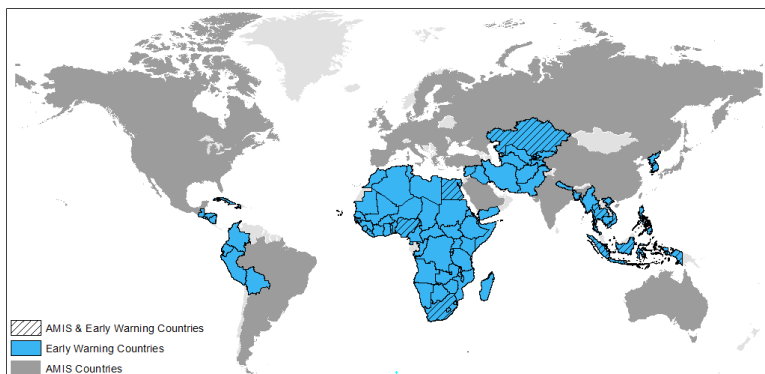


# CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

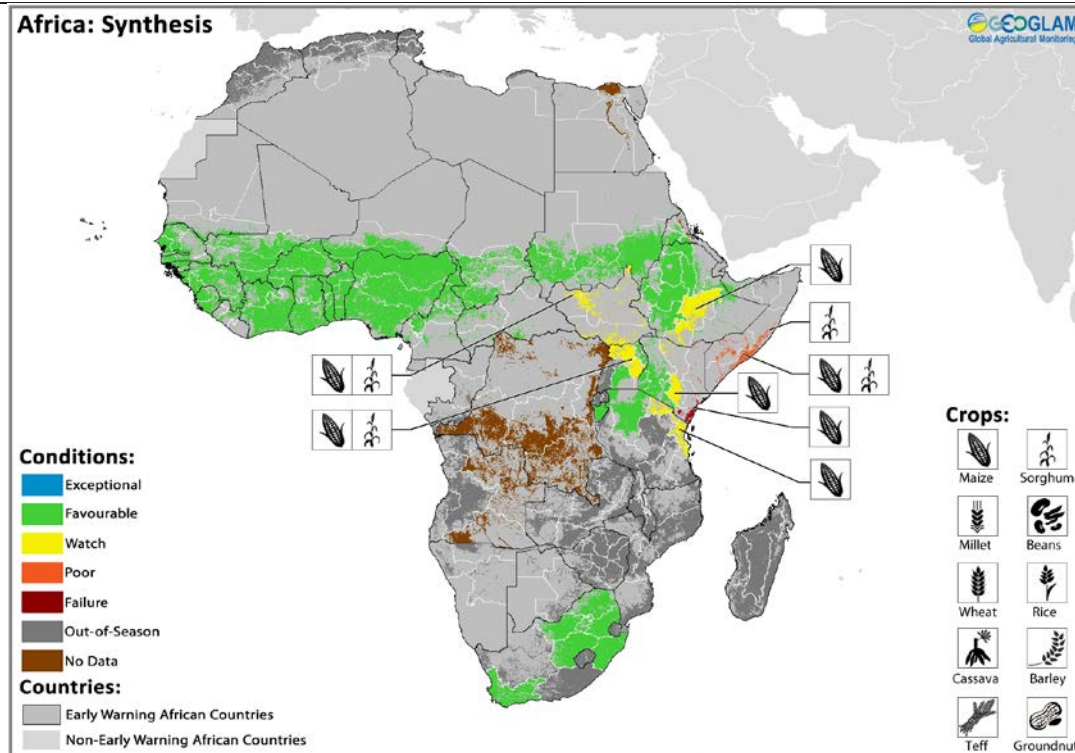
## NO. 7 August 2016

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/](http://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 July 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of July 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:** Southern Africa is largely out of season. However, the wheat crop, which is currently in-season is in good condition.

**EAST AFRICA:** Overall, conditions are mixed in the main producing regions. Specifically, conditions in marginal maize areas in coastal Kenya and in main producing areas in Southern Somalia have continued to deteriorate due to localized drought.

**WEST AFRICA:** Overall conditions remain favourable throughout the region owing to satisfactory moisture levels.

**NORTH AFRICA:** North Africa is mostly out of season.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Overall conditions are mixed for the wet season crop due to dry conditions continued from the El Niño event, impacting Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines. In Indonesia, the dry season crop is in season under favourable conditions.

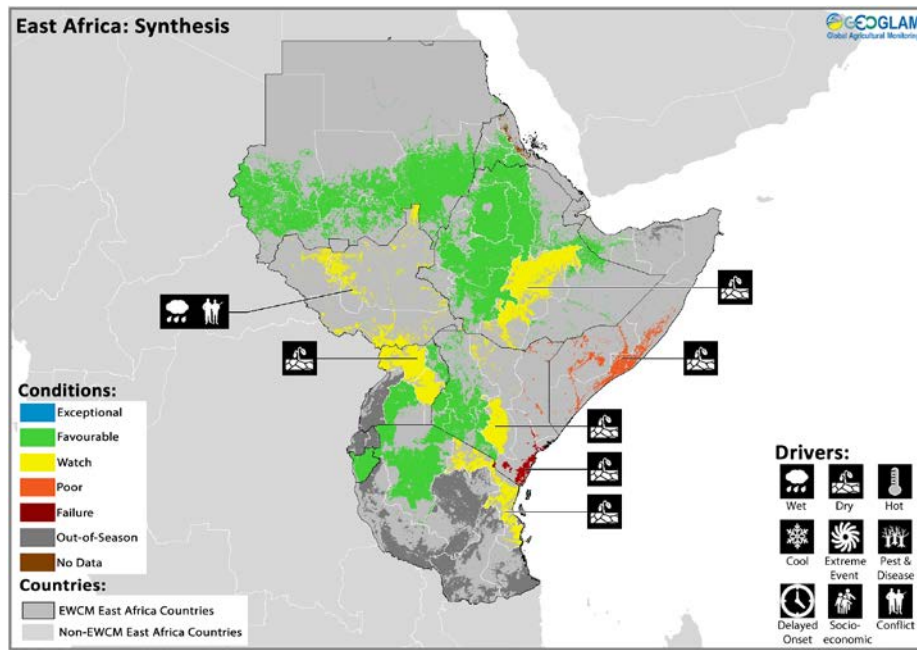
**CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN:** Maize conditions in Central America and the Caribbean remain mixed at this early stage of the season due to irregular rainfall. Nevertheless, increased rainfall in parts of Central America helped to improve conditions since last month.

### El Niño Neutral Conditions with increased probability of moderate la Niña

The El Niño of 2015/2016 is finished and neutral conditions prevail over the tropical Pacific Ocean. Nonetheless, lingering effects in the form of poor initial soil moisture and late onset of rains were experienced in Southeast Asia and Central America. Close monitoring is needed to verify that these will subsequently be overcome by more normal conditions. Transition to La Niña is forecast with greater than 50% probability by September, with persistence to mid-2017, though the expectation now is for a weak event. La Niña has historically been associated with drier than normal conditions in the southern Horn of Africa, southwest Asia, southeastern China, southeastern South America, Mexico, and the southern United States. Above average rainfall is favored for southern Africa, Southeast Asia, Australia, and northern South America.

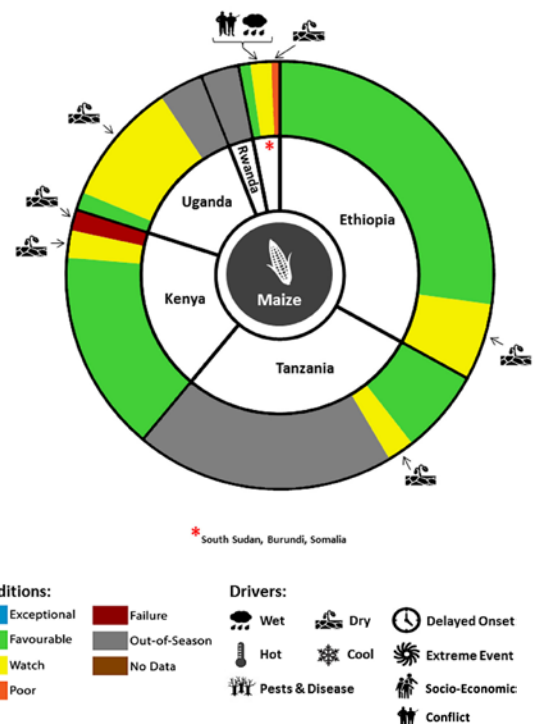


**East Africa:**

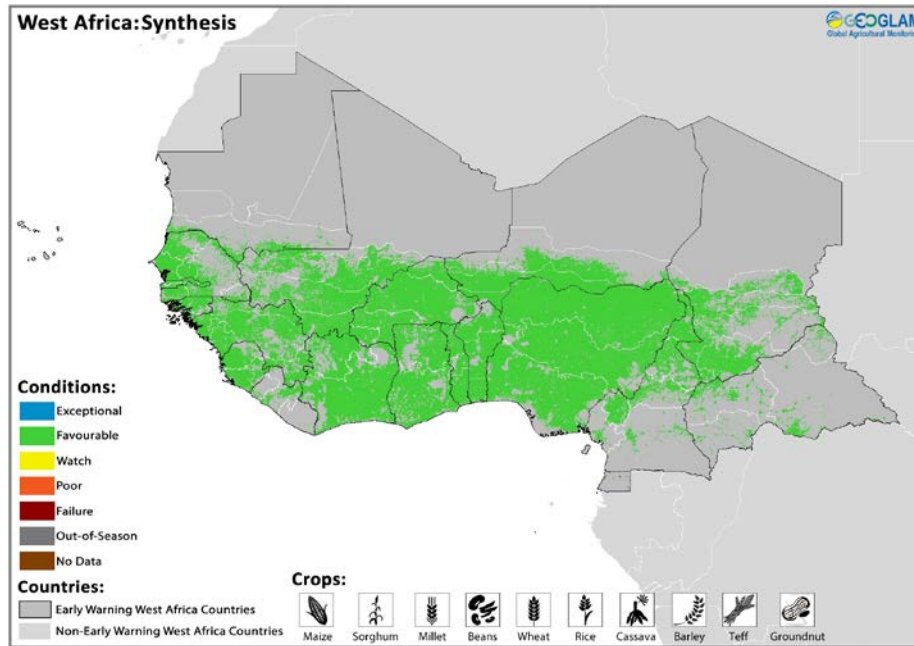


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of July 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on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

Conditions in coastal Kenya and Southern Somalia have not improved in the last part of this growing season due to localized drought, resulting in poor conditions and crop failures. More detailed information on yield reduction should become available in August following end of season ground assessments. In Ethiopia, planting for the Kiremt rains (Meher crop) is ongoing and harvest for the Belg season (10% of total production) is wrapping up. The Belg harvests will be somewhat below average due to the shortened growing season, delayed planting in some areas, floods caused by torrential rains, and localized seed shortages. Conditions in Northern Uganda are mixed due to poorly distributed rainfall both spatially and temporally, and ceasing earlier than normal. In South Sudan, agro-meteorological conditions are favourable, however, major fighting has displaced thousands and intermittent clashes threaten to disrupt farming activities and are raising concerns. In contrast, in western and northern growing regions of Sudan, conditions have improved owing to timely rainfall.



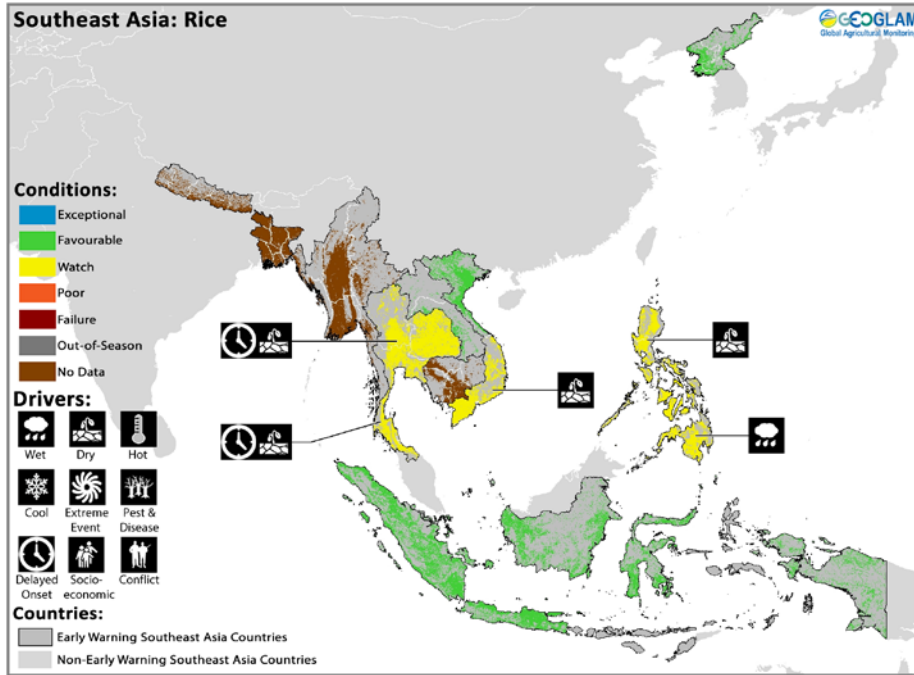
## West Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of July 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.**

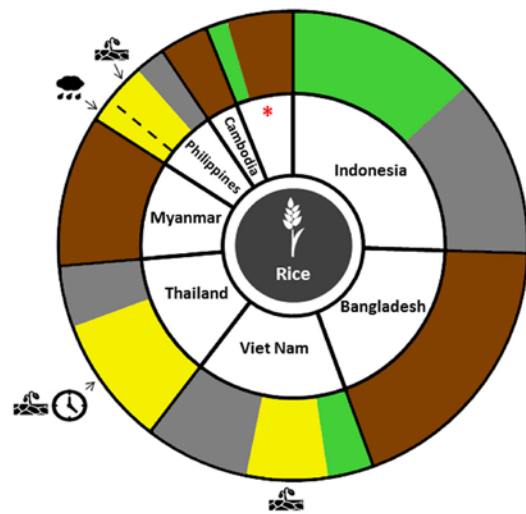
In the bi-modal zone of West Africa, the season began in the middle of March and crops remain in favourable condition throughout the area owing to sufficient moisture levels from good weather in May and June. The season continues to be very favourable so far with negligible dryness further north in the Sudanian and Sahelian zones, except for the western part of the Sahel in Senegal and Mauritania, where the season has just started.

**Southeast Asia:**

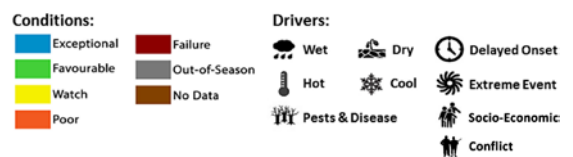


Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of July 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs, including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled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

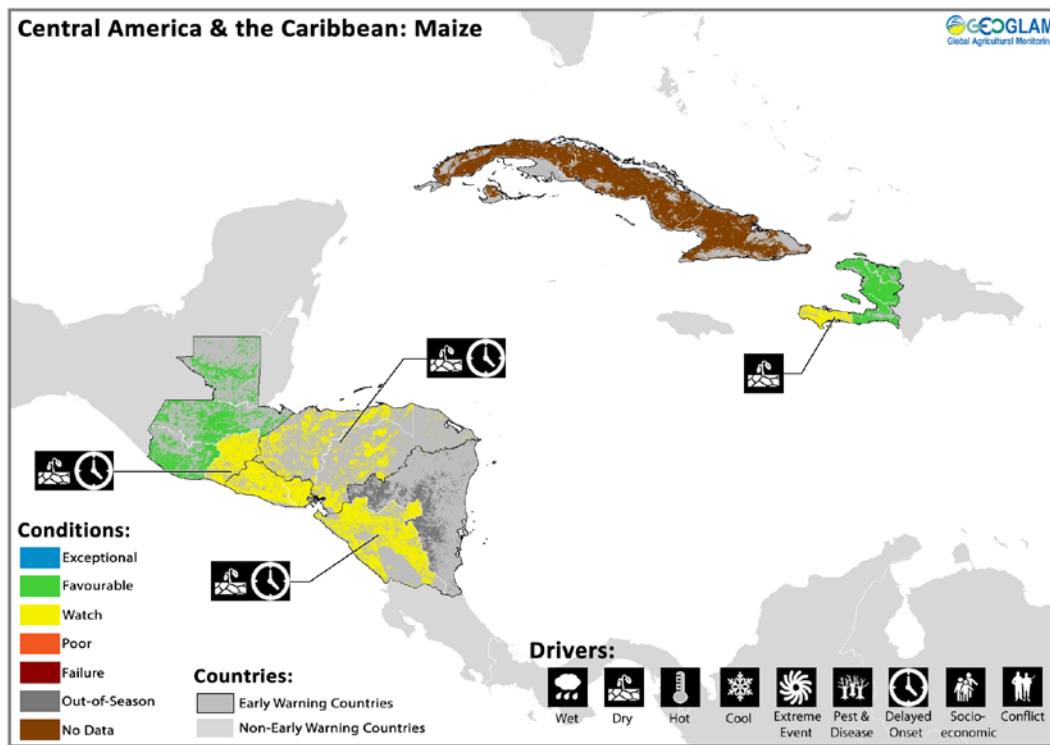
The wet season crop is ongoing in Thailand, Viet Nam and the Philippines and planting of the dry season crop is ongoing in Indonesia. Conditions are mixed in Thailand during this early stage of the season due to the late start of the rainy season and inadequate water supplies for irrigation. Similarly, in southern Vietnam, there is concern over dry conditions. In the Philippines, conditions deteriorated for the wet season crop due to the adverse dry effects of El Niño and insufficient irrigation water in major producing provinces during the young panicle forming stage. In the southern part of the Philippines, there are some concerns over excessive wetness. The dry season crop in Indonesia is developing under favourable conditions.



\* Nepal, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

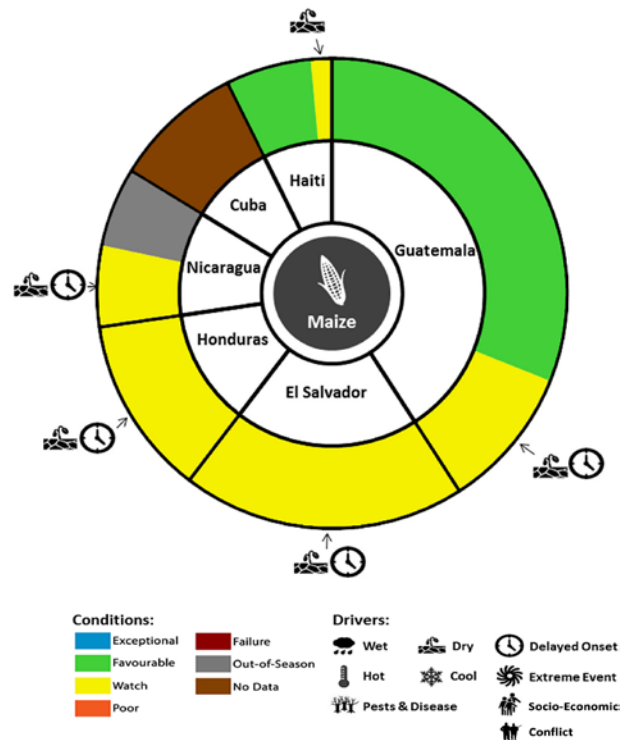


**Central America & Caribbean:**



Crop condition map synthesizing information for maize as of July 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.**

Despite increased rainfall over the past month, overall conditions for maize in Central America and the Caribbean are mixed at this early stage of the season. Below average conditions in many areas are attributed to a delayed start of the season due to irregular rainfall patterns caused by late effects of the declining El Niño. In the southwest Pacific basin, good rainfall is supporting normal development of crops and reducing the dryness of the previous season. Conditions in southern Haiti deteriorated from last month due to dryness caused by poor and irregular rainfall. In contrast the northern part of the country has received regular rainfall but with high quantities in short times producing some localized floods.



**Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published August 4th 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, 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](http://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: Alkhalil Adoum*

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