

Weekly Ugandan Agriculture, Food Market, And Farming Weather Report

01 -08 JUNE 2026

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throughout the world with field-proven and impact-driven strategies that
improve food security.



Executive Summary

Uganda enters the week of June 1 to June 8, 2026 with a near-term outlook that is mostly good, but conditions differ a lot by region. In most bimodal production areas, first-season crops planted from February to March are now entering grain filling, pod filling, drying, and early harvest. Western, central, eastern, and Lake Victoria Crescent areas should continue to get useful showers, but field work needs to be timed around afternoon storms, drainage problems, and risks during drying after harvest. Karamoja is still the main concern because the season started unevenly, some fields had to be replanted, and harvest is later than usual. Markets are still strong. Observed retail prices show beans as the most valuable staple in most regions, while retail prices in central and Lake Victoria are still higher than producer prices or average market estimates. The medium-term risk is the June to September rainfall outlook, which points to below-normal rain across much of Uganda. Farmers should use this week to protect standing crops, get drying and storage ready, save water, and check often for pests and disease.

Price Trend

Beans stay strong at about UGX 3,227 to UGX 4,075/kg across most monitored regions, while maize averages are lower at about UGX 1,516 to UGX 2,112/kg.

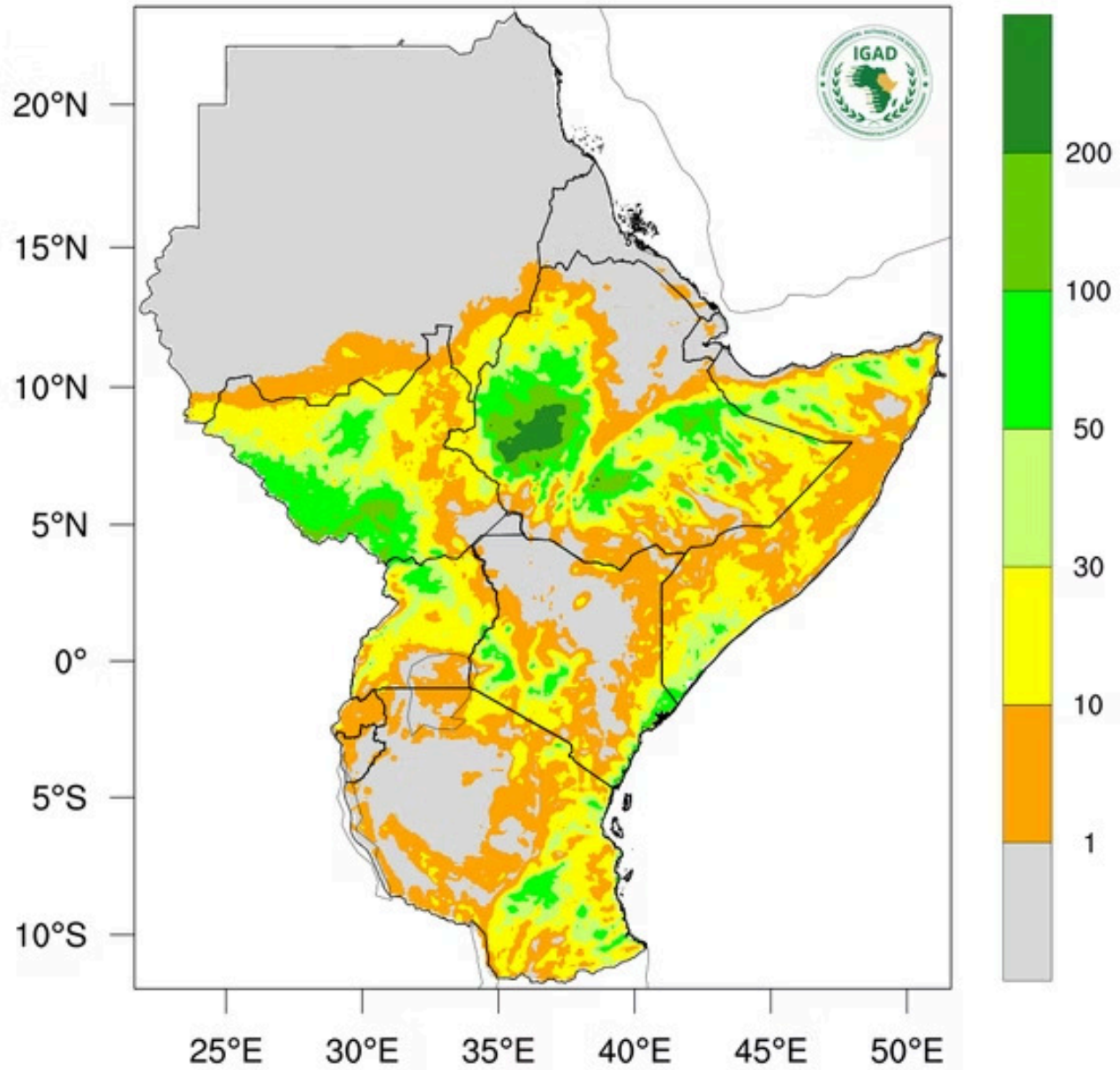
Rainfall Anomaly Or Hazard

Showers and storms help crops finish, but Lake Victoria and central areas face risks from drying problems, waterlogging, and storm disruption.

Farmer Action

Focus on drainage, checking crops, harvesting on time, clean drying surfaces, hermetic storage, and saving water before the drier June to September period.

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



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 20–45 mm

Temperature: 20–30 °C

Rain will be light and uneven. Warm daytime weather will dry out the soil quickly after short showers. Karamoja still has a weak season after a poor start and replanting.



Alert & Anomaly: Harvest delay risk is still high, especially where dry spells in April reduced crop growth. Rain is likely to be less steady than in northern areas and near lakes.

Field Implication

Keep soil moisture in the ground, avoid replanting unless crop stands have clearly failed, and keep sorghum and millet fields free of weeds so the little rain helps the crop, not the weeds. Do field work in the morning when possible.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 50–100 mm

Temperature: 19–30 °C

Gulu and Arua forecasts show warm days and mild nights. Northern Uganda is not as wet as central, eastern, and western districts, but thunderstorms are still likely.



Alert & Anomaly: Rain amounts can vary a lot from one district to another. Moderate rain can help crops, pasture, and water points, but field work must be timed carefully.

Field Implication

Good conditions for maize grain fill, beans pod fill, sorghum growth, millet heading, and pasture recovery. Use dry mornings for weeding, top-dressing, and spraying only when at least six rain-free hours are expected.

*From one of IDEA's partners



petros network

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

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 35–85 mm

Temperature: 18–30 °C

Some places may get more rain, especially around Soroti, Tororo, Mbale, and Jinja. The lowlands in the east stay warm, while the highland areas are cooler.



Alert & Anomaly: Heavy rain was noted around Soroti in the short-range forecast, while Tororo and nearby areas still show repeated showers and thunderstorms.

Field Implication

There is enough moisture for crops to finish growing well, but the risk of disease and plant falling over is higher where maize is tall, beans are thick, or soils are still wet. Plan pesticide or fungicide spraying after the leaves are dry.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 25–70 mm

Temperature: 16–31 °C

Light to moderate showers and thunderstorms in Kasese, Masindi, Mbarara, Hoima, Kabarole, and nearby farming areas. Cooler highlands and warmer lowland rift areas dry at different speeds.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Western Uganda has had strong seasonal rain, but wet lowlands, slope erosion, and nutrient loss are still important concerns.

Field Implication

Moisture helps bananas, beans, maize, and pasture grow, but harvesting and drying need careful handling to avoid mold, seed damage, and grain discoloration. Keep drainage channels open and use mulch carefully in banana fields.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 30–75 mm

Temperature: 18–28 °C

Afternoon or evening showers and storms are likely around Kampala, Masaka, Mukono, and Wakiso.

Warm conditions can help disease spread quickly when leaves stay wet overnight.



Alert & Anomaly: Storms may delay drying, transport, spraying, and market trips. Waterlogging is likely in low areas and peri-urban farming zones.

Field Implication

Maize and beans picked early need careful drying, while bananas need cleaning, de-suckering, and drainage care. Use dry breaks for drying, threshing, and bagging. Move produce under cover before late-day storms.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Rain: 40–90 mm

Temperature: 18–27 °C

Lake-driven thunderstorms and short heavy rain may occur. High humidity will slow drying of maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and banana planting material.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Marine and lakeshore warnings show isolated thundershowers, moderate winds, and the need for safety on the lake. Uneven rainfall is still a concern for crop production.

Field Implication

High humidity raises disease risk for beans and bananas. Early-harvest grain needs tarpaulins, raised racks, solar dryers, or quick shelter. Do not dry grain on bare soil or roadside surfaces.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja



Timing

Protect maize, sorghum, millet, and bean crops that have already been planted again. Do not replant late unless there are too few plants to keep.



Weeding

Do the first or second weeding in sorghum and millet before the crop grows too thick. Hand-weed thin stands to avoid harming the roots.



Top-Dressing

Apply nitrogen only when the soil is moist and the crop is growing well. Use small split doses instead of one large dose.



Moisture Conservation

Keep crop residues where possible, repair tied ridges, and close soil cracks after weeding to reduce water loss.




Storage & Post-Harvest

Get clean sacks, raised platforms, and sealed storage ready before the late harvest comes.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize whorls for fall armyworm twice a week. Check sorghum and millet for shoot fly, stem borers, and early bird damage.

 **Farmer Priority:** Protect the crops already in the field because the delayed season leaves little time for replanting.

Practical Implications: Northern



Timing

Manage maize, sorghum, and millet for grain filling. Beans should be checked for pod fill, yellowing, and harvest readiness.



Top-Dressing

Finish maize nitrogen top-dressing before tasseling if it is still needed. Do not top-dress plants that are stressed by drought or waterlogging.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Clean stores, fix leaking roofs, and dry early-harvest beans on tarpaulins to keep quality high.



Weeding

Remove late weeds before they drop seed. In maize, avoid damaging roots when plants are tasseling or silking.




Irrigation & Drainage

Keep drainage open in lowlands and refugee-settlement plots. Protect field edges from runoff.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Check beans for aphids, angular leaf spot, and anthracnose after wet periods. Check maize for fall armyworm and stalk borers.

 **Farmer Priority:** Use the moderate rain period to finish crop care and prepare for harvest in stages.

Practical Implications: Eastern



Timing

Maize and beans in Busoga, Kyoga, and the areas near Elgon are moving into late-season care, while sorghum and millet need protection as they head and fill grain.



Weeding

Finish clean-up weeding in sorghum and millet before the heads appear. Remove weeds from bean fields before harvest to avoid stains and dirt in the crop.



Top-Dressing

Apply any remaining maize top-dressing only to fields that have not reached tasseling, and only when rain is moderate, not when heavy storms are expected.



Irrigation & Drainage

Open drainage channels in heavy soils around Mbale, Tororo, Busia, and Jinja where water is still standing.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Set out tarpaulins, drying racks, and bags before early maize and bean harvests begin to increase.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Look out for fall armyworm in maize, leaf diseases in beans after rain, sorghum midge, and birds attacking millet.

 **Farmer Priority:** Protect crop quality because wet drying conditions can lower the selling price even when yields are good.

Practical Implications: Western



Timing

Bananas, beans, maize, and pasture will benefit from the extra moisture, but do not enter fields where the soil is too wet.



Top-Dressing

Split nitrogen in maize. Apply manure or compost around banana mats after weeding, and keep it away from the stem.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Dry beans and maize in thin layers. Turn the grain often and move it under cover before afternoon showers.



Weeding

Weed banana mats, beans, and maize while the soil is still workable. Do not dig deeply around banana roots.



Irrigation & Drainage

Clear contour drains, water diversion channels, and banana basin outlets on sloping land to reduce erosion and root stress.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Check bananas for black Sigatoka, weevils, nematode signs, and wilt-like symptoms. Check beans for fungal spots.



Farmer Priority: Focus on drainage and protecting quality, because wet weather can turn good yields into big post-harvest losses.

Practical Implications: Central



Timing

Central districts should get ready for early harvest and drying, while keeping banana mat cleanup and bean harvest plans on track.



Weeding

Remove late weeds from maize and bean fields before harvest. In bananas, remove extra suckers and keep the best follower and sword sucker.



Top-Dressing

Do not add nitrogen late to maize that is already flowering, filling grain, or drying. Shift labor to harvest prep and keeping soil covered.



Irrigation & Drainage

Keep drains open around low fields, gardens, poultry units, and produce stores because of repeated thundershowers.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Use raised drying areas, tarpaulins, and hermetic bags after grain is dry enough to store safely.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Check bananas for weevils and leaf diseases; check beans for rot and pod disease where humidity stays high.

A simple line-art icon of a clipboard, showing a rectangular shape with a small square at the top left corner. **Farmer Priority:** Harvest only mature crops, dry them quickly, and do not mix damp and dry produce in the same bag.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent



Timing

Early maize and beans need close coordination for cutting, drying, threshing, and storage because the air is very wet.



Weeding

Keep banana mats clean and remove sick leaves. Keep field edges clean to help stop pests from carrying over to the next crop.



Top-Dressing

Do not apply fertilizer before storms. For bananas, add organic matter after weeding and keep mulch in place without covering the stem base.



Irrigation & Drainage

Improve drainage around banana mats, vegetable plots, and low-lying grain fields. Protect sloping land from soil loss.




Storage & Post-Harvest

Use solar dryers, raised racks, or covered drying areas. Do not leave produce outside overnight near the lake.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Check for banana wilt-like signs, black Sigatoka, bean leaf diseases, and storage pests before bagging.

 **Farmer Priority:** Treat drying and storage as the main business risk this week because wet produce loses value quickly.



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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Vegetative to early reproductive in replanted fields; some earlier fields are moving into late vegetative growth.

- Thin weak stands only where plant density is too high; protect surviving plants where stands are already thin.
- Check whorls twice a week for fall armyworm and act quickly when fresh feeding and live larvae are present.



Beans

Stage: Flowering, pod fill, or early harvest in wetter areas; timing varies where planting was delayed.

- Harvest mature pods quickly during dry periods to avoid shattering, staining, or mold in the field.
- Remove diseased plants and avoid keeping seed from weak, badly infected, or off-type plants.



Sorghum

Stage: Vegetative to panicle initiation, with delayed fields still building growth.

- Finish weeding before panicles emerge to reduce competition for moisture and nutrients.
- Apply a light nitrogen top-dress only where soil moisture is enough and plants are growing well.



Millet

Stage: Tillering to booting, with some better-established fields nearing heading.

- Keep fields weed-free and avoid disturbing soil close to plants after tillering.
- Start planning bird control before the grain becomes soft.



Bananas

Stage: Establishment and maintenance in wetter homesteads and river areas.

- Keep mulch in place, remove extra suckers, and protect mats from standing water.
- Use clean planting material and disinfect cutting tools between mats.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Growing leaves to tasseling and early grain fill, depending on planting date.

- Finish adding nitrogen before tasseling when there is enough soil moisture.
- Watch for fall armyworm, stalk borers, and plants falling over after storms.



Beans

Stage: Flowering, pod fill, and early harvest in fields planted earlier.

- Harvest dry pods in steps instead of waiting for all pods to dry in wet weather.
- Dry beans on tarpaulins and remove damaged, diseased, or discolored seed.



Sorghum

Stage: Growing leaves to booting or early heading.

- Finish weeding and add a small amount of nitrogen only before booting if crop growth is weak.
- Watch for shoot fly, stem borers, and sorghum midge as heads begin to appear.



Millet

Stage: Booting to heading and early grain fill.

- Set up bird scaring before the milk stage.
- Avoid late weeding that may break stems or expose roots.



Bananas

Stage: Growing well, bunch filling, and regular harvest in suitable West Nile and riverine areas.

- Remove extra suckers, clear dry leaves, and keep one bearing stem, one follower, and one sword sucker.
- Check for weevils and nematode signs, especially in stressed mats.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Late growth, tasseling, grain fill, and early harvest in earlier Busoga fields.

- Stop adding nitrogen late when maize is already silking or filling grain; focus on watching for disease and lodging.
- Harvest mature ears in dry weather and dry them on raised surfaces.



Beans

Stage: Pod fill, yellowing, and harvest.

- Pick mature pods in several rounds to protect seed quality.
- Dry beans quickly and do not store seed when moisture is too high.



Sorghum

Stage: Booting to heading, with some fields still in early growth in later plantings.

- Check heads for midge and insects from booting through flowering.
- Keep field edges clean and remove other grass hosts where you can.



Millet

Stage: Heading, grain fill, and early harvest in earlier fields.

- Start bird control at milk stage, before heavy feeding begins.
- Harvest as soon as the crop is ready and dry it on clean surfaces to protect value.



Bananas

Stage: Vegetative growth, bunch fill, and routine harvest in Busoga and Elgon foothill systems.

- Remove diseased leaves and keep air moving through the mats.
- Add compost or manure after weeding and keep drainage around the mats.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

Maize

Stage: Growing to grain fill in Lake Albert and lower western areas; some rangeland and highland areas are still preparing land or are between seasons.

- Match top-dressing to the crop stage; do not fertilize maize that is already past silking.
- Prepare drying space for early harvest and protect fields from runoff.

Beans

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

- Check for anthracnose, angular leaf spot, and root rot after wet periods.
- Harvest mature pods early in the day after the dew dries, then dry them on tarpaulins.

Sorghum

Stage: Growing crops in warmer areas; land preparation for later planting in some western rangeland systems.

- Where it is growing, weed before booting and watch for stem borers.
- Where it is not yet planted, save seed and prepare fields for the next good planting time.

Millet

Stage: Limited production in many western areas; some fields are still growing crops or preparing land.

- Keep planted millet plots weed-free.
- Choose seed and prepare land to conserve moisture for the next planting time.

Bananas

Stage: Active growth, bunch filling, and harvest throughout the year.

- Remove suckers, add mulch, and keep drainage clear; keep mulch away from the pseudostem.
- Watch for black Sigatoka, weevils, nematodes, and wilt-like symptoms; remove sick plant material safely.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Grain filling, full maturity, and early harvest.

- Harvest mature maize quickly when the husks are dry and the kernels are hard.
- Dry the grain to a safe storage moisture level before shelling and bagging.



Beans

Stage: Pod filling, yellowing, harvest, and seed selection.

- Pick mature pods before repeated rain lowers quality.
- Keep seed only from healthy, true-to-type plants and dry it separately.



Sorghum

Stage: Minor crop; late vegetative to heading where planted.

- Watch for midge damage and birds from heading onward.
- Remove weeds and keep fields clean to reduce pest carryover.



Millet

Stage: Minor crop; heading, grain filling, or early drying where planted.

- Set up bird scaring and harvest quickly at maturity.
- Dry in thin layers and do not mix damp heads with dry grain.



Bananas

Stage: Bunch filling, harvest, and mat care.

- Remove extra shoots and diseased leaves to improve airflow.
- Keep drainage working and use clean tools between mats.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Main fields are ready for maturity, early harvest, and drying.

- Focus on drying, clean shelling, and safe storage.
- Keep damaged ears separate and do not store wet grain.



Beans

Stage: Harvest, drying, and seed selection.

- Harvest during dry weather and dry on tarpaulins or raised racks.
- Keep seed separate from grain for sale, and label it by variety and harvest date.



Sorghum

Stage: Minor crop; heading, grain fill, or drying, depending on planting date.

- Watch for bird damage and harvest when fully mature.
- Dry heads under cover when the weather is humid.



Millet

Stage: Minor crop; grain fill, maturity, and drying in earlier plantings.

- Use community bird scaring and do not delay harvest.
- Store only fully dry grain in sealed containers or hermetic bags.



Bananas

Stage: Harvest year-round, bunch filling, and plant care.

- Keep mulch, drainage, de-suckering, and remove infected leaves.
- Check for weevils, black Sigatoka, and wilt-like symptoms, especially after storms.



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Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility Recommendations

Maize

At planting, apply 50–100 kg/ha of DAP, NPK blend, or a similar base fertilizer. For maize already growing, apply 50–100 kg/ha of urea or CAN as a split top-dress at knee-high to just before tasseling, only when the soil has enough moisture.

Beans

Do not use too much nitrogen. Use fertilizer with more phosphorus, such as 50 kg/ha of DAP or 100–125 kg/ha of single superphosphate at planting, if soil tests and local advice support it. Use rhizobium inoculant where it is available.

Sorghum And Millet

At planting, use 50 kg/ha of DAP or a balanced NP blend, then 25–50 kg/ha of urea or CAN 3–5 weeks after emergence if moisture is reliable.

Bananas

After weeding, apply 5–10 kg of well-rotted manure or compost per mat in a ring away from the pseudostem. Add potassium fertilizer only when soil tests or shortage signs show it is needed.

Wet-Soil Rule

Do not apply fertilizer to waterlogged soil or just before heavy storms. Split applications help reduce loss from leaching.

Integrated Pest Management

Maize Fall Armyworm

Check at least 20 plants per field twice a week. Act quickly when you see fresh whorl damage and live larvae, especially before tasseling. Treat young larvae while they are still easy to reach.

Bean Aphids & Foliar Diseases

Act when aphid groups are growing, plants are curling, or new disease spots appear after rain. Remove badly infected plants and do not handle wet leaves overhead.

Sorghum & Millet Pests

Look out for shoot fly, stem borers, sorghum midge, and birds. Start bird control at the milk stage and check heading fields every 2–3 days.

Banana Pests & Diseases

Check at least 5 mats per acre each week. Remove diseased leaves, trap weevils where damage appears, use clean planting material, and disinfect cutting tools between mats.

Chemical Use

Switch between spray types, spray only in calm weather, and do not spray before rain.

Soil Amendments

Acidic Soils

Apply agricultural lime only where soil pH is below 5.5 and, if possible, based on a soil test. Common smallholder correction rates are 1–2 t/ha, depending on acidity and soil texture.

Organic Matter

Apply 2–5 t/ha of compost or manure for annual crops where it is available, or place it in rings around banana mats.

Erosion Control

Use contour bunds, grass strips, tied ridges, and cover crops on slopes.

Drainage

Open shallow drains in bean and maize fields with too much water, but do not drain wetlands or protected ecosystems.

✔ **Tech Tip Of The Week:** Use a "drying-first harvest plan." Before cutting or shelling, get tarpaulins, raised racks, a clean store, and hermetic bags ready. Keep each field lot separate and label bags by crop, field, and harvest date. Grain that dries fast and is stored cleanly gets better prices and has fewer losses from mold, insects, and quality rejection.

Livestock & Ranching



Disease Surveillance

Check cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry every day for fever, limping, mouth sores, sudden drop in milk, diarrhea, coughing, and unexplained deaths. Report groups of sick animals quickly through local veterinary services.



Tick & Vector Control

Wet conditions increase tick pressure, trypanosomiasis risk in tsetse areas, and fly problems. Check animals weekly, rotate acaricide classes as approved, and keep crushes and spray races working well.



Vaccination Windows

Review herd and flock records now. Give priority to planned vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, peste des petits ruminants in small ruminants, and Newcastle disease in poultry.



Feed & Grazing

Use good pasture growth in wetter areas to make hay or silage. In Karamoja, avoid overgrazing land that is recovering; move grazing animals around so pasture can grow back before the drier June to September period.

Regional Livestock Notes

Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Avoid overgrazing land that is recovering; move grazing animals around so pasture can grow back before the drier June to September period. Give clean water every day; adult cattle may need 30–60 L/day. Give shade, fresh air, and dry bedding for young animals.
Northern	Watch refugee-hosting areas for pressure on pasture and water points. Use crop leftovers carefully. Check livestock for tick pressure and trypanosomiasis risk in tsetse areas. Keep concentrates, hay, and crop leftovers off the floor and away from leaking roofs.
Eastern	Clear drainage around kraals, poultry houses, feed stores, and milking areas. Wet floors raise the risk of mastitis, foot rot, coccidiosis, and breathing disease. Store feed off the floor and away from leaking roofs. Do not feed moldy feed to livestock.
Western	Use fast pasture regrowth but move animals around to protect it. Check low-lying paddocks for waterlogging and liver-fluke risk. Improve body condition of breeding stock. Livestock prices may stay strong where crop income improves after harvest.
Central	Protect dairy sheds from mud and standing water. Keep mastitis control strong during humid weather. Keep chopping fodder and balancing rations for dairy farms near towns. Protect poultry with dry sheds and regular Newcastle disease vaccination.
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. Watch for waterborne disease risks during periods of heavy lake-influenced rainfall.

Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,516	UGX 1,709–1,958	UGX 1,714	UGX 1,534–1,878	UGX 2,112	UGX 2,026
Beans	UGX 3,810	UGX 3,998	UGX 3,715	UGX 3,227	UGX 4,075	UGX 4,028
Sorghum	UGX 1,401	UGX 1,587–1,781	UGX 1,847	UGX 2,385–2,874	UGX 3,876	UGX 3,209
Millet	UGX 2,692	UGX 2,958	UGX 3,018	UGX 4,065	UGX 4,118	UGX 3,745

Market Insights

Beans

Still the strongest staple in the basket. Central and Lake Victoria Crescent prices are above UGX 4,000/kg, while western averages are lower but still strong.

Maize

Likely to ease first as June and July harvests arrive, but wet drying conditions may slow clean market supply.

Sorghum

Has the widest price gap across regions. Karamoja and northern prices are lower than central and Lake Victoria Crescent estimates, while western WFP and World Bank values differ enough to show a range.

Millet

Costs more in central and western markets. It remains an important crop to watch for Karamoja because delayed unimodal production can make household access tighter later in the season.

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Government & NGO Updates



Uganda Ministry Of Water And Environment Weather Update

The May 31 forecast says there will be showers and thunderstorms in central, eastern, and western Uganda, while the north will be mostly dry.

Relevance: Farmers should plan spraying, drying, transport, and field work around afternoon and evening storms.



Uganda WIDS Update

The May 30 daily forecast and city outlooks show more light showers, thunderstorms, and temperature ranges that help with field planning.

Relevance: Extension teams can give local advice for Arua, Gulu, Kampala, Kasese, Masindi, Mbarara, Soroti, and Tororo corridors.



FAO GIEWS Uganda Country Brief

The May 8 update says bimodal crops are doing well, but Karamoja recovery is still behind after a weak start and replanting.

Relevance: Market, seed, and food security monitoring should focus on Karamoja while also supporting harvest management in bimodal areas.



ICPAC GHACOF 73 Seasonal Outlook

The May 19 regional climate statement says there is a strong chance of below-normal rainfall from June to September across much of Uganda.

Relevance: Water harvesting, pasture saving, and second-season input planning should start now.



WFP Uganda Refugee Food-Security Update

WFP says funding is very tight and refugee food access remains under pressure.

Relevance: Refugee-hosting markets in Northern, Western, and West Nile areas need close watching because buying power is still weak even where crops are doing well.

Recent Publications & Links



FAO GIEWS Country Brief: Uganda

Official country brief with updates on crop conditions, rainfall, Karamoja delays, inflation, and refugee food-security stress. [Read more](#)



Uganda Weather Forecasts

Daily and short-term weather guidance from the Ministry of Water and Environment for field work, thunderstorms, temperatures, and Lake Victoria conditions. [Read more](#)



ICPAC Weekly Forecast For 26 May To 2 June 2026

Weekly rainfall and temperature outlook showing less rainfall than usual in parts of Uganda, but moderate rainfall in parts of the north. [Read more](#)



GHACOF 73 June To September 2026 Seasonal Outlook

Seasonal outlook showing a higher risk of below-normal rainfall across much of Uganda. [Read more](#)



WFP Uganda Refugee Food-Security Update

Recent update showing funding gaps, less aid, and serious food access pressure for refugee households. [Read more](#)

Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

<p>Harvest Execution</p> <p>Shift the national advice from planting to harvest work, careful drying, safe storage, and selling at the right time in bimodal areas.</p>	<p>Drier Season Prep</p> <p>Get ready for below-normal rainfall from June to September by saving water, protecting pasture, and not wasting fertilizer on dry or waterlogged soils.</p>
<p>Market Monitoring</p> <p>Watch refugee-hosting and Karamoja markets closely because prices can rise and buying power can fall before national supply signs show stress.</p>	<p>Pest & Disease</p> <p>Increase monitoring now, especially for maize fall armyworm, bean leaf diseases, banana pests and diseases, ticks, and livestock waterborne disease risks.</p>

Regional Action Checklists

Karamoja	Check replanted maize, sorghum, millet, and bean fields again, then focus on the fields that are still doing well. Finish weeding cereals before they start to flower. Save water with tied ridges, crop residues, and less soil disturbance. Start checking household grain stocks and livestock condition before the lean season gets worse.
Northern	Prepare for beans and maize to be harvested at different times while protecting sorghum and millet as grain fills. Clean storage areas, fix roofs, and get hermetic bags or sealed containers. Use the moderate rain to help pasture recover and make hay where there is extra forage. Track prices in refugee-settlement markets and household food access.
Eastern	Use dry periods for spraying, harvesting, and drying. Check maize, beans, sorghum, and millet after storms. Protect early-harvested grain from mold, discoloration, and dirt from roads. Prepare for community bird control for millet and sorghum.
Western	Keep drainage open in banana mats, bean fields, and low-lying plots. Dry beans and maize quickly on tarpaulins or raised racks. Turn extra pasture into hay or silage before the drier outlook becomes stronger. Check bananas weekly for leaf disease, weevils, and wilt-like signs.
Central	Focus on harvest hygiene, drying, and storage protection. Do not apply fertilizer late to maize that is already past the main growth stage. Prepare plans to collect clean maize and beans for market. Protect poultry houses, stores, and kraals from storm runoff.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Treat humidity as a major post-harvest risk and use raised or covered drying systems. Avoid lake transport during thunderstorms and follow marine safety guidance. Keep banana mats drained, mulched, and cleaned. Keep damp produce separate from dry produce to protect market quality.

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