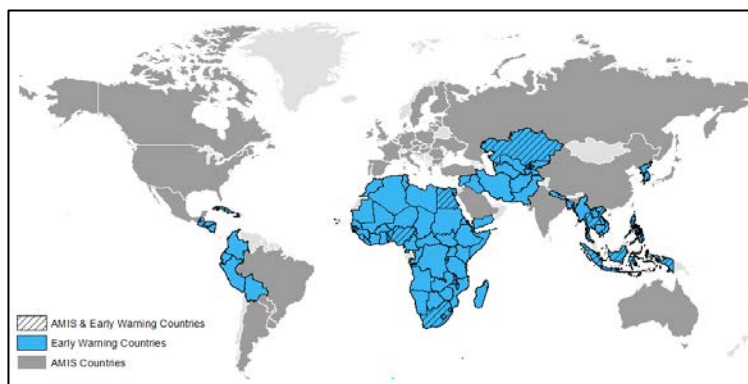


CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

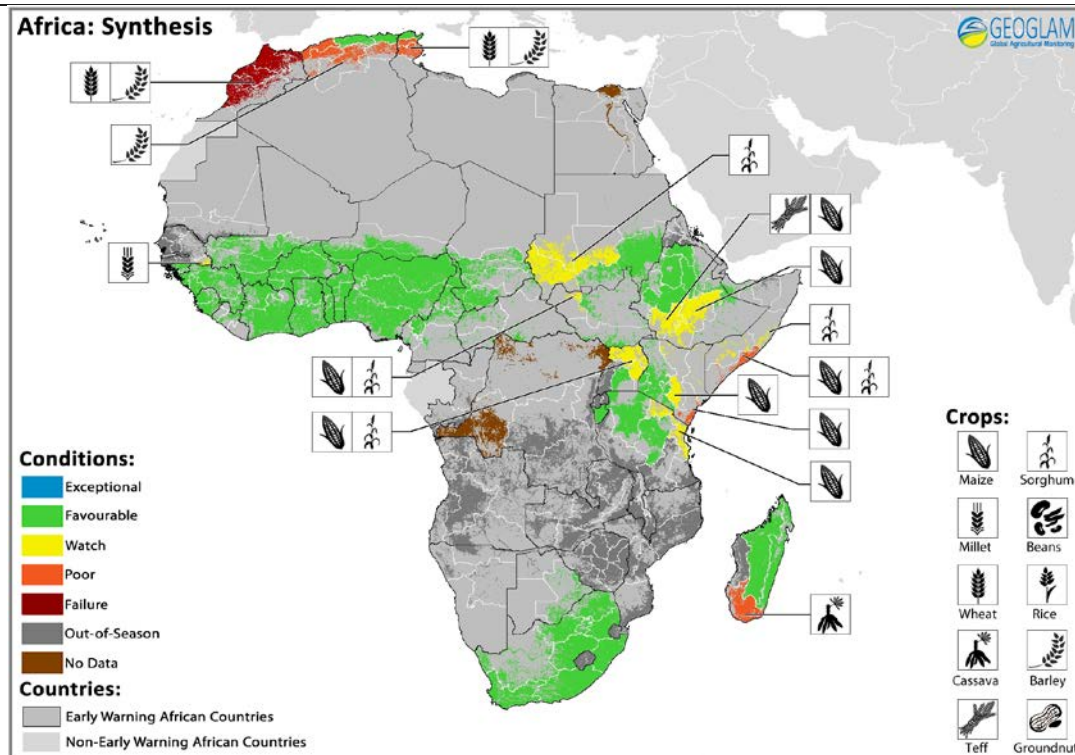
NO. 6 July 2016

The Early Warning Crop Monitor brings together international, regional, and national organizations that monitor crop conditions in countries at risk of food insecurity. The focus is on developing timely consensus assessments of crop conditions, in order to strengthen food security decision support. The Early Warning Crop Monitor grew out of the successful, collaborative process to produce the monthly AMIS Crop Monitor (www.amis-outlook.org/), which covers the main producing countries of the world.



GEOGLAM Early Warning Crop Monitor

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



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of June 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: Planting of the wheat crop is ongoing under favourable conditions.

EAST AFRICA: Overall, conditions remain favourable in the main producing regions. Significant concern remains over growing areas along the coast of Kenya and Somalia due to dry and hot conditions and a delayed start of season.

WEST AFRICA: Overall conditions remain favourable throughout the region with minimal pockets of dryness.

NORTH AFRICA: The historic drought continues to cause crop failures for wheat and barley in Morocco and poor conditions in large areas of Tunisia and Algeria.

SOUTHWEST ASIA: Conditions are generally favourable throughout.

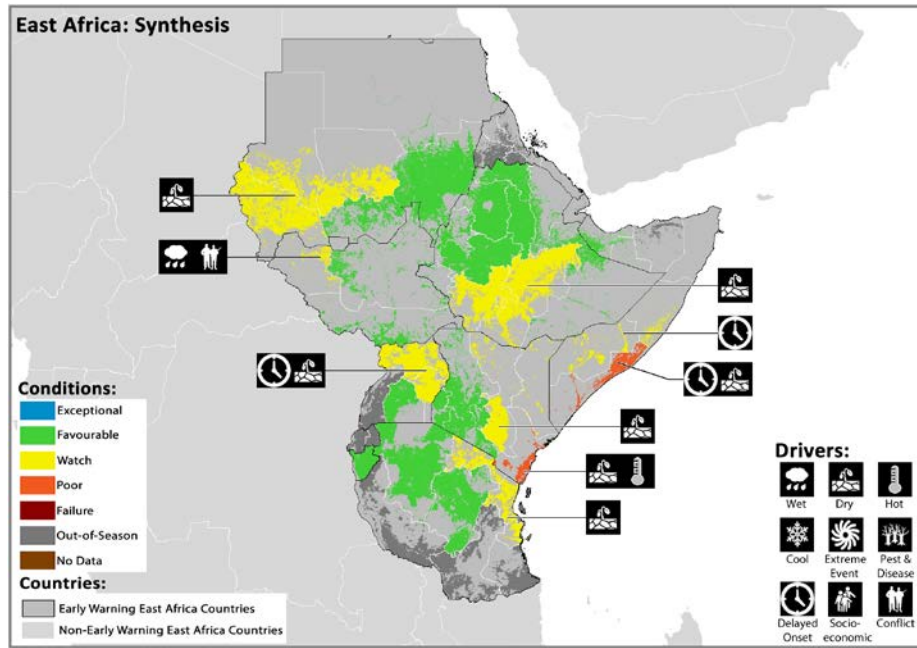
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Harvest of the dry season crop is mostly complete and conditions in Thailand and southern Viet Nam remained poor due to El Niño impacts. The wet season rice crop in most countries is in favourable condition except for in Thailand, where conditions are mixed at this early stage.

CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: Maize conditions in Central America and the Caribbean are mixed at this early stage of the season.

Return to Neutral Conditions

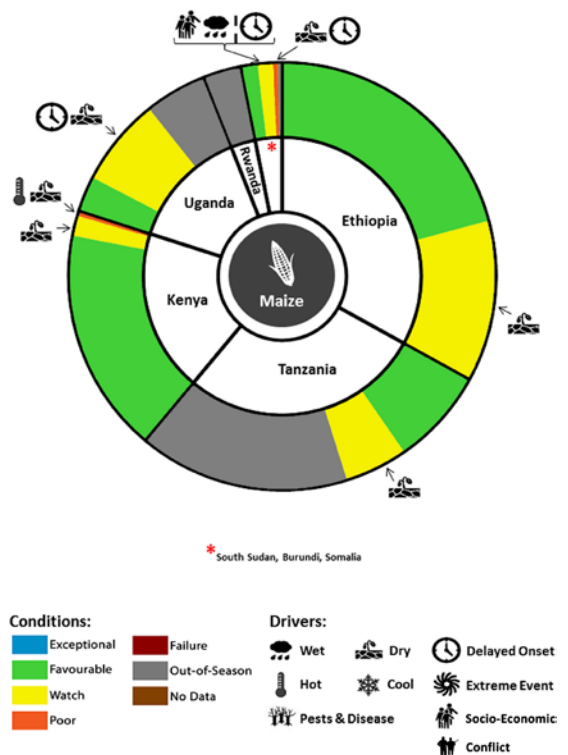
For the ongoing crop season, the return to ENSO neutral conditions has reduced pressure on drought stricken areas of East Africa, India, Central America, and Southeast Asia. However, most seasonal forecast models agree on a transition to La Niña by September, with a probability greater than 60%. The intensity cannot be confidently predicted now, but if it is moderate to strong, the likelihood of drier than average conditions between October 2016 and June 2017 will increase in the southern Horn of Africa, southwest 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.

East Africa:

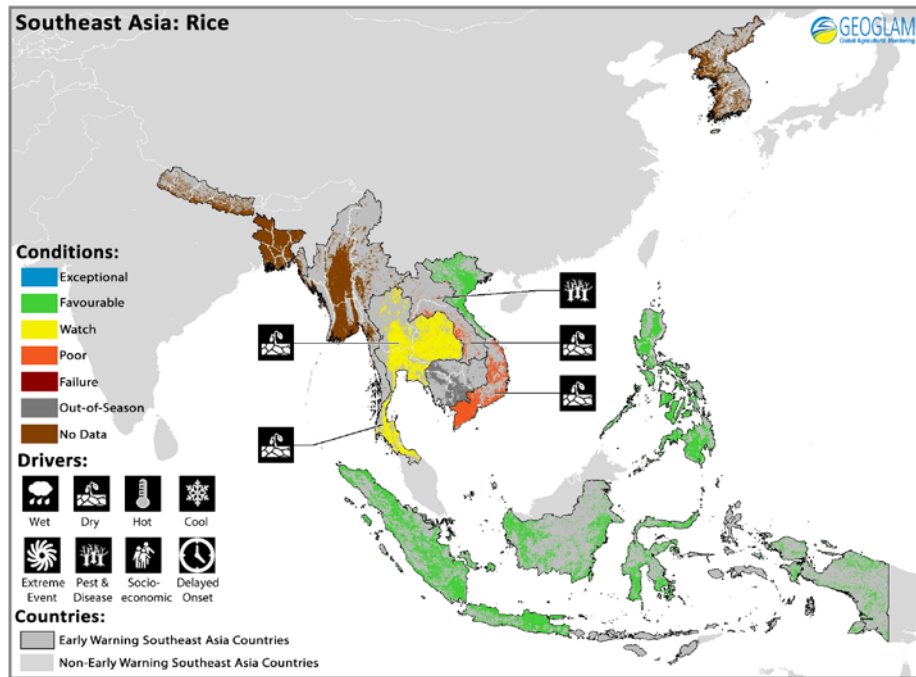


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of June 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on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

Overall, conditions in East Africa remain favourable in the main producing regions. Concern remains along the coast in Somalia and Kenya, where conditions have deteriorated from last month due to a lack of rainfall, which is stunting the maize crop. In Ethiopia and South Sudan, conditions remain similar to last month, though many farmers are waiting for rains to be better established. Although conditions are currently mostly favourable in Ethiopia, large parts of the country are still suffering from the previous season’s drought. The food crisis following El Niño will intensify during the lean season. Successful crop planting in the main season, which is just starting, will largely depend on availability of seeds, which is critically low in areas affected by food deficits. Also, although rangeland conditions are generally improving, herds restocking following the drought will take a long time.

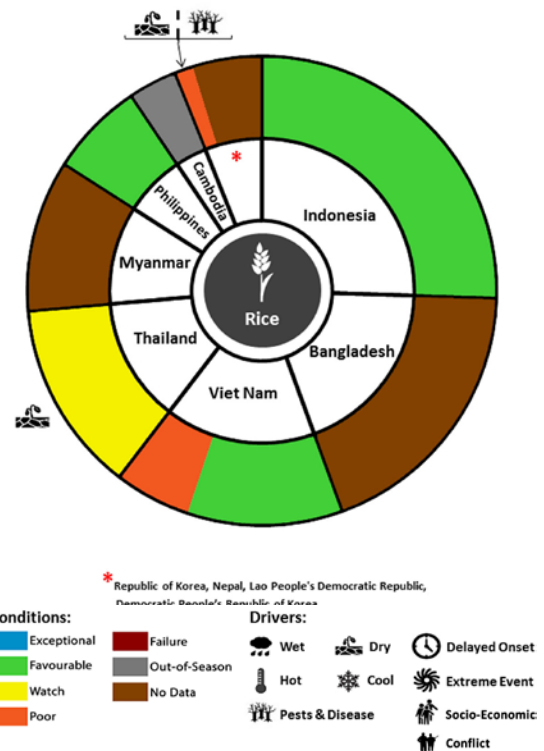


Southeast Asia:

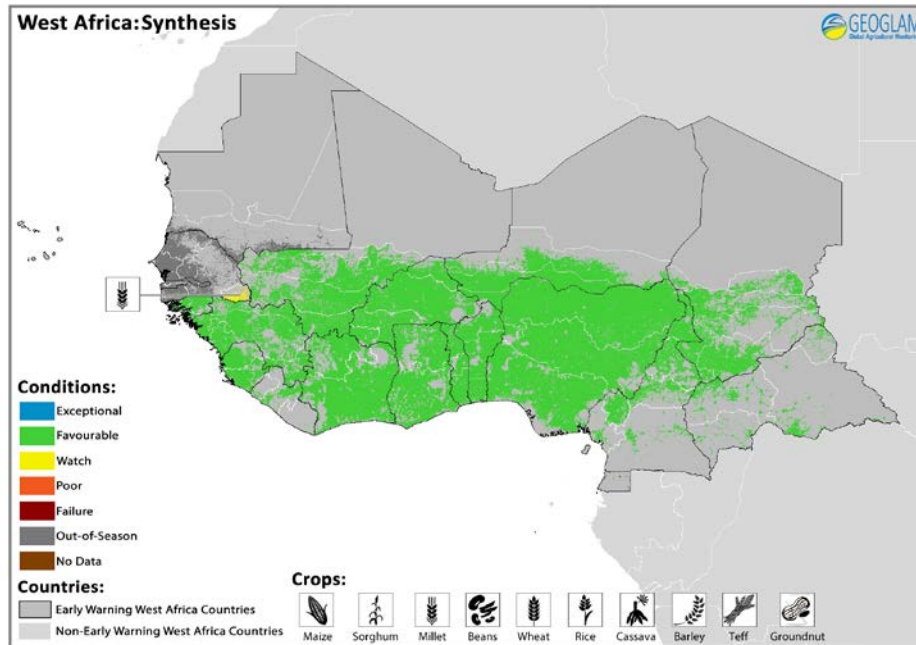


Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of June 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs, including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled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

Harvest is finished for the dry season crop in the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam and is almost complete in Laos. End of season conditions in Thailand and Viet Nam have remained poor due to impacts from El Niño, which have caused insufficient water for irrigation, pests and generally unfavourable weather for crop growth. Planting of the wet season crop is ongoing in Thailand, Viet Nam, Indonesia and the Philippines. Early season conditions are favourable in Indonesia, Viet Nam and the Philippines. However, early stage conditions for the wet season crop in Thailand are mixed due to minimal rainfall.



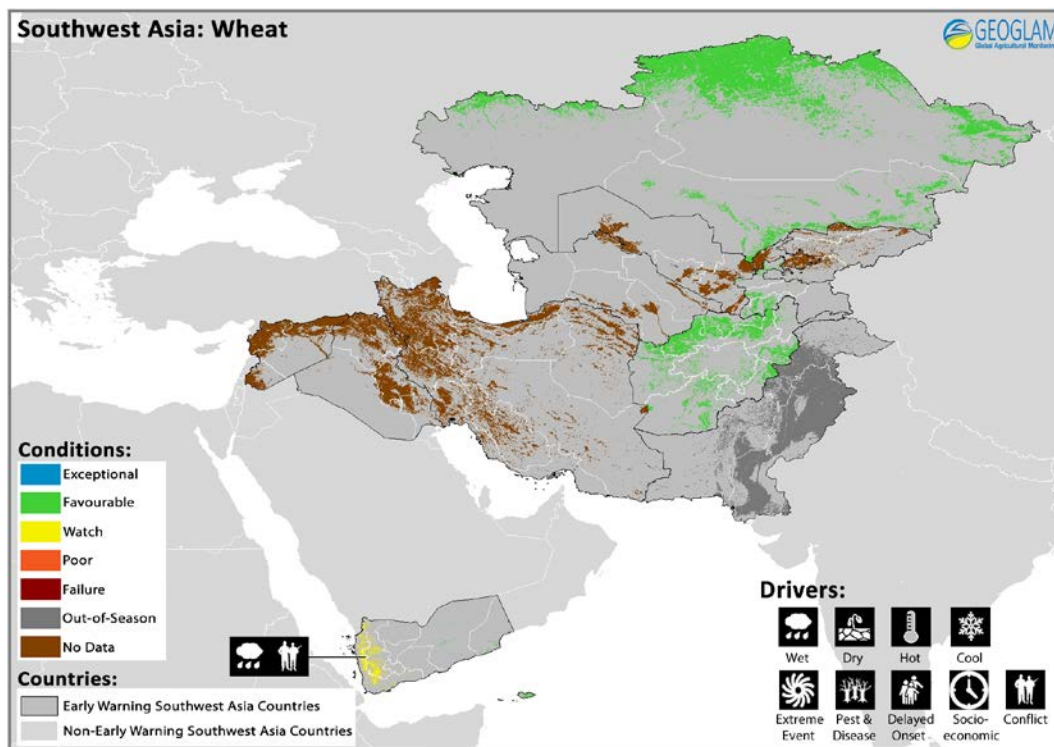
West Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of June 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 the bi-modal zone of West Africa, the season began in the middle of March and crops are in favourable condition throughout the area owing to sufficient moisture levels from good weather in May and June. The season has also been very favourable so far with negligible dryness further north in the Sudanian and Sahelian zones, except for the western part of the Sahel in Senegal and Mauritania, where the season has yet to start.

Southwest Asia:

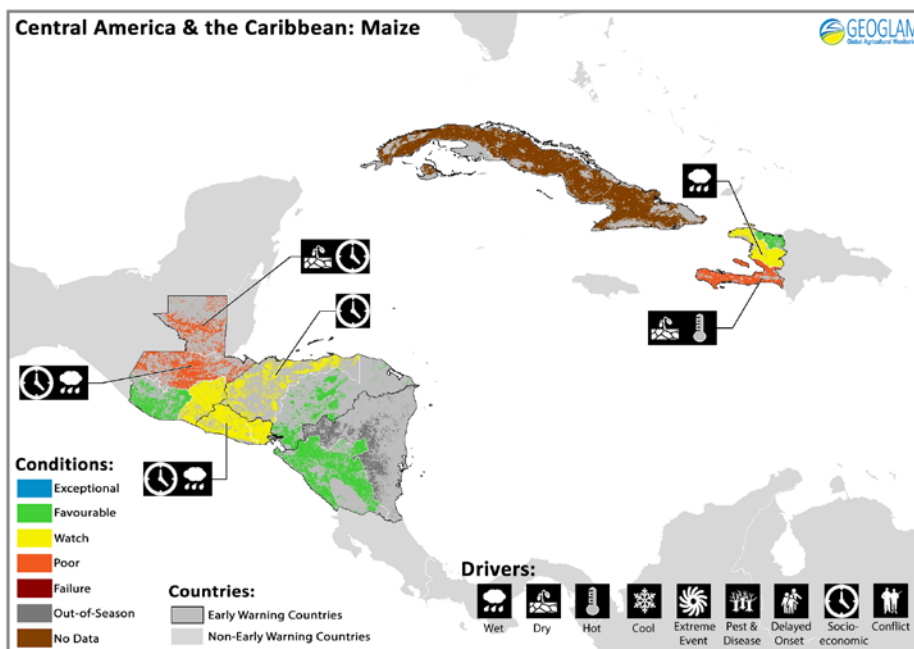


Crop condition map synthesizing information for all crops as of June 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are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

Precipitation in Afghanistan increased in March and April, contributing to an average to above-average snowpack in northern river basins, while some basins in the south and west experienced below average snow conditions. Nevertheless, pre-harvest assessments indicate that the 2016 wheat production will likely be near average and slightly better than last year. Second season crops are expected to develop normally in most regions, with the exception of some areas where late main season harvesting delays planting.

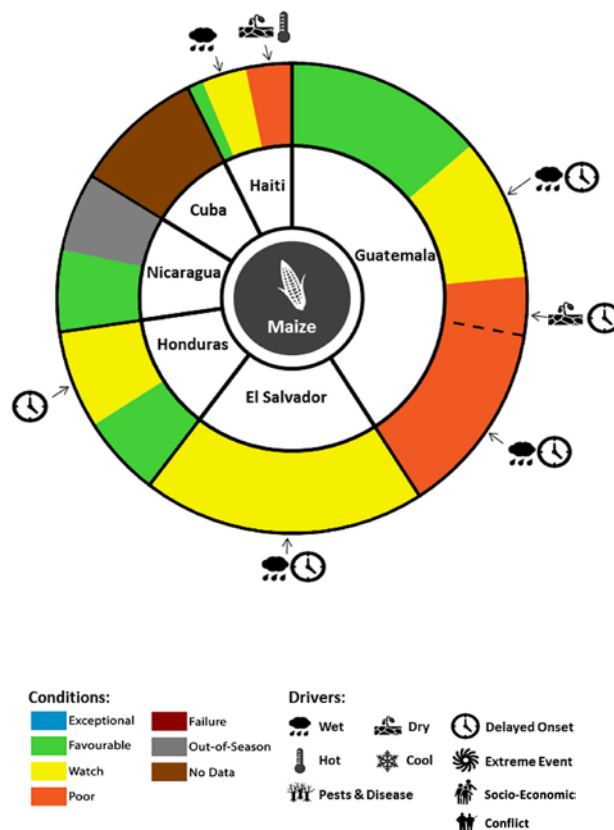
Spring moisture deficits in western and northern Tajikistan, and a below average snow pack in the east of the country, raised some concern for both winter and spring wheat production. Still, most irrigated areas received adequate moisture despite the reduced snowpack. Rainfall improvement in May has reduced spring moisture deficits and should alleviate impacts on spring cereal crops.

Central America & Caribbean:

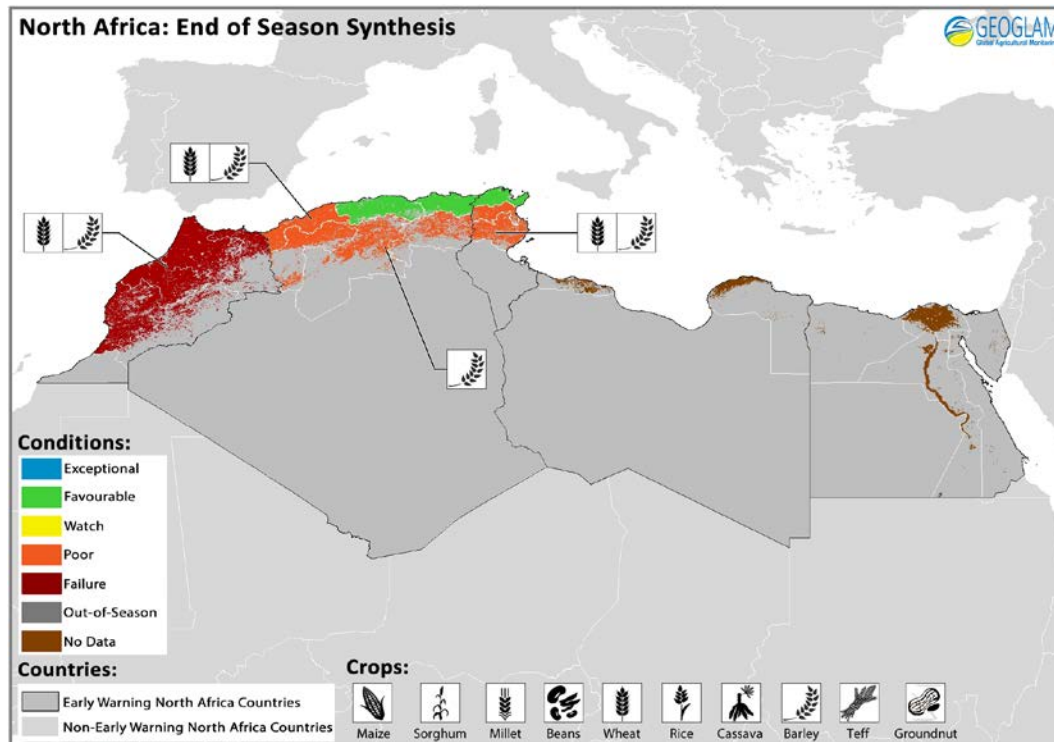


Crop condition map synthesizing information for all crops as of June 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are 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 the north of Guatemala are attributed to a delayed start of the season due to irregular rainfall patterns caused by late effects of the declining El Niño. Meanwhile, in the southwest Pacific basin, the rainfall is enhanced, supporting the normal development of crops. Conditions in Haiti deteriorated from last month due to dryness in the south of the country caused by poor and irregular rainfall. The north of Haiti has had regular rainfall but with high quantities in short times producing localized floods.



North Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all crops as of June 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.**

Since November, a historic drought affected all of Morocco. The drought caused crop failures for wheat and barley in Morocco and poor conditions in large areas of Tunisia and Algeria. There are pockets of favourable conditions along the Mediterranean Sea but overall conditions for the region are poor.

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published July 7th 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: Kristofer Lasko

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