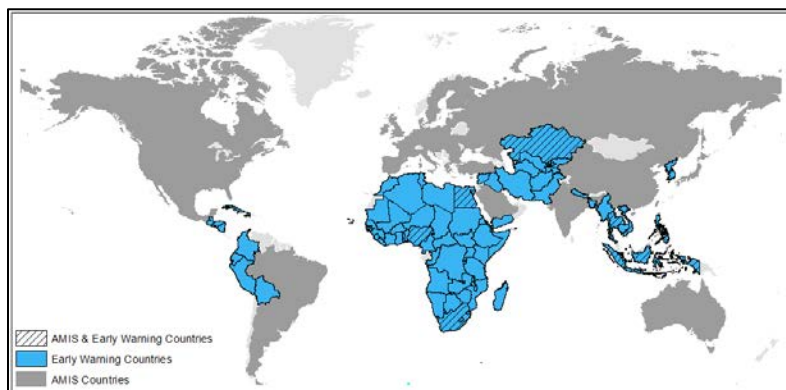


CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

NO. 13 February 2017

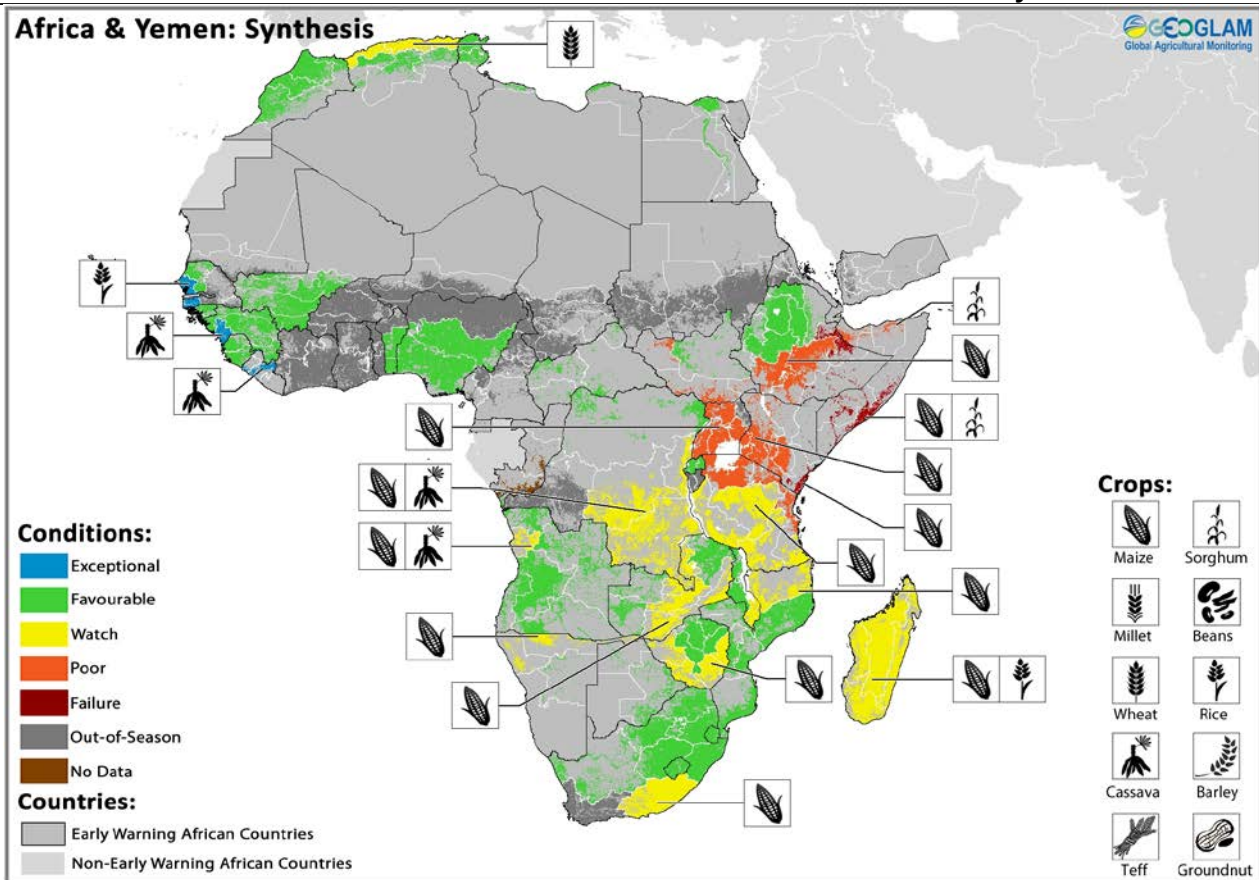
The Early Warning Crop Monitor brings together international, regional, and national organizations monitoring crop conditions within countries at risk of food insecurity. The focus is on developing timely consensus assessments of crop conditions, recognizing that reaching a consensus will help to strengthen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



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor crops as of January 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: The main season is complete and end of season conditions are mixed with poor conditions across South Sudan and Ethiopia due to delayed onset of rains and dry conditions throughout the growing season however in Sudan, Rwanda and Eritrea conditions were favourable for the main season. Second season harvests are complete in Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda and conditions are generally poor with failure across Somalia and Kenya due to severe dry and hot conditions causing deteriorating food security in these areas.

WEST AFRICA: Harvests concluded in December and end of season conditions were favourable across the region with exceptional conditions in Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Senegal.

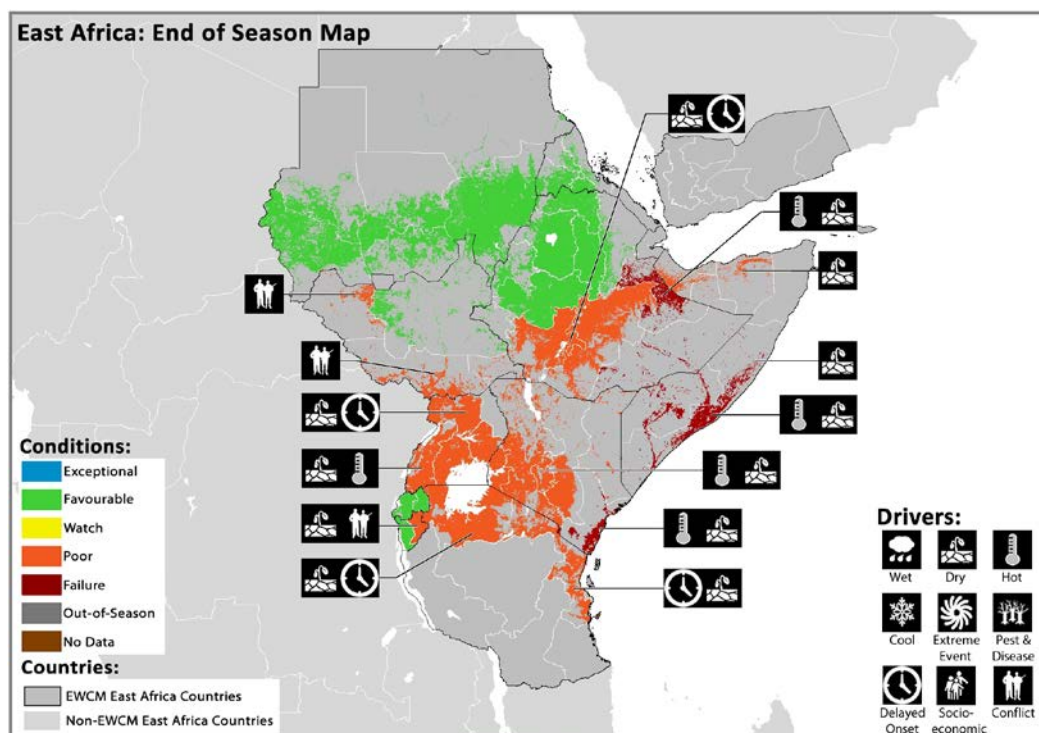
NORTHERN AFRICA: Planting of winter wheat is complete and conditions are generally favourable with good rains received across the region in January.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: Main season is ongoing and crops are in vegetative to reproductive stages with some concerns due to outbreaks of army worms affecting Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Democratic Republic of Congo and dry weather affecting parts of Angola and Namibia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Dry season rice is underway across much of the region and under favourable conditions with good rains received however, there is some concern in the Philippines due to damage from typhoon Nock Ten. In Indonesia, wet season rice harvest has started for the earliest planted crops with concerns due to lack of sunlight affecting final yields.

CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: The short *Apante* season (January – March) is underway in parts of Guatemala and Nicaragua and conditions are favourable with good rains received.

East Africa and Yemen



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 28th. End of main season conditions are shown covering the long rains in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Eritrea. End of secondary season conditions are shown covering the short rains in Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Yemen. 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.**

insecurity is high and expected to increase due to below average production for the main season and high food prices. In **Eritrea**, harvest finished at the beginning of January and end of season conditions were favourable.

Secondary Season (Oct-Dec)

In **Kenya**, harvests are nearing completion and end of season conditions are poor across all regions with failure along the coast due to delayed onset of rains at the start of the season and despite some rains in November a prolonged dry spell ensued leading to crop failure. Coastal harvests are expected to be close to 80% below average. In **Uganda**, harvests are nearing completion and are poor across the country due to delayed onset of rains in the beginning of the season and continuing dry conditions throughout the growing season affecting all crops. In **Somalia**, the *deyr* season has failed due to poor performance of the *deyr* rains affecting all crops. Furthermore, the food security situation is rapidly deteriorating due to poor performance of the previous *gu* season and failure of the *deyr* causing rising food prices and poor access to food stocks. Less than 40% of total planted area is expected to be harvested from southern Somalia and well below average harvests expected for the main cereal producing regions of Lower Shabelle and Bay. In **Rwanda**, harvest conditions are mostly favourable despite below average rainfall from mid-December through mid-January that caused losses in the east. In **Burundi**, harvest conditions are overall favourable. The main season planting is underway and there is concern over continued rainfall deficits that have expanded over the north, east and south affecting sorghum. In **Tanzania**, second season harvests in the bimodal north are poor due to delayed onset of rains and dry conditions throughout the growing season. The main season is underway and there are concerns over dry weather at the start of the season and notably in the main producing regions in the south but it is still early in the season. In **Yemen**, harvest completed in December for second season sorghum and were poor due to ongoing and worsening conflict affecting agricultural activities and limiting access to food.

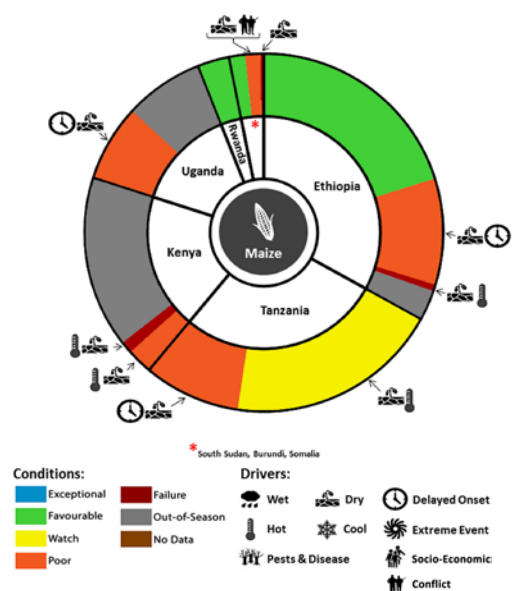
End of Season

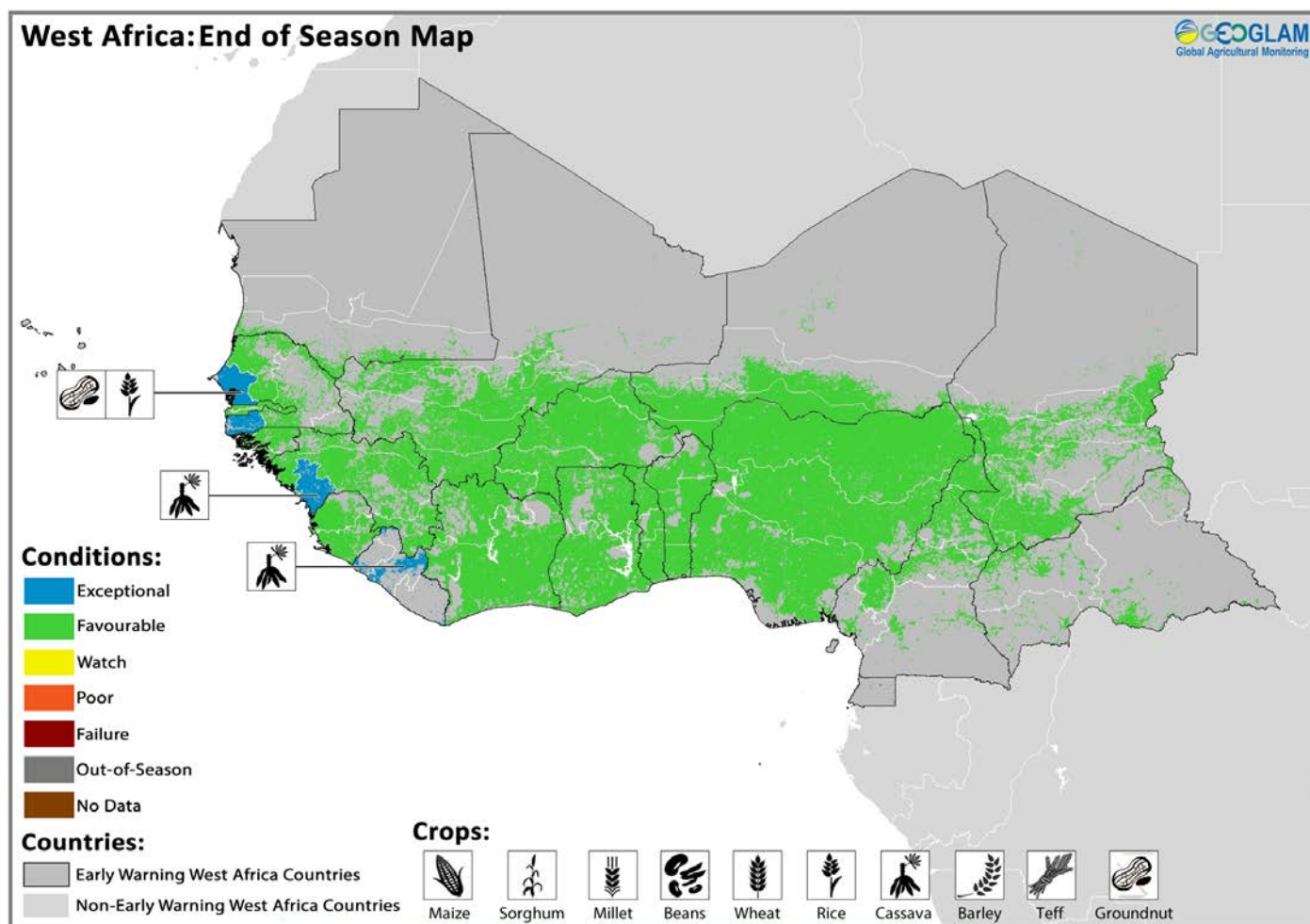
The main season for unimodal areas and secondary season for bimodal areas is now complete with serious concerns across many parts of the region, deteriorating already critical food security situations.

Main Season (June- December)

In **Ethiopia**, *meher* harvest conditions are mixed with poor production in SNNPR and East Oromia due to delayed onset of rains early in the season and dry conditions and failure of maize crops in Somali due to severe and ongoing dry conditions throughout the growing season. In **Sudan**, harvests are favourable with average yields expected for sorghum. In **South Sudan**, harvest conditions are poor across the country due to ongoing conflict affecting production with the exception of Nile Sobat where harvests were favourable. Despite completed harvests food

Compiled Main and Secondary Season



West Africa:

Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 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.**

End of Main Season

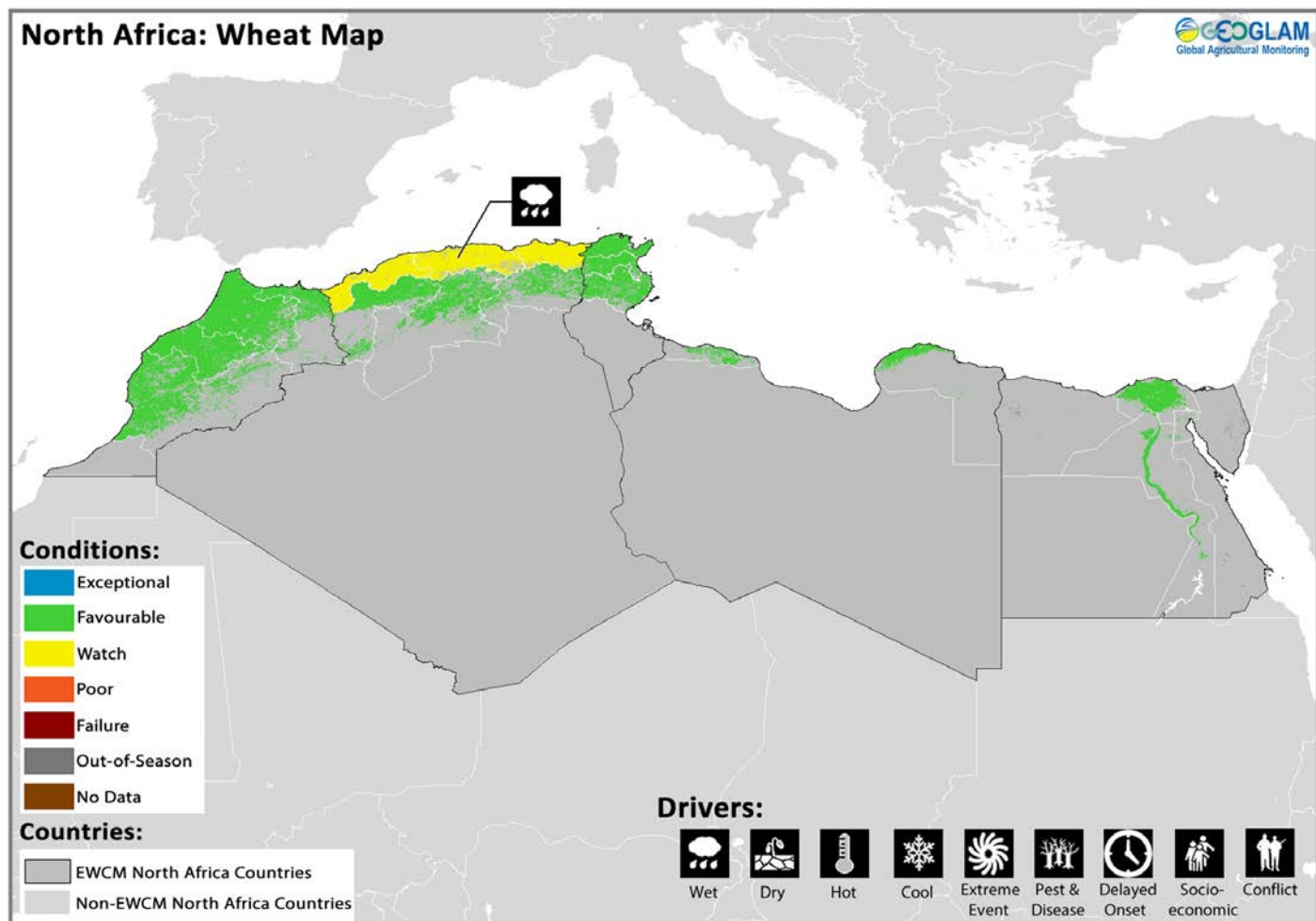
Harvests concluded in December and end of season conditions across west Africa were favourable despite a slow start to the season with above average and well distributed rainfall throughout the main growing season. The above average rainfall and low incidences of pests fostered favourable conditions for crop growth and development. Above average harvests resulted for most crops and an increase in planted area in **Cote d'Ivoire**, **Liberia** and **Senegal** for groundnut, rice and cassava resulting in above average harvests.

Desert Locust Watch as of January 25th

A desert locust outbreak has developed on the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia as a result of unusually good rains from July to mid-September 2016. Two generations of breeding have occurred on the coastal plains south of Jeddah and control operations are underway. In Mauritania, an outbreak developed in the West and northwest due to summer breeding in the South and swarms arriving from northern Mali. Control operations were undertaken but infestations spread to adjacent areas of southern Morocco and Western Sahara. Close monitoring continues in Yemen and Eritrea where control operations were undertaken after earlier outbreaks.

Source: FAO Desert Locust Watch

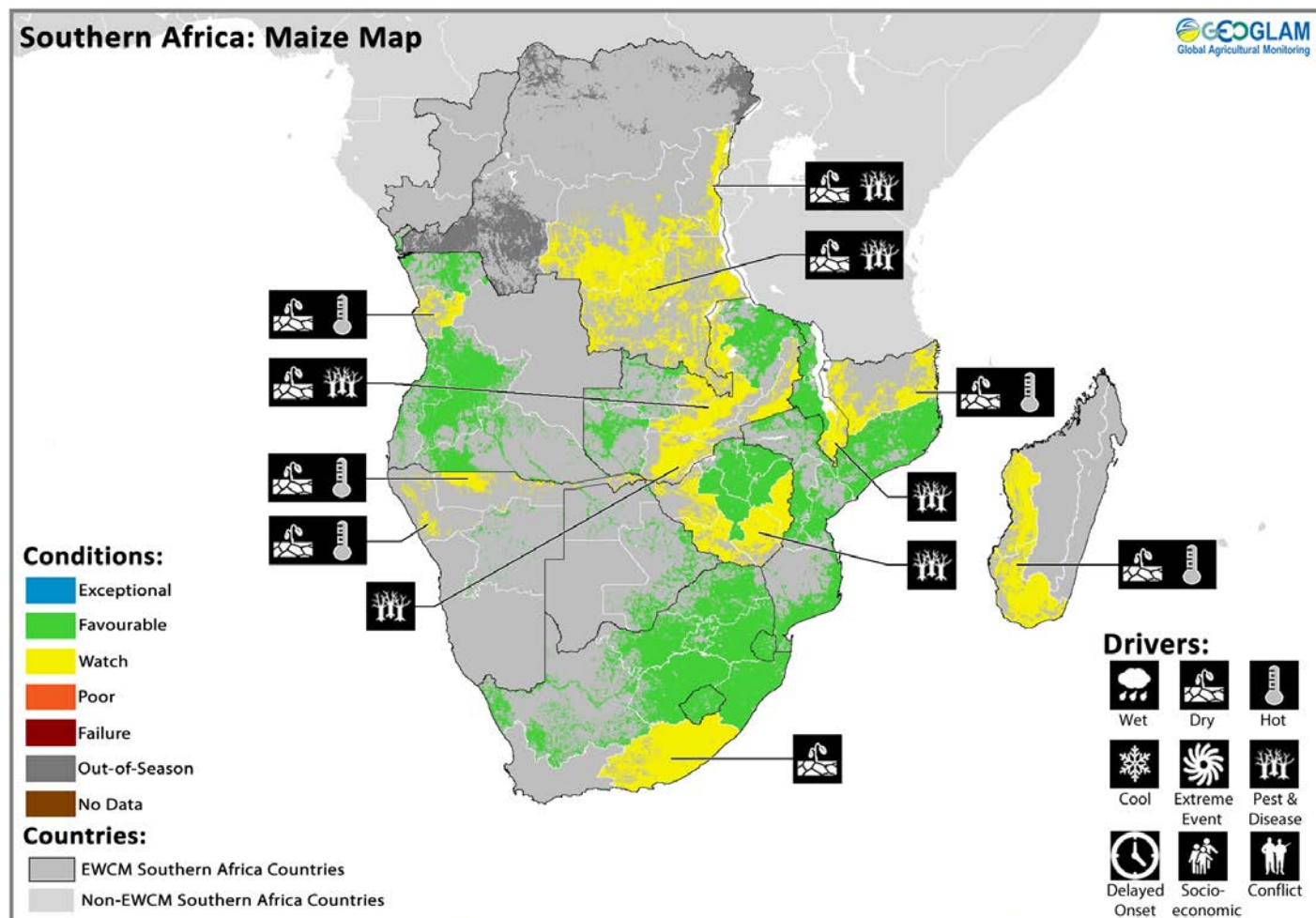
Northern Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 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.**

Winter wheat conditions are generally favourable with close to average rainfall received across all countries in January. In **Algeria**, overall conditions are favourable with exceptional rains received in January however there is concern in the north east due to delayed onset of rains and dry conditions in the previous months followed by heavy rains in January that may have caused damage to planted crops. In the north west and north central there is some concern due to heavy rains throughout December and January that may result in waterlogging and crop damage but monitoring is necessary. In **Tunisia** and **Morocco**, conditions are favourable for winter wheat due to rainfall received in January. In **Libya**, conditions are favourable despite delayed planting at the start of the season. In **Egypt**, conditions are favourable for winter wheat and barley planted November-December with good rains received.

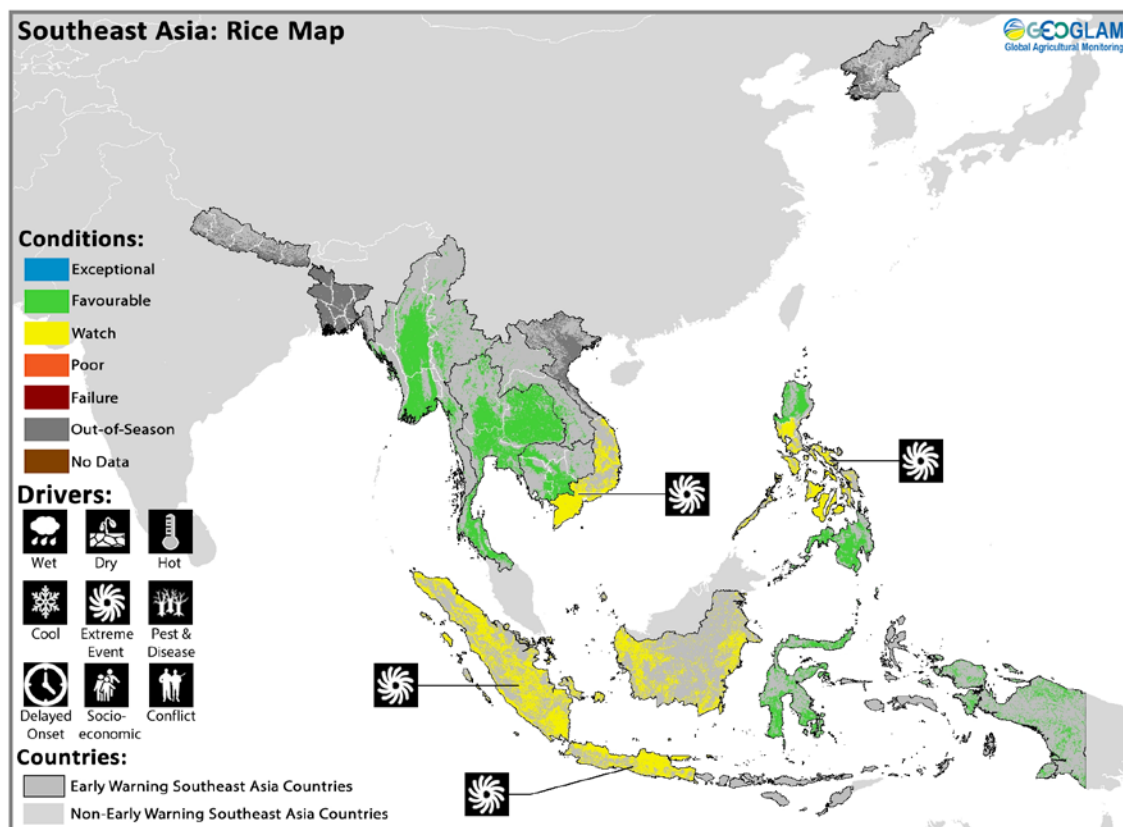
Southern Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 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.**

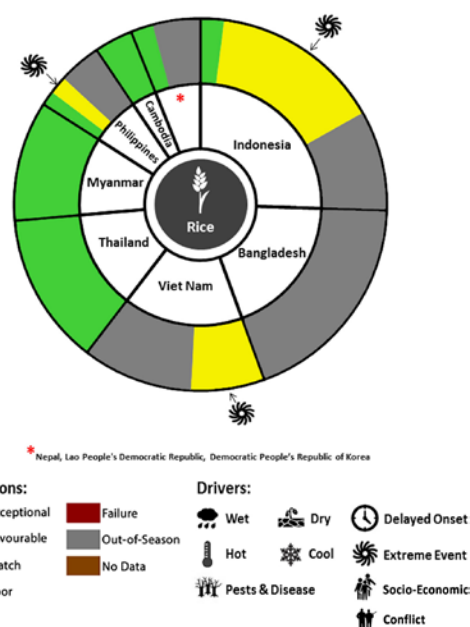
Main season crops are in the vegetative and reproductive stage and conditions are generally favourable with exceptional rainfall received throughout January across the Central areas of Mozambique and Zimbabwe. However, there are some concerns across Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Democratic Republic of Congo due to a widespread outbreak of army worms, continued monitoring will be necessary to assess the damage. In **Angola**, overall conditions are favourable however concern remains in the north west, east and Highlands due to dry conditions affecting crops. In **Namibia**, concern remains in the north and Kunene due to continuing dry and hot conditions affecting maize and millet. In **Zimbabwe**, conditions are generally favourable however there is some concern across the country due to heavy rains in January causing high levels of leaching and waterlogging affecting crops. In addition, there has been an outbreak of armyworms across the southern part of the country across Manicaland, Masvingo, and Matabelaland South and North, control operations are underway and continued monitoring is necessary. These concerns have been compounded by input shortages across the country limiting access to fertilizer and pesticide to combat crop damage due to pests and leaching. In **Zambia**, conditions in the north east and south west are favourable however, there is some concern due to an outbreak of army worm affecting 10% of maize crops in the country, although now contained. In **Malawi**, conditions are overall favourable despite some concern in the south due to an outbreak of armyworm affecting maize crops in limited areas. In **Botswana**, conditions are favourable due to good rains in December through January that helped to offset earlier rainfall deficits. In **Madagascar**, concern remains due to continuing dry and hot conditions affecting rice and maize crops. In **Democratic Republic of Congo** there is concern in the eastern sector due to dry conditions and armyworm outbreaks affecting maize crops. In **Mozambique**, conditions continue to improve with good rains in January excepting the north where dry and hot conditions prevail. In **Lesotho**, conditions are favourable with good rains in January supporting crop growth. In **South Africa**, overall conditions are favourable with good rains received in January and notably the main production region, however some concern remains in Eastern Cape due to dry conditions that prevailed through December 2016.

Southeast Asia:



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

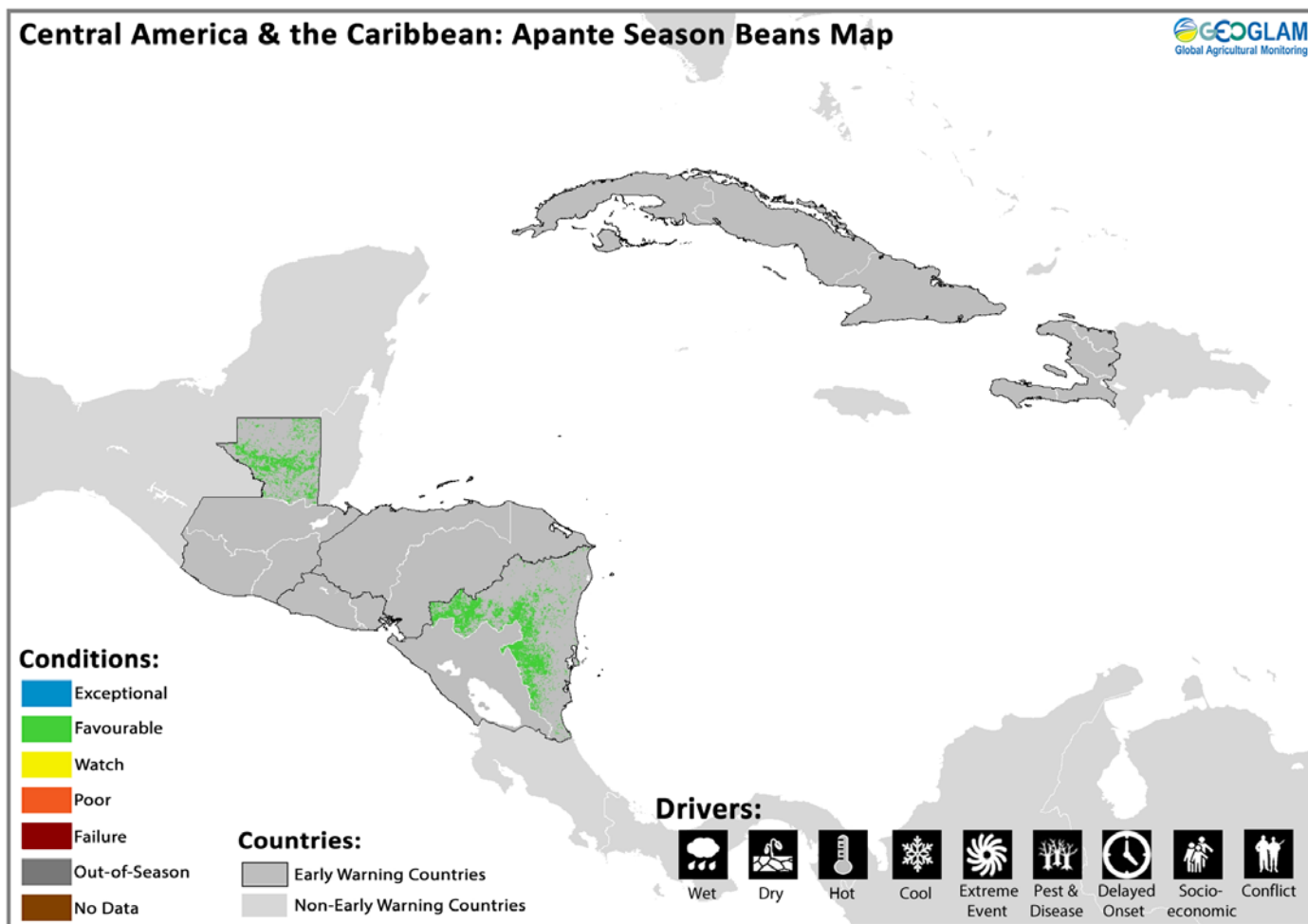
Across Southeast Asia dry season rice crops are underway except in north Viet Nam and Indonesia, where the season has yet to start. Dry season rice conditions are overall favourable with good rains received so far in the season however, there is some concern in central and east Philippines due to crop damage from typhoon Nock-Ten. Harvests of wet season rice are underway in Indonesia with concerns for final yields due to lack of sunlight. In **Viet Nam**, sowing has begun in the south for dry season rice under less than favourable conditions due to salinization. In **Laos**, planting of dry season rice is underway and conditions are favourable. In **Thailand**, dry season rice is in the tillering stage under favourable conditions with an increase in planted area compared to last year owing to sufficient rainfall and irrigation water. In **Cambodia**, dry season rice is in tillering stage and conditions are favourable. In **Myanmar**, dry season rice is in vegetative stage and conditions are favourable despite unexpected rain in January. In the **Philippines**, dry season rice is in the planting to early vegetative stages under generally favourable conditions with the exceptions of the central and eastern regions, where typhoon Nock-Ten caused some crop damage. In **Indonesia**, harvest began for the earliest planted wet season crop with concerns over final yields due to lack of sunlight during the flowering phase. The planting of wet season rice started earlier than usual due to unseasonable precipitation from La Nina.



Central Asia:

Concern remains across the region due to dry conditions and delayed onset of rains usually received October- November causing a severe reduction in planted area. In **Afghanistan**, concern remains due to severe delay onset of rains and dry conditions reducing planted area but with expected spring rains received March – May conditions may improve.

Central America & Caribbean:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 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 short *Apante* season, January – March is underway across parts of Guatemala and Nicaragua and conditions are favourable for bean crops with good rains received. The *Apante* season is important in stabilizing regional food prices during the lean season. In **Guatemala**, conditions are favourable despite some cold conditions at the start of the season affecting beans. In **Nicaragua**, conditions are favourable for beans with good rains at the start of the season. The harvest of Nicaragua will be used in local markets and the surplus will be exported to Honduras and El Salvador.

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published February 2nd 2017.

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.

Cover Photo by: Adoum Alkhalil

www.geoglam-crop-monitor.org

 @GEOCropMonitor

Early Warning partners

