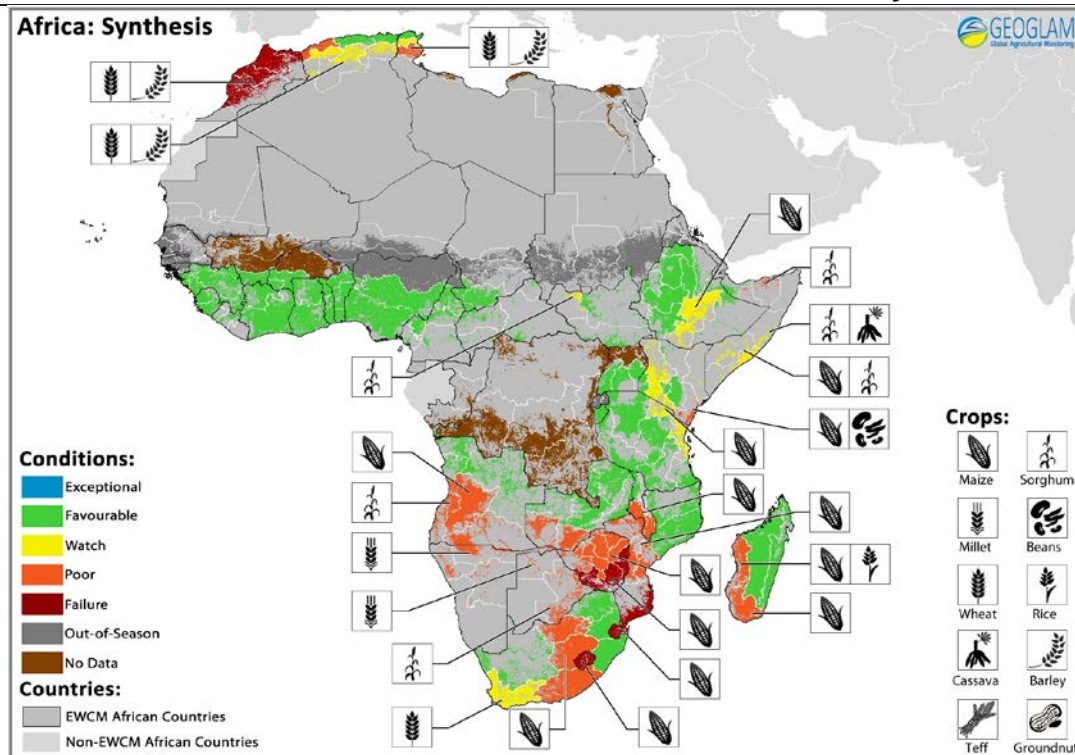


GEOGLAM Early Warning Crop Monitor

Crop Conditions at a glance based on best available information as of May 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Regions that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map with a symbol representing the crop(s) affected.**

SOUTHERN AFRICA: The maize season has come to a close. The poor conditions and crop failure experienced across the region will continue to impact millions of people well into 2017. Planting of the wheat crop began under mostly favourable conditions.

EAST AFRICA: Crop conditions are mostly favourable and have improved since last month owing to timely rainfall, particularly over Ethiopia. Concerns remain over Somalia and parts of Kenya and Ethiopia.

WEST AFRICA: The season began, and conditions are favourable throughout at this early stage of the season.

NORTH AFRICA: Severe drought conditions continue to impact the region resulting in crop failure in Morocco and poor yields in parts of Algeria. Spring rainfall in Algeria and Tunisia have

mitigated drought concerns despite remaining pockets of crop failure and poor rangeland conditions

SOUTHWEST ASIA: Conditions are generally favourable except in Tajikistan, where there is concern over moisture deficit.

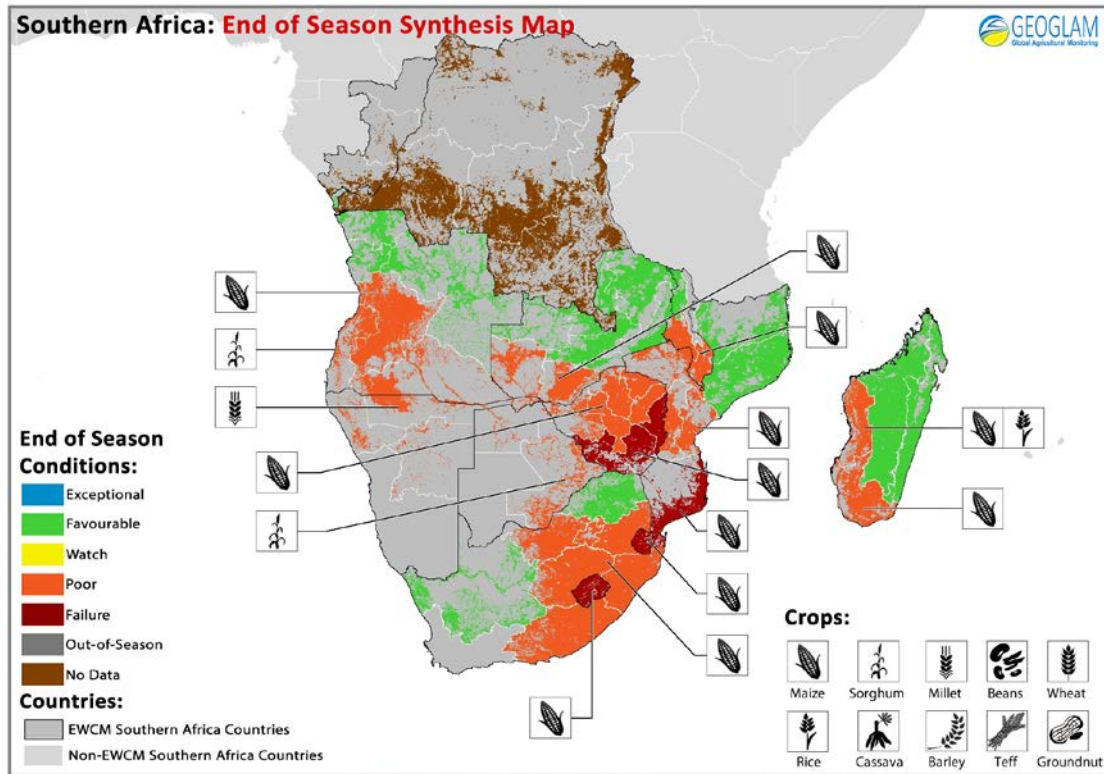
SOUTHEAST ASIA: The wet season rice planting and field preparation began in most countries under favourable conditions. End of season rice conditions in Thailand and Laos are poor due to the drought effects of El Niño throughout the season.

CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: The season recently began and conditions are mixed at this early stage due to dry conditions and a delay in the start of the season attributed to late effects El Niño.

Return to Neutral Conditions

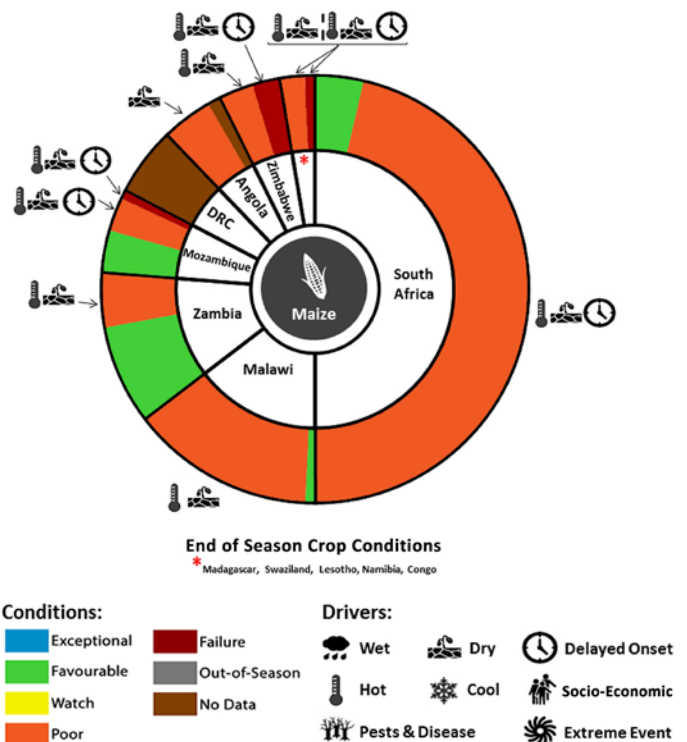
The El Niño climatic anomaly of 2015-2016 is effectively over, while its medium term impact on food security will only peak in late 2016/early 2017. For the ongoing crop season, the return to ENSO neutral conditions is reducing pressure on drought stricken areas of East Africa, India, Central America, and Southeast Asia. However, there is increased probability (double the normal) of a transition to La Niña by September. Should its intensity be moderate to strong, the likelihood of drier than average conditions will increase between October 2016 and June 2017 in the southern Horn of Africa, Central Asia, southeastern China, southeastern South America, Mexico, and the southern United States. Meanwhile, southern Africa, Australia, and northern South America would see above average rainfall.

Southern Africa:

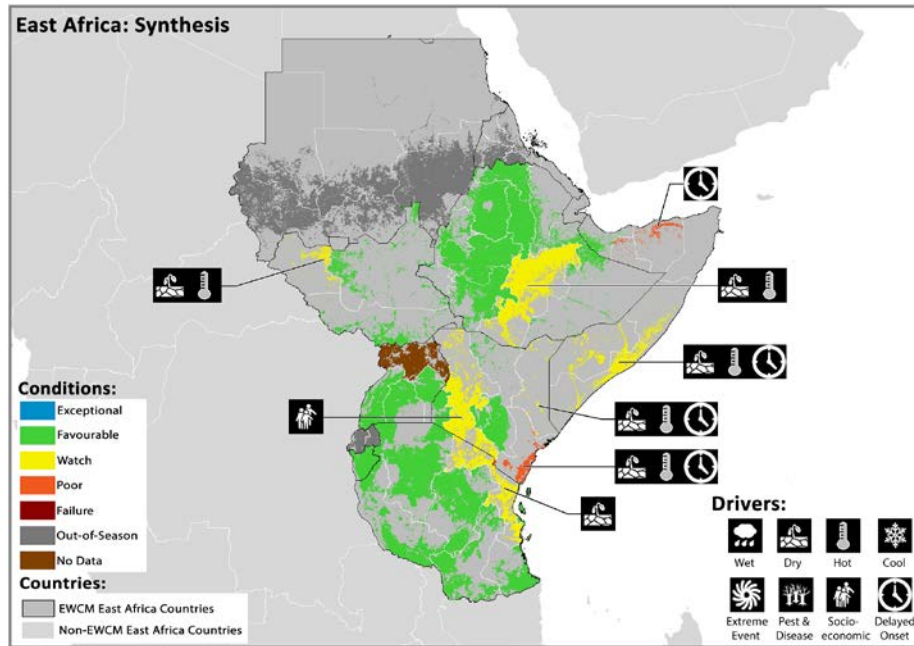


End of season crop condition map synthesizing information over the main growing regions in southern Africa. Crop conditions are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national and regional experts. **Crops that finished the season in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map.**

The main season in southern Africa has come to a close, with poor conditions and crop failure throughout large parts of the region due to the severe drought attributed to El Niño. Late season precipitation was mostly too late to improve conditions, however the rainfall did help to replenish soil moisture and water supplies. Serious concerns remain, as humanitarian assistance needs continue to increase across the region due to the poor harvest, especially in the most food insecure areas of Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique. In South Africa, the main regional exporter, maize production is ca. 40% below the 5-year average, as a result of major yield decreases and large reductions in planted area. As this is the second consecutive season with significantly reduced production, this season’s failed harvests are increasing food security concerns in the region.

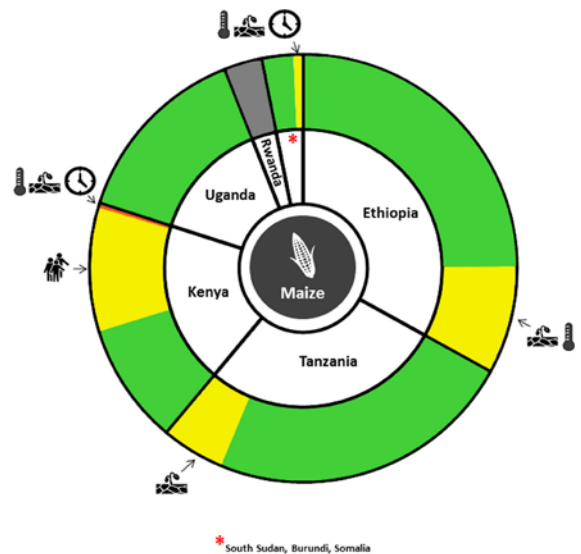


East Africa:

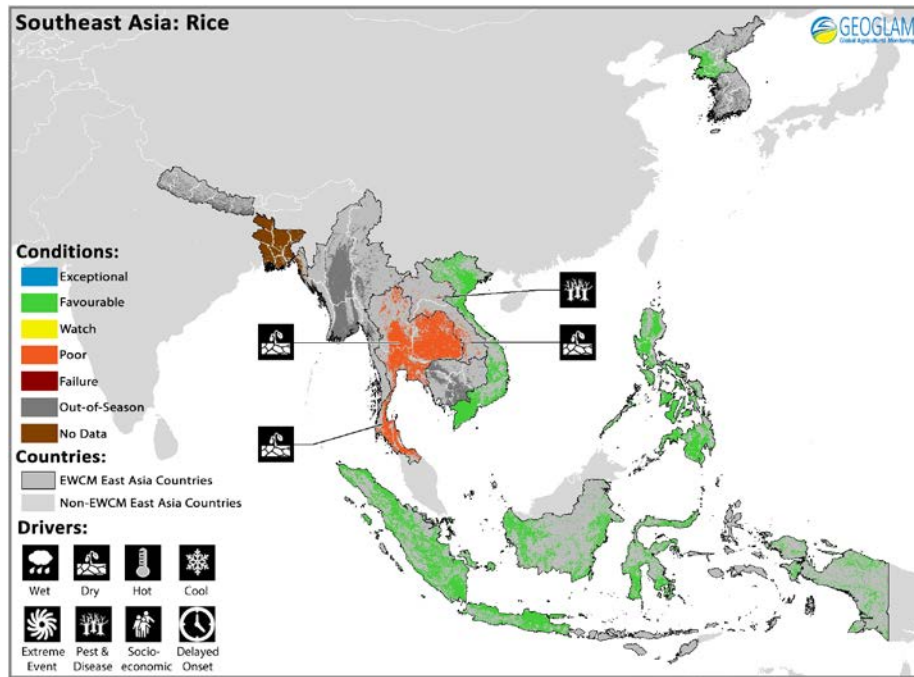


Crop condition map synthesizing information for crops as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on the map with their driver.**

Overall crop conditions in East Africa are favourable and have generally improved since last month. Crops in the northern countries (Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan) are still in early developmental stages, while further south, the crops are in reproductive to early maturity stages. Recent rains, particularly over Ethiopia, have improved crop conditions since last month for the Belg (secondary season crops). In Tanzania, conditions continue to be largely favourable. In Kenya, concern remains for the secondary season in the coastal region due to erratic and below average precipitation. In the Rift Valley area (main season), there is concern over low input availability leading to the yellowing of maize. Somalia received fairly poor rainfall through mid-April followed by heavy rainfall in May that raised concerns over potential flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers.

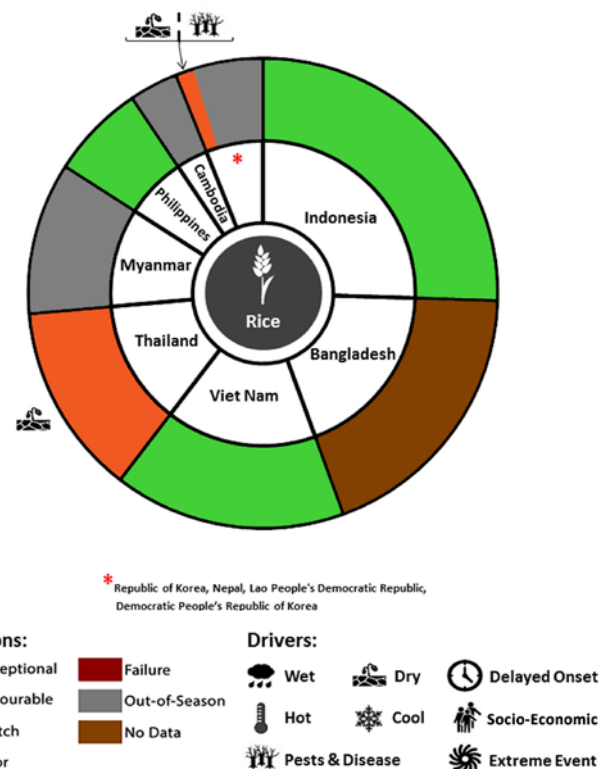


Southeast Asia:

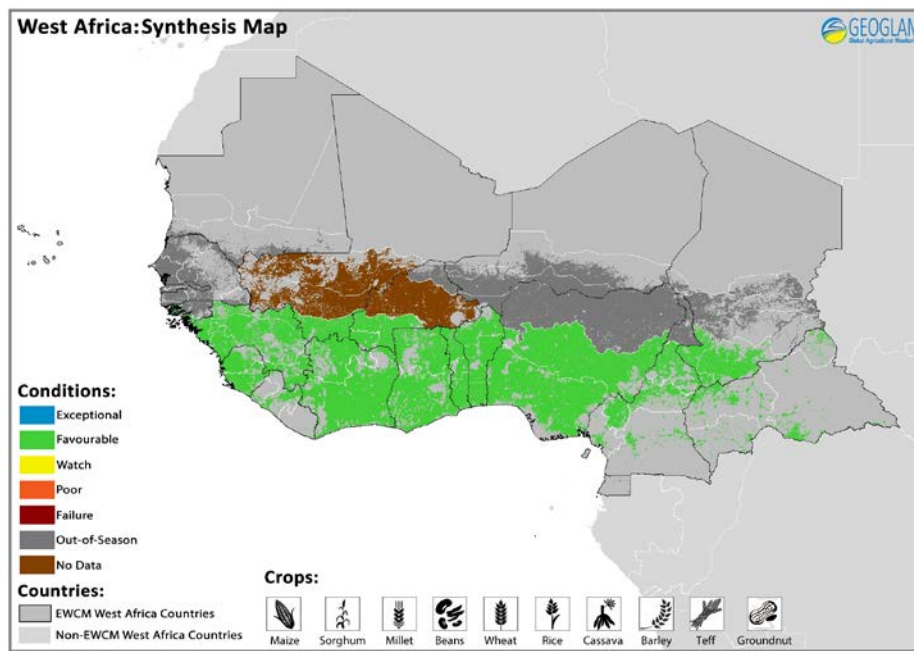


Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on the map with their driver.**

Though the current El Niño event has effectively ended, its impacts were felt in Southeast Asia throughout the most recent growing season. Harvest is almost complete for the dry season crop in the Philippines, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam. Despite earlier concerns, conditions in Vietnam and the Philippines improved and resulted in a favourable crop. However, end of season conditions remained poor in Laos and Thailand due to insufficient water, pest outbreaks and unfavourable weather attributed to El Niño. Field preparation and planting are ongoing in Thailand and the Philippines for the wet season crop. The wet season crop in Indonesia is in favourable condition and yields are estimated to be higher than average due to a combination of sufficient sunlight and irrigation water. There has been some moderate to high rainfall in the southern areas of Java and Sumatra but there is no reported damage.



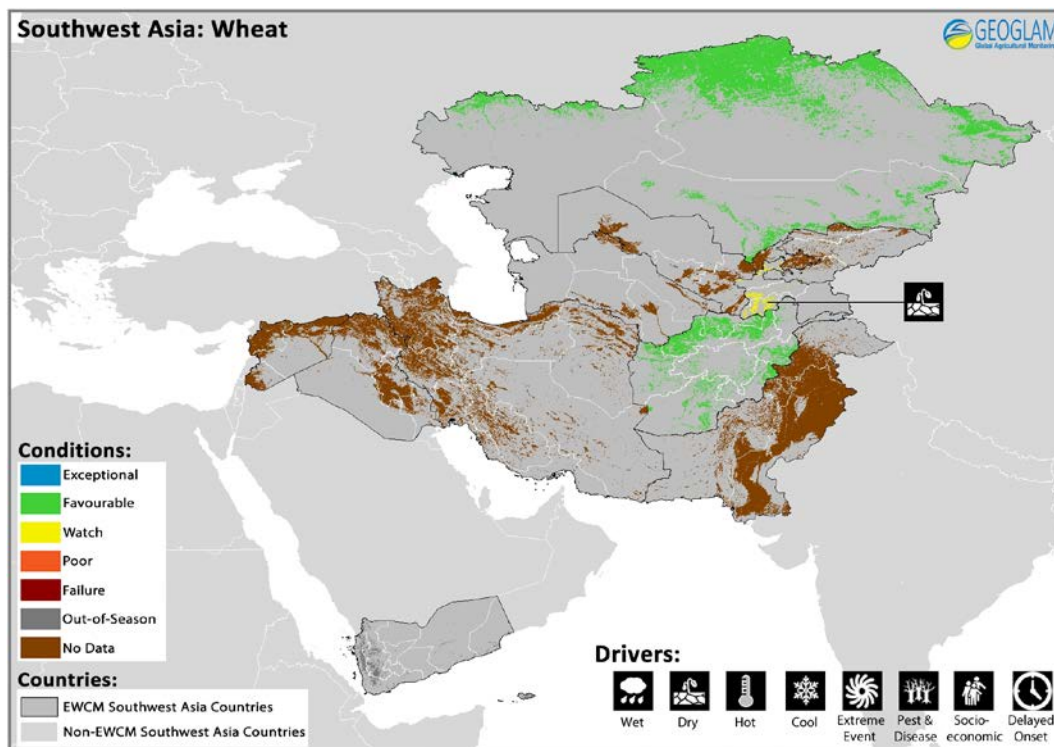
West Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map.**

In West Africa, the season is off to a promising start throughout the region owing to good weather and sufficient moisture levels. Cumulative rainfall from early April to late May has been average to above average over most of the region. The minor rainfall deficits experienced over small portions of the region during this time period are not expected to affect crop development as rainfall distribution has been good.

Southwest Asia:

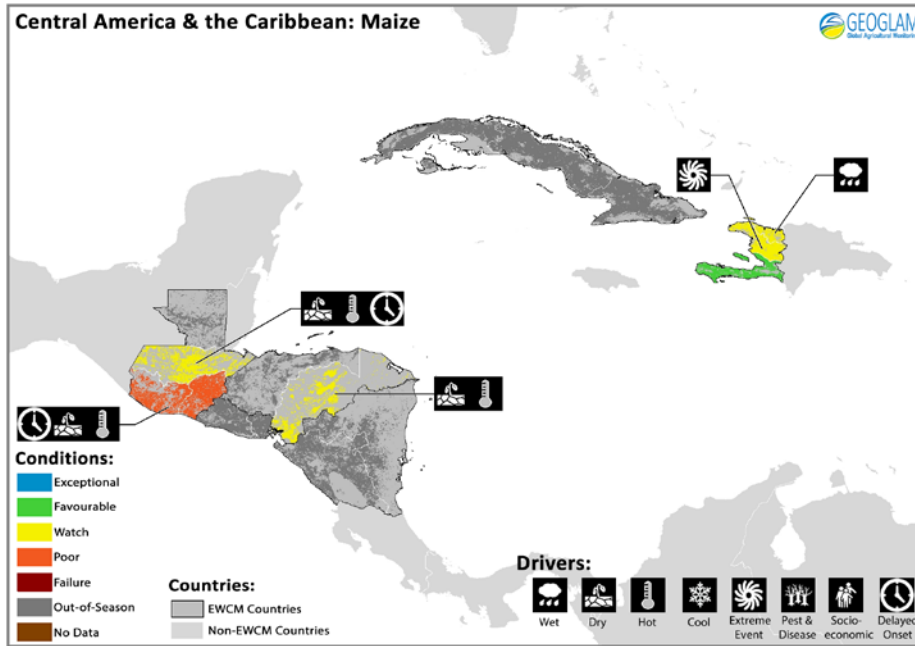


Crop condition map synthesizing information for all crops as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on the map with their driver.**

After a below average start to the wet season in Afghanistan, precipitation rebounded in March and April, alleviating moisture deficits and contributing to an average to above-average snowpack in northern river basins. While runoff for irrigated wheat should be sufficient in most areas, river basins in the south and west may experience shortages for second season irrigated crops.

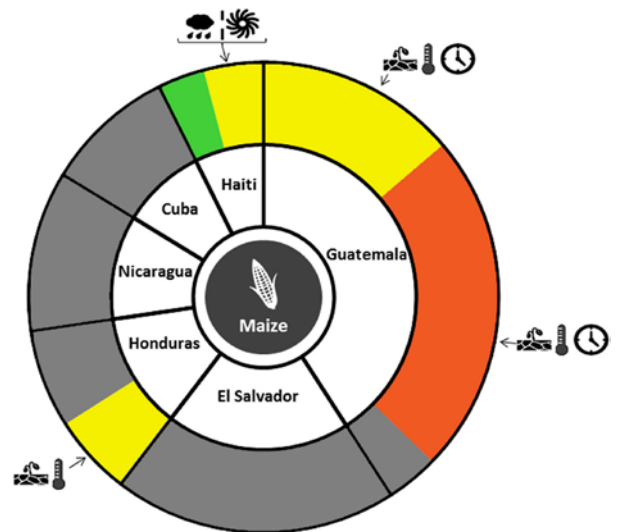
Moisture deficits in Tajikistan have persisted since October with a below average snow pack in the eastern portion of the country and reduced spring rainfall in the west and north. Although most irrigated areas received adequate moisture despite the reduced snowpack, spring wheat may potentially be impacted by these early season moisture deficits.

Central America & Caribbean:

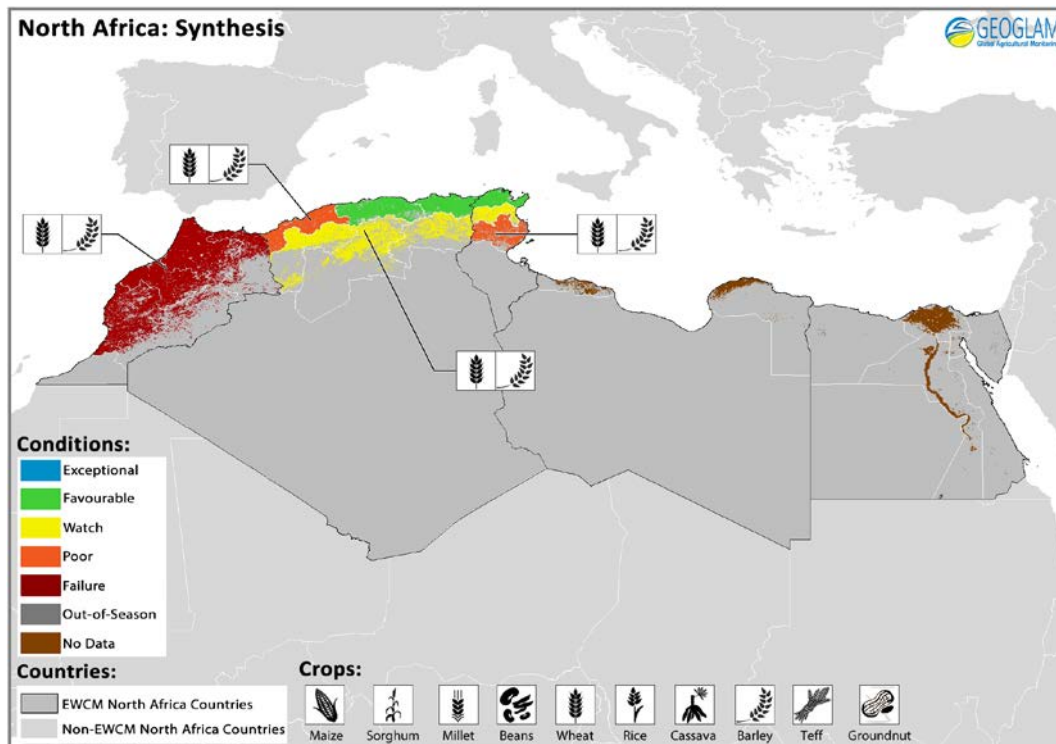


Crop condition map synthesizing information for all crops as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on the map with their driver.**

Overall conditions for maize in Central America and the Caribbean are mixed at this early stage of the season. Poor conditions in Guatemala are attributed to a delayed start of the season due to irregular rainfall patterns caused by late effects of the declining El Niño. Conditions in Haiti have improved recently as a result of enhanced rainfall in the past few weeks, though there are reports that some localized flooding impacted crops.



North Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all crops as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Regions that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map along with a symbol representing the crops affected.**

A severe drought continues to impact large areas across northern Africa. Since November, a historic drought has impacted all regions of Morocco, leading to crop failure for both wheat and barley. The drought has also impacted parts of Algeria and Tunisia. In these two countries, spring rainfall in April has mitigated drought concerns despite remaining pockets of crop failure and poor rangeland conditions.

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published June 2nd 2016.

i Pie chart description

Each slice represents a country's share of total average regional production, in the case of the regional charts, and total national production in the case of the national charts. Sections within each country are weighted by the average sub-national production statistics of the respective country.

Sources and Disclaimers: The Crop Monitor assessment is conducted by GEOGLAM with inputs from the following partners FEWS NET, JRC, WFP, ARC, Asia RiCE, and UMD. The findings and conclusions in this joint multi-agency report are consensual statements from the GEOGLAM experts, and do not necessarily reflect those of the individual agencies represented by these experts.

More detailed information on the GEOGLAM crop assessments is available at www.geoglam-crop-monitor.org



Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice
Coordinated by the University of Maryland

The Crop Monitor is a part of GEOGLAM, a GEO global initiative.

Photo by: Christina Justice

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