

Uganda Weekly Agriculture, Food Markets, and Farming Weather Report

13 – 20 July 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.



Executive Summary

For the week of 13–20 July 2026, northern Uganda will get the most rain. Areas around Gulu may receive about **32.1 mm** of rain from Monday to Thursday. In the west, around Mbarara, only about **4.0 mm** of rain is expected before it turns dry and windy. Central Uganda should get around 14.9 mm, Eastern Uganda around 30 mm, and the area near Lake Victoria (around Entebbe) about 4.3 mm. Karamoja is expected to receive around 30 mm, though this is an estimate for the wider region. Farmers in wetter northern and eastern areas should clear drainage channels and protect against soil erosion. Farmers in drier western and lakeshore areas should save as much moisture as possible and use irrigation where they can. Many maize and bean fields planted in the first season are now ready to harvest or nearly so, while fields planted later are still growing. Farmers should decide which fields need harvesting now and which still need care, and plan their labor accordingly.



Price Trend

Central Uganda had the highest food prices in July. Maize prices in the north went up the most — about 3.9% higher than June. Central Uganda had the highest average prices for all four main food crops compared to other regions.



Rainfall Hazard

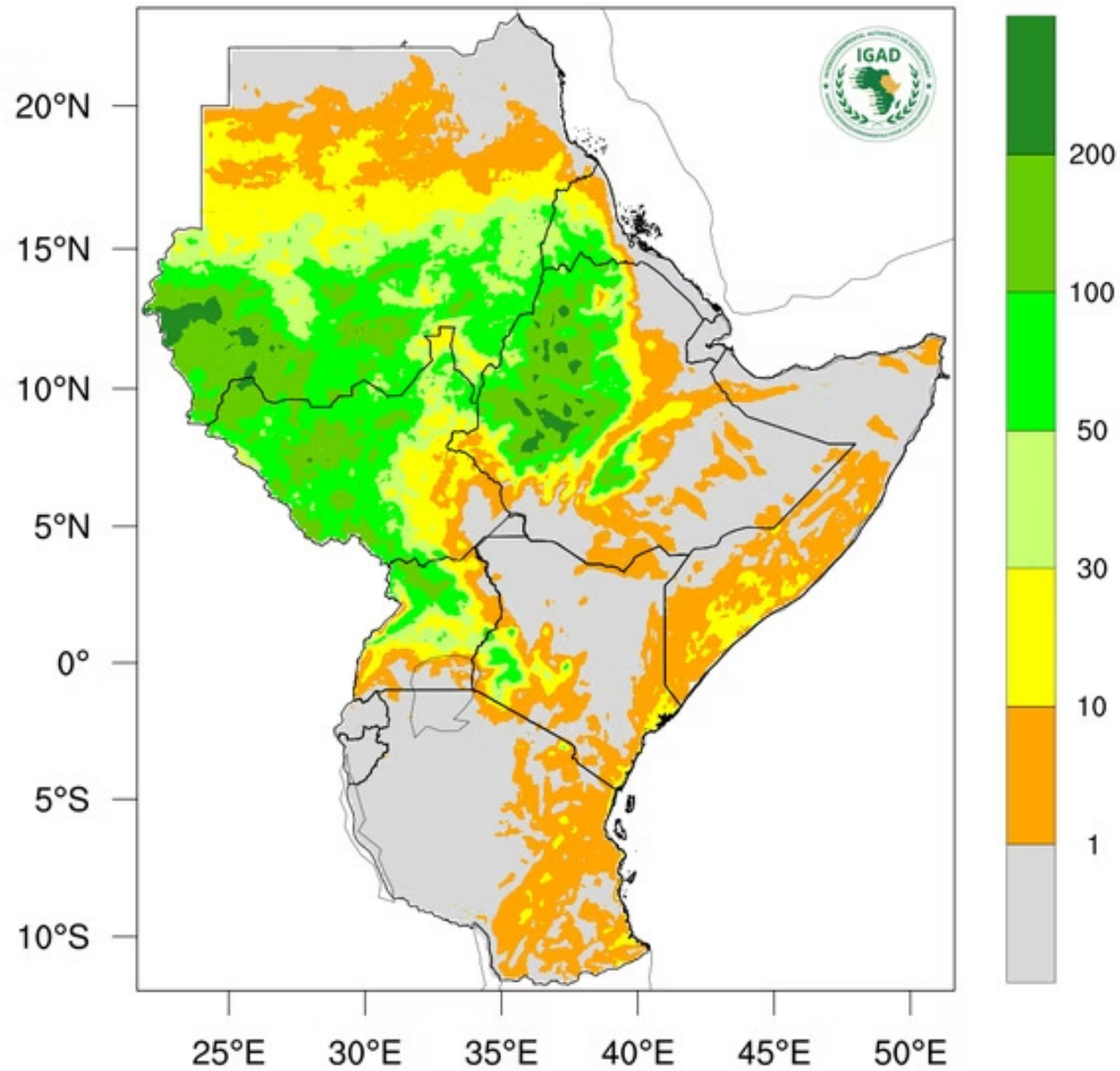
Farms in the north and east face risks from heavy rain, flooding, crops falling over, and wet grain after harvest. Farms in the west and near the lake face the opposite — soil drying out quickly and strong winds. No major weather warnings were issued for any region this week.



Farmer Action

Harvest grain that is ready, and check that it is dry enough before storing it. Check younger crops for pests and disease. Start getting your seeds, manure, and soil improvements ready for planting in the second season, which is coming soon.

Total Rainfall (mm) for 14-21 Jul 2026



Weather: Karamoja

7-Day Forecast

Rain: ~30 mm (range 20–40 mm)

Temperature: 18–31 °C

Rain is most likely early to mid-week, then less certain after that. These numbers come from nearby stations in Gulu and Mbale — check your local rain gauge for the most accurate reading.



Alert & Anomaly: Heavy local storms can cause runoff, waterlogging in low-lying fields, lightning risk, and can flatten ripe sorghum and millet. Rain amounts can vary a lot over short distances.

Short Implication

Keep harvested grain dry and protected. Maintain your contour barriers, store fodder under cover, and only handle grain after the crop surface has dried out.

Weather: Northern

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: ~32.1 mm (Gulu)

Temperature: 18–30 °C

Most rain will fall Monday to Thursday, with possible thunderstorms on Tuesday and showers on Wednesday. Friday to Sunday should be drier — the best time this week to work in the fields.



Alert & Anomaly: Heavy short bursts of rain can cause waterlogging, wet bean pods, fallen maize, and delays in threshing. Lightning is also a risk during storms.

Short Implication

Clear your drains before the rainy days, avoid adding fertilizer right before heavy rain, and use the dry days at the end of the week for harvesting, threshing, and moving crops.

*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 helps local church planters fight hunger through the F.A.I.T.H. Gardens program ("Food Always In The Home"). These leaders get seeds, tools, and training, and then teach good farming methods to their communities.

Across Uganda, pastors and church planters work with Petros Network to grow F.A.I.T.H. gardens. These gardens feed their own families, help church members have enough food, and bring better farming to their communities. Petros Network's churches share what they learn, sell extra food, and help their communities grow stronger.

Petros Network's Redemptive Lift model pairs faith work with real, hands-on help. It starts gardens, feeds children, and supports women. Families now grow crops like maize and beans to feed themselves and earn money at the market.

Every garden makes a difference. Every donation changes lives. Join us in bringing food, dignity, and hope to East Africa. Visit www.petrosnetwork.org to learn more.

Weather: Eastern

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: ~30 mm (Mbale area)

Temperature: 20–30 °C

Expect showers and some heavier rain, mostly in the first half of the week. Hillside farms will get more rain, while areas sheltered by hills will get less.



Alert & Risk: Farms on Mt. Elgon and nearby highlands are at risk of water runoff, soil washing away, unstable slopes, and loss of soil nutrients during heavy showers. Tall crops may fall over, and harvested grain left outside may get wet again.

What This Means for You

Clear out drainage channels, cover bare soil with crop residue or mulch, keep harvested crops off the ground, and do spraying, harvesting, and fertilizing only during dry spells.

Weather: Western

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: ~4.0 mm (Mbarara)

Temperature: 15–30 °C

Light rain is expected on Monday and Tuesday. From Wednesday to Sunday, the weather should be mostly dry and good for drying crops, getting storage ready, preparing land, and moving produce.



Alert & Anomaly: Strong drying winds of about 19 km/h are expected on Thursday. These can dry out the soil quickly and damage the leaves of shallow-rooted crops. UV levels will also be high later in the week.

Short Implication

Cover bare soil with mulch to hold in moisture, water important crops early in the morning or in the evening, tie down light roofing and tarpaulins, and make good use of the dry days to safely dry your grain.

Weather: Central

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: ~14.9 mm (Kampala)

Temperature: 18–30 °C

Rain is expected on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Thursday and Friday will be the best days for outdoor work and drying crops. There is a small chance of rain again on Saturday.



Alert: In towns and areas near towns, blocked drains may cause short-term flooding after rain. On the clearer days later in the week, the sun will be very strong.

What This Means for You

Clear water from low-lying vegetable and banana plots. Do not store grain that got wet in the rain. Plan your transport or market trips for Thursday or Friday when the weather is drier.

Weather: Lake Victoria Crescent

7-Day Forecast

Rainfall: ~4.3 mm (Entebbe)

Temperature: 19–26 °C

Short rains expected on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Friday to Sunday should be mostly dry.

This dry spell at the end of the week is a good time to dry crops, sell at markets, and do field work.



Alert & Warning: Rain near the lake shore can be heavier in some spots than the forecast shows. Expect strong sunshine on clear days. Lake breezes may cause soil and plants to dry out faster than usual.

What This Means for You

Keep drainage channels clear on heavy soils, only water crops if the soil is dry below the surface, and use the dry days at the end of the week to harvest and handle your produce.

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Practical Implications: Karamoja

→ Timing

Check your fields after rain early or mid-week. Only harvest maize, sorghum, millet, and beans once the heads, cobs, and pods have dried on the outside. Stop all outdoor work as soon as you hear thunder.

→ Top-Dressing

Do not add fertilizer to maize that is already flowering, filling grain, or nearly ready to harvest. Only consider fertilizing young maize with about 4–8 leaves, and only if the soil is moist and the plants clearly look pale or weak.

→ Storage & Post-Harvest

Dry your grain on a tarpaulin or raised rack — never directly on the ground. Let it cool before putting it in bags. Use clean, airtight storage and write down the crop type, harvest date, and how dry the grain was.

→ Weeding

Do not disturb mature cereal or bean fields. In younger fields planted late, weed by hand when the soil is damp but not waterlogged. Weed shallowly to protect plant roots and the soil surface.

→ Water Management

Open drainage channels and outlets before heavy rain to let water flow out. On gentle slopes, keep water-saving structures in place. Make sure your water points, roof water tanks, and animal troughs are working so you can collect any rain that falls.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

In younger maize fields, look inside the leaves for signs of fall armyworm damage. Check sorghum and millet heads for mold and birds. Look through your stored grain every week for insects or signs of moisture.

Practical Implications: Northern

→ Timing

Finish drainage and field access work before the big rains expected Tuesday–Wednesday. Use Friday through Sunday for harvesting, threshing, drying, and moving crops.

→ Top-Dressing

For maize with 4–8 leaves, apply the right amount of fertilizer beside the row on moist soil after heavy rain, then cover it lightly with soil. Do not fertilize crops that are flowering or nearly ready to harvest.

→ Storage & Post-Harvest

Keep harvested bean pods and maize cobs under cover with good airflow during wet days. Spread produce on tarpaulins during the dry days later in the week and check moisture levels before sealing bags.

→ Weeding

Weed late-planted maize, beans, and sorghum after rain has soaked in but before weeds produce seeds. Do not hoe when the soil is waterlogged — this damages the soil surface.

→ Drainage & Irrigation

Clear side drains and water channels, especially in settlement areas and heavy soils. Stop irrigating when the soil is already wet, and only start again after checking that the soil needs water.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check bean leaves and pods for spots and rots when wet; look for armyworm damage in late maize fields; and remove fallen or diseased plants from drying stacks.

Practical Implications: Eastern

→ Timing

Check the forecast each morning and watch local rain gauges to find short windows for field work. Have workers ready to harvest ripe plots right after two dry days in a row.

→ Top-Dressing

Wait to apply fertilizer if heavy rain is expected within a few hours. Only fertilize maize that is still growing and has not yet flowered. Spread it away from the plant stem and cover it with soil to stop it washing away.

→ Storage & Post-Harvest

Dry maize, beans, sorghum, and millet on raised or covered surfaces. If a rain shower wets any grain, dry it again before storing. Never mix wet, newly harvested grain with grain that is already dry and stored.

→ Weeding

Weed maize and bean fields once hillside paths are safe to walk. On steep slopes, weed by hand close to the ground along the slope's edge, and leave cut weeds (before they seed) on the soil to protect it.

→ Drainage & Erosion Control

Clear and reopen water channels along the slope, strengthen the outlets with grass or stones, and fix broken terraces. Make sure runoff does not flow toward homes, roads, or a neighbor's land.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Look for rot in maize stalks and ears, leaf spots on bean plants, and signs of black Sigatoka disease or weevils in banana plants. Start by removing sick plants and improving airflow through the crop before using any sprays.

Practical Implications: Western

→ Timing

Use Monday and Tuesday to let rain soak into the soil. Then use Wednesday through Sunday to dry grain, prepare fields, spread manure, and take goods to market.

→ Top-Dressing

Do not add fertilizer to dry soil or crops that are already fully grown. If late maize still has 4–8 leaves, wait until the soil is moist, apply a measured amount beside the plant, and cover it right away.

→ Storage & Post-Harvest

Use the dry period to bring grain and beans to a safe moisture level, clean out storage areas, fix pallets, and keep old grain separate from newly harvested grain.

→ Weeding

Pull weeds from banana plants and watered plots before they use up the little moisture available. Remove weeds before they produce seeds, and leave clean leftover plant material as ground cover where disease is not a problem.

→ Irrigation & Moisture Conservation

Water vegetables, seedlings, and young banana plants in the early morning or late afternoon. Check the soil 10–15 cm deep before watering, fix any leaks, and add mulch around plants without letting it touch the banana stem.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check dry banana plants for weevils and roots that may cause plants to fall over. Look at young maize for fall armyworm, and check stored grain for beetles or weevils.

Practical Implications: Central

→ Timing

Plan field work around early-week rains. Use Thursday and Friday for harvesting, drying, spraying, and moving produce. Check the weather again on Saturday before leaving grain outside overnight.

→ Top-Dressing

Only add fertilizer to maize that is still growing well and has moist soil. Place it 8–10 cm away from the stem, cover it with soil, and do not apply it just before heavy rain.

→ Storage & Post-Harvest

Dry your produce during the dry days in the middle of the week. Store it on pallets with good airflow. Do not use torn bags or dirty surfaces. Keep records of each batch and where it came from.

→ Weeding

Weed late maize, beans, and banana rows when the soil is soft and easy to work. Avoid working in flooded or very wet plots. Pull weeds before they flower or attract pests like aphids.

→ Drainage & Irrigation

Clear blocked drains in low-lying fields and keep beds raised. Only water crops when the soil is dry below the surface. Use collected rainwater from roofs where possible.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check late maize for fall armyworm, beans for aphids and fungal spots, and banana leaves for black Sigatoka disease. Remove badly diseased leaves and clean your cutting tools between plants.

Practical Implications: Lake Victoria Crescent

→ Timing

Use dry gaps early in the week for field work. Plan your main harvesting, drying, and market trips for Friday to Sunday. Watch out for surprise showers near the lakeshore, even when rain is not forecast.

→ Top-Dressing

Only add fertilizer to maize that has not yet tasseled, when the soil is moist and the crop clearly needs it. Do not fertilize mature maize, mature beans, or waterlogged soil.

→ Storage & Post-Harvest

Use the drier days at the end of the week to finish drying your grain, clean your store, and stack bags on pallets. Only seal bags once you have confirmed the grain is dry enough.

→ Weeding

Weed maize and bean fields lightly, and keep the area around banana plants clear but covered with mulch. Try not to leave bare, wet soil exposed — it can wash away or dry out quickly.

→ Drainage & Irrigation

Keep drains open in heavy clay soils. Before watering, check if the soil is actually dry — being near the lake keeps the air humid, so fields may not need as much water as you think.

→ Pest & Disease Scouting

Check banana leaves for black Sigatoka and remove old leaf sheaths where weevils like to hide. After any shower, look over your bean pods and grain crops for signs of mold.

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Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Karamoja



Maize

Stage: Late grain fill, ripening, and harvest

- Check that the crop is ready by looking for dry husks, hard grains, and a black dot at the base of the grain. Do not add more fertilizer at this point.
- Harvest after the grain has dried on the plant. Remove any damaged cobs, shell the grain carefully, and dry it down to 13.5% moisture or less before storing in sealed containers.



Beans

Stage: Final ripening and harvest for the main wet-season crop

- Harvest when most pods have turned yellow or brown, but before they split open and drop the seeds. Do not pull plants when the pods are still wet.
- Spread pods on a tarpaulin to dry, thresh gently, remove any bad or damaged seeds, and store only when moisture is around 13% or lower.



Sorghum

Stage: Grain fill, ripening, and early harvest

- Keep birds away from ripening heads using safe methods like reflective tape, noise, and organized field patrols.
- Harvest when the grain is hard and the heads are dry. Dry the heads under shelter or on raised racks until moisture reaches about 12.5–13%.



Millet

Stage: Ripening and harvest

- Cut ripe heads quickly when the grain feels firm and the stalks start to dry out. Focus first on fields at risk from birds, wind damage, or rain.
- Dry heads on clean surfaces, thresh away from soil, remove light or empty grains, and let the grain cool before storing in airtight containers.



Bananas

Stage: Established plants in growth, bunch filling, and selective harvest

- Keep a healthy plant structure with one main plant, one younger plant, and one small shoot. Remove extra shoots and support heavy bunches before storms.
- Put clean mulch in a wide ring around the base of the plant, away from the stem. Save rainwater around the roots and harvest bunches when they reach the right size for the market.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Northern



Maize

Stage: Mixed early harvest, grain filling, flowering, and later vegetative growth

- Harvest ready early fields during the dry days later in the week. Dry grain to no more than 13.5% moisture and keep wet grain separate from dry grain.
- In later fields with 4–8 leaves, finish weeding and add a measured amount of nitrogen fertilizer only after the heavy rains pass and while the soil is still moist.



Beans

Stage: Mixed maturity and harvest in early fields; vegetative to flowering in later plantings

- Pick or pull mature fields before the pods get wet from long rains, then dry beans under a covered, airy space during rainy periods.
- In later fields, weed before the plants close over, check for aphids and fungal spots, and do not add too much nitrogen as it grows more leaves instead of pods.



Sorghum

Stage: Vegetative growth, flowering, grain fill, and early harvest across staggered plantings

- Keep later fields free of weeds through early flowering, and check stems and the centre of the plant for dead shoots or caterpillar damage.
- Guard ripening and mature heads from birds, remove mouldy heads, and harvest hard grain before it is hit by repeated storms.



Millet

Stage: Maturity and harvest for the principal crop

- Harvest ripe heads during the dry window on Friday through Sunday, starting with fields that have fallen over or been damaged by birds.
- Dry, thresh, and clean on lined surfaces. Only store grain once it has cooled down and reached about 12.5–13% moisture.



Bananas

Stage: Active vegetative growth, bunch filling, harvest, and establishment of new mats

- Remove extra shoots, cut off only badly diseased leaves, and support heavy bunches before storms while keeping enough healthy leaves on the plant.
- Keep water draining away from the plant base, add fresh mulch after runoff, and only plant healthy, disease-free suckers in well-prepared holes that are not waterlogged.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Eastern



Maize

Stage: Lowland early fields filling grain, ripening, or ready to harvest; highland fields still growing or flowering

- Harvest ripe lowland fields between rain showers, throw away moldy cobs, and dry grain to no more than 13.5% moisture.
- In younger fields, weed along the slopes, fix any erosion gullies, and add fertilizer only before tasseling and after the heaviest rains are over.



Beans

Stage: Early fields ripe and ready to harvest; later fields still growing, flowering, or filling pods

- Pick mature pods before they get wet again, and move the harvest right away to a clean, airy drying area.
- In later crops, keep air moving around plants, pull out badly diseased plants, watch for aphids and leaf disease, and avoid walking in the field when leaves are wet.



Sorghum

Stage: Fields at different stages from young plants to fully ripe

- Weed and thin late crops to the right number of plants, and only fill gaps where there is enough time left for the plants to ripen.
- Protect ripening heads from birds, check for mold on heads after rain, and harvest ripe heads before a long wet spell.



Millet

Stage: Ripe and ready to harvest in lowlands; wrapping up harvest in Busoga and eastern savanna fields

- Cut ripe heads quickly, starting with fallen plants and wet patches where sprouting or mold is most likely.
- Dry on raised or covered surfaces, turn the heads often, and store clean grain at about 12.5–13% moisture.



Bananas

Stage: Growing, bunching, filling, and harvesting — lots of activity in Busoga and the Eastern Highlands

- Keep water draining well, remove extra side shoots, and support bunches with props in areas prone to storms.
- Only remove leaves when more than half are dead or badly diseased, clean tools between plants, and keep mulch on the ground to reduce splashing and soil washing away.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Western



Maize

Stage: Early harvest in Lake Albert and lower areas; preparing land and inputs for August planting elsewhere

- Harvest ready maize during dry midweek days, dry the grain to no more than 13.5% moisture, and store it on pallets off the ground.
- For second-season fields, test your soil, remove stubborn weeds, add well-rotted manure, and get good seed before the August planting window.



Beans

Stage: Early harvest in some lower areas; preparing land and seed for the next planting in higher areas

- Finish harvesting and drying your beans, set aside the best grain for seed, and throw away any seed from sick plants.
- Prepare firm but stable seedbeds, add 2–4 tons of well-rotted manure per acre if you have it, and plan to use rhizobia seed treatment where it is available.



Sorghum

Stage: Some crops ready to harvest near Lake Albert; most farmers in the southwest are choosing seed and preparing land

- Harvest any ready heads before birds and dry wind cause grain to fall and be lost.
- For upcoming planting, choose seed that grows well in your area, keep crop residue on the soil, prepare rows along the slope, and wait for a good soaking rain before planting.



Millet

Stage: Mostly preparing land and seed for the August planting window

- Choose clean, locally adapted seed and test it for germination before planting.
- Prepare shallow, well-drained seedbeds, keep erosion barriers in place, and wait for enough soil moisture — do not plant into dry soil.



Bananas

Stage: Active growth, flowering, bunch filling, and harvest across all western areas

- Spread mulch 10–15 cm deep in a wide ring around the plant without touching the stem, and only water young plants after checking that the soil around the roots is dry.
- Remove extra shoots, cut away old leaf bases, trap banana weevils using split stems, and support heavy bunches before windy weather.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Central



Maize

Stage: Early harvest and drying in first-season fields; later crops are still growing, flowering, or filling grain

- Harvest ripe cobs on Thursday or Friday when it's dry, remove bad ears, and dry grain down to no more than 13.5%.
- In later crops, do shallow weeding, check for fall armyworm, and only add nitrogen fertilizer before tasseling and when the soil is moist.



Beans

Stage: Early harvest, pod filling, and young crop growth across fields planted at different times

- Pick ripe pods before Saturday rains, dry them on tarpaulins, and keep seed from each variety and field separate.
- In later crops, weed before the plants spread and cover the ground, watch for aphids and leaf disease, and keep drainage channels clear.



Sorghum

Stage: Some early plots filling grain or ready to harvest; other fields being prepared for the next season

- Harvest hard, ripe heads and dry them off the ground; throw away any moldy heads — do not use them for food or seed.
- Prepare well-drained rows for the next crop, leave crop residue on the soil to reduce erosion, and only plant proven varieties once reliable rains begin.



Millet

Stage: Some fields ready to harvest; other areas being prepared for planting

- Harvest ripe heads quickly during the dry midweek days and keep drying grain covered before Saturday showers.
- Test your stored seed to make sure it still germinates, clean your planting tools, and prepare shallow, firm seedbeds without breaking up the soil too much.



Bananas

Stage: Steady growth, bunch development, filling, and harvest happening all the time

- Keep water draining well in low-lying plots, thin out extra shoots to keep a good mat shape, and support heavy bunches before rain or wind.
- Cut off badly diseased leaves, clean knives between plants, spread mulch widely around the base, and harvest bunches at the ripeness your buyer wants.

Crop Calendar & Growth Stages: Lake Victoria Crescent



Maize

Stage: Some fields being harvested; others still growing, flowering, or filling grain

- Use the dry period Friday–Sunday to harvest ready cobs, dry grain to no more than 13.5% moisture, and keep track of which grain came from which field.
- In younger crops, keep weeds down, check for fall armyworm, and only add nitrogen fertilizer before plants flower and when the soil is moist enough.



Beans

Stage: Some pods ready to harvest; others still filling, flowering, or growing

- Harvest ready pods between rains, store them somewhere with good airflow, and do not mix wet and dry grain together.
- In younger crops, weed before the plants cover the ground, improve air movement around plants, and watch for aphids, anthracnose, leaf spot, and pod rot.



Sorghum

Stage: Some plots ready to harvest; other areas being prepared for planting

- Harvest firm, dry grain heads before the high humidity near the lake causes mold, and dry them on raised surfaces off the ground.
- For fields planted later, choose seed suited to the area, improve drainage, and do not plant too densely so air can move through the crop.



Millet

Stage: Some plots ready to harvest; land and seed being prepared for later planting

- Cut and dry ready heads during the dry spell at the end of the week, and turn them often so hidden moisture does not build up.
- Test your seed to make sure it will germinate, keep different seed types separate, and prepare firm, shallow seedbeds that stop water from running off.



Bananas

Stage: Plants growing, flowering, filling bunches, and being harvested all at the same time across the main growing area

- Keep one main plant, one younger plant, and one young shoot per group, support heavy bunches, and keep drainage channels clear in the heavier soils near the lake.
- Control black Sigatoka by removing infected leaves and keeping air moving around plants, check for weevils using stem traps, mulch around plants without touching the stem, and harvest bunches when they reach the size buyers want.



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Input & Technical Advice

Fertility & Timing

- ### Soil-Test Rule

Base your phosphorus, lime, and fertilizer decisions on a soil test. Don't just repeat last season's fertilizer rates if the crop stage, soil moisture, or field conditions have changed.
- ### Mature Crops

Do not add nitrogen to crops that are already flowering, filling grain, drying, or ready to harvest. Extra nitrogen at this stage costs money and can slow down maturity without improving yield.
- ### Late Maize (4–8 Leaves)

Apply about 25–50 kg of urea per acre, but only on moist soil. Place it 8–10 cm from the plants, cover it lightly, and check the right rate with your local extension officer.
- ### Basal Fertilizer for New Plantings

On soils low in phosphorus, MAAIF recommends 50 kg DAP per acre as a starting rate for maize or beans. Use your soil test result if you have one.
- ### Manure & Lime

Add about 2–4 tons of well-rotted manure per acre two to three weeks before planting. Only apply lime if a lab test shows your soil is too acidic — below pH 5.2 for beans or pH 5.5 for maize.

Integrated Pest Management

- ### Fall Armyworm

Check 20 plants in five spots across your field. Take action if fresh damage is found on about 20% of young plants or 40% of plants at whorl stage, few natural enemies are present, and the crop has not yet tasseled.
- ### Bean Aphids & Stem Maggot

Act on aphids when colonies are growing on more than about 10% of plants and no natural enemies are keeping them in check. Earth up seedlings attacked by stem maggot, and only replant if you've lost more than about 20% of your stand early on.
- ### Sorghum & Millet

Pull out and destroy badly damaged seedlings away from the field. Only fill gaps if you've lost more than about 10% of your stand early on and the soil has enough moisture.
- ### Banana Weevil & Black Sigatoka

Use split-stem traps, keep the field clean, plant healthy material, and disinfect your tools. Only remove leaves when more than half the leaf is dead or badly diseased — keep as many healthy green leaves as possible.
- ### Pesticide Safety

Only use pesticides approved for your crop and pest in Uganda. Follow the label, wear protective gear, wait the required time before harvesting, protect water and bees, and change the type of pesticide you use — not just the brand.

Soil Amendments & Water Management

- ### Build Healthy Soil

Use compost, crop residue, grassed waterways, and simple water-slowng structures to improve your soil and reduce runoff. Keep mulch away from crop stems and don't spread diseased plant material to other fields.
- ### Wet North & East

Focus on drainage and stopping erosion before adding fertilizer. Clear contour channels, secure outlets, and fix terraces before heavy rains arrive mid-week.
- ### Dry West & Lakeshore

Focus on checking soil moisture, using mulch, fixing leaks, and watering only when needed. Always check the soil 10–15 cm deep before adding any water.

**Tech Tip of the Week — Moisture-Control Station:** Set up one shaded station after harvest using a clean tarpaulin, a labeled cup for sampling, a moisture meter, lot tags, and a record sheet. Test at least five spots from each lot. Only seal maize or beans when moisture is around 13–13.5%, and sorghum or millet at around 12.5–13%. Check sealed lots again after 48 hours for any signs of moisture, heat, or bad smell — if in doubt, open and dry the lot again.

Livestock & Ranching



Vaccination & Disease Control

If your district is running a vaccination campaign, vaccinate healthy cattle against FMD or CBPP as scheduled — at least two to three weeks before moving them to market. Check the dates for PPR and CCPP campaigns in Karamoja, Northern, and Eastern regions before animals gather or cross borders during the dry season.



Tick & Tsetse Control

Check cattle, goats, and sheep for ticks at least twice a week — look in the ears, tail, udder, groin, and under the neck. Mix acaricide at the correct strength, make sure sprayers are working properly, and only switch to a different type of acaricide on the advice of a vet.



Feed Strategy

Keep hay and crop residues dry and off the ground to prevent mold. Introduce stored feeds slowly, keep up mineral supplements suited to each group of animals, and give the best-quality feed to animals that are milking, growing, pregnant, or recovering.



Poultry Biosecurity

Check your flock records to see when the next Newcastle disease booster is due — usually every 8–12 weeks. Only vaccinate birds that are healthy. Do it in the cool morning hours, keep the vaccine cold, provide clean drinking water, and do not add disinfectant to the vaccine water.

Regional Livestock Notes

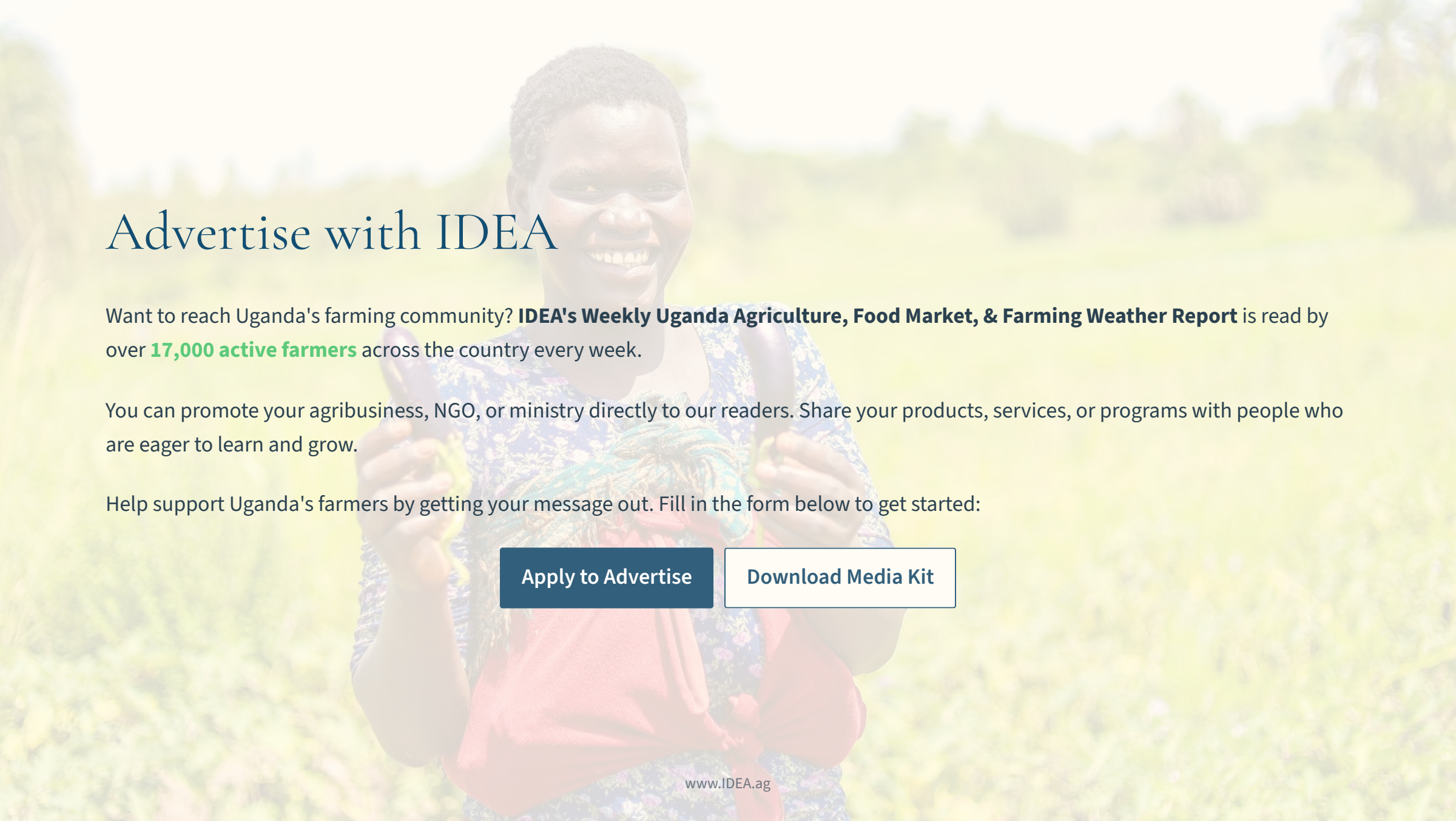
Region	Key Actions
Karamoja	Check local notices on livestock movement and vaccination. Update your notes on pasture, water, tsetse, and markets before animals start moving more. Stay alert to tsetse and sleeping sickness in areas covered by regional surveillance.
Northern	Give animals dry bedding, keep feed raised off wet floors, clean water troughs, and check hooves for softening or infection. Separate any animal showing fever, limping, diarrhea, or breathing problems. Remove standing water near animal housing where possible.
Eastern	Give animals dry bedding, keep feed off wet floors, clean troughs, and check hooves for infection in the humid conditions. Watch for more ticks after rain. Separate animals showing fever, limping, or breathing problems.
Western	Make sure animals have free access to clean water and shade from about 11:00 to 16:00. Feed animals mostly during the cooler morning and evening. Add more water points if animals are queuing or walking a long way to drink.
Central	Provide shade and free access to clean water during the dry, warm mid-week period. Keep newly bought animals away from your main herd or flock for at least 14 days. Clean footwear, crates, and tools before moving between herds or flocks.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Give animals shade and clean water during the dry late-week period. Fix leaking roofs, improve airflow without creating drafts at bird level, and check soil moisture before watering paddocks or feed plots.

Market Analysis: Regional Average Price Matrix

The table below shows current crop prices across Uganda's six regions. The main prices are from the World Bank (July 2026). Prices from the World Food Programme (up to 15 May 2026) are shown for comparison. Where Western region prices differ by more than 10 percent between the two sources, both figures are shown as a range. The banana price is a national export benchmark from Selina Wamucii (May 2026) — it is not a local farm or market price. All prices are in UGX per kg.

Commodity	Karamoja	Northern	Eastern	Western	Central	Lake Victoria Crescent
Maize	UGX 1,760	UGX 1,910	UGX 1,790	UGX 1,470–1,740	UGX 2,180	UGX 2,040
Beans	UGX 3,890	UGX 3,590	UGX 3,550	UGX 2,630–3,030	UGX 4,040	UGX 3,880
Sorghum	UGX 1,730	UGX 1,780	UGX 1,990	UGX 2,550–2,880	UGX 4,110	UGX 3,230
Millet	UGX 2,580	UGX 3,040	UGX 2,830	UGX 3,850	UGX 3,870	UGX 3,460

Central had the highest July prices for all four main food crops: maize UGX 2,180/kg, beans UGX 4,040/kg, sorghum UGX 4,110/kg, and millet UGX 3,870/kg. Northern maize prices rose the most from June to July (+3.9%), which may mean stronger demand or less supply in the north. Food aid cuts may push more people near Northern and Western refugee settlements to buy food at local markets — keep an eye on those markets separately from town markets in the same district.

A smiling woman with short dark hair, wearing a blue patterned top and a red cloth tied around her waist, stands in a lush green field. She is holding two purple eggplants and a green chili pepper. The background is a soft-focus view of a rural landscape with trees and a fence.

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Looking Ahead & Reminders

National Priorities

Finish Harvesting & Storage Complete your first-season harvest and store grain safely before it loses quality. Keep wet and dry grain separate, check moisture levels, and inspect your sealed stores after 48 hours.	Get Ready for the Second Season Start preparing your seed, manure, soil tests, drainage, and planting tools now. Only plant when the local planting calendar and a good soaking rain line up.
Water Management by Region Drain waterlogged fields in the North and East. Protect soil moisture in the West and near the lakes. Keep your plans flexible in Central and Karamoja.	Watch the Markets Check market prices each week — especially high prices in Central, price differences in the West, and demand changes near settlements. When selling, agree on grain quality, weight, moisture, and delivery terms upfront.

Regional Action Reminders

Karamoja	Harvest millet, sorghum, beans, and maize once the crop surfaces are dry. Fix contour structures, roof water catchments, and grain shelters before local storms arrive. Check district livestock vaccination updates and connect households identified in food-security reports to food, livelihood, and nutrition support.
Northern	Clear your drains before Tuesday–Wednesday storms, then use Friday–Sunday for harvesting, threshing, and moving grain. Keep later crops weed-free and watch for leaf disease and fall armyworm. Track settlement market prices for demand changes, cash shortages, and cereal price shifts.
Eastern	Fix drainage channels, terraces, and slope protection before heavy showers hit. Harvest ripe lowland grain between rains and move all produce quickly to clean, ventilated drying areas. Hold off on fertilizer before heavy rain and only apply it to actively growing maize on moist soil before tasseling.
Western	Use the dry period to dry grain, clean stores, add manure to fields, and buy seed. Keep moisture around young banana plants, nurseries, and vegetables — only water when the roots need it, not on a fixed schedule. Finish soil testing and land preparation before the August planting window.
Central	Use Thursday–Friday for harvesting, drying, spraying, and moving grain. Get your produce under cover before the risk of Saturday showers. Drain low-lying plots, keep raised beds in good shape, and check soil moisture before watering. Confirm grain quality and moisture levels before selling into Central markets where prices are high.
Lake Victoria Crescent	Plan your main drying and market runs from Friday through Sunday, but stay alert to sudden lakeshore showers. Keep up with banana drainage, removing extra shoots, propping plants, cleaning up black Sigatoka disease, and checking for weevils. Use banana export prices as a general guide only — always get local quotes before making a deal.

Government & NGO Updates



MAAIF Ministry: New Leaders Appointed

The MAAIF website shows that Hon. Fred Bwino Kyakulaga has handed over the Minister of State for Agriculture role to Hon. Desire Muhooza. Hon. Hellen Adoa has handed over the fisheries minister role to Hon. Robert Migadde Ndugwa. The website does not show when this happened.

Why it matters: Farmers, agribusinesses, and partner organisations should check who the new contacts are and make sure any ongoing approvals or plans are not delayed.



Uganda Climate-Smart Agriculture Project

This MAAIF programme is running in 69 districts across 13 farming zones, including areas hosting refugees. It supports better seeds, climate information, irrigation, disease control, storage, and market access.

Why it matters: District teams should make sure their second-season plans match the crops and water areas supported by this project, rather than just asking for general inputs.



Refugee Food Aid Has Been Cut

A report from 9 July 2026 shows that Uganda's refugee food programme is under serious pressure. WFP already cut food aid from 1.6 million people down to 662,000 in May 2025, and many of the most vulnerable are only getting part of their rations.

Why it matters: Markets near Northern and Western refugee settlements may see higher demand for food, less money being spent, more people selling crops cheaply out of desperation, and more pressure on local services.



Karamoja: Serious Food and Nutrition Crisis

IPC reports from 18 June 2026 show that 473,000 people in Karamoja are in Crisis or worse between April and July, including 41,000 in Emergency. A separate report estimates that 122,100 children aged 6–59 months will suffer serious malnutrition between March 2026 and February 2027, including 30,600 severe cases.

Why it matters: Focus on getting food and livelihood support, livestock vaccines, proper grain storage, nutrition checks, and referrals to families in Kaabong, Kotido, Karenga, Moroto, Nabilatuk, and other affected areas.

Recent Publications & Links

Uganda Food Prices by Market — World Bank (1 July 2026)

Shows the latest estimated prices at market level for maize, beans, sorghum, and millet, including price changes from June to July. File was last updated on 6 July 2026. [Read more](#)

Food Prices in Uganda — World Food Programme (Accessed 13 July 2026)

Shows actual prices collected from local markets and refugee settlements. These were used to check and compare with the estimated price figures. The most recent prices recorded were from 15 May 2026. [Read more](#)

Karamoja Food and Nutrition Situation — IPC (18 June 2026)

Reports how many people are going hungry in Karamoja right now (April–July) and how many children are at risk of malnutrition. It names the worst-affected districts and calls for food support, livestock vaccines, better storage, and nutrition treatment. [Read more](#)

Less Drugs, Less Care, Less Food — The Guardian (9 July 2026)

Explains how cuts in international aid funding are reducing food, healthcare, and other support for refugees and nearby communities across Uganda. [Read more](#)

Uganda Crop Calendar — FAO (Accessed 13 July 2026)

Shows the best times to plant, grow, and harvest different crops in each farming zone in Uganda, including maize, beans, sorghum, millet, and bananas. [Read more](#)

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Accessed 13 July 2026. <https://cropcalendar.apps.fao.org/>

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R3 — Gulu 14 Day Weather Forecast

Timeanddate.com and CustomWeather. Checked 13 July 2026; page last updated 7 July 2026. <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/uganda/gulu/ext>

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Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Checked 13 July 2026. <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/weather-advisory/>

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R9 — Food Prices For Uganda

World Food Programme and Humanitarian Data Exchange. Checked 13 July 2026; latest price data from 15 May 2026. <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/wfp-food-prices-for-uganda>

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R11 — Maize Farming Guide For Extension Workers In Uganda

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Checked 13 July 2026. agriculture.go.ug

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R13 — Farmer Guides From The Agriculture Cluster Development Project

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R6 — Entebbe 14 Day Weather Forecast

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R8 — Uganda Real-Time Food Prices

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R10 — Banana Prices In Uganda

Selina Wamucii. Checked 9 June 2026; prices from May 2026. <https://www.selinawamucii.com/insights/prices/uganda/bananas/>

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Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Checked 13 July 2026. agriculture.go.ug

02

R14 — Uganda Climate-Smart Farming Project

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R16 — Pastoral Livelihoods Support Project

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R18–R22 — IPC Karamoja Food Security Reports & Uganda Page

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Released 18 June 2026. [Food Insecurity](#) | [Malnutrition](#) | [Country Page](#)

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R25–R27 — Uganda Livestock Prices

Selina Wamucii. Checked 9 June 2026. [Cattle](#) | [Goats](#) | [Chickens](#)

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