

IDEA's Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Market, And Farming Weather Report

11 - 18 May 2026

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Executive Summary

The week of 11 through 18 May 2026 is a **critical first-season management window** for most bimodal farming areas in Uganda. Attached April 2026 market data show that maize, beans, sorghum, and millet are still uneven across regions. Beans are under the most price pressure, and maize shows a sharp gap between WFP-monitored retail markets and World Bank cleaned market estimates. The biggest price gap is in northern and urban markets, while several refugee-settlement and western production markets remain lower for maize and beans.

Weather conditions are mostly good for crop growth, but they also bring local risks. Central, Lake Victoria Crescent, Western, and Eastern zones should expect useful rainfall, so drainage, weeding, pest checks, and post-harvest drying become key tasks. Karamoja is still in early-season growth for cereals and legumes, so erosion control, good stand establishment, replanting choices, and early weed control are the main priorities.



Price Trend

Beans remain the most price-sensitive staple, while maize has become tighter in retail markets and millet stays high where flour prices are reported.



Rainfall Anomaly & Hazard

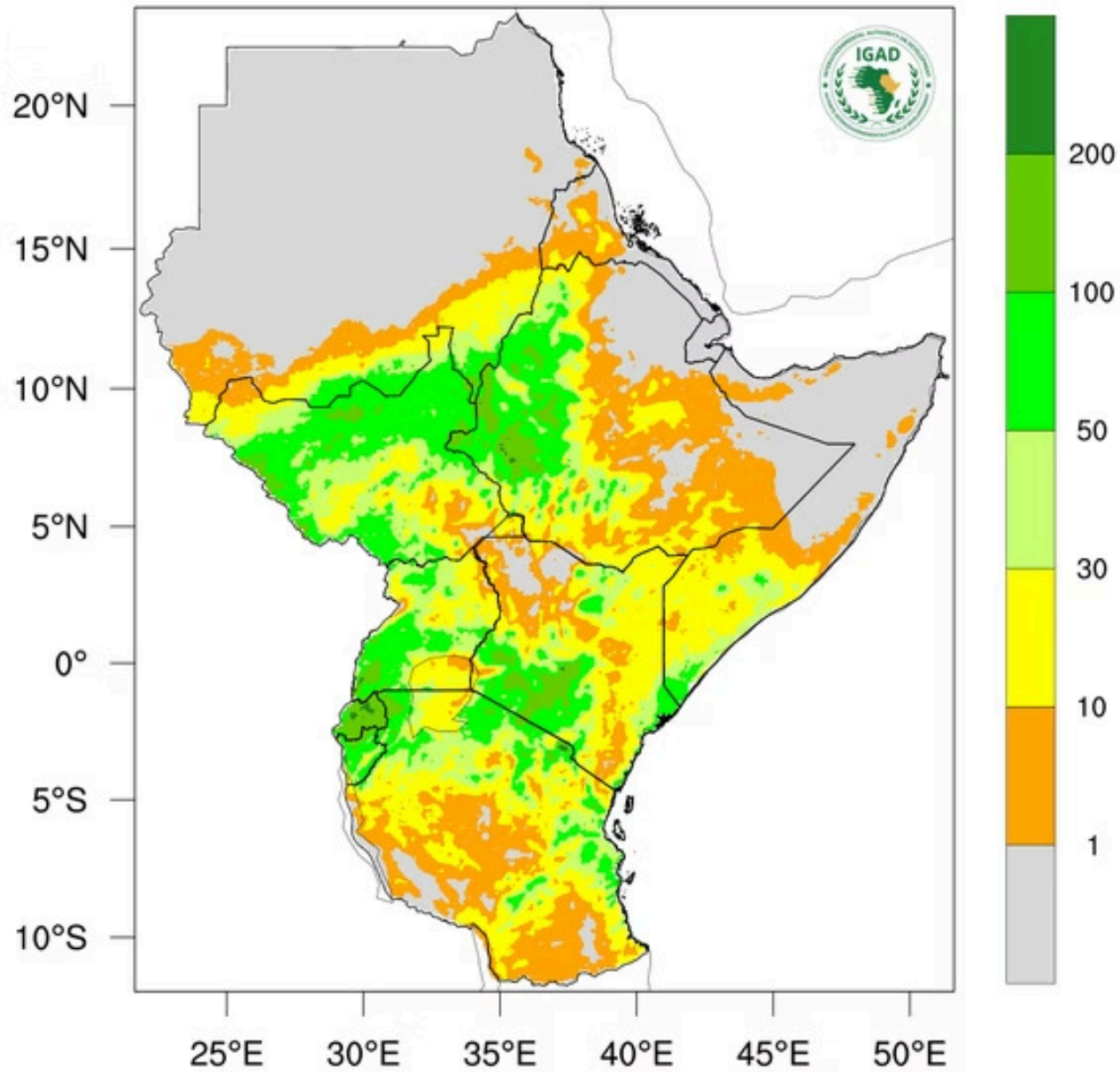
Rainfall is good for crop growth, but local flooding, waterlogging, soil erosion, and road delays are the main risks.



Farmer Action

Focus on drainage, first or second weeding, fertilizer timing, safe grain drying, and weekly checks for fall armyworm, aphids, bean diseases, ticks, and poultry breathing stress.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 28 Apr-05 May 2026



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Precipitation Outlook

20–45 mm, mostly scattered afternoon and evening showers, not steady rain.

Temperature Range

17–32 °C, with warm afternoons and cooler nights that may slow early morning crop growth in open fields.

Alerts & Anomalies

Local storms may bring short, heavy rain, runoff, and erosion on bare or newly prepared fields.

Short Implication

Rain is enough for crops where planting has started, but uneven rain means farmers should not replant after one dry spell unless stands are clearly below target.

Operational Note

Keep runoff channels open around homes, kraals, and low fields because early storms can quickly damage seedbeds and access tracks.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Precipitation Outlook

35–70 mm, with higher totals likely in West Nile, Acholi, and some thunderstorm areas.

Temperature Range

19–31 °C, with humid afternoons after rain and mild nights.

Alerts & Anomalies

Heavy showers can cause short waterlogging, especially in low-lying bean and maize fields.

Short Implication

Moisture helps late maize growth, bean pod-filling, sorghum, and millet, but farmers need drainage and controlled traffic to avoid soil compaction.

Operational Note

Some collection-point roads may slow after heavy rain, so move produce in drier mornings and use tarpaulins for transport.

*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.

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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 Precipitation Outlook

45–85 mm, with the highest totals near Lake Kyoga, Busoga, and Mt. Elgon areas.

Temperature Range

18–30 °C, with cooler nights in the highlands and warm afternoons in the lowlands.

Alerts & Anomalies

Mt. Elgon slopes and steep fields are at risk of erosion and landslides after repeated storms.

Short Implication

Rain is good for maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and banana growth, but farmers should protect fields from runoff and check for fungal disease after humid mornings.

Operational Note

Do not spray just before storms. Use morning hours when leaves are dry and wind is light.

Weather: Western

7-Day Precipitation Outlook

50–95 mm, with higher totals possible in the Rwenzori, Kigezi, and Lake Albert areas.

Temperature Range

15–28 °C, with cool nights in the highlands and mild to warm afternoons in the lowlands.

Alerts & Anomalies

Repeated rain may cause water buildup, slope erosion, and short disruptions on feeder roads.

Short Implication

The weather supports banana, bean, and late-planted maize growth, but dried grain and beans will need covered drying areas.

Operational Note

Farmers in hilly areas should check terraces, grass strips, drains, and contour bunds after each heavy shower.

Weather: Central

7-Day Precipitation Outlook

35–75 mm, with storms likely around Kampala, Mukono, Wakiso, Masaka, and nearby districts.

Temperature Range

18–29 °C, with warm afternoons, humid nights, and moderate drying between showers.

Alerts & Anomalies

Urban and nearby fields may see short flooding where drains are blocked.

Short Implication

Moisture helps crop filling and perennial growth, but high humidity can increase bean leaf disease, banana leaf spot, and mold in storage if grain is not protected.

Operational Note

Keep drying grain off bare soil and store it only when fully dry; repeated humidity can undo gains from one sunny drying day.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Precipitation Outlook

50–100 mm, with frequent showers from the lake and some thunderstorms.

Temperature Range

18–28 °C, kept cooler by lake breezes but still humid at night and early morning.

Alerts & Anomalies

Strong wind gusts and thunderstorms may affect lake transport, lakeshore farms, and exposed banana stands.

Short Implication

The rain helps banana fruit fill, bean maturity, and early maize harvests, but drying time will be shorter than inland areas.

Operational Note

Do field work in the drier morning hours and keep harvested produce covered before afternoon storms.



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Practical Implications: Karamoja



Planting & Timing

Do gap-filling only in fields where germination is below about 70 percent. Do not reseed whole fields after a few dry days.



Weeding

Start first weeding 14–21 days after crop emergence. Remove weeds early, since sorghum, millet, maize, and beans lose yield fast when weeds compete early.



Fertility Timing

Put starter manure or compost near rows and cover it with soil. Do not leave it on bare slopes before storms.



Drainage & Soil Protection

Strengthen contour lines, stone bunds, tied ridges, and planting basins to reduce runoff from heavy showers.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Check for termites, cutworms, early fall armyworm in maize, aphids in beans, and birds near early-sown millet.



Storage & Food Security

Keep remaining grain stores dry, raised, and sealed. Moisture from storms can cause pests and mold.

Practical Implications: Northern



Planting & Timing

Late-planted maize and beans should be checked for missing plants. Replant only the gaps, not the whole field, where rain has already helped the crop grow.



Top-Dressing

Apply nitrogen to maize when it is knee-high to just before tasseling, only if the soil is moist and rain will not wash it away right away.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Dry early-harvested beans on tarpaulins and move them out of the field quickly when pods are dry. This helps prevent shattering and getting wet again.



Weeding

Finish the first weeding in maize and sorghum, and the second weeding in beans planted earlier. Wet soil makes weeds more of a problem.



Drainage & Field Traffic

Cut shallow drains in low bean fields. Avoid moving oxen or tractors through wet soil to stop compaction.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize whorls twice weekly for fall armyworm, beans for angular leaf spot and aphids, and sorghum for stem borers and bird damage.

Practical Implications: Eastern



Planting & Timing

Early-planted maize, beans, millet, and sorghum should now be checked for even stands, weed control, and the right time for nutrients, rather than more broad planting.



Top-Dressing

Apply nitrogen to maize after weeding when the crop is growing well and the field is not waterlogged.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Where beans are ready for harvest, dry them off the ground, cover them at night, and do not bag damp grain.



Weeding

Weed on time before crops close over the soil; wet conditions can double weed growth in Busoga, Teso, and lowland areas.



Drainage & Erosion Control

On Mt. Elgon slopes, fix terraces, grass strips, and channels right after heavy rain; do not leave rills open.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Watch for fall armyworm, bean leaf diseases, aphids, banana weevils, and fungal problems after humid mornings.

Practical Implications: Western



Planting & Timing

Manage crops at different stages carefully. Western areas include late-planted maize, beans that are maturing, banana stands, and highland fields close to harvest.



Fertility Timing

Apply banana manure, compost, or potassium fertilizer around the mat root zone and cover it with mulch. Apply maize top-dressing only after weeding.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Dry harvested beans and maize under movable covers. Western humidity can quickly spoil grain quality.



Weeding

Weed maize, beans, and banana mats before the crop closes in. Weed growth will pick up fast when it rains often.



Drainage & Slope Safety

Clear channels around lowland fields and check terraces in Rwenzori, Kigezi, and hilly districts after each heavy storm.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Watch for banana weevil, black leaf streak, bean rust, fall armyworm, ticks, and mastitis risk in wet dairy housing.

Practical Implications: Central



Planting & Timing

Early January and March plantings are at different stages now. Manage each field by crop stage, not calendar date alone.



Top-Dressing

Apply nitrogen to maize that is growing well after rain has moistened the soil, but not when storm runoff may happen.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Store early-harvested beans, maize, and seed lots in raised, dry, well-ventilated storage. Humidity around Kampala and Mukono raises mold risk.



Weeding

Do the second weeding in young maize and beans. Keep banana gardens weeded, but do not dig too deep near the roots.



Drainage & Irrigation

Keep drains clear in peri-urban fields. Use extra irrigation only for high-value vegetables and nurseries during dry breaks.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Look for fall armyworm, bean leaf disease, banana bacterial wilt, weevils, poultry breathing stress, and ticks.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent



Planting & Timing

First-season maize and beans are now at early harvest or late filling in some areas, while bananas keep fruiting and growing.



Fertility Timing

Use compost or manure under mulch in banana gardens; apply maize nitrogen only when the crop stage and soil moisture are right.



Storage & Post-Harvest

Drying time may be short; use raised racks, tarpaulins, and waterproof covers for beans, maize, and seed.



Weeding

Keep banana basins clean and weed around beans and maize without harming the shallow roots in wet soil.



Drainage & Storm Protection

Keep drains open near lakeshore fields and avoid field traffic right after storms.



Pest & Disease Scouting

Focus on banana weevil traps, removing black leaf streak leaves, bean disease checks, fall armyworm checks, and better poultry house airflow.

A smiling woman in a field holding vegetables. She is wearing a blue patterned top and a red shawl. The background is a bright, sunny outdoor setting with greenery.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja

Crop	Growth Stage	Key Tasks
Maize	Establishment to early vegetative; some late-sown fields still emerging	Fill gaps only where many plants are lost; weed early before plants reach knee height.
Beans	Early vegetative to early flowering (late March/April plantings)	Weed by hand carefully so you do not damage the shallow roots; check for aphids, bean fly damage, and leaf spots after humid mornings.
Sorghum	Seedling to tillering	Thin thick stands to reduce crowding; fix tied ridges and soil bunds after storms to hold moisture.
Millet	Seedling to tillering	Break the hard soil crust around seedlings after heavy rain; weed early because millet is very sensitive to early weed competition.
Bananas	Limited household/irrigated stands, mainly vegetative maintenance	Add plenty of mulch and water the most important plants; remove weak suckers and set split-stem traps for weevils.

 Karamoja is still several weeks away from the main harvest. Erosion control, stand establishment, replanting choices, and early weed control are the most important tasks this week.


Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern

Crop	Growth Stage	Key Tasks
Maize	Late vegetative to tasseling (March planting date dependent)	Top-dress after weeding when the crop is knee-high to just before tasseling; check whorls twice weekly for fall armyworm.
Beans	Flowering, pod filling, and early harvest in earlier-planted fields	Do not walk through wet bean fields to limit disease spread; harvest dry pods quickly and dry them on tarpaulins.
Sorghum	Vegetative to tillering; some earlier fields moving toward booting	Pull weeds before the crop closes over; check for stem borers and manage bird damage near booting fields.
Millet	Tillering to booting in early-planted fields	Keep fields weed-free and watch for birds; make sure water drains well where millet is planted on heavier soils.
Bananas	Vegetative growth and fruit filling in West Nile and wetter microclimates	Mulch mats and keep one mother, one daughter, and one follower; remove diseased leaves and clean tools.

 Road access to some collection points may slow after heavy rain. Plan produce movement for drier mornings and use tarpaulins for transport.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern

Crop	Growth Stage	Key Tasks
Maize	Late vegetative to tasseling; early fields approaching reproductive stage	Apply nitrogen after weeding in moist soil; scout for fall armyworm before tasseling.
Beans	Pod filling to harvest in early plantings; flowering in later plantings	Harvest dry pods during sunny windows; watch for angular leaf spot, rust, and aphids after rain.
Sorghum	Vegetative to booting in Teso and eastern savanna zones	Weed and thin to proper spacing; get bird-scaring plans ready before grain filling.
Millet	Tillering, booting, and early grain filling in some early fields	Keep fields free of weeds; report large bird roosts and work with the community on bird control.
Bananas	Active vegetative growth and fruit filling in Busoga and Mt. Elgon systems	Add mulch, remove extra suckers, and set weevil traps; remove infected leaves to reduce disease pressure.


 Mt. Elgon slopes and steep cultivated fields face erosion and landslide risk after repeated storms. Fix terraces and channels right after heavy rain.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

Crop	Growth Stage	Key Tasks
Maize	Mixed stage: late vegetative to harvest completion in some highland systems	Top-dress only active vegetative fields; dry harvested grain under cover and store only when fully dry.
Beans	Pod filling, maturity, and harvest in many western systems	Harvest as soon as pods dry; sort seed lots separately and keep stored beans dry.
Sorghum	Off-season in many western lowland systems; some southwest highland fields in late harvest or post-harvest	Dry heads well before threshing; remove pest-infested residues and store seed heads separately.
Millet	Mostly post-harvest or minor pocket production	Dry stored grain again during sunny windows; prepare fine seedbeds only where millet is in the next crop plan.
Bananas	Active fruiting and ratoon growth	Mulch, remove extra suckers, and support heavy bunches. Add compost or manure under mulch; remove weevil habitat and infected leaves.


Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central

Crop	Growth Stage	Key Tasks
Maize	Growing to flowering; some fields are close to green harvest	Apply nitrogen before tasseling if needed; check whorls and tassel areas for fall armyworm and stem borers.
Beans	Pod filling to harvest in early plantings; flowering in later fields	Harvest dry pods before they get wet again; check for rust, angular leaf spot, and aphids.
Sorghum	Minor crop, usually growing where present or planned for later planting	Weed early and thin the plants; watch Striga-prone fields and rotate crops where pressure is high.
Millet	Minor crop, mostly growing or in small pocket production	Keep seedbeds clean and control weeds early; protect booting fields from birds where present.
Bananas	Active fruiting, growing, and ratoon care	De-sucker, mulch, clean tools, remove plants that may be diseased, and support heavy bunches against strong wind.

 High humidity around Kampala and Mukono raises mold risk. Keep early-harvested grains and beans in dry, raised, well-ventilated storage.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

Crop	Growth Stage	Key Tasks
Maize	First-season harvest starts in early fields; later fields are still ripening	Harvest only mature cobs and dry them on raised surfaces; keep checking younger fields for fall armyworm.
Beans	Pods are filling, ripening, and ready to harvest	Harvest dry pods before afternoon storms; store seed beans separately in dry, sealed containers.
Sorghum	Minor crop, growing to booting where present	Weed and thin stands; get ready to manage birds before grain fills.
Millet	Minor crop, growing to booting in suitable pockets	Keep fields clean and avoid waterlogging; arrange bird-scaring where fields are isolated.
Bananas	Fruit filling and ongoing care	Mulch, remove extra suckers, clean old leaf sheaths, trap weevils, and protect bunches from storm damage.

 Drying windows will be shorter than inland areas. Use raised racks, tarpaulins, and waterproof covers for beans, maize, and seed.

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Input & Technical Advisory

Fertility Recommendations

Maize

Apply phosphorus fertilizer at planting, such as DAP or balanced NPK, at ~50 kg/acre. Top-dress with urea or CAN at ~40–50 kg/acre when plants are knee-high to pre-tasseling, if the soil is moist.

Beans


Apply phosphorus at planting with TSP, SSP, or a low-nitrogen blended fertilizer at low rates. Avoid too much nitrogen because it can reduce nodules.

Sorghum & Millet

Apply manure or compost before planting. Use a small amount of phosphorus at planting and nitrogen only where stands are good and moisture is reliable.

Bananas

Apply well-rotted manure or compost around the roots, cover with mulch, and focus on potassium-rich feeding in plantations that are harvested often.

 Do not broadcast fertilizer just before heavy rain. Put nutrients near the roots and cover lightly with soil or mulch.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm in Maize

Scout 10–20 plants per field twice weekly. Act when fresh whorl damage affects ~5–10% of seedlings or when larvae are still small and easy to reach in the whorl.

Beans

Watch for aphids, bean fly, rust, angular leaf spot, and anthracnose. Act early when aphid groups spread on new growth or when leaf disease shows up in wet, dense canopies.

Sorghum & Millet

Watch for stem borers, shoot fly, Striga, and bird damage. Remove Striga before seed set and organize bird control before grain filling.

Bananas & Storage

Set split-pseudostem traps for weevils, remove sick leaves, keep mats clean, and sanitize cutting tools between mats. Store grain only after it is fully dry; use hermetic storage where available.

Tech Tip Of The Week

Use a **two-step drying and sealing routine** for harvested beans and maize. First, dry on a clean tarpaulin or raised rack during sunny windows and cool the grain in shade before bagging. Second, seal only fully dry grain in hermetic bags or clean containers. This reduces weevil damage, protects seed viability, and lowers mold risk during humid May weather.

Soil Amendments

Lime Application

Apply lime only where acidity is known or strongly suspected, especially in high-rainfall and highland areas. Apply it several weeks before planting where possible.

Organic Matter

Use compost, manure, crop residues, and mulch to improve soil water-holding capacity, especially in sandy soils and banana systems.

Fresh Manure Caution

Avoid putting fresh manure directly against seed. Fresh materials can burn seedlings and increase pest pressure.

Livestock & Ranching



Vaccination Windows

Work with district veterinary staff to keep FMD, PPR, Newcastle Disease, and Lumpy Skin Disease vaccination records up to date, especially before more animal movement in the wet season.



Feed Guidance

Use crop residues, hay, silage, banana by-products, and legume haulms to support lactating cows, working oxen, and breeding females. Do not feed moldy leftovers after rain.



Heat & Housing

Keep poultry houses dry and well aired. Wet litter raises coccidiosis and breathing problems. Give shade and cool water for pigs and poultry during warm afternoons.



Vector & Disease Alerts

Wet conditions bring more ticks, biting flies, and mosquitoes. Keep dipping or spraying on schedule, and check cattle, goats, and sheep for fever, swollen glands, coughing, and sudden weight loss.



Water Guidance

Give clean water every day. Lactating dairy cows may need 60–80 liters per day in warm, humid conditions, while goats and sheep need steady access during grazing changes.



Shelter & Husbandry

Fix leaking roofs, clean kraals, raise feed stores off the ground, and keep young animals out of mud to lower foot rot, pneumonia, and parasite risk.

- ❏ **Regional Note:** Karamoja and Northern herders should protect water points and manage grazing rotations; Western and Central dairy farmers should focus on mastitis prevention and tick control during humid periods. When feed costs rise, give priority to productive breeding stock and lactating animals rather than spreading limited feed thinly across all animals.

Market Analysis

Regional average prices per kilogram for key staple commodities across Uganda's agricultural zones, based on April 2026 World Bank and WFP market data.

Region	Maize	Beans	Sorghum	Millet	Bananas
Karamoja	UGX 1,297	UGX 3,660	UGX 1,269	UGX 2,255	UGX 3,500
Northern	UGX 1,490–2,066	UGX 3,677–4,024	UGX 1,539–1,837	UGX 2,749–4,613	UGX 3,000
Eastern	UGX 1,470	UGX 3,571–3,836	UGX 1,899	UGX 2,590	UGX 2,500–3,000
Western	UGX 1,341–1,544	UGX 3,108–3,195	UGX 2,190–2,740	UGX 3,688–4,225	UGX 1,500
Central	UGX 1,749	UGX 3,925–4,514	UGX 3,331	UGX 4,349	UGX 3,800
Lake Victoria Crescent	UGX 1,890	UGX 4,029–4,363	UGX 3,186	UGX 4,094	UGX 3,800–4,000

Market Insights

Maize Price Gap

Maize has the biggest price gap between sources in Northern markets. WFP retail averages are higher than World Bank cleaned market estimates. This points to strong retail pressure in the tracked markets, not a nationwide shortage.

Beans Cost Pressure

Beans are still the staple that puts the most pressure on household food budgets. Central and Lake Victoria Crescent markets have the highest consumer prices, while western production areas and settlement-linked markets are lower.

Sorghum & Millet Meaning

Sorghum and millet show wide regional differences because some markets report grain while WFP millet observations are flour-based. Read millet ranges as grain-to-flour market bands, not as exact like-for-like commodity values.

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Harvest Inflows

Expect first-season harvests to start easing pressure in some bimodal surplus areas from late May into June, especially for early beans and maize.

Drainage & Erosion

Keep managing drainage and erosion because repeated rain can help crops grow but also damage fields, roads, and drying work.

Input & Transport Costs

Watch input prices and transport costs because global fuel, fertilizer, and freight shocks can reduce normal harvest-season price relief.

Market Reporting

Keep market reporting active at city and settlement level; regional averages can hide strong retail pressure in northern, western corridor, and urban markets.

Karamoja Checklist

- Check crop stands and fill gaps only where needed.
- Weed sorghum, millet, maize, and beans early before they compete with each other.
- Fix tied ridges, bunds, and runoff channels after storms.
- Keep grain stores dry and protected as the lean period continues before the main harvest.

Northern Checklist

- Top-dress maize after weeding where the crop stage and soil moisture are right.
- Harvest and dry early beans quickly as fields mature.
- Check maize for fall armyworm and beans for rust, aphids, and leaf disease.
- Protect feeder-road produce movement by using tarpaulins and drier morning transport windows.
- Protect produce movement on feeder roads with tarpaulins and by transporting early in the morning when it is drier.

Eastern Checklist

- Strengthen terraces, drains, and soil-saving structures in Mt. Elgon and hilly fields.
- Weed maize, sorghum, millet, and beans before the plants close over the ground.
- Prepare bird control for sorghum and millet before grain filling.
- Dry harvested beans on clean raised surfaces and cover them before afternoon storms.

Western Checklist

- Support banana bunches and keep mulch under fruiting mats.
- Dry harvested beans and maize under cover so they do not get wet again.
- Apply compost or manure under mulch in banana and perennial systems.
- Keep dairy housing dry and follow tick control routines.

Central Checklist

- Clear drainage around peri-urban fields before repeated storms.
- Store early harvested grains and beans only when fully dry.
- Check maize and beans twice a week for pest and disease pressure.
- Keep banana mats clean and tools hygienic.

Lake Victoria Crescent Checklist

- Plan harvesting, spraying, and drying around shorter morning drying windows.
- Secure banana stands and lake-side structures against storm wind.
- Keep drains open and drying platforms raised in humid areas.
- Keep poultry houses ventilated and litter dry during humid nights.

Government & NGO Updates

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries

Input Context: The latest ministry fact sheet notes problems with access to certified seed and fertilizer.

Relevance: Farmers should get seed and fertilizer early, especially where maize and bean top-dressing windows are near.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics — April 2026 Inflation

Context: National inflation is still moderate, but food prices differ by staple and market.

Relevance: Extension and relief plans should focus on local staple baskets, not headline inflation alone.

IPC Refugee Food-Security Update

Context: Refugee and host-community food access is still at risk in settlement-linked markets, even with some lower staple prices.

Relevance: Market prices must be read alongside income, aid levels, and household buying power.

World Bank Food Security Update

Context: Global freight, fertilizer, fuel, and shipping problems still threaten food costs.

Relevance: Higher transport and input costs could cut the usual price relief after first-season inflows.

FAO Crop Calendar Alignment

Context: Current crop stages show May as the start of harvest windows for early-planted beans and maize in several bimodal zones.

Relevance: Farmer advice should focus right away on drainage, drying, harvesting, and pest scouting by region.

Recent Publications & Links

→ Uganda Food Prices Dataset
— World Food Programme

Current market data through April 2026 show retail prices for maize, beans, sorghum, and millet flour.

data.humdata.org

→ Real-Time Food Prices
Uganda Market Extract —
World Bank

April 2026 market estimates help show regional averages and compare them with WFP retail data.

microdata.worldbank.org

→ Crop Calendar For Uganda —
FAO

Seasonal crop timing shows the move into first-season filling, early harvest, and Karamoja establishment phases.

cropcalendar.apps.fao.org

→ April 2026 Consumer Price Index — Uganda
Bureau of Statistics

This release gives wider price context and shows why food stress can still be local. ubos.org

→ Food Security Update — World Bank

The update highlights outside risks that can push up fertilizer, fuel, freight, and food prices. worldbank.org

References

01

WFP Uganda Food Prices Dataset

World Food Programme. Data file current through 15 April 2026. data.humdata.org/dataset/wfp-food-prices-for-uganda

03

Crop Calendar For Uganda — FAO

Crop calendar workbook used for Uganda crop-stage timing. cropcalendar.apps.fao.org

05

ICPAC Weekly Rainfall Forecast

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 This report uses April 2026 market data from WFP and World Bank sources, FAO crop calendar guidance, UNMA and ICPAC weather forecasts, and UBOS inflation data. All prices are in Ugandan Shillings (UGX) per kilogram unless otherwise noted.

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