

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

18 – 25 MAY 2026

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# Executive Summary

Uganda enters the May 18 to May 25 reporting week with staple markets still strong while most crops are not yet at full harvest. Beans are most expensive in Northern, Central, and Lake Victoria Crescent markets. The FAO Uganda crop calendar shows Karamoja cereals in early growth, Northern and much of Western Uganda in planting or early growth, Eastern highland maize in active growth, and Lake Victoria Crescent fields moving from early growth into the first harvest for the earliest plantings. The main farm work this week is to protect crops, apply fertilizer when rain has made the soil ready, drain wet fields, and check early for fall armyworm, bean leaf disease, banana bacterial wilt, banana weevil, and tick-borne livestock disease.



## Price Trend

Maize and beans are the main food cost concern. Northern and Central/Lake Victoria Crescent buying markets are under the most pressure. Central and lake-area markets are near or above UGX 4,000/kg for beans.



## Rainfall Hazard

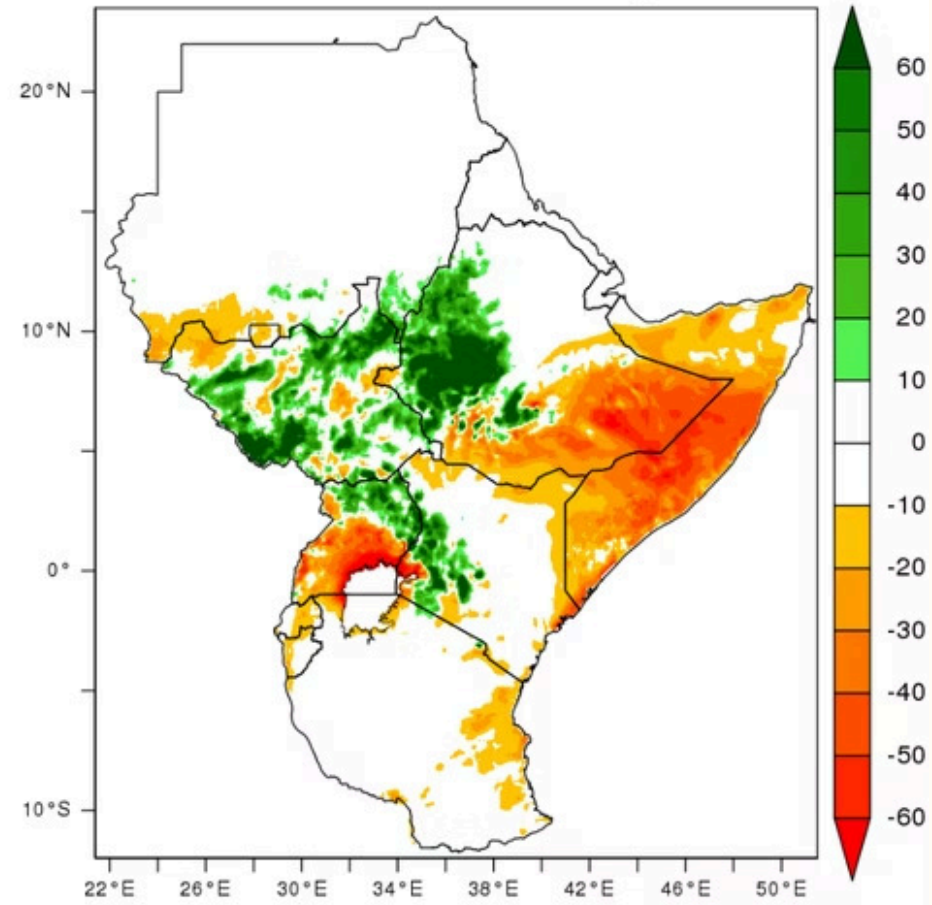
Western and Northern areas are expected to be wettest, with about 50 mm and 36 mm of rain. Lake Victoria areas will also have showers. Central has the least rain, around 10 mm, with short dry breaks.



## Farmer Action

Weed now, top-dress only when the soil has enough moisture, drain low-lying fields, dry early beans on raised surfaces, and check for pests before they spread.

### Rainfall Anomalies for 13-20 May 2026



# Weather: Karamoja

## 7-Day Forecast

**Rain:** ~22 mm

**Temperature:** 18–32 °C

Scattered showers are most likely around midweek, with some dry spells between rains. Hot afternoons can dry out crops, especially where soils are shallow or were recently worked.



**Alert & Anomaly:** Karamoja is still in a high-risk stage because uneven rain can lead to patchy crop growth.

## Short Implication

Save soil moisture, replant only where crops have clearly failed, and do not spread nitrogen fertilizer on dry soil.

# Weather: Northern

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** ~36 mm

**Temperature:** 17–31 °C

Rain is most likely early to midweek. Warm weather may speed up weeds, fall armyworm, and tick pressure on livestock.



**Alert & Anomaly:** Frequent rain may make it hard to enter fields, delay drying of early beans, and cause soil wash on bare or hard ground.

## Short Implication

Use dry breaks for weeding and top-dressing, but wait to apply fertilizer if the soil is wet or water is running off.

\*From one of IDEA's partners



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# Weather: Eastern

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** ~24 mm

**Temperature:** 15–29 °C

Expect more storms early in the week and a drier weekend. Good for maize growth, but wet leaves can also raise the risk of bean disease.



**Alert & Anomaly:** Local storm water runoff and soil washing are the main risks, especially near Mt. Elgon and on unprotected hillsides.

## Short Implication

Strengthen contours, avoid planting just before heavy rain, and apply maize top-dressing after the rain has soaked into the soil.

# Weather: Western

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** ~50 mm

**Temperature:** 14–28 °C

Western Uganda has the **wettest outlook**. The heaviest rain is expected late in the week. Cool nights and wet soil increase the risk of disease in beans and bananas.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Drainage, field access, and drying conditions will likely be the main problems. Delay top-dressing on soaked plots and keep harvested grain and beans dry so they do not get wet again.

## Short Implication

Clear drainage in low areas, apply fertilizer in smaller doses instead of one large dose, and keep banana mats clean throughout the week.

# Weather: Central

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** ~10 mm

**Temperature:** 17–30 °C

Light showers will fall at times, with a few short dry periods. Warm weather will help maize and beans grow where the soil still has enough moisture.



**Alert & Anomaly:** Less rain means a higher risk of dry soil on sandy land, newly planted fields, and vegetable nurseries.

## Short Implication

Apply fertilizer right after rain, not before dry periods. Keep mulch on the soil, and water only high-value crops if they start to show stress.

# Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

## 7-Day Forecast

**Precipitation:** ~28 mm

**Temperature:** 19–27 °C

Showers from the lake and wet leaves are likely all week. The weather will stay mild and humid, which can increase banana leaf disease and slow grain drying.

⊗ **Alert & Anomaly:** Local storms, lake winds, and short drying periods are the main risks for farmers and traders this week.

## Short Implication

Keep water draining away from banana mats, dry grain and beans on raised tarpaulins or racks, and cover produce during afternoon storms.

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# Practical Implications: Karamoja

## → Timing

Check maize, sorghum, and millet fields within 48 hours after each rain. Re-seed only gaps that are big enough to lower the final plant count.

## → Top-Dressing

Apply small amounts of nitrogen to maize only after rain has soaked the soil. Do not spread fertilizer on dry soil or on bare runoff paths.

## → Storage & Post-Harvest

Protect early beans or stored grain from rats and moisture. Keep bags off the floor and away from walls.

## → Weeding

Do the first weeding on young cereals while weeds are still small. Waiting too long in dry areas quickly reduces water for the crop.

## → Irrigation and Drainage

Save moisture with tied ridges, shallow basins, grass strips, and crop residue where you have it. Fix bunds before the next storm.

## → Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize whorls for fall armyworm droppings. Scout sorghum and millet for shoot damage, and check livestock daily for ticks after rain.

# Practical Implications: Northern

## → Timing

Use the early-week wet period to plant and establish crops, then use short dry periods for field work before weeds become hard to remove.

## → Top-Dressing

Apply top-dressing to maize at the 3 to 6 leaf stage after rain has soaked into the soil. Cover the fertilizer lightly to cut loss from air and runoff.

## → Post-Harvest Handling

Keep tarpaulins, mats, and raised racks ready for drying early beans. Do not put pods directly on wet soil.

## → Weeding & Field Priority

Weed maize and beans before the crop closes over the ground. Focus first on fields planted in March and April, because weed competition is most harmful now.

## → Drainage

Open small drains in low fields, especially near settlement markets and river areas, where standing water can damage beans.

## → Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize for fall armyworm, beans for aphids and bean fly, and cattle, goats, and sheep for ticks and biting flies.

# Practical Implications: Eastern

## → Timing

Do field work early in the week before the drier weekend. This is especially important in highland maize and bean areas.

## → Top-Dressing

Apply nitrogen to growing maize after rain. Do not apply it right before heavy storm runoff on steep fields.

## → Post-Harvest Handling

Keep early-harvest beans covered during afternoon rain. Dry them in thin layers and turn them often to stop mold.

## → Weeding First

Weed maize and beans before top-dressing so the nutrients help the crop, not the weeds.

## → Protect Slopes & Drainage

Fix contour drains, grass strips, and water bars on Mt. Elgon slopes. Send stormwater away from seedbeds and banana mats.

## → Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize for fall armyworm, beans for leaf spot and anthracnose, and bananas for wilt signs and weevil damage.

# Practical Implications: Western

## → Timing

Plan field work around the heavy rain expected late in the week. Do not go into wet fields with draft animals, tractors, or motorcycles.

## → Split Nitrogen

Stop fertilizer use when the soil is too wet. Start again after the soil drains. Smaller doses are safer than one large dose.

## → Post-Harvest Handling

Drying may be hard. Use raised racks, tarps, and airy storage to reduce mold and aflatoxin risk.

## → Weed Management

Weed maize and beans as soon as the soil is firm enough to walk on. Waiting too long in wet weather can greatly increase weed competition.

## → Drainage

Open side drains in low areas, strengthen terraces on slopes, and keep water away from banana stems.

## → Pest & Disease Scouting

Check banana fields more often, look for bean leaf diseases, and control ticks, because wet weather helps pests and disease spread.

# Practical Implications: Central

## → Timing

Less rain gives good time for weeding, adding fertilizer, spraying only when needed, and moving crops to market.

## → Maize Top-Dressing

Add nitrogen to maize right after rain and cover it lightly.  
Do not apply it before a dry spell.

## → Storage

Check stored maize and beans for dampness and pests.  
Use pallets, sealed bags if available, and clean, dry stores.

## → Weeding

Weed maize and beans before the next new growth starts.  
Use shallow digging to keep moisture in the soil.

## → Irrigation & Drainage

Water nurseries, vegetables, and newly planted crops only when the soil is dry. Do not give banana mats too much water.

## → Pest & Disease Scouting

Check maize for fall armyworm, beans for aphids and leaf spots, and bananas for wilt, root pests, and weevil damage.

# Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

## → Timing

Plan harvesting, drying, and spraying around lake showers. Early mornings may be wet, and afternoon storms can stop drying.

## → Fertilizer Management

Top-dress later maize after rain has soaked into the soil, but do not apply fertilizer on wet shoreline and lowland plots.

## → Post-Harvest Cover

Dry early maize and beans on raised tarpaulins or racks. Let produce cool before bagging to prevent moisture build-up.

## → Weeding

Weed maize and beans before the crop covers the ground. Remove weeds around banana mats to reduce pests and competition.

## → Banana Drainage

Clear drains around bananas and homestead plots. Standing water increases root stress and disease.

## → Pest & Disease Scouting

Remove diseased banana material safely, check banana weevil traps, and look at maize and beans after storms for pest attacks.

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# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja

## Maize

**Stage:** From planting to early leaf growth

- Check plant numbers and replant only empty spots while the soil still has moisture.
- Weed early and plan the first nitrogen feeding for the 3 to 6 leaf stage after rain.

## Beans

**Stage:** Flowering to early pod formation in wetter areas

- Keep fields free of weeds and avoid rough digging that can damage the shallow roots.
- Watch for aphids, bean fly damage, anthracnose, and angular leaf spot. Remove badly diseased plants from small plots.

## Sorghum

**Stage:** From planting to tillering

- Thin crowded plants and fill large gaps before the crop gets too old.
- Do the first weeding and keep young plants safe from livestock.

## Millet

**Stage:** From leaf growth to tillering

- Weed carefully because millet seedlings can be buried or pulled out easily.
- Thin thick stands and keep soil covered between rows to help hold moisture.

## Bananas

**Stage:** Small homestead plants need regular care

- Keep mulch and good drainage where banana plants grow in wetter homestead areas.
- Remove extra suckers, watch for banana weevil damage, and keep tools clean when moving between plants.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern

## Maize

**Stage:** Planting to vegetative

- Plant where the soil is ready and fill any empty spots. Do not plant late in fields that may dry out early.
- Top-dress maize at 3 to 6 leaves after rain, and weed at the same time to save labor.

## Beans

**Stage:** Vegetative to flowering

- Weed before the plants close over the ground. Do not disturb the roots while the crop is flowering.
- Check for aphids, bean fly, angular leaf spot, and anthracnose after repeated rains.

## Sorghum

**Stage:** Planting to early vegetative

- Thin the crop to the right number of plants and weed early so sorghum can grow well before dry spells.
- Keep livestock out of young fields and fix broken field boundaries.

## Millet

**Stage:** Vegetative to tillering

- Do the first weeding and remove wild grasses that carry pests.
- Thin thick patches to reduce falling over and help panicles develop well.

## Bananas

**Stage:** Perennial establishment and maintenance in West Nile and homestead systems

- Remove extra suckers so the strongest mother plant, follower, and peeper remain.
- Mulch away from the stem base and open drains where water collects.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern

## Maize

**Stage:** Active growth, with eastern highlands moving faster

- Top-dress after rain once maize has 3 to 6 leaves or is knee-high, depending on when it was planted.
- Check for fall armyworm every week. Focus control on fields with fresh whorl damage and live larvae.

## Beans

**Stage:** From leaf growth to flowering

- Weed before the plants close over the ground, and keep leaves dry during spraying.
- Look for angular leaf spot, anthracnose, rust, aphids, and bean fly damage after humid days.

## Sorghum

**Stage:** From establishment to leaf growth

- Thin and fill gaps before plants harden, then weed to protect early growth.
- Check for shoot fly or stem borer signs, and remove badly damaged plants in small fields.

## Millet

**Stage:** From leaf growth to early flowering in early plantings

- Keep fields weed-free, and avoid late cultivation that harms roots.
- Prepare bird-scaring plans as early fields near heading.

## Bananas

**Stage:** Active perennial growth

- Keep drainage clear and use mulch, especially where lake and highland rains keep soils wet.
- Remove extra suckers, remove diseased leaves, and watch for banana bacterial wilt and weevil damage.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western

## Maize

**Stage:** Planting to early growth in Lake Albert Crescent; some highland areas are between seasons

- Weed and feed maize after rain where the crop is growing well.
- In highland fields between seasons, prepare seed, manure, and soil protection for the next planting time.

## Beans

**Stage:** From leaf growth to pod filling, depending on area and planting time

- Check for leaf diseases after wet days and do not work in beans when leaves are wet.
- Prepare tarps and raised drying places for early-maturing fields.

## Sorghum

**Stage:** Mostly not in season, or only small local planting

- Where sorghum is growing, weed early and thin plants so they grow evenly.
- Where it has not been planted yet, get clean seed and prepare fields with soil cover for the later planting time.

## Millet

**Stage:** Mostly not in season and still in the planning stage

- Choose well-drained land and make contour protection before the later sowing time.
- Keep clean seed ready and plan bird control before heading time.

## Bananas

**Stage:** Continual growth and bunch development

- Keep mulch on the soil, drain extra water, and remove extra suckers to keep the plant mat balanced.
- Remove sick plant parts safely, use clean tools, and check weevil traps after rain.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central

## Maize

**Stage:** Late growth to early harvest in the first Lake Victoria Crescent plantings; later fields are still growing

- Harvest only mature, dry ears where early crops are ready; keep cobs off wet ground.
- Top-dress later plantings after rain and watch for fall armyworm until tasseling.

## Beans

**Stage:** Flowering, podding, and early harvest, depending on planting date

- Harvest dry pods quickly to reduce shattering and damage from re-wetting.
- Keep late beans weed-free and watch for leaf disease after humid nights.

## Sorghum

**Stage:** Minor or off-cycle in the FAO Lake Victoria Crescent table

- Where grown, keep stands weed-free and watch for stem borers and birds.
- Where not planted, choose drought-tolerant seed and prepare fields for the next right planting time.

## Millet

**Stage:** Minor or off-cycle in the FAO Lake Victoria Crescent table

- Keep any small plots weed-free and stop livestock from entering.
- Plan seed purchase, field layout, and bird control for the next planting time.

## Bananas

**Stage:** Continuous perennial production

- Remove extra suckers, mulch, and keep drainage around each mat, but do not pile mulch against the stem.
- Cut off the male bud with a forked stick after the last hand forms, and clean tools between mats.

# Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent

## Maize

**Stage:** Early harvest for first plantings; later plantings are still growing

- Dry harvested cobs on raised surfaces, and shell only when they are fully dry.
- For later maize, add fertilizer after rain and keep checking for fall armyworm while plants are growing.

## Beans

**Stage:** Pods are drying for early plantings; later fields are flowering

- Pick dry pods quickly and dry beans in thin layers on tarpaulins or racks.
- For flowering fields, weed gently and watch for anthracnose, angular leaf spot, rust, and aphids.

## Sorghum

**Stage:** Small local production or waiting for the next planting time

- Where planted, weed, thin, and keep young plants safe from livestock.
- Where not planted, save seed and prepare a well-drained plot for the next local planting window.

## Millet

**Stage:** Small local production or waiting for the next planting time

- Keep any existing plots weed-free and protect them from birds as heading begins.
- Prepare seed, row spacing, and soil-saving steps for later sowing.

## Bananas

**Stage:** Always producing, with bunches filling and mats needing care

- Keep mulch and drainage in place, and support heavy bunches before storm winds.
- Remove diseased leaves and male buds safely, watch weevil traps, and clean tools between mats.



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# Input & Technical Advice

## Fertility Recommendations

### Maize

At planting or early growth, place 50 to 100 kg/ha of a phosphorus-based starter fertilizer (DAP or balanced NPK), or 5 to 10 g per planting hole. When the crop has 3 to 6 leaves, apply 50 to 100 kg/ha urea or 75 to 150 kg/ha CAN when the soil has enough moisture.

### Beans

Use inoculant where available, and apply 50 to 100 kg/ha of a phosphorus-rich starter fertilizer at planting. Do not use a lot of nitrogen after the plant starts growing leaves, because it can cause more leaves and fewer pods.

### Sorghum & Millet

Apply 25 to 50 kg/ha of starter fertilizer at planting where the soil is poor, then apply 25 to 50 kg/ha urea or CAN at tillering only if rainfall and crop stand make it worth the cost.

### Bananas

Apply 10 to 20 kg of well-rotted manure or compost per mat per cycle. Spread it around the feeder roots, not against the stem. Split mineral fertilizer into several applications during wet periods.

## Integrated Pest Management

### Fall Armyworm

Check 20 plants in five field spots. Take action when fresh whorl damage, droppings, and live larvae are found in much of the field, especially before tasseling.

### Beans

Check for bean fly, aphids, anthracnose, angular leaf spot, and rust. Focus on clean seed, crop rotation, field cleanliness, and targeted control only when symptoms are spreading.

### Sorghum & Millet

Watch for shoot fly, stem borer, and early bird damage. Thin plants, remove badly damaged seedlings in small plots, and work together on bird-scaring before grain fill.

### Bananas (BXW)

Use clean planting material, remove diseased mats safely, clean tools between mats, use split pseudostem traps for banana weevil, and remove male buds with a forked stick after the last hand is formed.

### Storage Pests & Mould

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

## Soil Amendments & Water Management

### Agricultural Lime

Use only when soil testing shows acidic soil below pH 5.5. Typical corrective rates are 1 to 2 t/ha, mixed into the soil months before planting.

### Manure & Compost

Use compost, manure, mulch, contour bands, grass strips, and tied ridges to save moisture and reduce nutrient loss, especially in Karamoja, Eastern slopes, and Western highlands.

### Fertilizer Timing Rule

Do not apply nitrogen fertilizer on dry soil, flooded soil, or just before heavy runoff. Fertilizer works best after rain has soaked into the root zone.

✔ **Tech Tip of the Week:** Keep a one-page field log for each plot. Write down rainfall, crop stage, fertilizer date and rate, pest signs, labor used, and the best local market price heard that week. A simple notebook or phone photo log helps farmers decide whether to replant, top-dress, sell, store, or wait.

# Livestock & Ranching



## Cattle Disease & Tick Control

Wet weather in Northern, Western, and Lake Victoria Crescent areas helps ticks and tick-borne disease spread. Check animals every day, use tick medicine as the label and district veterinary advice say, and change medicine types only with trained guidance.



## Poultry Protection

Keep Newcastle disease vaccination up to date in village flocks. Keep bedding dry, raise feeders and drinkers off wet floors, and separate birds with breathing problems or a sudden drop in feed intake.



## Vaccination Times

Check district veterinary schedules for FMD, lumpy skin disease, blackquarter, CCPP, PPR, and Newcastle disease. Vaccinate before moving animals, taking them to market, or sharing grazing areas.



## Feed, Water & Shelter

Give clean water every day. In hot afternoons above 30°C, give more water and shade. Keep kraals dry and well drained, remove manure from sleeping areas, and reduce standing water that attracts mosquitoes and biting flies.

## Regional Livestock Notes

<b>Region</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>
Karamoja	Check animal numbers and keep livestock out of young cereal fields. Plan watering so animals do not overuse points near crop plots. Check trekking routes and kraal drainage after storms.
Northern	Step up tick control and check Newcastle disease vaccination. Watch settlement and market areas for pressure on pasture and water points. Look early for biting flies after wet weather.
Eastern	Watch zero-grazing dairy units for wet bedding stress and mastitis risk. Harvest and store forage from field edges. Do deworming before the next busy planting time.
Western	Move animals off muddy night areas and check hooves after wet weather. Watch for pneumonia, internal worms, and CCPP signs in goats and sheep. Open low-lying paddocks for drainage and check liver-fluke risk.
Central	Protect dairy sheds from mud and standing water. Keep mastitis control strong during humid weather. Do not sell milk from sick animals until veterinary staff clear them.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Keep poultry houses dry and raised above runoff. Increase fly control near homes and manure piles. Check for local veterinary clearance before moving cattle, goats, sheep, or poultry to market.

# Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

The table below shows current commodity prices in Uganda's six reporting regions. WFP found that April maize prices in Northern markets are much higher than the World Bank baseline. This suggests supply is tight in settlement-linked markets and markets that depend on purchases. Beans are most expensive in Northern, Central, and Lake Victoria Crescent markets.

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
<b>Maize</b>	UGX 1,297	UGX 1,490– 2,015	UGX 1,470	UGX 1,341– 1,566	UGX 1,901	UGX 1,890
<b>Beans</b>	UGX 3,660	UGX 3,677– 4,026	UGX 3,460– 3,571	UGX 3,052– 3,108	UGX 3,978– 4,007	UGX 4,007– 4,029
<b>Sorghum</b>	UGX 1,269	UGX 1,539– 1,822	UGX 1,899	UGX 2,355– 2,740	UGX 3,489	UGX 3,186
<b>Millet</b>	UGX 2,255	UGX 2,749	UGX 2,590	UGX 3,688	UGX 4,365	UGX 4,094
<b>Bananas</b>	UGX 6,069– 10,115	UGX 6,069– 10,115	UGX 6,069– 10,115	UGX 6,069– 10,115	UGX 6,069– 10,115	UGX 6,069– 10,115

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# Looking Ahead & Reminders

## National Priorities

<b>Bridge Period</b> The next two to four weeks are a bridge period. Crops are in the field, but new harvests are not yet fully available in many places. Focus on helping crops establish well first.	<b>Maize &amp; Bean Prices</b> Maize and beans are still the main concern for food prices. Good timing for top-dressing and protecting the crop will matter more than planting into poor areas.
<b>Fuel &amp; Input Costs</b> Watch fuel and fertilizer costs. Global energy pressure, including IEA warnings about falling commercial oil stocks, can raise transport, milling, and input costs even when local harvests improve.	<b>Post-Harvest Readiness</b> Keep post-harvest supplies ready: tarpaulins, raised racks, pallets, hermetic bags, and clean stores should be ready before early beans and maize reach the market.

## Regional Action Reminders

<b>Karamoja</b>	Check maize, sorghum, and millet stands. Replant only the failed patches if there is enough soil moisture. Finish first weeding before dry spells make weeds and crop plants compete more for moisture. Keep livestock away from young cereal fields and manage watering and grazing carefully.
<b>Northern</b>	Top-dress maize after rain and weed before the crop closes its canopy. Prepare drying surfaces for early beans and keep stored grain safe from moisture. Step up tick control, check Newcastle disease vaccinations, and watch settlement and market prices.
<b>Eastern</b>	Repair contours and drains on slopes before the next storm. Top-dress highland maize and check for fall armyworm every week. Look for bean leaf disease after wet nights and plan early drying for fields that are ready.
<b>Western</b>	Open drains in valley bottoms and avoid moving on wet soil. Split fertilizer into smaller doses instead of putting on a large amount before heavy rain. Keep banana gardens clean, use weevil traps, and share clean tools across mats.
<b>Central</b>	Use lighter rain breaks for weeding, putting down fertilizer, and taking produce to market. Water nurseries and high-value plots only where the soil is dry. Store maize and beans on pallets and check for pests and water build-up.
<b>Lake Victoria Crescent</b>	Harvest and dry early maize and beans on raised surfaces, not on bare ground. Keep banana mats drained, remove extra shoots, and support them against storm winds. Watch for lake-shower timing before spraying, drying, or moving produce to market.

# Government & NGO Updates



## MAAIF Weather Advisory & Extension Mandate

MAAIF says weather information is important for farm planning. It also links weather advice to the Agriculture Cluster Development Project weather stations. The ministry's official portal says its main work includes crop pest and disease control, animal disease and insect control, and new extension ideas.

**Relevance this week:** Extension workers should turn this week's rain breaks into local advice on planting, top-dressing, and drying. District offices should focus on fall armyworm, bean leaf diseases, banana diseases, and tick checks.



## MAAIF National Oil Seed Project — Tractor Procurement

The latest MAAIF press release, dated January 12, 2026, shows buying activity for tractors under the National Oil Seed Project.

**Relevance this week:** Districts should watch whether tractor access can help farmers prepare land on time for the next planting period.



## Bank of Uganda — Monetary Policy Rate Held at 9.75%

The Bank of Uganda kept its policy rate at 9.75 percent on May 14, 2026. It said global conflict could still push inflation higher.

**Relevance this week:** Higher fuel, loan, and transport costs can raise the cost of fertilizer, milling, and food before harvest prices improve.



## WFP / UNHCR Funding Pressure in Settlement Districts

WFP and UNHCR still face funding pressure in settlement districts. Lower humanitarian buying power and ration support are affecting markets in Northern and Western areas.

**Relevance this week:** Less support can change local demand, labor supply, and food access near settlement markets. Districts should watch prices closely.

# Recent Publications & Links



## FAO Uganda Crop Calendar (2026)

Shows the crop timing used in this report for maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and banana. [Read more](#)



## WFP Uganda Food Prices Dataset — April 2026

Gives April 2026 market prices for maize, beans, and sorghum in settlement and urban markets.

[Read more](#)



## World Bank Real-Time Food Prices Uganda — April 2026

Gives the April 2026 price base for maize, beans, sorghum, and millet in 43 markets that are not average markets. [Read more](#)



## Global Agricultural Field Boundary Map at 10 m Resolution — arXiv (May 11, 2026)

New research that may help with future crop monitoring, field targeting, and extension planning in Uganda. [Read more](#)



## Uganda's Central Bank Holds Key Lending Rate at 9.75% — WSJ (May 14, 2026)

Reports the Bank of Uganda rate decision and says inflation risks remain because of global conflict. [Read more](#)

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