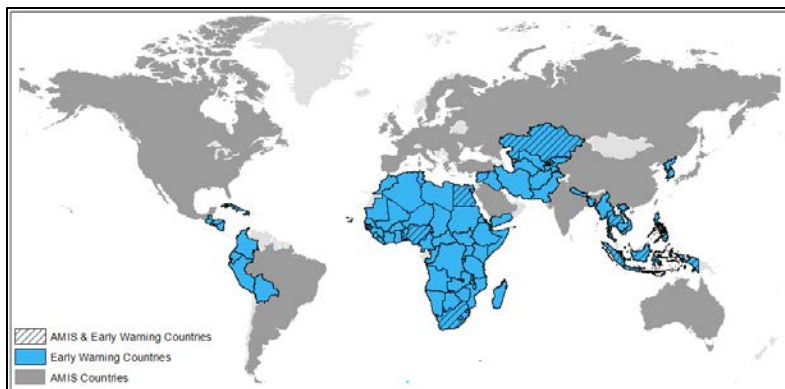


CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

NO. 10 November 2016

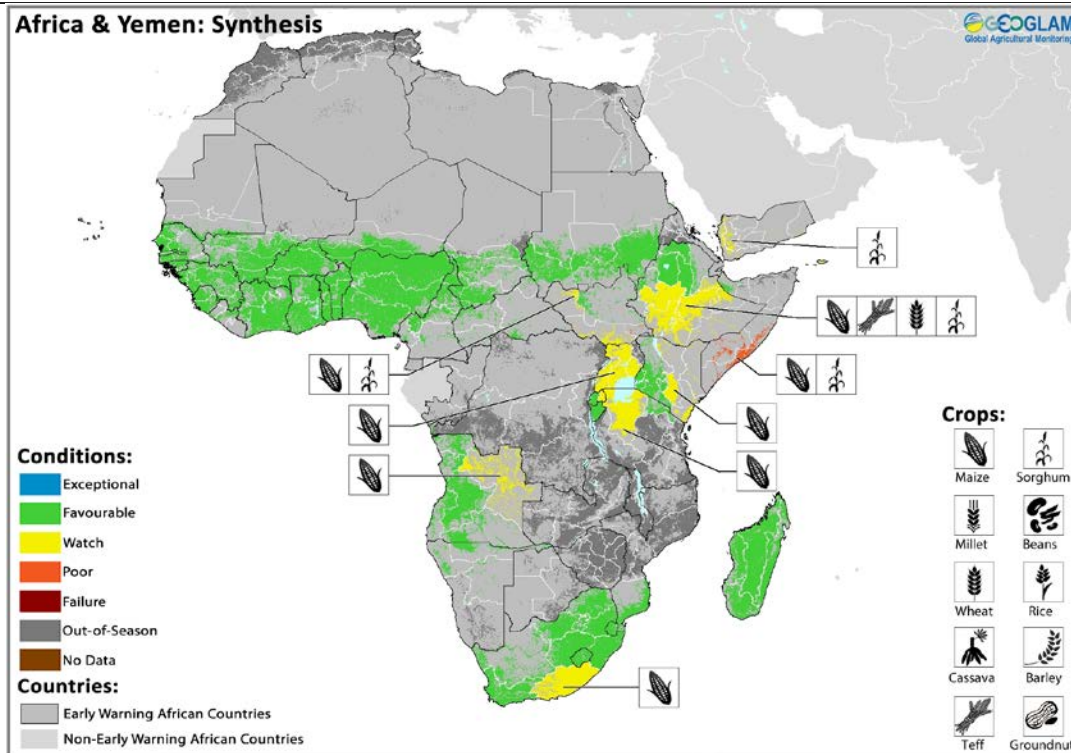
The Early Warning Crop Monitor brings together international, regional, and national organizations monitoring crop conditions within countries at risk of food insecurity. The focus is on developing timely consensus assessments of crop conditions, recognizing that reaching a consensus will help to strengthen 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 October 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of October 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.**

EAST AFRICA AND YEMEN: Overall conditions are mostly favourable in the main production regions, with notable exception in Somalia where there is significant concern over extreme dry conditions for the second season. In Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia the primary season is drawing to a close and concern remains in parts of Ethiopia and South Sudan. In Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rwanda, the secondary season is underway or will begin in coming weeks with some concerns over dry conditions and delayed onset.

WEST AFRICA: Conditions remain favourable across all regions and production prospects are above average. The main harvests have been completed in the Sahel and are on-going in agro-ecological zones further south.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: In Southern Africa the primary maize season is starting. The onset of rains was experienced in limited areas throughout the region and will continue to spread through major cropping areas through the end of November. In most areas that received rain, conditions are mostly favourable, with

some concerns over dry and hot weather, though it is still very early in the season.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Overall conditions across Southeast Asia have improved, most notably in Thailand, and are favourable with heavy rainfall experienced across the region. In Myanmar and Vietnam there are concerns over excess wet conditions affecting wet season rice.

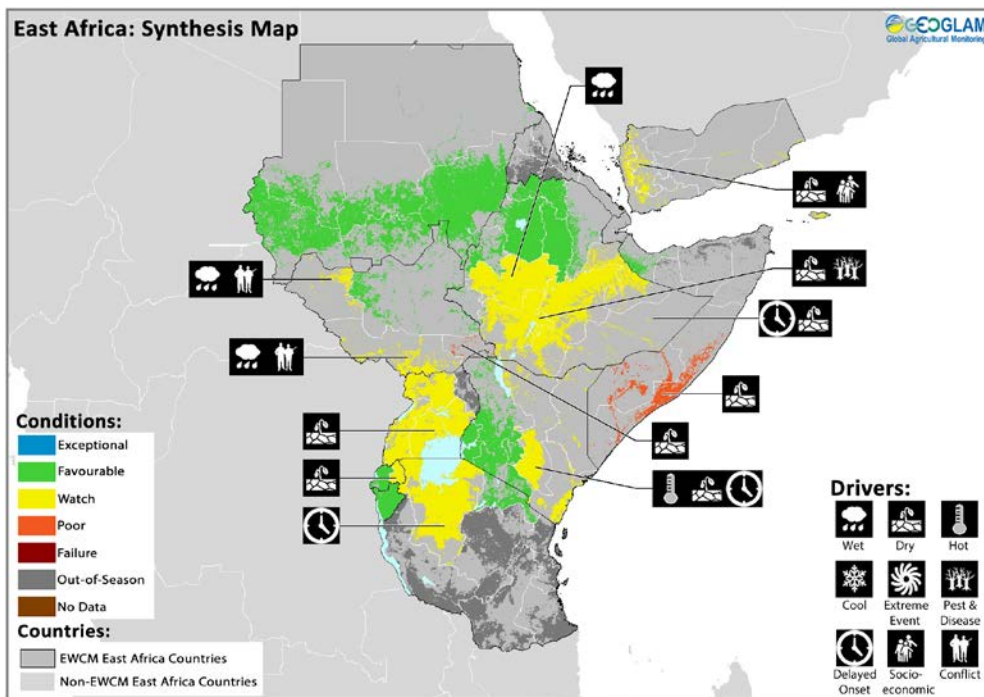
CENTRAL ASIA: Across Central Asia, the primary rain/snow season (October–March) has been off to a slow start in the region with early season precipitation being slightly below normal.

CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: The *prostrera* season is underway across Central America and overall conditions are generally favorable with good rains and temperatures across Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. However there are some concerns over dry conditions.

Borderline Neutral La Niña Conditions

Borderline neutral- La Niña conditions in the equatorial Pacific Ocean are expected to persist through the end of 2016 and into early 2017, thereafter transitioning to a fully neutral state. Expected global precipitation impacts in this period are those characteristic of La Nina events. They include drier than normal conditions in East Africa, southwest Asia, southeastern China, southeastern South America, Australia, and northern South America. Consistent with this outlook, failed October rains have already been experienced over much of East Africa.

East Africa and Yemen:

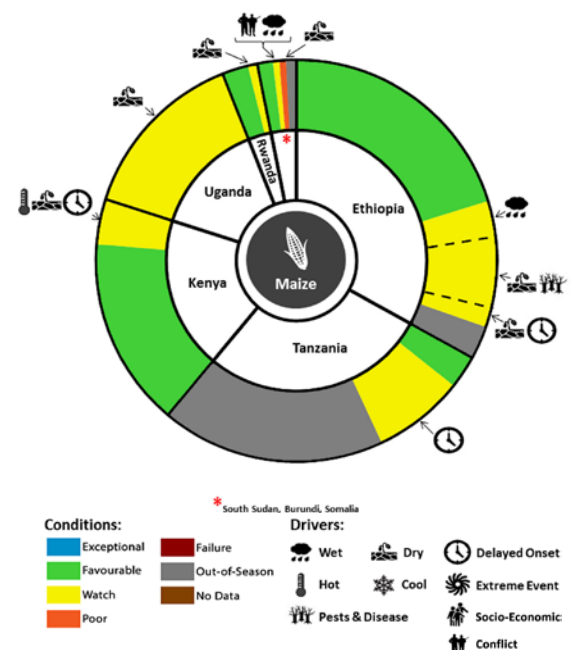


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of October 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled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

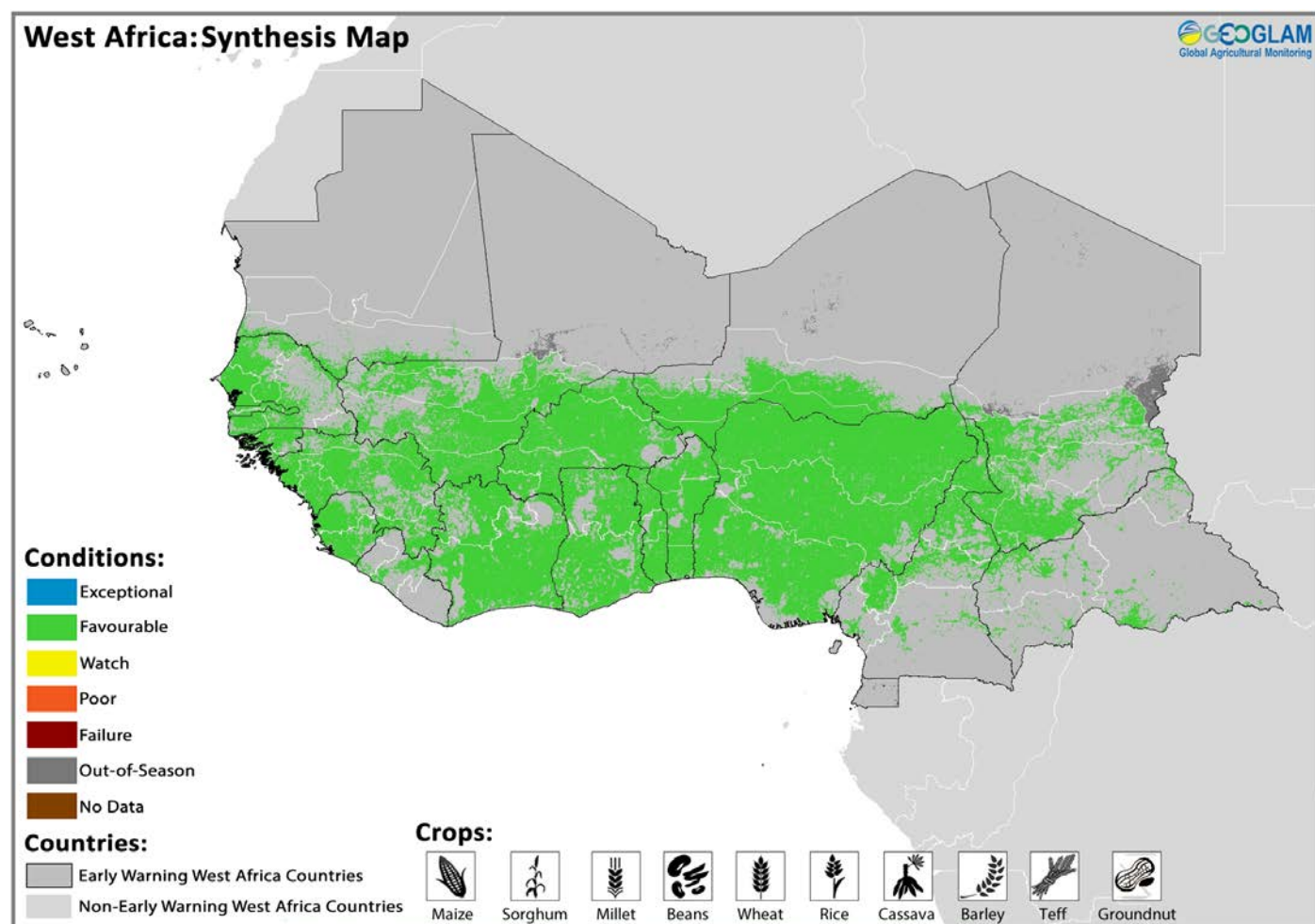
recently began under abnormally dry conditions. In **Sudan**, conditions are generally favourable despite concern from flooding events in the beginning of the season and in October affecting main season sorghum and locust damage in the East and in Northern Kordofan regions. Nevertheless, production is expected to be average to above average. In **South Sudan**, conditions improved and are generally favourable with the exception of Bahr El Ghazal, Nile Sobat and Southern regions where area planted of all crops was reduced due to ongoing conflict. In additions, dry conditions severely impacted main season in Kapoeta. In **Rwanda**, conditions are generally favourable despite concern over wet conditions in the East affecting main season maize and beans.

Secondary Season:

In **Kenya**, farmers are preparing lands for the start of the short rainy season in November, and there are some concerns due to dry and hot weather, though it is still very early. In **Tanzania**, the short rains have begun in isolated patches in the bi-modal areas, and there is concern over a delayed onset and dry conditions in the northwest, though it is still early in the season and conditions may recover. In **Uganda**, there is concern across the country due to delayed onset of the short rains and continuing dry weather well into the growing season affecting second season maize. Previous season harvests were reported at 80% of average and this is felt in higher market prices across the country. In Southern and Central **Somalia** a major rainfall deficit in October is endangering the *Deyr* season, normally accounting for ca. 40% of the total cereal production. Most of the *Deyr* rainfall does normally occur in October and the current drought leads to early failure and low final yield. A failure of the current *Deyr* season will follow an already below average 2016 main season (<80% of 5 years average according to FSNAU) and will increase the pressure on the already critical food security situation in the country. The North West on the contrary experienced an exceptionally favorable main season which has now ended, and the low rainfall in October will impact mainly pastoral areas in these regions. In **Burundi**, overall conditions are favourable however there is some concern for second season maize due to dry conditions.



In **Yemen**, serious concern remains across all regions due to the ongoing conflict, which is affecting production.

West Africa:

Crop condition map synthesizing information as of October 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.**

Crop conditions across West Africa are overall favourable. The 2016 growing season was generally characterized by an early onset of rains that allowed for early sowing/planting. However, the first part of the season had poor rainfall distribution resulting in dryness in some areas, which particularly affected the western part of the Sahel including **Mali**, southern **Mauritania** and **Senegal**.

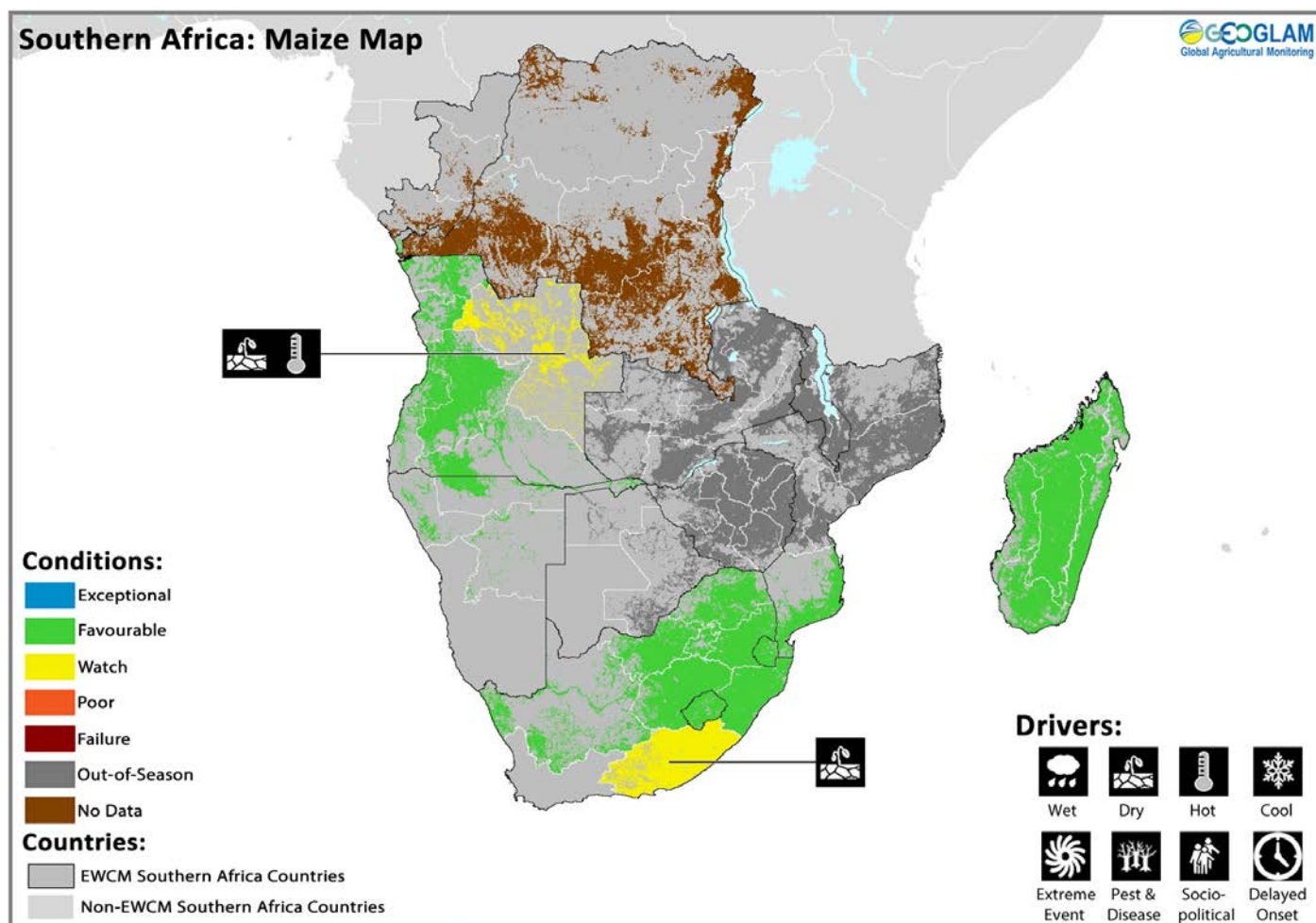
From late July to early October, the region has generally received average to above average rainfall, which has offset most of the deficits observed at the beginning. The mostly adequate and well-distributed seasonal rainfall across all agro-ecological zones of the region has been favorable for crop development. The main harvests have been completed in the Sahel and are on-going in agro-ecological zones further south. Prospects for above-average production are expected.

Desert Locust Watch as of November 3rd

Outbreaks have been reported in Niger, Mali, Chad, Mauritania, Morocco and northern Sudan. In parts of northern **Niger**, small scale breeding was of concern early in October but conditions have calmed down and locust numbers are declining in summer breeding areas of the northern Sahel in **Mali** and **Chad**. In western **Mauritania**, widespread breeding was reported and ground control operations are underway. In southern **Morocco**, adult groups are reported in extreme southern regions and north along the southern side of the Atlas Mountains where limited control operations are underway. In northern **Sudan**, locust groups are forming in North Kordofan impacting localized Sorghum harvests and hopper bands have formed northwest of Khartoum in the Bayuda Desert. Control operations are in progress. As vegetation dries out more group are expected to form and move to winter breeding areas in northeast Sudan and southeast Egypt.

Source: FAO Desert Locust Watch

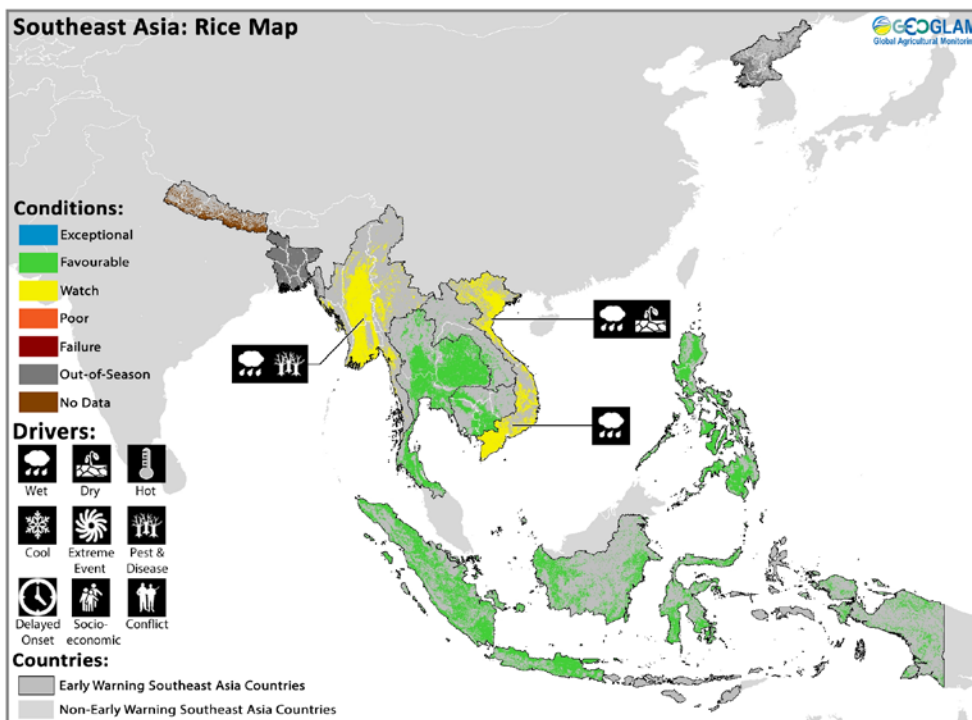
Southern Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of October 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.**

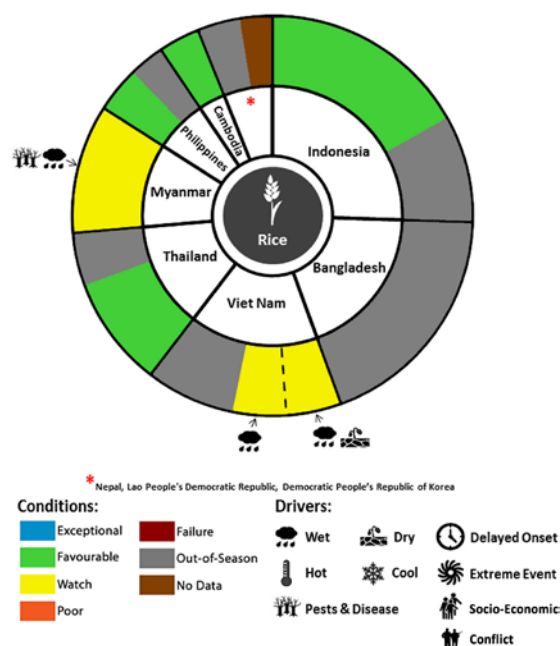
In Southern Africa, the rainy season has begun in limited areas and will continue to spread through the main maize growing regions of Southern Africa through the end of November. In areas that have received rains, conditions for the main maize season are mostly favourable, though is still early in the season. In **Lethoso** and **Swaziland** conditions are generally favourable for maize, which is in early emergence to vegetative stages. In **Angola**, conditions are generally favourable through there is some concern over dry and hot weather in the East and Highland regions affecting early season maize crops. In **Mozambique**, conditions are generally favourable, in the coastal areas of the south, where planting has started. In **South Africa**, conditions are mostly favourable at this early stage of the season. In the areas that have received rain, maize is in early emergence to vegetative stages and conditions are generally favourable with the exception of Eastern Cape where dry conditions are raising some concern. **Madagascar** experienced slightly early onset of rains in late October and conditions are favourable for maize. In **Zambia**, main season maize conditions are favourable for the limited areas that already received rain, while the majority of the country is still waiting for the onset of rains which is expected in mid-November.

Southeast Asia:



Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of October 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.**

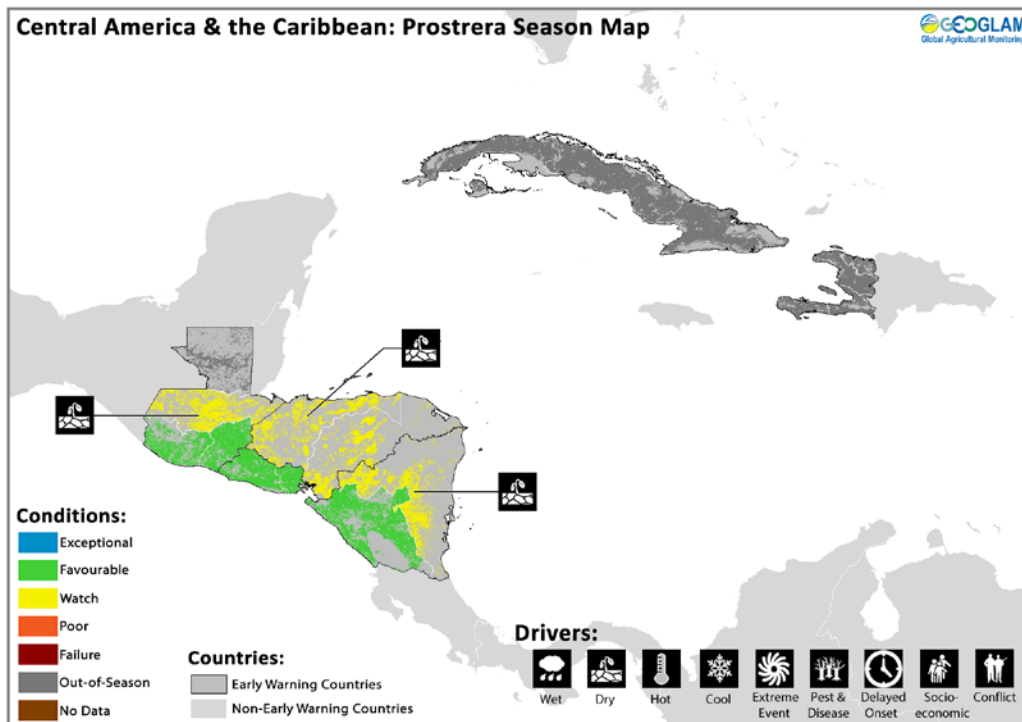
In Southeast Asia, overall conditions are favourable and have improved significantly relative to last year, with heavy rainfall across much of the region attributed to La Nina. However, in Myanmar and parts of Vietnam there is concern due to excessive rainfall and flooding. In **Indonesia**, wet season rice planting started earlier than normal owing to favourable conditions enabled by the early onset of the rainy season in September. In **Thailand**, conditions have recovered dramatically from the previous month and the wet season rice received sufficient rainfall with only minor damage remaining due to flooding in the north and northeast regions. In **Myanmar**, conditions deteriorated and there is concern across all regions due to excessive wet conditions, pests and disease outbreaks affecting main season rice. In **Viet Nam**, the seeding of the autumn-winter crop in the north is complete, but has been adversely affected by heavy rainfall. In the south, summer-autumn crop harvesting has begun with mixed conditions due to floods and low solar radiation. In the **Philippines**, wet season rice planted in July-August is under favourable conditions owing to adequate rainfall. In **Cambodia**, wet season rice conditions have improved to favourable owing to sufficient rainfall. In **Laos**, overall conditions have improved to favourable despite continued concern due to excess rainfall affecting wet season rice in isolated areas though this is not expected to affect overall production.



Central Asia:

Across Central Asia, the primary rain/snow season (October – March) has been off to a slow start in the region with early season precipitation being slightly below normal. In **Afghanistan**, conditions are favourable at the start of the season despite reduced soil moisture impacting the progress of the winter wheat planting. In addition, there is some risk of reduced planting due to insecurity which may disrupt land preparation.

Central America & Caribbean:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of October 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 *prostrera* (second) season is ongoing across Central America and conditions are mostly favorable with good rains and temperatures moving into harvest time across Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. In **El Salvador**, conditions are favourable however there is some concern over dry conditions affecting *prostrera* maize in the East of the country. In **Honduras**, conditions worsened over the past month across all regions due to dry weather affecting maize crops but it is early in the season and conditions can still recover. In **Guatemala**, conditions are generally favourable however there is concern over dry conditions in South and Central regions of the country affecting maize and dry conditions in the North affecting the main production *prostrera* bean crops. In **Nicaragua**, all crops are under exceptional conditions in the main production *prostrera* season due to sufficient rainfall and temperatures.

Haiti Update; Hurricane Matthew Aftermath

In **Haiti**, severe concern remains over the food security situation across the country in the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew and in areas under the direct path of the Hurricane in the south-west region of the southern peninsula. All cropped areas incurred severe damages and significant irrigation infrastructure was destroyed. Wholesaler stocks incurred severe losses and warehouses severe damages. Markets are still severely dysfunctional and the availability of food has declined considerably causing an increase ca. 25% in the price of basic food products in the areas severely affected by the Hurricane.

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published November 10th 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 Center for Global Agricultural
Research

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

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