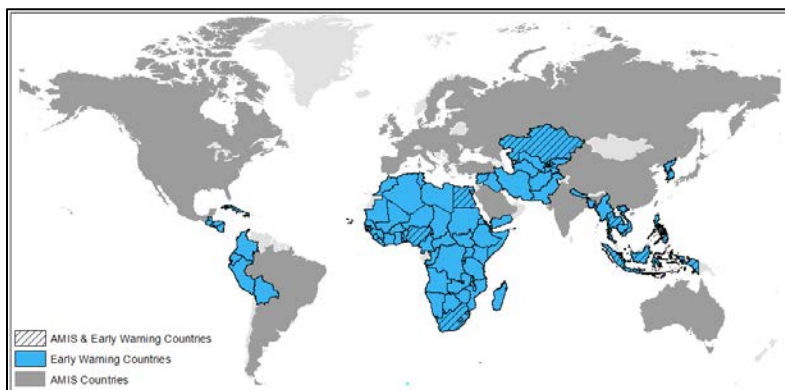


CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

NO. 12 January 2017

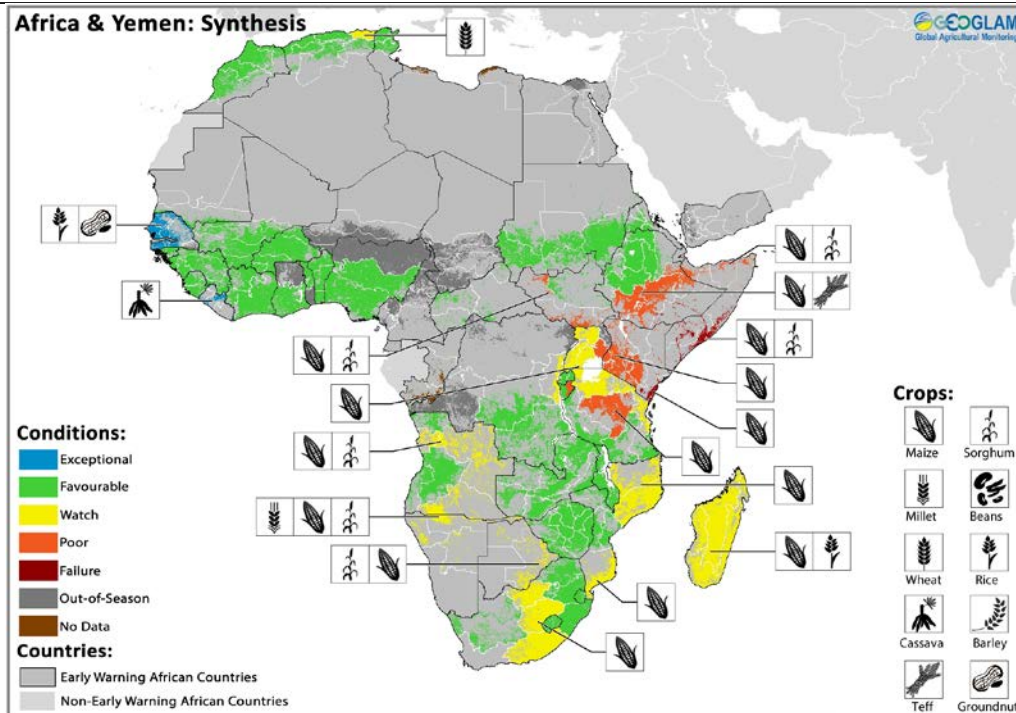
The Early Warning Crop Monitor brings together international, regional, and national organizations monitoring crop conditions within countries at risk of food insecurity. The focus is on developing timely consensus assessments of crop conditions, recognizing that reaching a consensus will help to strengthen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



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of December 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: In northern East Africa, conditions are mixed nearing the end of the main season with poor conditions in South Sudan, and parts of Ethiopia and favourable conditions for Sudan and Rwanda. In southern East Africa, the second season is ongoing in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia with severe concern across all countries from delayed onset and dry conditions causing poor and failure conditions for crops.

WEST AFRICA: Overall conditions are favourable and rainfed harvests are complete across all areas.

NORTHERN AFRICA: Across North Africa winter wheat planting is ongoing and will continue through January. Conditions have improved owing to rainfall received in December however some concern still remains in northeast Algeria from delayed rains.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: The main growing season is underway and conditions have improved with good rains in December over -

South and Central parts of the regions offsetting rainfall deficits in many areas. Concern remains in northeast parts of the region and Madagascar as well as Free State and North West regions of South Africa due to ongoing hot and dry conditions.

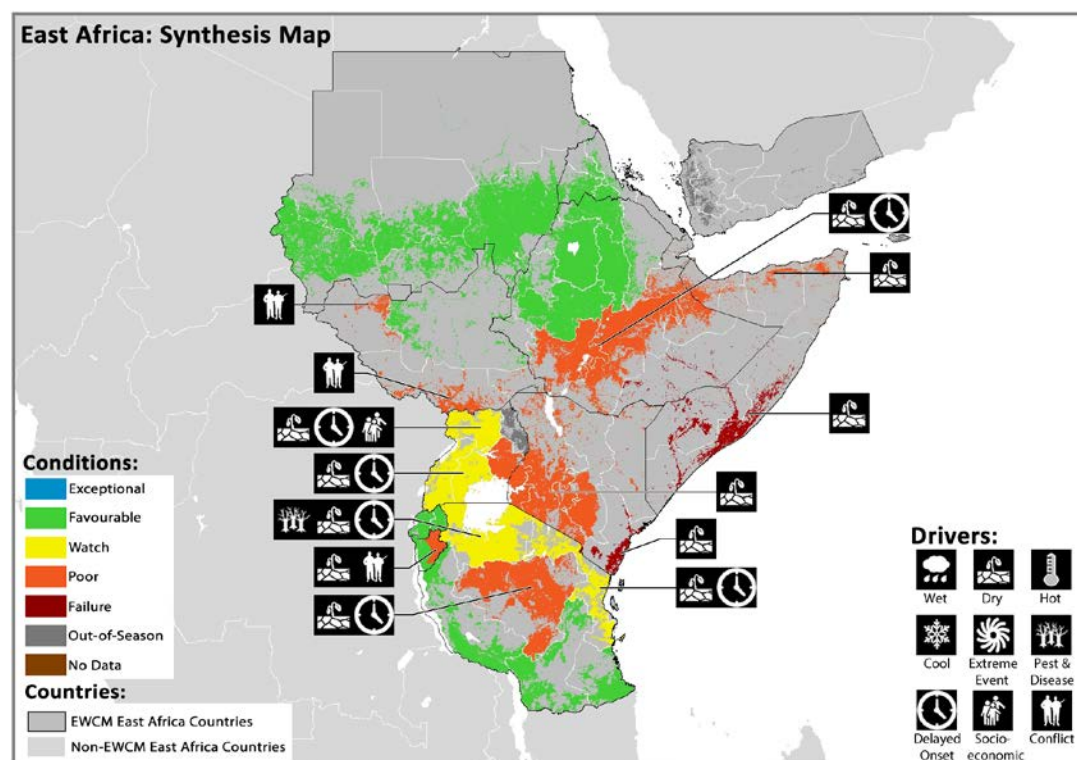
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Across northern Southeast Asia, harvests are complete for wet season rice and end of season conditions are mostly favourable with the exception of Viet Nam and North Philippines due to typhoons and flood events over the growing season. Land preparation and planting of dry season rice is underway and conditions are favourable. In southern Southeast Asia, wet season rice planting is complete and conditions are favourable.

CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: The prostrera season is complete and overall end of season prospects are favourable with average harvests for maize and beans across Central America.

La Niña conditions weakening

La Niña conditions in the equatorial Pacific Ocean are weakening and should give way to neutral conditions by February. Precipitation outcomes for the first quarter of 2017 are expected to be influenced by the outgoing La Niña event, with drier than normal conditions in southeastern China, southeastern South America, and the southern United States. Above average rainfall is favored for southern Africa, Southeast Asia, northwest Australia, and northern South America.

East Africa and Yemen



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of December 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.**

growing season. In **Sudan**, harvests are complete and conditions are favourable with average production expected. In **South Sudan**, harvests are complete and conditions are poor across all regions due to ongoing conflict affecting production and harvest with the exception of Nile Sobat where harvests were favourable. In **Rwanda**, conditions are favourable and harvests began in December and are ongoing. In **Eritrea**, harvests are wrapping up and conditions are favourable for main season sorghum.

Second Season:

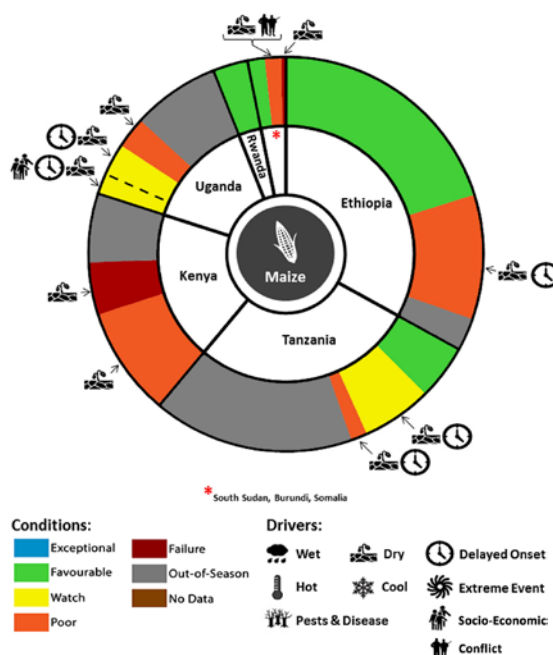
In **Kenya**, poor conditions remain in the North East due to late onset and dry conditions. Along the coast, failure conditions resulted from exceptional drought since the beginning of the season which is the primary season. In the West and Rift Valley where the second season is underway many people have not planted due to scarce rainfall. In **Tanzania**, conditions are mixed with severe concern across the bimodal regions due to delayed and erratic mid-September to December *vuli* rains causing substantial wilting of all crops and resulting in re-planting during November. In the unimodal regions, conditions are favourable despite a delayed onset of the long *msimu* rains from November to January. In **Uganda**, concern remains for all regions due to delayed onset of rains early in the season and ongoing severe dry conditions impacting second season crops. In Eastern Uganda, conditions have deteriorated to poor due to severe dry conditions. In the West Nile region of northern Uganda conditions have improved slightly owing to some rainfall, however concern remains due to large numbers of South Sudanese refugees migrating into the region. In **Somalia**, conditions have deteriorated to failure for much of the country with shortfalls of the *deyr* rains. Production is estimated at close to 60-70% below the 5 year average (50% below post war average) and the food security situation is rapidly deteriorating. In **Burundi**, there is some concern in the East and North for sorghum from delay onset and dry conditions.

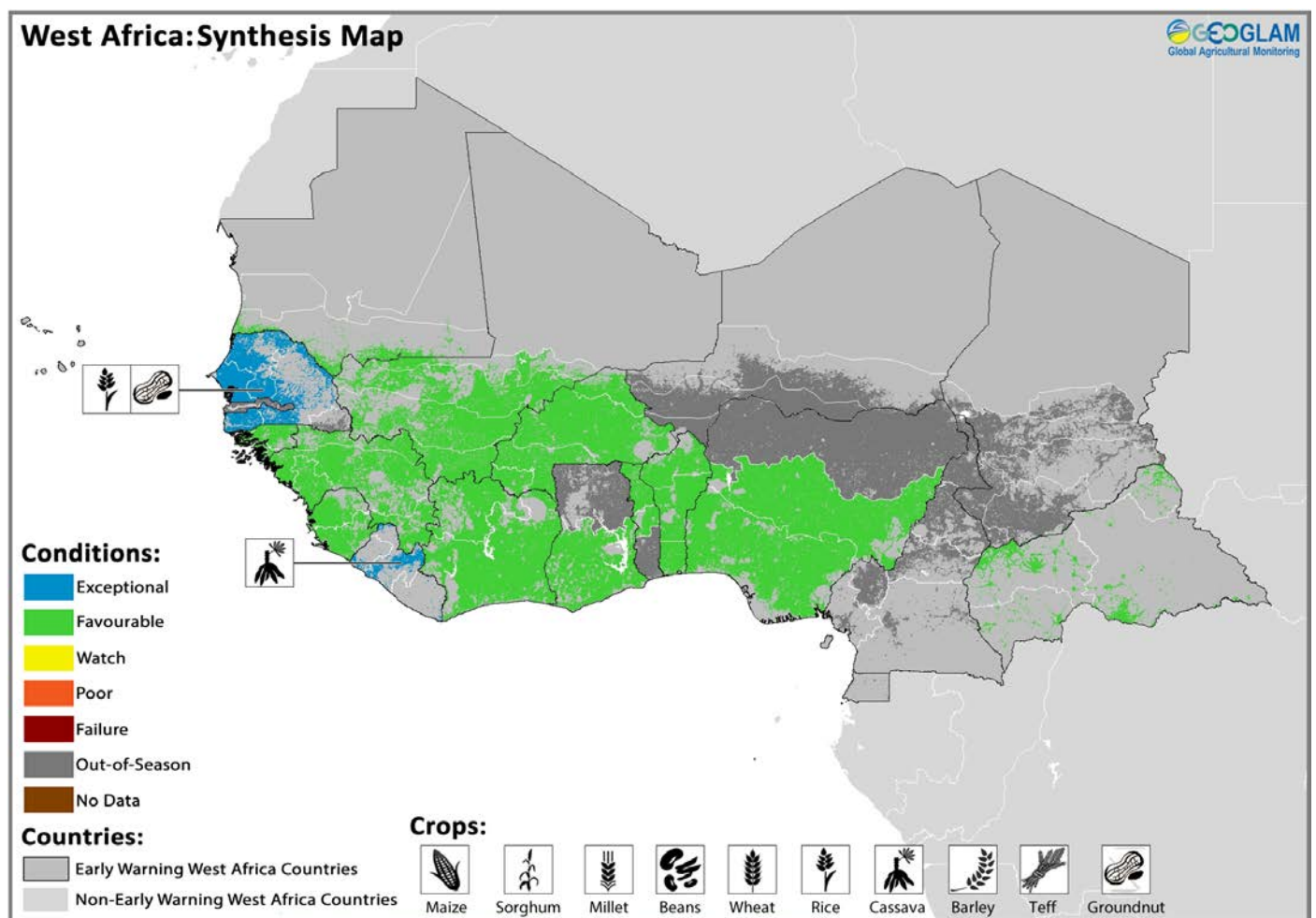
In **Yemen**, harvest has completed and concern remains due to ongoing conflict affecting production.

In East Africa conditions are mixed for the main season with poor conditions in South Sudan, and parts of Ethiopia and favourable conditions for Sudan and Rwanda. The second season is ongoing in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia with severe concern across all countries from delayed onset and dry conditions causing poor and failure conditions for crops.

Main Season:

In **Ethiopia**, harvests are complete and conditions for *meher* crop are mixed with poor conditions over East Oromia, SNNPR and North Somali from delayed onset early in the season and dry conditions and failure in South Somali from severe and ongoing dry conditions throughout the



West Africa:

Crop condition map synthesizing information as of December 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.**

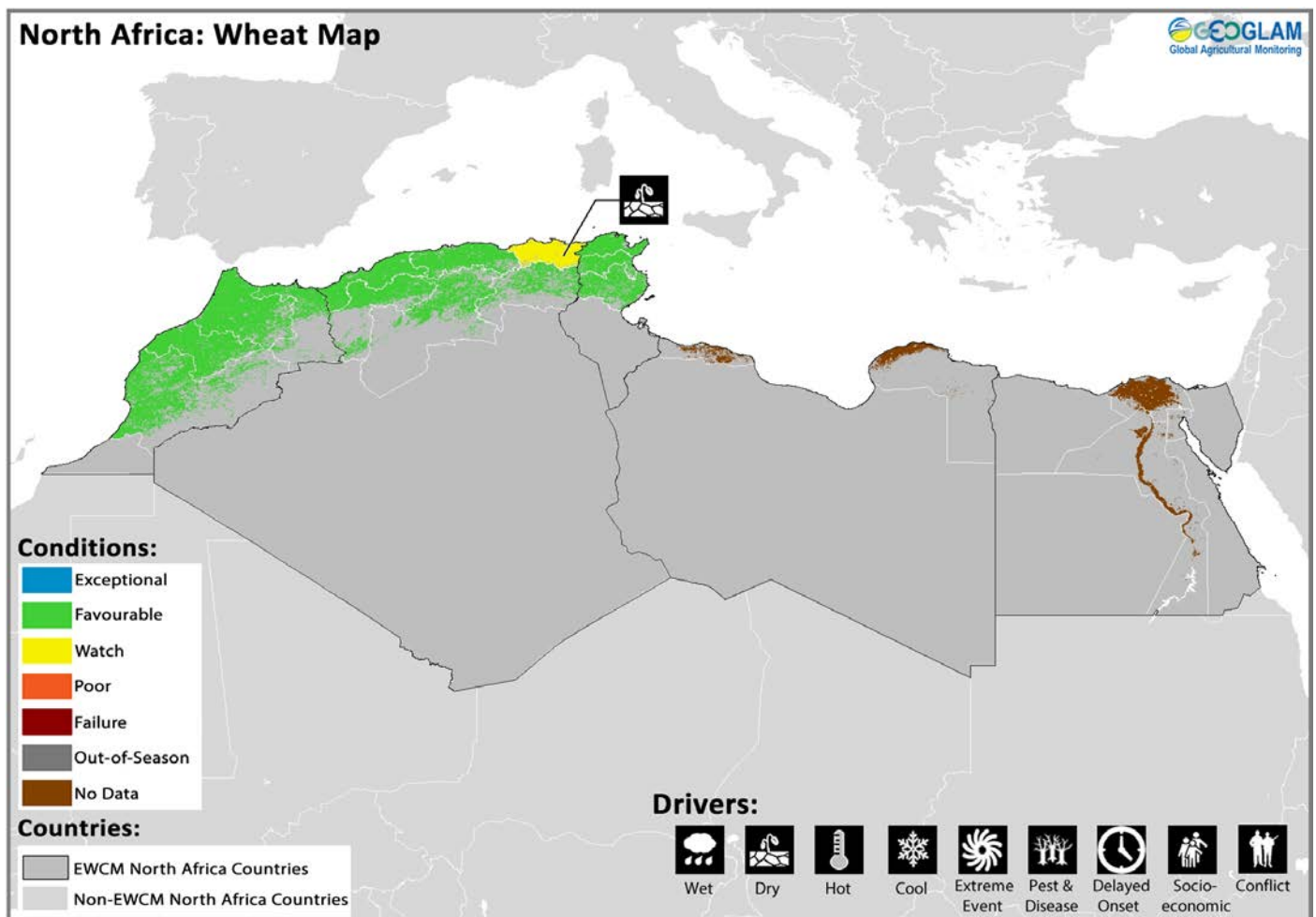
Overall conditions are favourable across much of West Africa and harvests of the rainfed crops are complete. In **Ivory Coast, Liberia,** and **Senegal** conditions are overall exceptional owing to good rains throughout the growing season and a significant increase in planted area in these countries. In **Central African Republic**, conditions are favourable for cassava.

Desert Locust Watch as of January 3rd

Desert Locust infestations declined during December in areas affected by the recent outbreak in Mauritania, southern Morocco and in Eritrea due to ongoing control operations. Vigilance should be maintained as ecological conditions continue to remain favourable and another breeding is likely to take place during January and February in northern Mauritania and southern Morocco. In Eritrea, ground control operations have reduced locust infestations however several adult groups moved to the northern coast and small hopper bands are forming. Small scale breeding is in progress on the coast of Sudan and control operations are underway. Breeding is underway along the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia and Yemen and limited control operations were carried out in both countries. Low numbers of adult locusts are present in Algeria, northern Niger, and northwest Somalia.

Source: FAO Desert Locust Watch

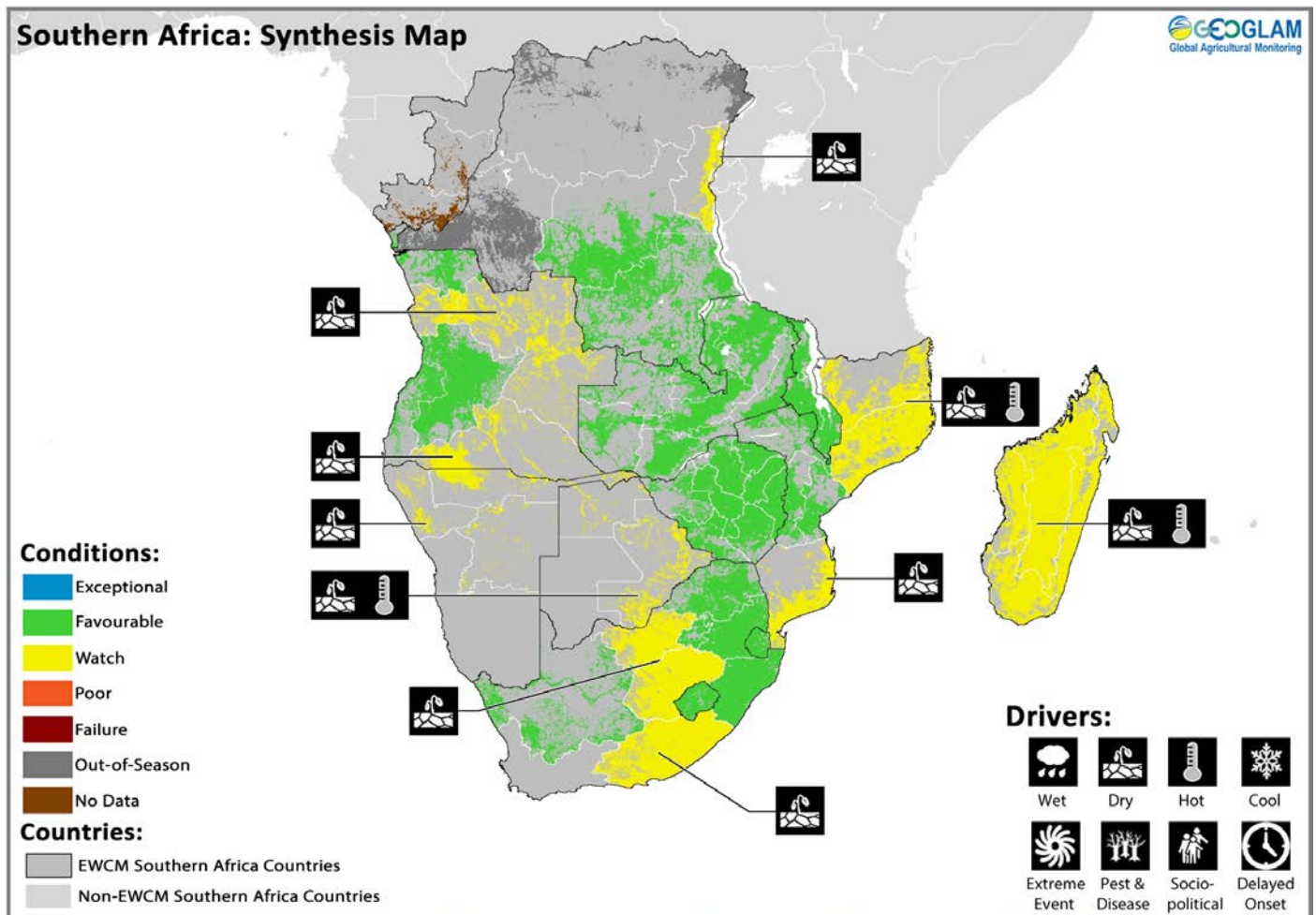
Northern Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of December 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.**

Across northern Africa winter wheat planting is ongoing and will continue through January. Conditions have improved and are overall favourable with sufficient rainfall received in December. In **Algeria**, winter wheat planting continues and overall conditions improved, however some concern remains in the northeast region due to delayed rains and dry conditions. In **Tunisia** and **Morocco**, conditions improved to and planting is underway for winter wheat.

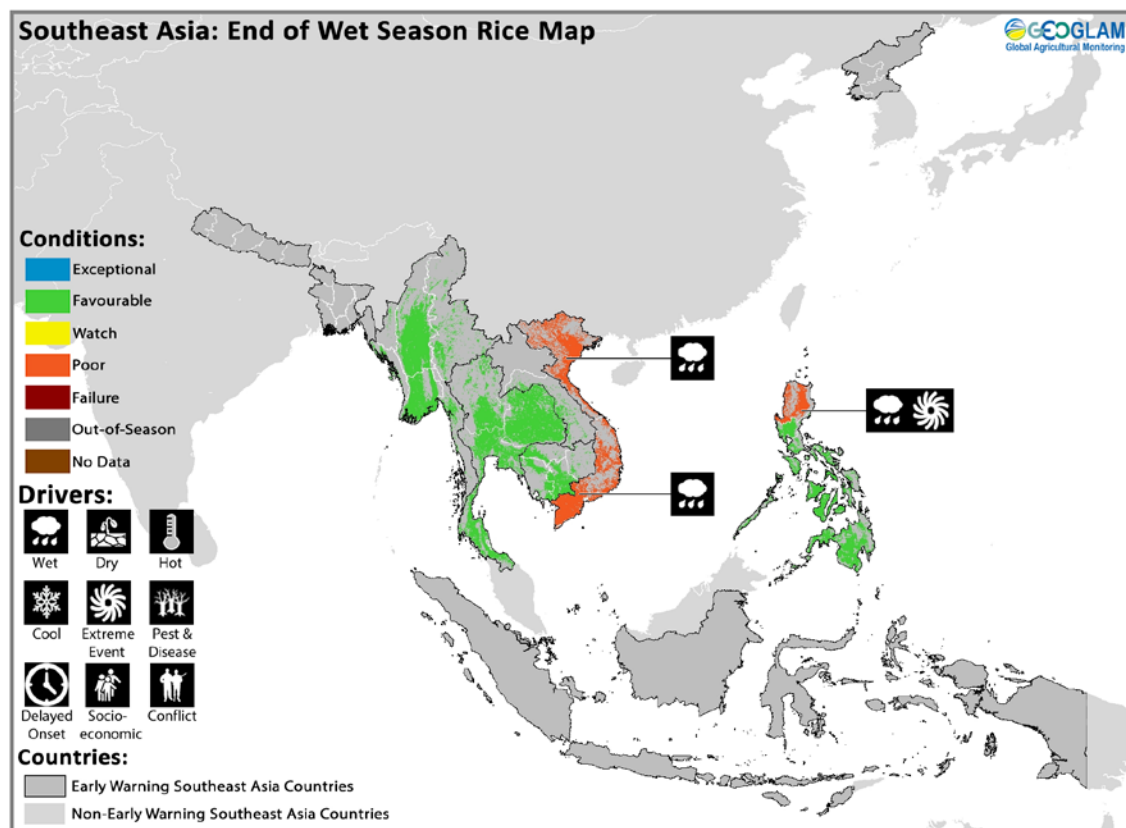
Southern Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of December 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.**

The main season is underway across southern Africa with the onset of rains in November in most areas, and crops are in vegetative stage. Conditions have improved with good rains in December over the Southern and Central parts of the region helping to offset rainfall deficits in many areas; however, concern remains in the north-eastern parts of the region and Madagascar, as well as southern parts of South Africa, due to ongoing hot and dry conditions. In **Angola**, conditions are overall favourable despite some concern in the Northwest and South from dry conditions. In **Namibia**, there is some concern across the northern half of the country from dry conditions affecting maize. In **Zimbabwe**, conditions have improved and are favourable after rainfall received in December. In **Zambia**, conditions are generally favourable, with rainfall in late December improving conditions in the South. In **Malawi**, conditions are overall favourable for maize. In **Botswana**, conditions are overall favourable despite some concern in the North and East over continuing dry and hot conditions affecting maize but it is still early in the season. In **Madagascar**, there is concern across all regions from below average rainfall and hot conditions affecting maize and rice. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, conditions have improved and are overall favourable for main season maize. In **Mozambique**, planting is ongoing and conditions have improved with rainfall in late December but remain mixed with concern in South, North and Central regions from hot and dry conditions affecting maize, continued monitoring is necessary. In **South Africa**, conditions are mixed with favourable conditions over the eastern maize producing regions while concern remains over western parts of Free State and North West from notably below average rainfall during November and December however conditions may improve with rainfall received since the start of January. In **Lesotho** conditions are overall favourable for maize.

Southeast Asia:



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

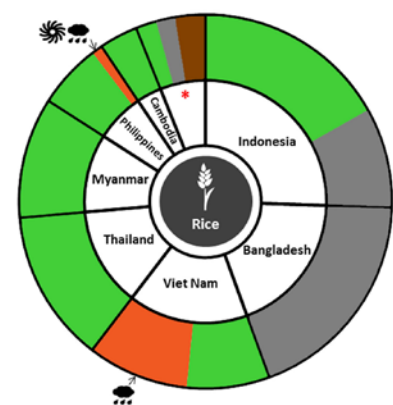
Across northern Southeast Asia, harvests are complete for wet season rice and end of season conditions are mostly favorable and with the exception of Viet Nam and North Philippines due to typhoon and flood events. Land preparation and planting of dry season rice is underway and conditions are favorable. In **Indonesia**, planting is ongoing for wet season rice and conditions are favorable owing to early onset of rains in September and good weather.

End of Wet Season Rice

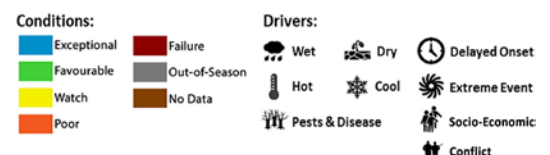
In **Viet Nam**, end of season conditions are poor for autumn-winter crops in the north and summer-autumn crops in the south due to a mix of adverse weather conditions during the growing season. In **Philippines**, end of season conditions are poor for wet season rice with the exception of the south. The high producing region in the north had crop damage and flooding from Typhoon Haima (Laiwin) and Typhoon Sarika (Karen) during the growing season. In **Laos**, end of season conditions are favorable for and harvests have improved from the previous year. In **Cambodia**, end of season conditions are favorable for wet season rice and harvests are average. In **Thailand**, harvest is nearing completion and prospects are good, despite some damage incurred due to floods in North, Northeast and Central Region, owing to sufficient rainfall during the season. In **Myanmar**, harvest is nearing completion and prospects are average despite some damage last month from unexpected rainfall during harvests.

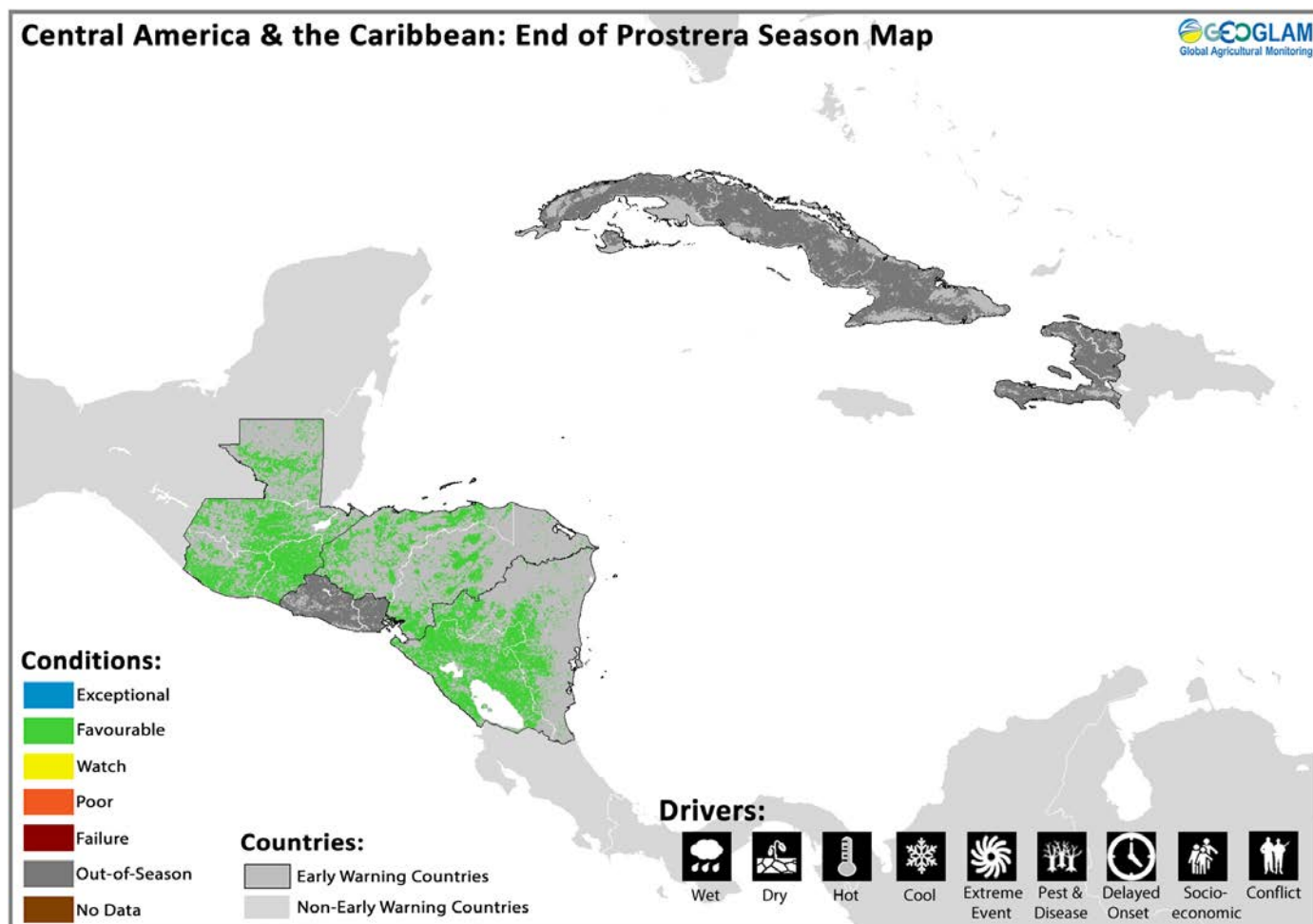
Central Asia:

Concern remains across the region from dry conditions and delayed planting but it is still early in the season and conditions may improve. In **Afghanistan**, concern remains across all regions from delay onset rains and dry conditions affecting winter wheat.



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



Central America & Caribbean:

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End of Prostrera Season Conditions:

Overall end of season prospects for the prostrera season are favourable with average harvests for maize and beans across Central America. In **Guatemala**, end of season harvests are average despite some localized losses accrued by subsistence farmers in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango departments during the season from dry conditions. In **Honduras**, conditions are favourable due to good rains during the season and harvests are average for maize and beans. In **Nicaragua**, end of season conditions for maize and beans are favourable and harvests are average with timely excess due to the pass from hurricane Otto reducing water deficits and positively impacting bean crops. In **El Salvador**, end of season conditions are favourable for maize and beans and prospects for harvests are average.

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#).

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, MESA, ICPAC, 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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