Weekly Uganda Agriculture, Food Market, & Farming Weather Report

20 - 27 April 2026

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

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION AGENCY

Executive Summary

Uganda enters the week of April 20 to April 27, 2026 with a mixed but manageable farm outlook. The current weekly weather pattern is less steady than the broader April to June 2026 seasonal outlook. The IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre says Uganda is likely to get less rain than usual in the April 14 to 21 weekly window, while its April to June seasonal outlook still points to wetter-than-normal conditions over Uganda and warmer-than-usual temperatures across much of the region.

The Uganda Department of Meteorological Services forecast issued April 17 to 18 shows scattered thunderstorms and light showers over much of the country, with continued thunderstorm and rain risk around the Lake Victoria basin. Farmers should treat this as a week for filling gaps, first weeding, drainage, and pest checks rather than waiting for a fully wet spell. Market signals are still mixed by data source. Food security stress remains highest in Karamoja and refugee-hosting systems, making production support, post-harvest protection, and market links especially important.

Price Trend

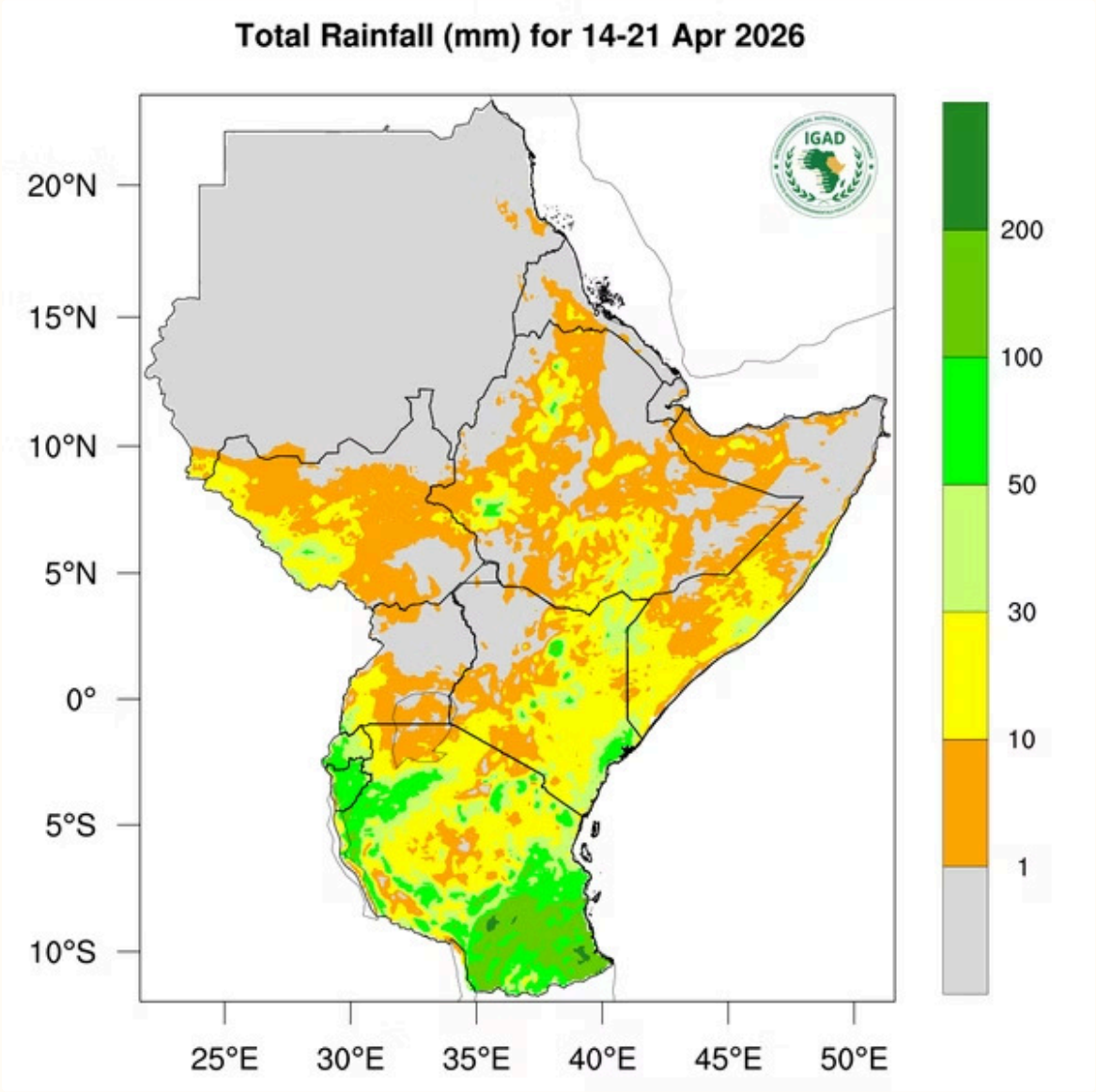
World Food Programme regional means have fallen from 2025 peaks, but current retail prices remain wide and high in Kampala and Jinja.

Rainfall Anomaly / Hazard

Current-week rainfall is patchy and below usual in many areas, while Lake Victoria basin storms and local waterlogging remain active risks.

Farmer Action

Focus on gap filling, first weeding, drainage, moisture saving, and early pest checks over the next seven days.


Total Rainfall (mm) for 14-21 Apr 2026
IGAD
20°N
15°N
10°N
5°N
0°
5°S
10°S
25°E
30°E
35°E
40°E
45°E
50°E
200
100
50
30
10
1

Weather: Karamoja

Seven-Day Outlook

8–18 mm of rain is expected, with the lowest totals in the drier pastoral and farming areas. Rain will likely fall in scattered areas, not evenly across the region.

Temperature range: **19–31°C**, with warm afternoons increasing water loss from bare soil and new seedbeds.

⚠ Alert: Rainfall is below usual this week; false-start planting risk still matters where fields have not yet had useful rain.

Short Implication

Plant sorghum, millet, and short-cycle maize only after enough rain has soaked the seed area; earlier fields need stand counts and quick gap filling.

Monitoring Note

Watch Abim, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak, and Amudat closely — small changes in rainfall spread can strongly affect crop start-up.

Weather: Northern

Seven-Day Precipitation Outlook

15–28 mm is expected over the next seven days. Forecasts for Gulu and the Arua area show light rain early in the week and sunnier periods later. Temperature range: **20–31°C**.

Alert and Anomaly: Rainfall is expected to be below normal this week, even though the wider April to June season is still favorable. Soil moisture for germination may differ by district.

Short Implication

Check newly planted maize, beans, sorghum, and millet for missed emergence. On heavier soils, open drainage before the next showers.

Livelihood Note

Refugee-hosting districts and northern market corridors should watch local food prices because staple price coverage from February 2026 is still stronger in northern and western settlement markets than elsewhere.

*From one of IDEA's partners

petros network

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

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

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

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

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

Weather: Eastern

Seven-Day Precipitation Outlook

18–30 mm is expected over seven days. Jinja, Soroti, and Tororo forecasts show light showers, some isolated showers, and sunny intervals. Temperature range: **17–31°C**, with cooler nights in highland areas and warmer afternoons in Teso.

⚠ This week, rainfall is expected to be lower than usual across Uganda. Still, short thunderstorms may happen, especially near Lake Victoria and eastern highland slopes.

Short Implication

Save moisture and keep drainage open. Maize and beans are at establishment to early vegetative stages, while sorghum and millet need first weeding and stand correction.

Crop and Field Notes

Eastern districts should save moisture and keep drainage open. Some fields may have dry spells, while others get short, heavy showers. Maize and beans are mostly at establishment to early vegetative stages. Sorghum and millet need first weeding and stand correction where planted in March.

Weather: Western

Seven-Day Precipitation Outlook

22–35 mm expected. Kasese and Mbarara-area forecasts show thundershowers or light showers with some sunny intervals. Temperature range: **16–31°C**, with cooler nights in highland and south-western zones and warmer afternoons in lower-elevation areas.

⚠ Risks include waterlogging, fungal disease pressure, and slippery feeder roads where showers continue, even though the weekly regional anomaly is below usual.

Short Implication

Save moisture where rains are lighter, but keep drainage clear in wetter fields. Watch for fungal pressure, reduce field traffic on slippery roads, and keep crop protection in place where showers continue.

Market Note

February 2026 WFP observations are still strong in western settlement markets, so western regional means are more current than December-only regions.

Weather: Central

Seven-Day Precipitation Outlook

25–33 mm expected, with Kampala-area forecasts showing isolated thundershowers, light showers, and wet periods through the week. Temperature range: **19–27°C**, with humid conditions in urban, peri-urban, and low-lying production areas.

Localized flooding, blocked drains, and leaf disease risk matter more than drought risk in poorly drained fields, even though the weekly regional forecast is below usual.

Short Implication

Farmers should weed early, drain compacted areas, avoid putting fertilizer on wet soil, and protect seed and grain from moisture.

Peri-Urban Note

Vegetable, banana, poultry, and dairy systems around Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono, and Masaka should focus on clean conditions and dry storage during this wet period.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

Seven-Day Precipitation Outlook

30–40 mm expected. Forecasts for Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja show isolated thunderstorms, scattered showers, and light showers. Temperature range: **20–27°C**.

The Lake Victoria basin still has a steady rain signal. The marine forecast issued April 18 said no severe weather is expected for small craft during its valid period.

Short Implication

Stake banana plants, keep drainage channels clear, protect nurseries from splash damage, and wait to apply fertilizer until water has drained from the root zone.

Fishing and Transport Note

Even when there is no severe marine alert, small craft and lakeside produce transport should still check daily updates because storm cells can form quickly.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

Planting Timing

Sow sorghum, millet, and short-cycle maize only after rain has soaked the topsoil to planting depth. Do not plant into dry, dusty soil this week.

Weeding

For crops planted in March, do the first weeding before weeds grow taller than the crop. Early weed competition reduces tillering and weakens the stand.

Top-Dressing

Do not apply nitrogen to dry soil. Apply it only after a reliable shower and when maize or sorghum stands are established.

Irrigation and Drainage

Use tied ridges, contour trash lines, and shallow basins to hold moisture. Avoid standing water around banana homestead plots and vegetable beds.

Storage and Post-Harvest

Check stored grain for insects and moisture, keep sacks off the floor, and dry any damp grain right away during sunny periods.

Pest and Disease Scouting

Check maize for fall armyworm and cutworms, sorghum and millet for shoot fly and birds, and beans for aphids and seedling wilts.

Practical Implications: Northern

Planting Timing

Finish planting maize and beans in fields with steady moisture, and fill any gaps in poor stands within 7–10 days of emergence.

Weeding

Start the first weeding in early-planted maize, beans, sorghum, and millet. For beans, weed shallowly to avoid root damage.

Top-Dressing

Plan maize and sorghum top-dressing 3–4 weeks after emergence, but apply it only when the soil is moist and rain is likely to continue.

Irrigation and Drainage

Open drains in low-lying fields near rivers and wetlands. Use mulch and residue lines on lighter soils to reduce water loss between showers.

Storage and Post-Harvest

Keep bean and cereal stocks on pallets, check storage bags weekly, and keep food grain separate from seed grain.

Pest and Disease Scouting

Watch for fall armyworm in maize whorls, aphids and bean fly in beans, shoot fly in sorghum and millet, and fungal leaf spots in wetter fields.

Practical Implications: Eastern

Planting Timing

Finish maize and bean planting where soil moisture is enough; replant gaps quickly because patchy rain can make stands uneven.

Weeding

Weed maize, beans, millet, and sorghum early, especially in Teso and Busoga fields where warm weather can speed up weed growth.

Top-Dressing

Apply the first nitrogen split to maize only after stand counts show a good plant population and after rain.

Irrigation and Drainage

Use ridging and tied ridges in drier eastern pockets; keep contour drains open in highland and Lake Victoria-influenced areas that get heavier showers.

Storage and Post-Harvest

Dry seed and carryover grain on clean tarpaulins, not bare soil, and protect them from sudden showers.

Pest and Disease Scouting

Watch for fall armyworm, maize stem borer, bean aphids, bean fly, sorghum shoot fly, and banana weevil in humid banana-growing pockets.

Practical Implications: Western

Planting Timing

Keep planting maize and beans in moist fields, but do not sow in waterlogged heavy soils until the surface water drains.

Weeding

Do the first weeding quickly in maize and bean fields. Weeds may grow faster with repeated light showers.

Top-Dressing

Apply maize fertilizer after drainage and once plants are established. Split doses lower the risk of loss from wet conditions.

Irrigation and Drainage

Improve drainage around maize, beans, banana mats, and nursery areas. Fix erosion channels before they get deeper.

Storage and Post-Harvest

Keep drying grain and seed under cover during showers, and use raised drying racks or tarpaulins to avoid dirt contamination.

Pest and Disease Scouting

Check beans for root rot and angular leaf spot, maize for fall armyworm, and bananas for bacterial wilt, weevil damage, and toppling risk.

Practical Implications: Central

Planting Timing

Keep planting maize and beans in areas with enough soil moisture. Do not plant in waterlogged valley bottoms.

Weeding

Weed maize and beans early. Also clear weeds around banana mats to cut pest hiding places and reduce competition.

Top-Dressing

Wait to apply top-dressing until fields are firm and the soil is not too wet. Apply near the row and cover lightly to reduce losses.

Irrigation and Drainage

Clear drains around vegetable, maize, bean, and banana plots before afternoon showers.

Storage and Post-Harvest

Keep seed, poultry feed, and grain in dry, airy storage. Check for mold after humid nights.

Pest and Disease Scouting

Watch for fall armyworm, bean aphids, bean fly, banana bacterial wilt, banana weevil, poultry coccidiosis, and fungal leaf diseases.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

Planting Timing

Use the long maize and bean planting window to stagger small plots, but plant only in well-drained, moist seedbeds.

Weeding

Weed early and keep banana mats clean; humid weather makes weeds grow fast and increases disease risk.

Top-Dressing

Apply maize top-dressing only after rain has soaked in and surface water has drained; split nitrogen applications are better.

Irrigation and Drainage

Keep drainage channels open around banana gardens, nurseries, and lakeside lowlands; protect seedbeds from splashing soil.

Storage and Post-Harvest

Dry grain and seed under cover, keep them from getting wet again, and ventilate stores to reduce mold risk.

Pest and Disease Scouting

Check bananas for bacterial wilt, weevils, and nematode-related toppling; scout maize for fall armyworm and beans for aphids, bean fly, and root diseases.

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Crop Calendar and Growth Stages: Karamoja

Crop	Stage	Key Tasks This Week
Maize	Late sowing to stand establishment	Finish sowing only where soil moisture is enough; fill in missing hills within 7–10 days. Check twice a week for cutworms and fall armyworm.
Beans	Emergence to early vegetative stage in wetter pockets	Lightly weed 2–3 weeks after emergence; do not pile soil over stems. Check for aphids, bean fly, and seedling wilt; remove badly wilted plants.
Sorghum	Sowing to emergence	Use water-saving basins or tied ridges; plant after good rainfall. Thin to the right spacing once plants are established; replant gaps quickly.
Millet	Emergence to early tillering where planted in March	Do the first weeding early; start community bird-scaring plans before heading; keep extra seed for gap filling.
Bananas	Homestead maintenance in irrigated or higher-moisture sites	Keep mulch around mats, but do not cover the corm; remove extra suckers; keep drainage open to prevent root stress and toppling.

Crop Calendar and Growth Stages: Northern

Crop	Stage	Key Tasks This Week
Maize	Establishment to early vegetative growth	Count plants and fill gaps within 7–10 days, especially after uneven showers. Prepare the first nitrogen top-dressing for 3–4 weeks after emergence on moist soil.
Beans	Emergence to vegetative growth	Weed early and keep drainage open in heavier soils. Avoid too much nitrogen after emergence; check for aphids, bean fly, and root diseases.
Sorghum	Emergence to early vegetative growth	Thin plants to reduce crowding and improve panicle growth. Weed before tillering; check for shoot fly, aphids, and early fall armyworm-type leaf feeding.
Millet	Vegetative growth to tillering	Finish first weeding and thin clumps for stronger tillers. Prepare bird-scaring and field checks before booting begins.
Bananas	Maintenance in West Nile and humid homestead production pockets	Remove extra suckers to keep one mother, one follower, and one sword sucker. Mulch, remove diseased leaves, and keep tools clean when moving between mats.

Crop Calendar and Growth Stages: Eastern

Crop	Stage	Key Tasks This Week
Maize	Establishment to early vegetative growth	Fill gaps in weak stands quickly and start first weeding before weeds grow over seedlings. Check maize whorls for fresh fall armyworm damage and frass after each rainfall.
Beans	Late emergence to vegetative growth	Keep shallow drainage in wetter sites; avoid moving soil in a way that harms bean roots. Check for aphids, bean fly, angular leaf spot, and root rots during humid periods.
Sorghum	Emergence to early vegetative growth	Thin plants and weed at the 2–4 leaf stage. Watch for shoot fly and stem borer damage, especially in staggered plantings.
Millet	Vegetative growth to early tillering in Eastern Savanna and Teso pockets	Weed early and keep stands even through thinning. Set up bird-scaring teams before heading; avoid late nitrogen on dry soil.
Bananas	Active vegetative growth and bunch maintenance in Busoga, Mbale, and humid pockets	Support heavy bunches before storms; remove diseased leaves to reduce spread. Check for banana weevil and bacterial wilt; clean tools after cutting.

Crop Calendar and Growth Stages: Western

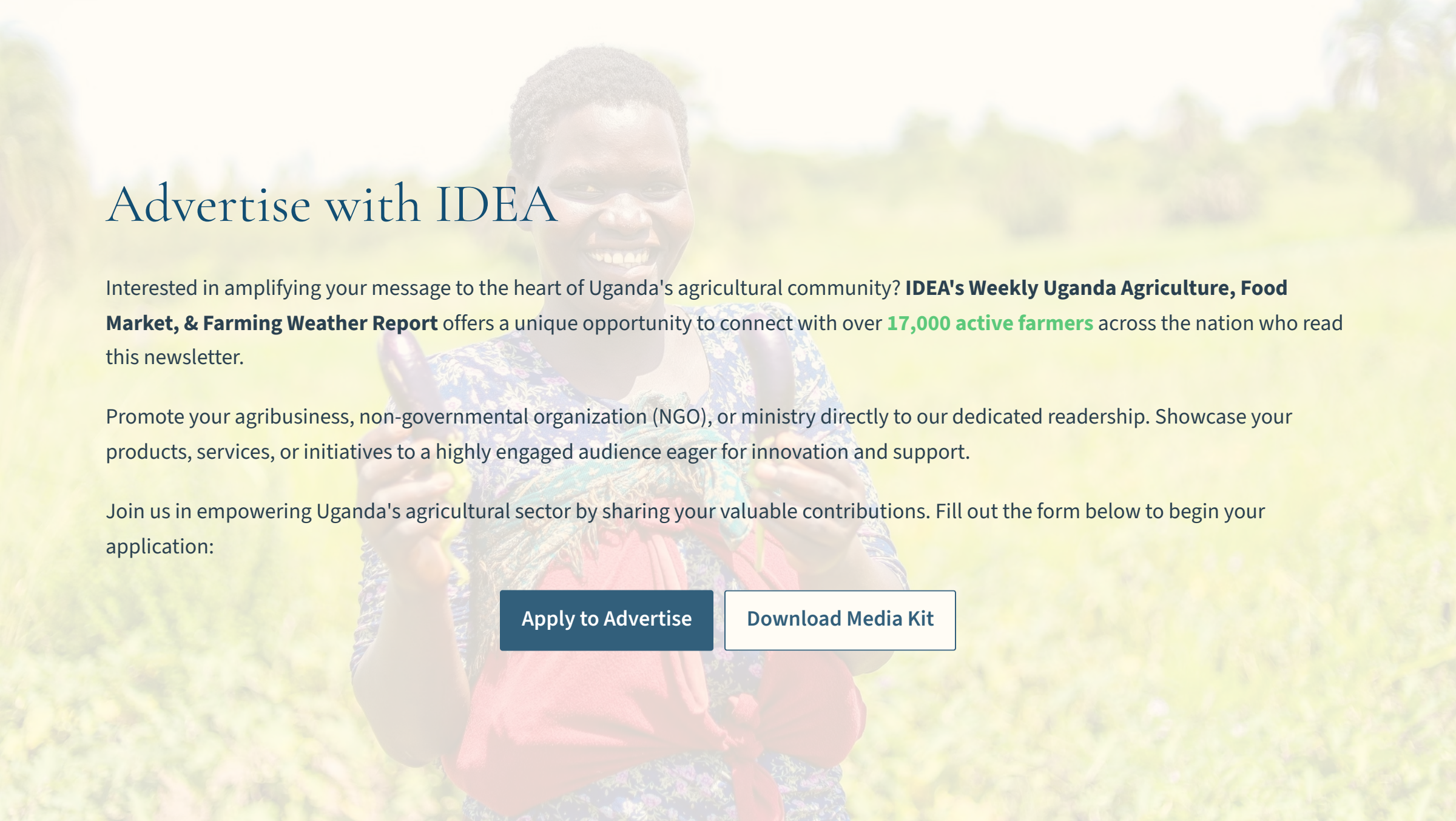
Crop	Stage	Key Tasks This Week
Maize	Establishment to early vegetative growth in Lake Albert and midwestern systems; land preparation continues in later-season range-land pockets	Keep heavy soils drained and fill gaps in uneven stands. Split nitrogen into two or more applications to reduce loss where showers are frequent.
Beans	Emergence to vegetative growth across Lake Albert, western range-land, and highland systems	Weed lightly and keep bean rows free of standing water. Check for root rots, angular leaf spot, aphids, and bean fly.
Sorghum	Early vegetative growth in planted pockets; off-season planning in south-western highland pockets	Weed and thin emerged stands quickly. In later planting areas, choose seed and prepare fields with contour structures before the next planting window.
Millet	Off-season planning in Lake Albert and western range-land systems	Keep clean seed, repair granaries, and store planting material away from moisture and rodents. Prepare fields with contour barriers and manure before the later planting window.
Bananas	Continuous production, active ratoon growth, and bunch filling	Remove extra shoots, mulch, and keep drainage around mats. Stake heavy bunches, remove diseased leaves, and watch for bacterial wilt, weevils, nematode damage, and toppling.

Crop Calendar and Growth Stages: Central

Crop	Stage	Key Tasks This Week
Maize	Early growth, with some later planting still possible in the wider first-season window	Finish first weeding and fill gaps where plants did not emerge evenly. Apply the first nitrogen split only after the field is moist but not waterlogged.
Beans	Emergence to vegetative growth	Weed gently, keep drainage clear, and avoid too much nitrogen. Check for aphids, bean fly, root rot, and fungal leaf spots after humid nights.
Sorghum	Early growth in small planted pockets	Thin and weed early to reduce competition. Watch for shoot fly, aphids, and early stem borer signs in staggered fields.
Millet	Limited-pocket establishment or off-season planning in most central districts	Where planted, weed early and thin clumps. Where not planted, secure seed, prepare clean storage, and use millet as a drought-tolerant option for suitable later windows.
Bananas	Continuous production with active ratoon growth and bunch filling	Keep mats clean, remove suckers, and remove diseased leaves. Stake bunches, keep drains clear, mulch without covering the corm, and disinfect cutting tools.

Crop Calendar and Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

Crop	Stage	Key Tasks This Week
Maize	Early growth in fields planted early, with planting still possible in the wider season window	Weed early and fill gaps in weak stands within 7–10 days. Split nitrogen applications and apply only after excess water has drained.
Beans	From sowing to early growth, depending on planting date	Weed shallowly and protect seedlings from too much water. Watch for aphids, bean fly, root rot, and leaf spots during humid periods.
Sorghum	Limited areas at emergence to early growth	Thin and weed early where planted. Use sorghum in well-drained sites and watch for shoot fly, stem borers, and birds as the crop grows.
Millet	Limited areas at planting or off-season planning	Where planted, weed early and thin to reduce crowding. Where not planted, store seed dry, test germination, and keep millet for suitable dryland plots.
Bananas	Ongoing production, ratoon care, and bunch filling	Stake bunches before storms and keep drainage around mats clear. Desucker, mulch, remove diseased leaves, watch for bacterial wilt and weevils, and disinfect tools after cutting.



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Input and Technical Advisory

Fertility Recommendations

Maize

Use 50–100 kg/ha DAP, TSP, or balanced NPK at planting where phosphorus is low. Apply 50–90 kg N/ha in split top-dressings at 3–4 weeks and 6–7 weeks after emergence on moist soil.

Beans

Use 45–90 kg/ha seed; apply 50–100 kg/ha phosphorus fertilizer at planting. Avoid heavy nitrogen after emergence; use Rhizobium inoculant where available.

Sorghum

~10 kg/ha seed; apply 50–100 kg/ha basal fertilizer on low-fertility fields, then 40–60 kg N/ha at 25–35 days after emergence if rainfall is reliable.

Millet

~8 kg/ha seed; apply modest phosphorus at planting and 25–40 kg N/ha at tillering only when soil moisture is adequate.

Bananas

~1,111 mats/ha at 3 m × 3 m spacing; apply 10–20 kg well-rotted manure or compost per mat twice per year; split potassium-rich fertilizer during rainy periods where soil tests justify it.

Integrated Pest Management

Fall Armyworm in Maize

Check 20 plants in five field locations; act when 20–30% of seedlings or early whorl plants show fresh damage or live larvae.

Maize Stem Borer

Act when 10–20% of plants show dead hearts, fresh frass, or windowing.

Beans

Act when aphids exceed ~20–30 per plant, when 5–10% of seedlings show bean fly wilting, or when fungal spots spread during wet weather.

Sorghum and Millet

Act when 5–10% of seedlings show shoot-fly dead hearts; organize bird control before heading rather than after grain filling begins.

Bananas

Remove diseased plant tissue, disinfect tools, use clean suckers, trap and destroy banana weevils where damage is visible, and remove male buds when bacterial wilt risk is present.

Soil Amendments

- Apply 2–5 t/ha well-rotted manure or compost before planting where organic matter is low.
- Use lime only where soil pH is below 5.5, with local soil testing used to set rates, commonly 1–2 t/ha for acidic soils.
- In Karamoja and other low-fertility areas, use quick soil checks for pH, texture, organic matter, and erosion risk before spending on fertilizer.

Tech Tip of the Week: Use a simple stand-count sheet this week. In each field, count plants in five representative 10 m row sections, mark gaps, record pest symptoms, and decide within 48 hours whether to gap-fill, weed, drain, or top-dress. This low-cost record gives extension workers and farmer groups a faster way to choose labor and inputs before small stand problems become yield losses.

Livestock and Ranching

Vaccination Windows

Work with the District Veterinary Office on current campaigns for foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, CBPP, blackquarter, anthrax-risk areas, PPR in goats and sheep, and Newcastle disease in poultry.

Vector and Disease Alerts

Humid weather increases ticks, mosquitoes, flies, and tsetse flies. Check cattle and goats twice a week, clear bushes around kraals, and drain standing water near animal housing.

Water Guidance

Give cattle 30–60 L/day (more for lactating animals); goats and sheep need ~3–8 L/day; poultry may need 0.2–0.5 L/bird/day depending on age and system.

Feed Guidance

Pasture can recover where rains have fallen; cut extra grass and save it as hay or silage; feed lactating cattle and small ruminants with energy, protein, salt, and mineral licks.

Shelter and Husbandry

Keep poultry litter dry, raise bedding in calf and kid pens, fix leaking roofs, and keep animals out of mud for long periods.

Poultry Health

Keep Newcastle disease vaccination on schedule, watch for coccidiosis when litter is damp, improve airflow, and separate sick birds quickly.

Karamoja Note

Protect recovering pasture, avoid too much grazing near water points, watch body condition, and plan grazing movement where showers are uneven.

Western and Lake Victoria Crescent Note

Watch for foot rot, mastitis, tick-borne disease, and spoiled feed in humid weather. Check animals more often during wet periods.

Market Analysis

Region	Maize	Beans	Sorghum	Millet	Bananas
Karamoja	UGX 1,040–7,488	UGX 3,242–11,191	UGX 1,065–14,149	UGX 2,460–12,276	UGX 3,757–7,513
Northern	UGX 1,435–7,488	UGX 3,748–11,191	UGX 1,312–14,149	UGX 2,773–12,276	UGX 3,757–7,513
Eastern	UGX 1,346–7,488	UGX 2,878–11,191	UGX 1,690–14,149	UGX 2,821–12,276	UGX 3,757–7,513
Western	UGX 999–7,488	UGX 2,184–11,191	UGX 1,959–14,149	UGX 3,893–12,276	UGX 3,757–7,513
Central	UGX 1,463–7,488	UGX 2,975–11,191	UGX 4,000–14,149	UGX 5,000–12,276	UGX 3,757–7,513
Lake Victoria Crescent	UGX 1,463–7,488	UGX 2,975–11,191	UGX 4,000–14,149	UGX 5,000–12,276	UGX 3,757–7,513

Price Interpretation

Maize and Beans

Show the clearest drop in the WFP file compared with 2025 peak months, but retail prices are still much higher in Kampala and Jinja.

Sorghum and Millet

Show the biggest gaps between sources, suggesting a likely difference between local grain market prices and retail listings.

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Government and NGO Updates

MAAIF Micro-Scale Irrigation Program

Offers matching grants for individual irrigation equipment for up to about 2.5 acres. This is useful this week for farmers dealing with uneven rainfall and planning high-value crops.

MAAIF Agricultural Extension Services

The extension service offers training on land preparation, fertilizer use, pruning, mulching, post-harvest handling, marketing, water collection, and irrigation — all of which match this week's stand-establishment and drainage needs.

FAO Soil Health Work in Karamoja

The Soil Doctors method has trained local farmer resource people in Nakapiripirit and Amudat. This supports low-cost soil checks, soil fertility decisions, and integrated pest management.

FAO Disease Surveillance Support

New field vehicles for the Greater Virunga Landscape will improve animal disease monitoring at the front line. This is relevant for western livestock systems during humid periods.

World Bank Uganda Economic Update

The latest update says weak primary production, gaps in governance and coordination, limited finance and infrastructure, and climate risk are major barriers to Uganda's agro-industrialization.

Recent Publications and Links

1

Uganda Weather Forecasts — Uganda Department of Meteorological Services, April 17–18, 2026

Confirms showers now, thunderstorm risk in the Lake Victoria basin, and city temperature forecasts for short-term farm planning.

www.mwe.go.ug/weather-forecast

2

Weekly Forecast, 14–21 April 2026 — IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre

Shows less rain than usual over Uganda this week and warm regional temperatures.

www.icpac.net/weekly-forecast

3

April to June 2026 Seasonal Forecast — IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre

Points to wetter-than-normal seasonal rainfall over Uganda and warmer-than-usual conditions across much of the region.

www.icpac.net/seasonal-forecast

4

Uganda Food Security Outlook Update — Famine Early Warning Systems Network, March 2026

Highlights likely help needs from March to September, with the biggest concern in Karamoja and refugee-hosting areas.

fews.net/east-africa/uganda

5

Uganda Economic Update, 26th Edition — World Bank, April 2026

Describes the farm transformation agenda around productivity, roads and storage, finance, governance, market links, and climate resilience.

www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/publication/uganda-economic-update

Looking Ahead and Reminders

National Priorities

- Follow how rain falls, not just the season total, because the weekly outlook is drier than usual even though the April to June forecast is mostly good.
- Finish counting plants, first weeding, and filling gaps in maize, beans, sorghum, and millet before poor stands reduce yields.
- Keep grain, seed, poultry feed, and household food stores dry and safe from dampness, rain, insects, and rodents.
- Be ready to use the next regional climate outlook when the May 2026 Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum shares updated guidance.

Karamoja

- Plant sorghum, millet, and short-cycle maize only after good rainfall.
- Use tied ridges, basins, and residue lines to hold moisture.
- Watch for shoot fly, cutworms, aphids, fall armyworm, and bird damage.
- Protect livestock water points and watch body condition as pasture improves unevenly.

Northern

- Finish planting and filling gaps in moist fields.
- Complete first weeding in early-planted maize, beans, sorghum, and millet.
- Prepare the first maize fertilizer application on moist soil 3–4 weeks after sprouting.
- Keep stored grain dry in refugee-hosting and settlement market areas.

Eastern

- Replant weak maize and bean stands quickly in areas with patchy rain.
- Weed early in Teso, Busoga, and eastern highland fields.
- Keep drainage open in wetter highland areas and places near Lake Victoria.
- Watch for fall armyworm, bean fly, shoot fly, and banana weevil.

Western

- Keep drains open in maize, bean, banana, and nursery plots.
- Split nitrogen fertilizer applications to reduce loss during showery periods.
- Stake banana bunches and remove diseased leaves.
- Watch cattle and goats for tick-borne disease, foot rot, and spoiled feed.

Central

- Weed maize and beans early and avoid fertilizer on waterlogged soils.
- Clear drains in peri-urban areas before afternoon showers.
- Protect seed, grain, and poultry feed from dampness.
- Step up banana cleaning and poultry litter management.

Lake Victoria Crescent

- Keep banana staking, drainage, desuckering, and tool cleaning going.
- Protect nurseries and seedbeds from splash erosion and waterlogging.
- Stagger maize and bean planting only in well-drained, moist fields.
- Check marine and lakeside weather updates before fishing and moving produce.

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The sources below informed this weekly report. All URLs were accessed or crawled in April 2026 unless noted otherwise.

01

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