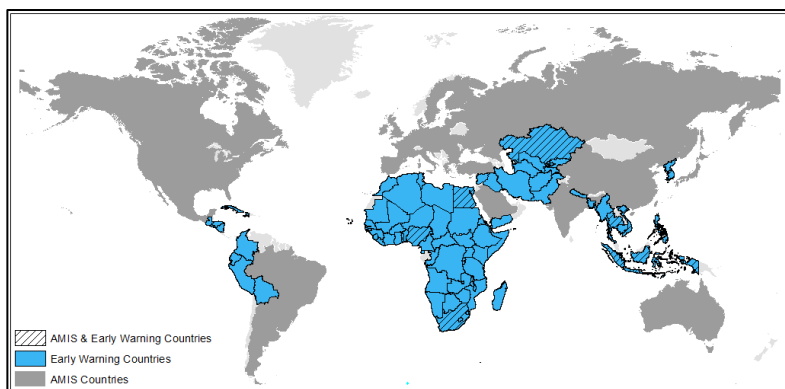


# CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

## NO. 9

October 2016

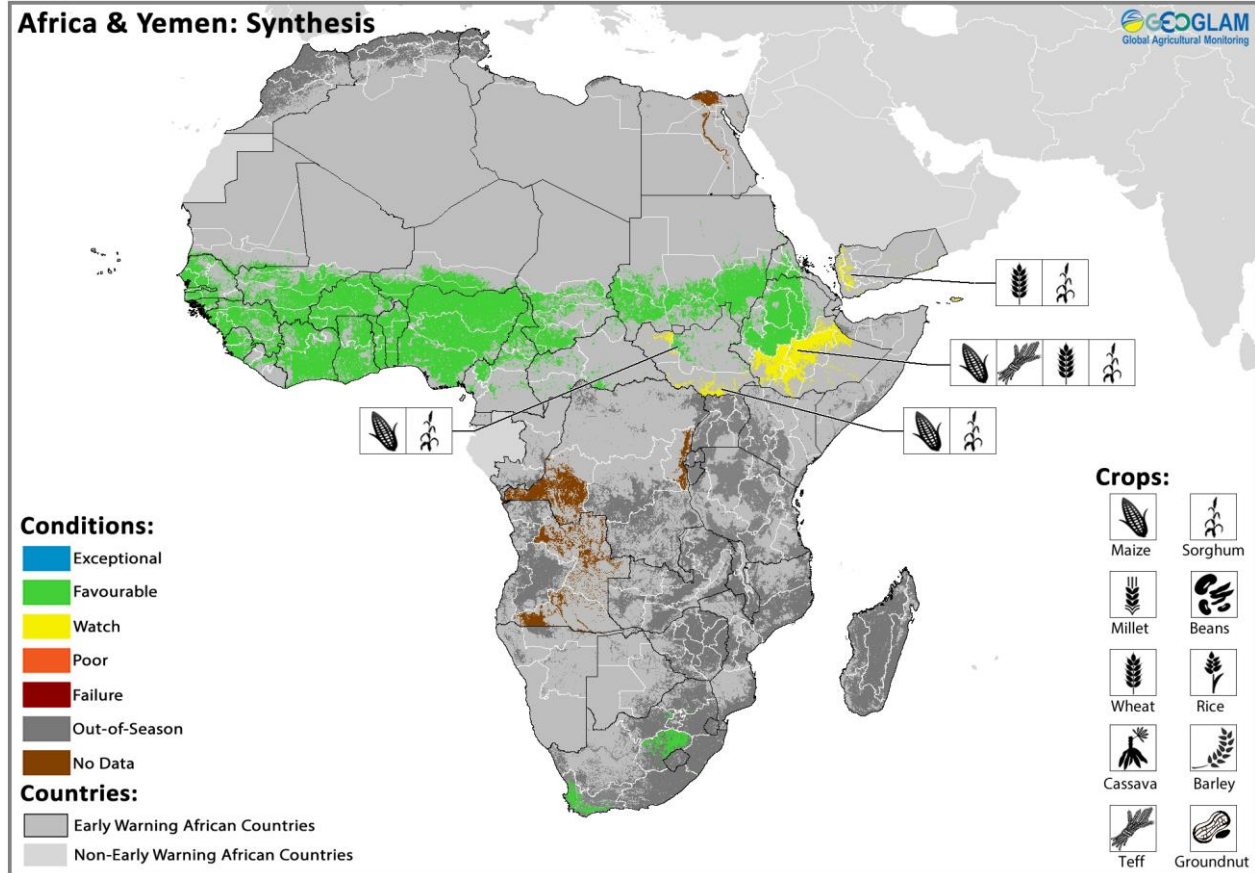
The Early Warning Crop Monitor brings together international, regional, and national organizations monitoring crop conditions within countries at risk of food insecurity. The focus is on developing timely consensus assessments of crop conditions, recognizing that reaching a consensus will help to strengthen confidence in decision making. The Early Warning Crop Monitor grew out of a successful collaborative relationship, the AMIS Crop Monitor ([www.amis-outlook.org/](http://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 September 28<sup>th</sup>



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of September 28<sup>th</sup>. 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.**

**EAST AFRICA:** In Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia current conditions are mostly favourable owing to good rains though concern remains over South Sudan and Yemen due to continuing conflict affecting crop production. End of season prospects are mostly favourable for countries with bi-modal growing seasons with the exception of eastern Kenya, northeastern Tanzania, southern Somalia, and Uganda where dry conditions early in the season significantly affected production.

**WEST AFRICA:** Overall conditions are favourable across the region and harvest is underway in the north for main season crops.

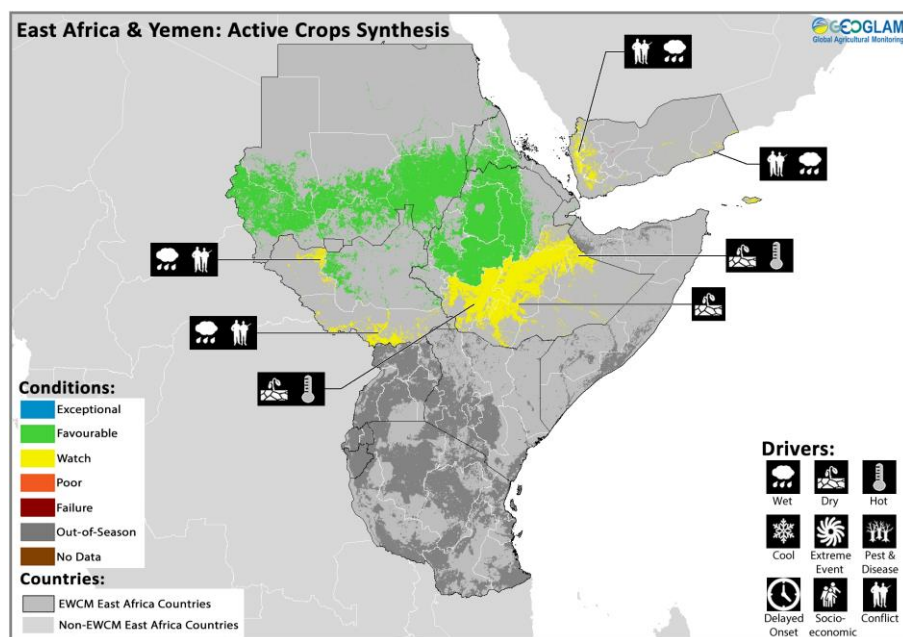
**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Overall conditions remain favourable as the southwest monsoon brings heavy rains across the region. However, localized flooding and excess rains are raising some concerns for the rice crop across Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos.

**CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN:** Overall conditions are favourable moving into the prostrera growing season across the region, however there is concern in Haiti due to dry conditions and possible damage from Hurricane Matthew. As the primera season draws to a close, maize prospects are generally favourable in Central America, despite earlier dry conditions.

### Borderline Neutral La Niña Conditions

Borderline neutral- La Niña conditions are expected to prevail in the equatorial Pacific Ocean through the end of 2016, to be followed by transition to a neutral state (neither El Niño nor La Niño). Nonetheless, the outlook for the next six months is for a pattern of impacts that is similar to those typically associated with La Niña. These include drier than normal conditions in East Africa, southwest Asia, southeastern China, southeastern South America, and the southern United States. Above average rainfall is favoured for southern Africa, Southeast Asia, Australia, and northern South America.

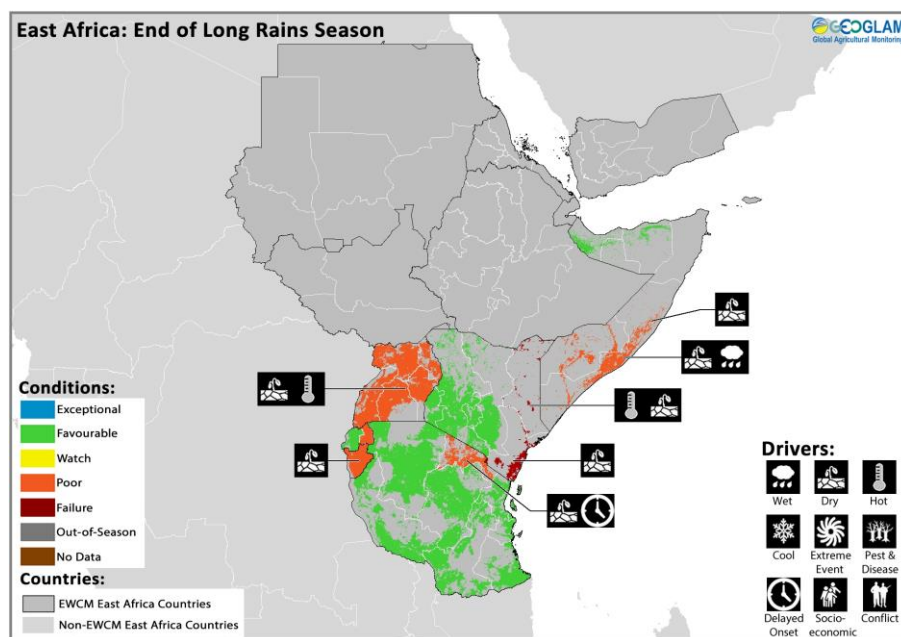
## East Africa and Yemen



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 28<sup>th</sup>. 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.**

### End of Long Rains Season Conditions:

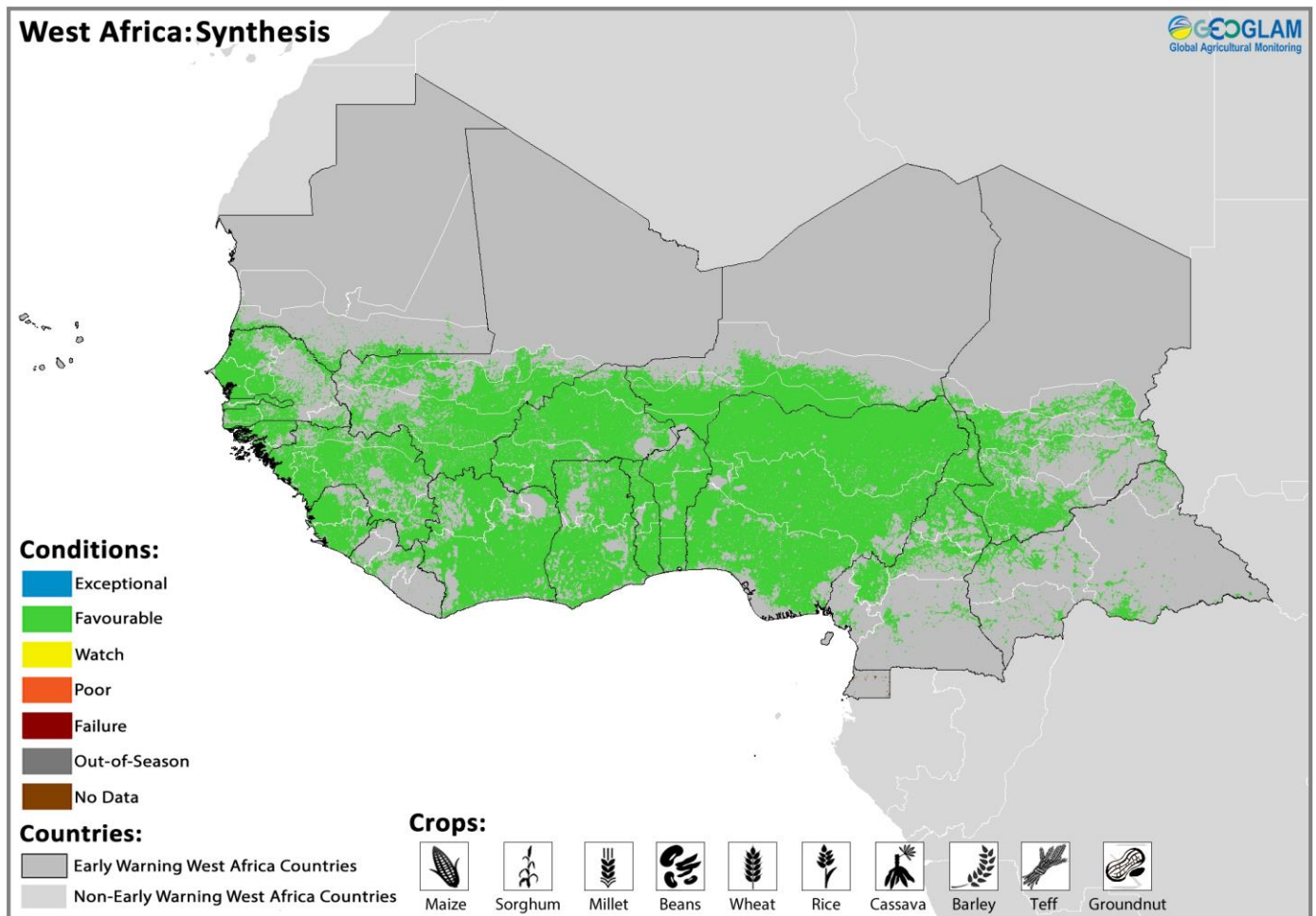
Overall end of season prospects for the long rainy season are mostly favourable in the region, however poor conditions and crop failures were experienced in parts of Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. In **Kenya**, end of season conditions for the long rainy season are overall favourable despite crop failure in the North, East and Coastal regions due to extended dry conditions. Harvest is underway in Western and Rift Valley regions, the main production regions, with favourable prospects. In **Uganda**, production is expected to be significantly down as the season draws to a close, due to dry conditions affecting main season maize and sorghum. In **Tanzania**, end of season conditions are overall favourable for all crops with average to above average production in both unimodal and bimodal regions, excepting the northeast highlands where production was poor due to drought and delayed onset rains affecting production. At the national level 11 regions produced surplus, 12 regions were self-sufficient, and only two regions evidenced deficit. In **Somalia**, end of season conditions were mixed with poor conditions in high production southern regions due to extended drought affecting sorghum and favourable conditions in low production northern regions. In **Burundi**, end of season conditions for main season crops are variable with poor conditions in northern regions from rainfall deficits and mixed conditions in the southern regions. In **Rwanda**, end of season conditions are poor due to dry weather.



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 28<sup>th</sup>. 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.**

### Ongoing Season:

In **Ethiopia**, conditions for the Meher season (primary season) are generally favourable, however there is concern over maize and sorghum in Eastern Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali due to continued dry conditions. In **South Sudan**, conditions are favourable for main season sorghum and maize and above average rainfall fell across the country. Concern remains over southern regions for the main season maize and sorghum due to continued conflict in Juba and Bahr el Ghazal which are continuing to disrupt production, trade flows, farming activities, and are leading to worsening food insecurity. In **Eritrea**, conditions are overall favourable for the main (kiremt) season sorghum owing to timely and abundant rains. In **Sudan**, conditions are favourable for main season sorghum despite localized flooding in Southern Kordofan from wet conditions. In **Yemen**, there is concern across all regions for the main sorghum and wheat crops and conditions are worsening due to wet conditions and conflict.

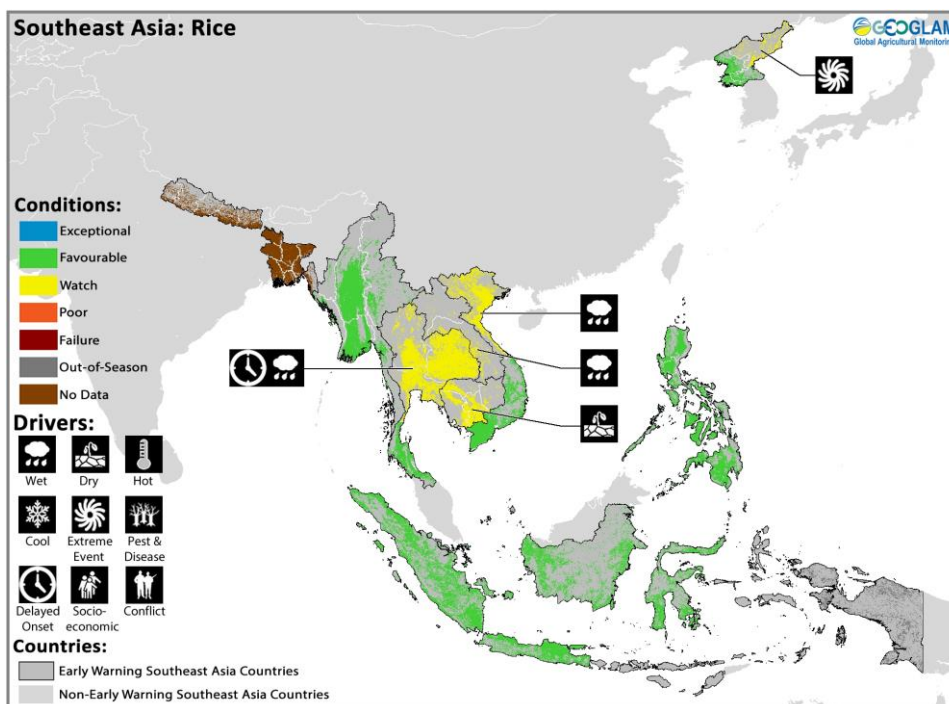
**West Africa:**

Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 28<sup>th</sup>. 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.**

Crop conditions across West Africa are favourable owing to good weather and rainfall through the growing season. Harvest is underway for main season crops, and is expected to continue until November.

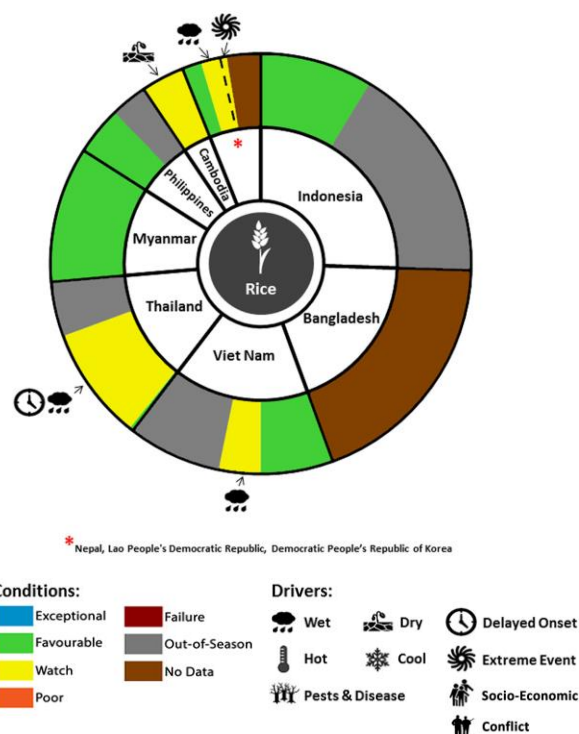
Staple food prices are seasonally high and market supply is low nearing the end of lean season conditions. Harvests have commenced across most West African countries and will continue through December increasing market supply and decreasing staple food prices and improving overall food security. In Nigeria, the Nigerian Naira has depreciated by more than 40 percent since mid-2016. This depreciation has affected regional price trends across Nigeria, increasing exports and consumption of local products, and reducing imports from the region.

## Southeast Asia:

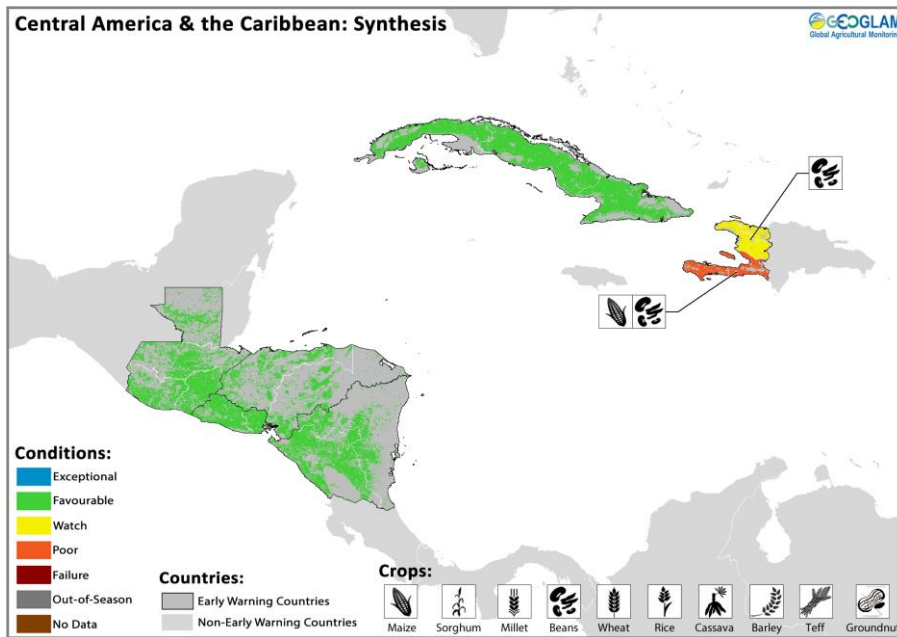


Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of September 28<sup>th</sup>. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs, including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than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

In Southeast Asia, conditions are mostly favourable with heavy rainfall across much of the region and unseasonable precipitation supporting dry season rice in Indonesia. In **Thailand**, the wet season rice crop received sufficient rainfall, however conditions are mixed due to the delayed start of the season and flash flooding in the north and northeast regions. In **Indonesia**, conditions are favourable for dry season rice and planted area has increased by ten percent owing to unseasonable precipitation attributed to La Nina. In **Vietnam**, conditions are mostly favourable. In North Vietnam seeding of wet season rice crops is complete and conditions are under watch due to tropical storm Dianmu which brought heavy rains and floods that impacted early rice growth. In South Vietnam, summer-autumn rice harvest began and yields are close to average. In the **Philippines**, conditions are overall favourable owing to good rains from the southwest monsoon and a low pressure system affecting the whole country. Wet season rice planted in July-August is in Tilling stages and conditions are favourable. Early season rice is harvested and yields are slightly below average due to insufficient rainfall due to El Nino effects early in the growing season. In **Laos**, there is concern due to heavy rains causing localized flooding. Upland rice is in young panicle forming stage and lowland rice is in Tilling stage. In **Cambodia**, overall conditions for wet season rice are favourable, however, there is concern due to dry conditions affecting early season rice currently under harvest. Planting of wet season rice is nearing completion while early wet season rice is in maturing to harvesting stages. Yield estimates for early wet season rice are reported below average due to dryness during early growth stages. In **Myanmar**, conditions are generally favourable across regions for the main season Rice. However in the Irrawaddy Delta, localized flooding threatens pocketed regions of production in the Delta for the second consecutive year. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** is overall favourable with the exception of Northern provinces where extreme flooding events from Tropical cyclone Lionrock inundated main season crops at the end of August just weeks away from harvest.



**Central America & Caribbean:**



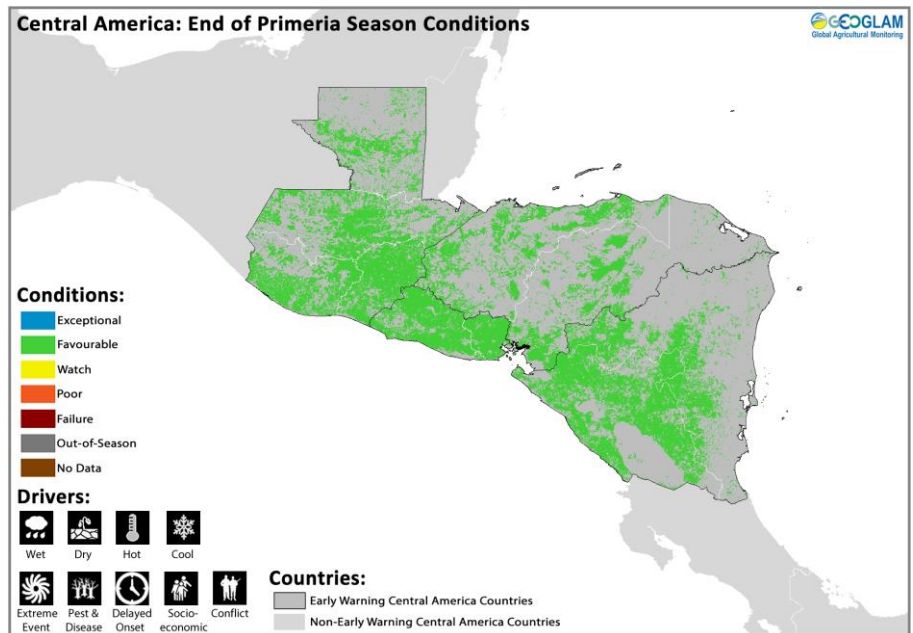
Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 28<sup>th</sup>. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable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

**Prostrera Season Conditions:**

The prostrera season planting is underway across the region and conditions are favourable owing to recent rains which provided good soil moisture conditions. In **Honduras** the prostrera season planting began in September and conditions are favourable with good rains and temperatures. In **El Salvador**, conditions have improved alleviating the impacts of earlier rainfall deficits, with favourable rainfall during September. In **Guatemala**, the prostrera rains commenced in September bringing excess rain to all regions and causing some concern in the South for newly sowed bean crops and potential waterlogging. In **Cuba**, current conditions are favourable but may change due to tracking of Hurricane Matthew. In **Haiti**, second season crops are poor due to dry conditions and recent damage from category 4 Hurricane Matthew. Production areas are reported as flooded and farmers are waiting for the water to drain to assess the damage to crops.

**End of Primera Season Conditions:**

In Central America, the primera season is now wrapping up and conditions are generally favorable across **Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua**. Conditions recovered following earlier concerns in both **Guatemala** and **El Salvador** due to dry conditions, effects of which were felt mainly by subsistence agriculturalists with resulting losses. Overall crop production is expected to be close to average.



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 28<sup>th</sup>. 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.**

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published October 6th 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](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: Catherine Nakalembe*

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