keeping livestock cool.



## Dept. of Meteorological Services — Daily Forecast

For 14–15 June, expect mostly sunny weather with a few light showers near Lake Victoria, Mount Elgon, the Rwenzori area, and West Nile. There are no major weather warnings at this time.

**Why it matters this week:** Field work can go ahead as planned, but crops being dried outside should be protected from local showers and evening moisture.



## FAO GIEWS Country Brief — Uganda, 8 May 2026

This report confirms that harvests are expected in June and July in areas with two growing seasons. In Karamoja, harvests will come later than usual because crops were replanted.

**Why it matters this week:** Advice given to farmers in Karamoja should be different from advice given to farmers in Central, Western, and lake-belt areas who are already harvesting.



## World Food Programme Uganda — March 2026

The 23 March 2026 update reports that WFP is short on funding and has cut back on food support for refugees.

**Why it matters this week:** Markets near refugee settlements in Northern and Western Uganda should be watched closely, as reduced food access can push up local prices and reduce what people can afford to buy.

# Recent Publications & Links

June to August 2026 Seasonal Climate Outlook for Uganda — Dept. of Meteorological Services

Predicts lower-than-usual rainfall and warmer temperatures. Includes advice for farmers, livestock keepers, fishers, and water managers on what to expect and how to prepare. [Read more](#)

FAO GIEWS Country Brief on Uganda, 8 May 2026

Shows when crops are being harvested in different parts of Uganda, flags delays in Karamoja, and highlights food shortages among refugees. [Read more](#)

Funding Shortfalls Push Uganda's Refugees Deeper Into Hunger — WFP, 23 March 2026

Describes how cuts to food aid and a lack of funding are making it harder for refugees to get enough food and support themselves. [Read more](#)

Uganda Price Pages — Selina Wamucii, Checked June 2026

Shows current market prices for maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and bananas in Uganda. Useful for traders and as a general price reference. [Maize](#) | [Beans](#) | [Bananas](#)

Uganda Real-Time Market Prices and Food Price Files — World Bank and WFP, May 2026

The main data sources used for this weekly report, including market prices across Uganda and comparisons with prices near refugee settlements. [World Bank Market Data](#) | [WFP Uganda](#)

# References

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## R1 — Daily Weather Forecast

Department of Meteorological Services, Ministry of Water and Environment. 14–15 June 2026. <https://wids.mwe.go.ug/>

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## R3 — FAO Country Food Security Brief: Uganda

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 8 May 2026. <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=UGA>

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## R5 — Funding Gaps Push Uganda's Refugees Deeper Into Hunger

World Food Programme. 23 March 2026.

<https://www.wfp.org/stories/funding-shortfalls-push-ugandas-refugees-deeper-hunger>

01

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## R7 — Maize Prices in Uganda, June 2026

Selina Wamucii. Checked 9 June 2026.

<https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/maize/>

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## R9 — Banana Prices in Uganda, June 2026

Selina Wamucii. Checked June 2026.

<https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/bananas/>

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## R11 — Uganda Food Market Prices Data

World Bank. Data through May 2026. User-provided file: UGA\_RTFP\_mkt\_2007\_2026-05-18.csv

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## R13 — Uganda Agriculture Report: Background Research

IDEA Project resource. 14 June 2026. User-provided document.

02

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## R2 — Seasonal Climate Outlook for Uganda, June to August 2026

Department of Meteorological Services, Ministry of Water and Environment. June 2026. <https://wids.mwe.go.ug/>

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## R4 — WFP Uganda Country Page

World Food Programme. Accessed June 2026.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/uganda>

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## R6 — Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Accessed June 2026.

<https://www.ubos.org/explore-statistics/7/>

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## R8 — Bean Prices in Uganda, June 2026

Selina Wamucii. Checked June 2026.

<https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/beans/>

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## R10 — Uganda Crop Calendar

FAO Crop Calendar for Uganda. Accessed 15 June 2026.

<https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/>

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## R12 — Uganda Food Prices Data

World Food Programme. Data through April 2026. User-provided file: 27MAY2026 wfp\_food\_prices\_uga.csv

02

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## R14 — Uganda Agriculture Report: Formatting Guide

IDEA Project resource. Google Document. Last updated 15 December 2025. User-provided formatting guide.

# QA Notes

## Structure

All 28 content cards are included in the right order. Each region appears in the same sequence throughout: Karamoja, Northern, Eastern, Western, Central, and Lake Victoria Crescent.

## Practical Implications Cards

Each card has at least 6 clear action points covering planting timing, weeding, fertilizer use, water management, storing or handling harvested crops, and checking for pests or diseases.

## Executive Summary

The summary is between 200 and 300 words and includes exactly 3 action bullets. These cover price trends, unusual rainfall, and steps farmers should take.

## Crop Calendar Cards

Each regional crop calendar covers maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and bananas. It shows the current stage of growth and at least one task farmers should do for each crop.

## Weather Cards

Each regional weather card includes estimated rainfall totals, temperature ranges, any weather warnings or unusual conditions, and what these mean for crops and livestock.

## Market Matrix

Maize, beans, sorghum, and millet prices use World Bank regional averages from May 2026. Banana prices use a national estimated range. WFP data is used only to check whether people can afford food. Selina Wamucii prices are used as a reference for trade-level comparisons.

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