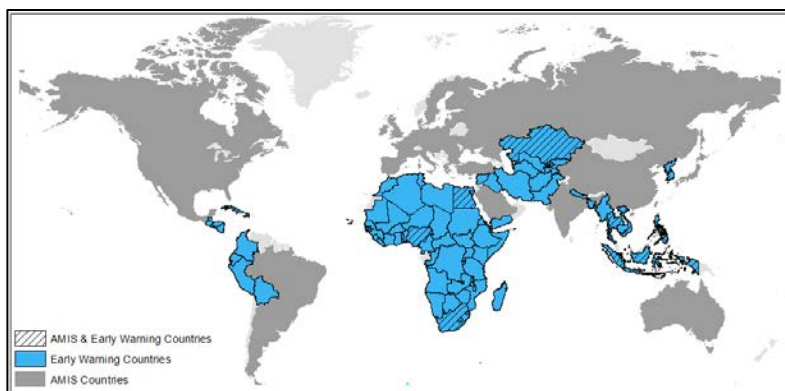


CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

NO. 8

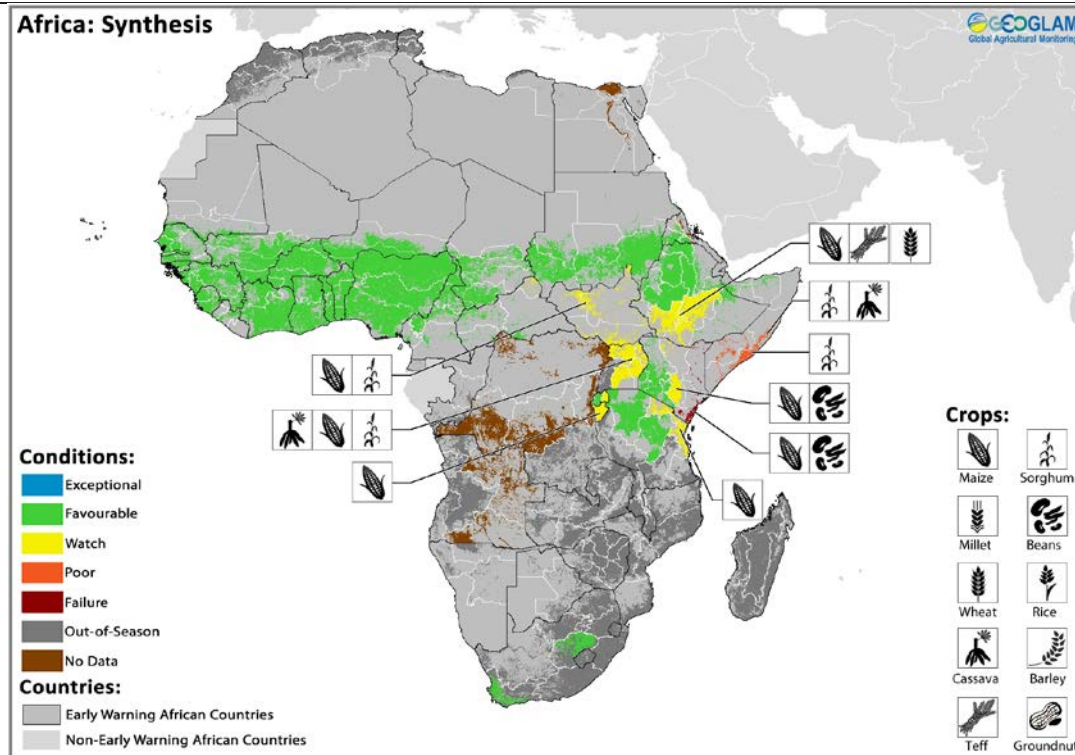
September 2016

The Early Warning Crop Monitor brings together international, regional, and national organizations monitoring crop conditions within countries at risk of food insecurity. The focus is on developing timely consensus assessments of crop conditions, recognizing that reaching a consensus will help to strengthen confidence in decision making. The Early Warning Crop Monitor grew out of a successful collaborative relationship, the AMIS Crop Monitor (www.amis-outlook.org/), which monitors the main producing countries.



GEOGLAM Early Warning Crop Monitor

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



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of August 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 region is largely out of season with the exception of wheat, which remains in good condition in South Africa. However, the humanitarian crisis continues as a result of the severe drought and resulting crop failures earlier this year due to El Niño. In response, multiple regional appeals and action plans were launched in July and August.

EAST AFRICA: Conditions in the major producing regions are mostly favourable. However, concerns remain over large areas in the region due to dry conditions affecting northern and Coastal Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Central Ethiopia, and due to civil unrest and wet conditions in South Sudan. The main growing season is drawing to a close in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, South Sudan and Somalia.

WEST AFRICA: Overall conditions remain favourable throughout the region owing to adequate moisture levels as the main season draws to a close.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Overall conditions for wet season rice improved over the last month, however concern remains due to dry conditions over parts of Thailand and Vietnam.

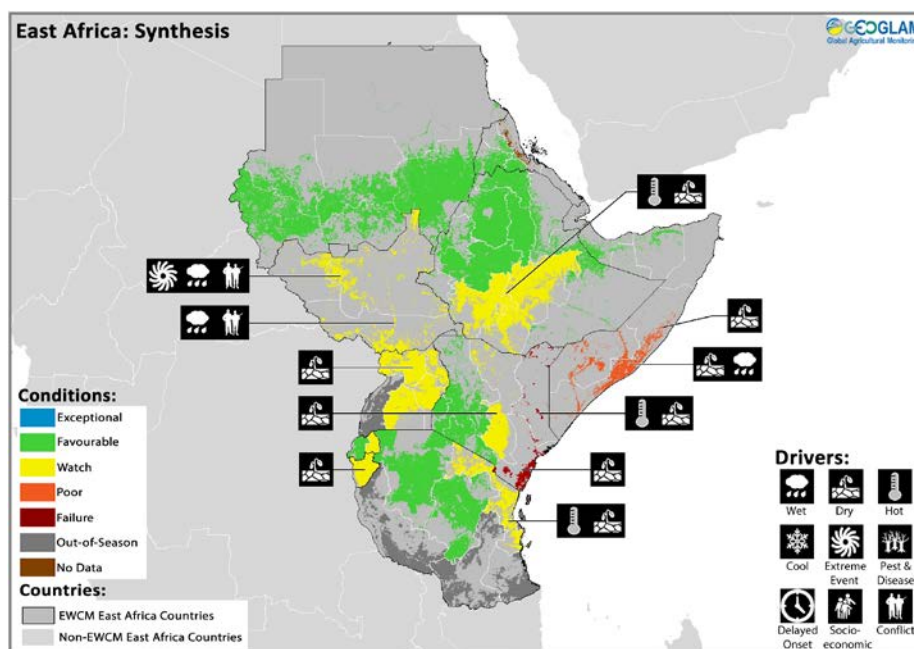
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: Maize conditions improved across much of Central America owing to good rainfall. Concern remains in southern Honduras and southern Nicaragua due to a delayed start of season and irregular rainfall.

SOUTHWEST ASIA: Conditions are favourable across the region as the season draws to a close with good wheat prospects across the region. However, concern remains due to tensions in Afghanistan.

El Niño Neutral Conditions with increased probability of moderate La Niña

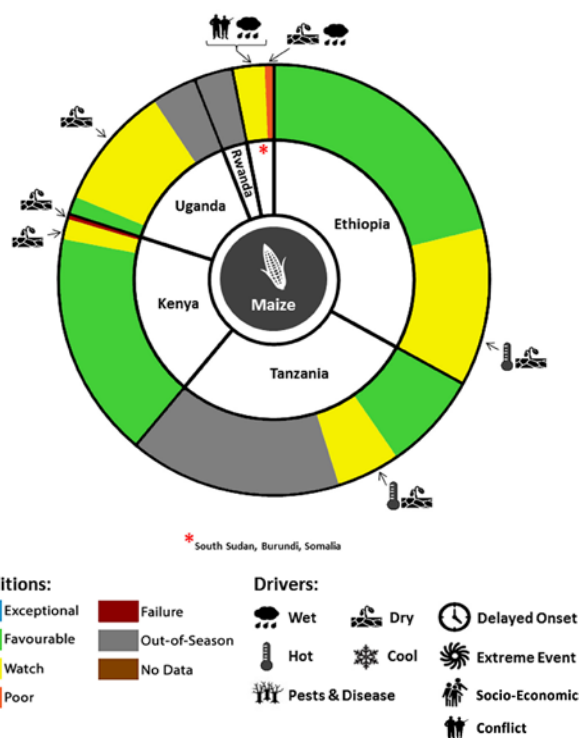
ENSO (El Niño- Southern Oscillation) conditions in the equatorial Pacific Ocean are presently neutral (neither El Niño nor La Niña), though the trend is toward La Niña, with 55% chance of occurrence during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter of 2016/2017. The expectation is for a borderline or weak event, though strength does not necessarily correlate with severity of impacts. 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 favoured for southern Africa, Southeast Asia, Australia, and northern South America.

East Africa:

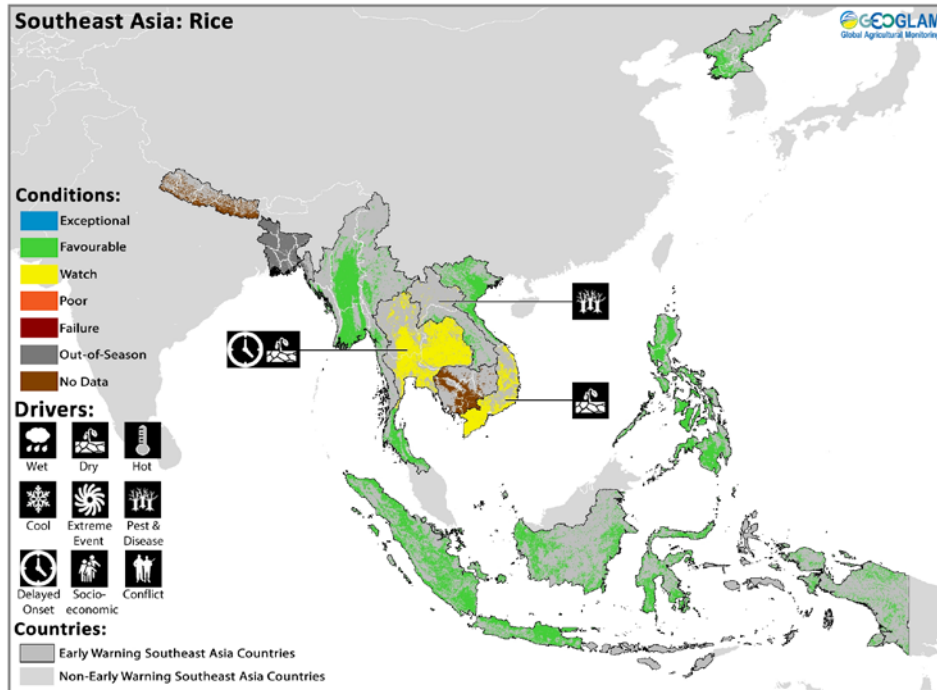


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of August 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on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

Overall conditions within the primary production areas in East Africa are favourable. Conditions in northern and Coastal Kenya have deteriorated due to below average performance of the long rainy season and high temperatures resulting in crop failure and food insecurity across these areas. Western and Rift Valley regions are gearing up for the start of the long rainy season harvest next month, and current conditions are stable with favourable conditions and good rains. In Ethiopia, overall conditions are favourable for the Meher (primary season) despite underperformance of the Kiremt rains at the start of the growing season in August. Average to above average rains fell across major parts of the country, supporting maize and sorghum crops while dry conditions persist in SNNP regions. Below average rainfall was observed in Somali and parts of East Oromia but conditions remain favourable. In Tanzania, harvest is complete in most regions with a generally favourable maize crop expected. Bimodal regions in the North are gearing up for commencement of the short rains growing season in mid-September. In South Sudan, increased political tensions continue to disrupt trade flows and farming activities worsening food insecurity in western Bar El Ghazal and Central Equatoria. Heavy rains and resulting floods in Upper Nile region damaged infrastructure and food stocks. Uganda had below average maize harvests across most regions. Karamoja region is under watch due to delayed rains at the start of the season and dry spells during the growing season affecting early planted sorghum, late season crops were less affected. In northern Somalia, conditions are favourable while in southern Somalia, poor conditions persist from drought affecting the main season sorghum and maize crops, while riverine areas have been flooded due to abundant rainfall in Ethiopia.

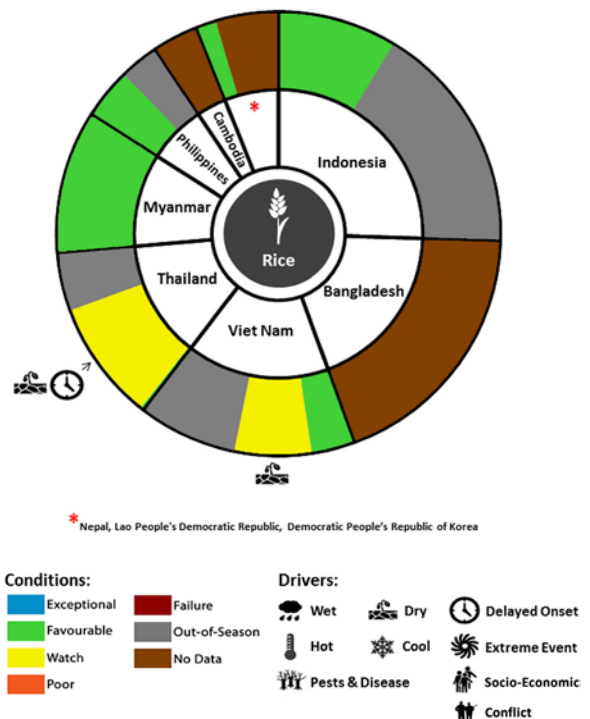


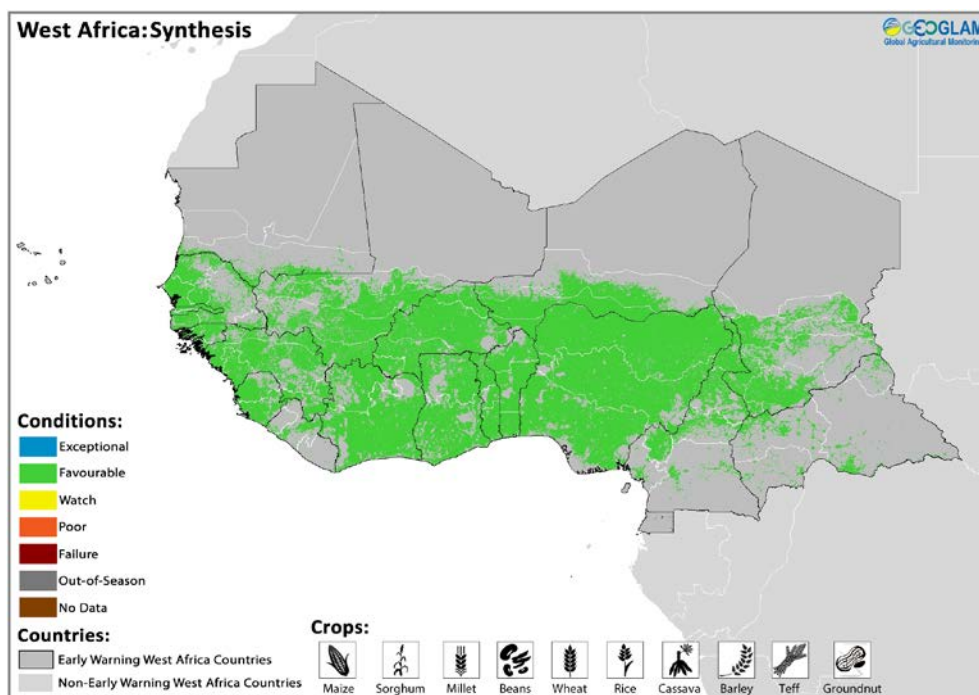
Southeast Asia:



Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of August 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 the region improved over the past month. In the Philippines, wet season rice conditions improved and are now favourable owing to the recent rainfall events across the country. In Thailand, delays due to late onset of the rainy season and lack of irrigation water are still affecting wet rice cultivation. Recent rainfall improved conditions, though some concern still remains. Increasing rainfall is forecast with the southwest monsoon migration over Thailand during September. In Vietnam, concern remains over the wet season rice in southern regions, with worsening conditions due to dryness. In northern and central regions conditions are favourable. In northern Laos, there is some concern for the wet season crop due to widespread pest outbreaks. In Indonesia, overall conditions are favourable for the dry season rice crop. In Myanmar, conditions are favourable as farmers are gearing up for the start of harvest in mid-September.

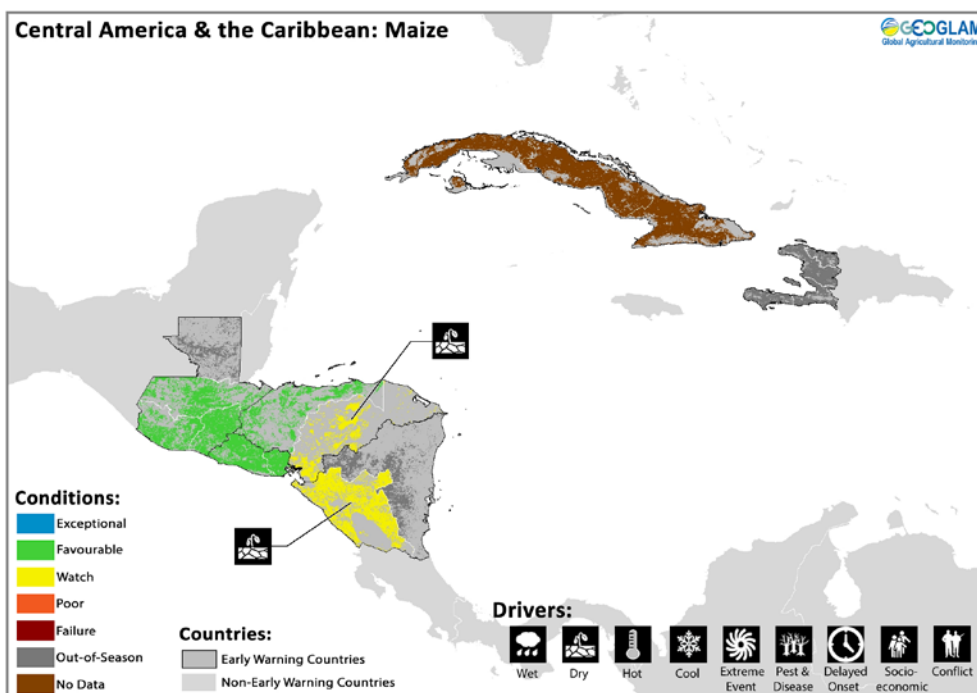


West Africa:

Crop condition map synthesizing information as of August 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 with their driver.**

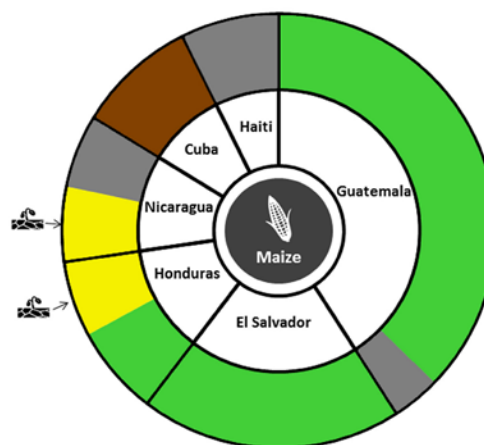
Overall conditions remain favourable across West Africa with good rains and temperatures. Harvest will commence in September and continue through December for rainy season crops. Heavy rains caused localized flooding along the Benue and Niger rivers in Nigeria but impact was minor. These floods were limited in spatial extent and short lived resulting in limited crop damage. Central African Republic is well into the growing season for maize and conditions are favourable despite rainfall deficits in July and August. Maize harvests are underway in the South of the country whereas in the North where the lean season ends with harvest of short cycle groundnut, cassava, and sorghum. Harvest and collection of wild food, millet and rice harvests will commence at the beginning of October.

Central America & Caribbean:

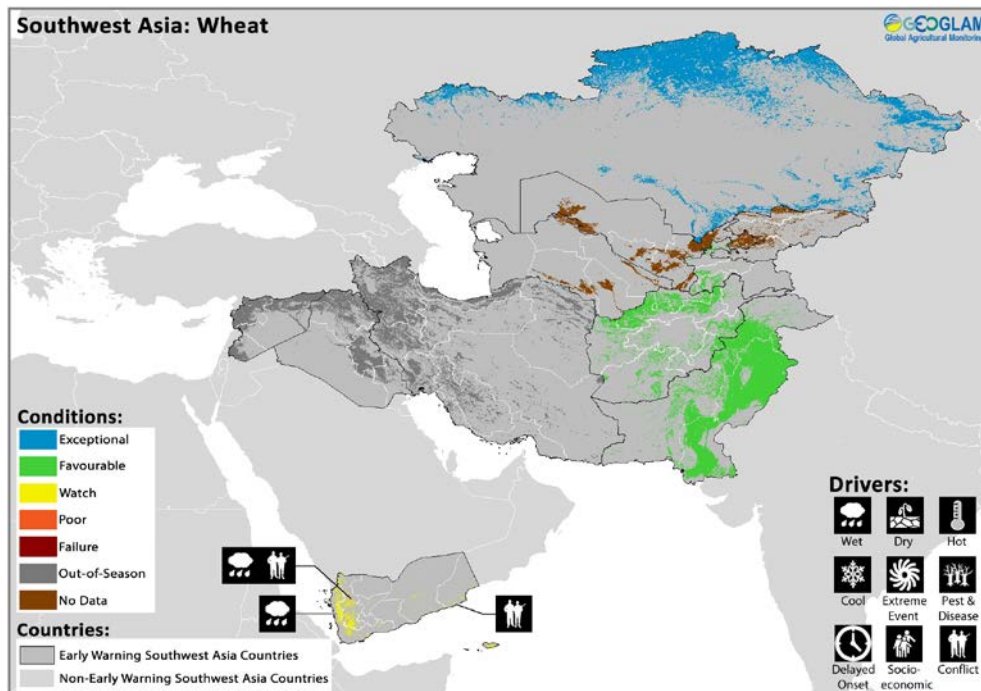


Crop condition map synthesizing information for maize as of August 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are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

Owing to recent rainfall, overall conditions improved over Central America. Conditions in northern Honduras, El Salvador and eastern Guatemala improved over the past month and are favourable for maize owing to good rainfall distribution. Some crop losses were reported in parts of southeastern Honduras due to irregular rainfall triggering localized flooding and delays of the Prostrera planting season for maize which commences in August. However poor rainfall distribution across southern Honduras, southern Nicaragua, and Northwestern Costa Rica are raising concerns for the start of the Prostrera growing season. Overall maize conditions in Guatemala are favourable owing to recent rainfall. However, localized losses impacted subsistence farmers in central and eastern regions.



Southwest Asia:



Crop condition map synthesizing information for maize as of August 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 prospects are good across the region as the season draws to a close. In Afghanistan, crop prospects are favorable, owing to good moisture conditions for spring wheat. Spring wheat harvest is underway and will be concluded by the end of the month while second season rice and maize harvests and winter wheat planting are just beginning. Despite favourable crop conditions, conflict is impacting food security in the country due to displacement. In Kazakhstan, spring wheat conditions are exceptional with yields expected to be at the highest level in five years. In Tajikistan, the season ended with under favourable conditions for wheat. In Pakistan, conditions are favourable for all summer crops (Kharif) with good rains and temperatures supporting crop growth. Planting of the Kharif crops is complete and rainfall over the high cereal producing areas has been average resulting in favourable conditions. There is significant concern over Yemen and conditions are under watch due primarily to conflict related food security issues causing disruption to livelihood and farming activities.

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published September 8th 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, Applied Geosolutions 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: Catherine Nakalembe

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