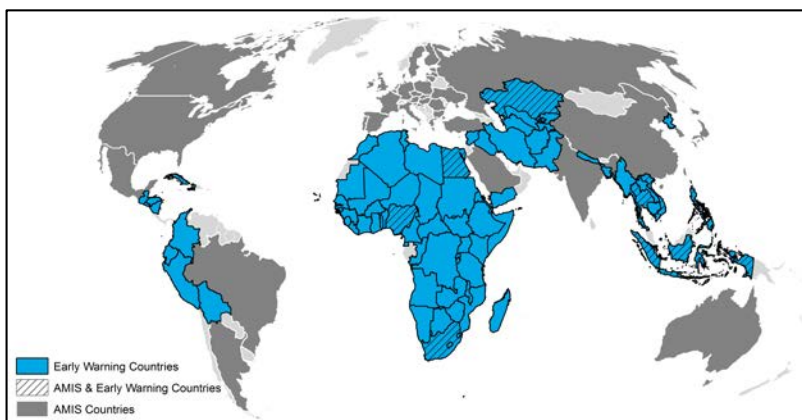


# CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

## NO. 18 July 2017

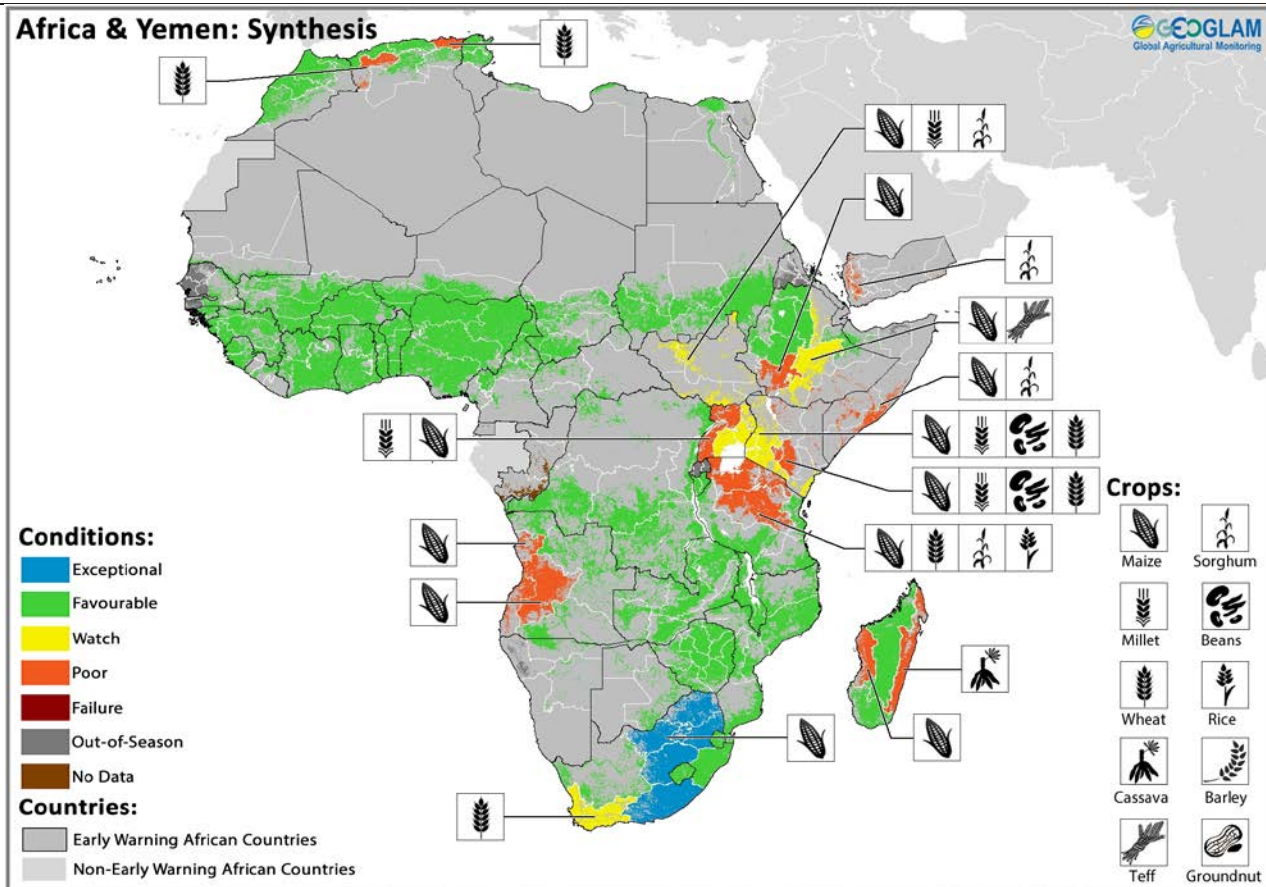
The Crop Monitor for Early Warning brings together international, regional, and national organizations monitoring crop conditions within countries at risk of food insecurity. The focus is on developing timely consensus assessments of crop conditions, recognizing that reaching a consensus will help to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

## Crop Conditions at a glance

based on best available information as of June 28<sup>th</sup>



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Crop Monitor for Early Warning crops as of June 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:** Due to the critical food security situation and risks for several countries in the region, there are major concerns over the low main season crop production expectations in the center and in the south of the subregion. In Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, the main staple crops, which are now being harvested have been hampered by poor and erratic rainfall throughout the growing season and by fall armyworm outbreaks. For some of these countries, this is the third consecutive season affected by drought. In the north of the subregion the main season started in June under generally favourable conditions as seasonal rains had an early onset and average to above average amounts.

**WEST AFRICA:** Across West Africa the main season is ongoing under favourable conditions.

**CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA:** Across Central and South Asia conditions are favourable for winter and spring wheat crops with good rains and temperatures received supporting crop growth.

**MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA:** Across the Middle East winter wheat conditions are favourable excepting Syria, Yemen

and northern regions of Iraq and Iran. Across North Africa harvest is ongoing and yield expectations are generally close to average for the main season wheat and barley crops.

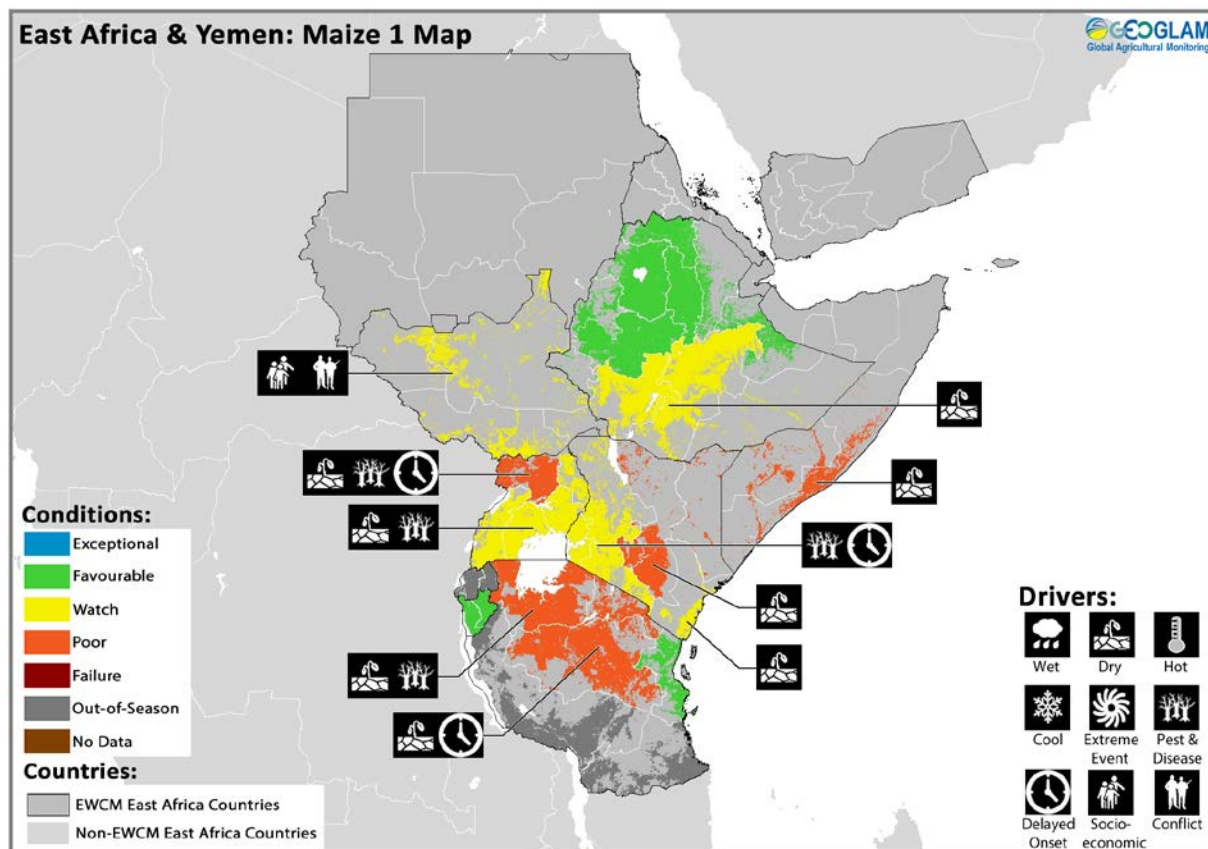
**SOUTHERN AFRICA:** The 2017 main season harvest is nearly complete and end of season conditions are favourable for all areas with good yields forecast, except for parts of Angola and Madagascar where dry conditions during the growing season negatively impacted on crop development.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** In northern SE Asia, the harvesting of dry season rice is finished and end of season conditions were good. Wet season rice seeding is underway in Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and South Vietnam and early growing conditions are favourable due to good precipitation early in the season. In Indonesia, wet season rice harvest is complete and end of season conditions are favourable with good harvests.

**CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN:** The *primera* season is underway across Central America and conditions are favourable across all areas with good rains received.

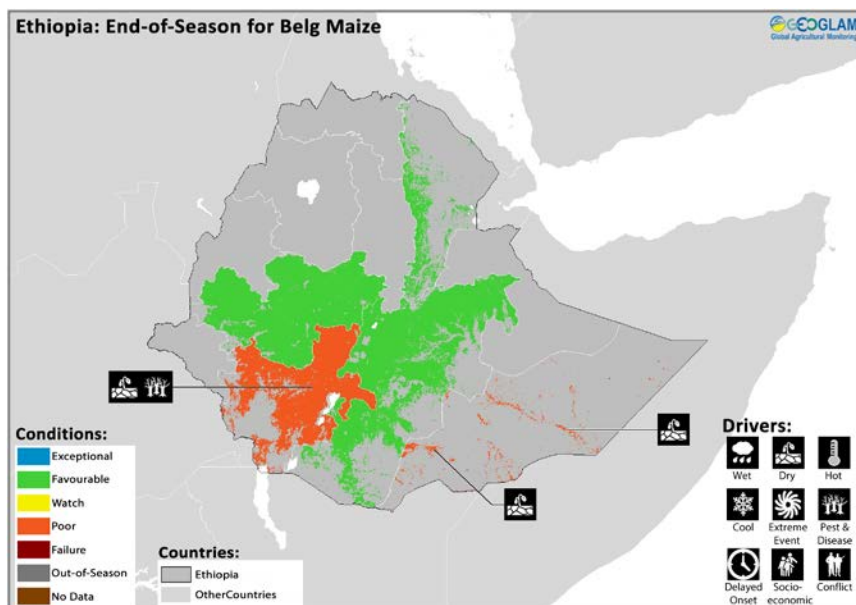


## East Africa and Yemen



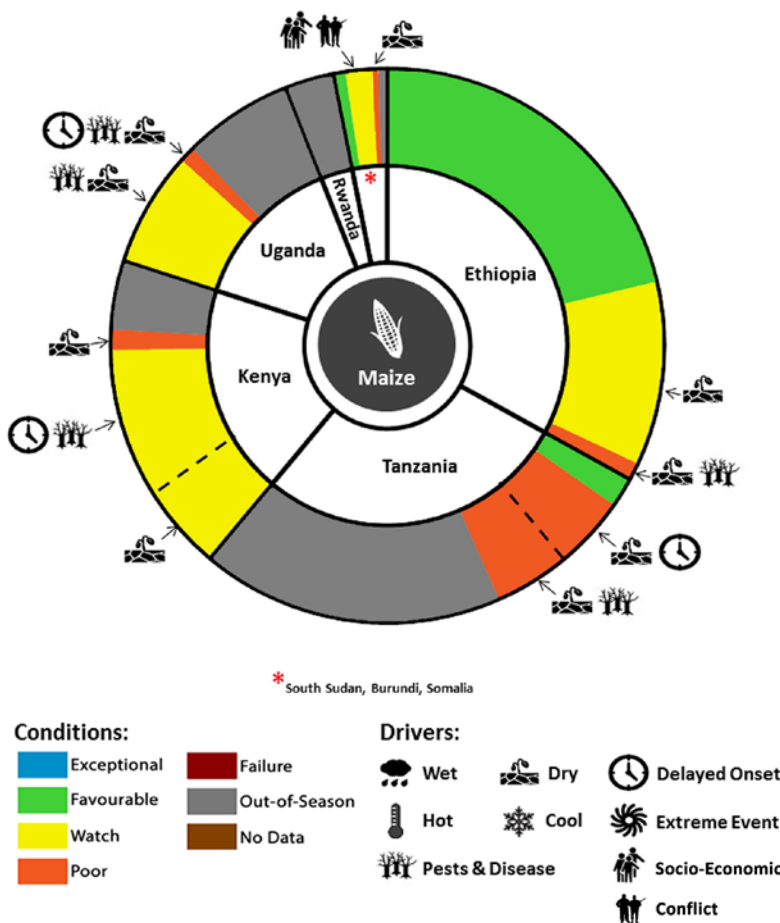
Crop condition map synthesizing information as of June 28<sup>th</sup>. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are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

In the north of the subregion over Sudan, Ethiopia and parts of South Sudan the main season started in June under generally favourable conditions as seasonal rains had an early onset and average to above-average amounts. In the center and the south of the subregion over Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi main season crops reached complete maturity and harvests are well underway, except in the Rift Valley in Kenya where crops are gathered from September. In most of these countries, there is concern over main season crop production due to poor and erratic rainfall throughout the growing season and fall armyworm outbreaks. In **Ethiopia**, production prospects for the *belg* season are mixed, as favourable weather conditions benefited crops in eastern Amhara, southern Tigray and eastern Oromia, while erratic and poor rains resulted in poor vegetation conditions in SNNPR. Here, in addition, armyworm outbreaks will further constrain yields. Early prospects for the *meher* crop, planted in June, are mostly favourable, as seasonal rains had early onset and above-average amounts over Tigray, Benishangul-Gumuz, western Oromia and western Amhara. By contrast, in central and eastern Amhara, the early rains in May did not continue into June, and below average crop conditions are reported, while in SNNPR area planted is expected to decline due to the late onset of *belg* rains that prevented



Crop condition map showing End of Season conditions for the *belg* season in Ethiopia. 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.**

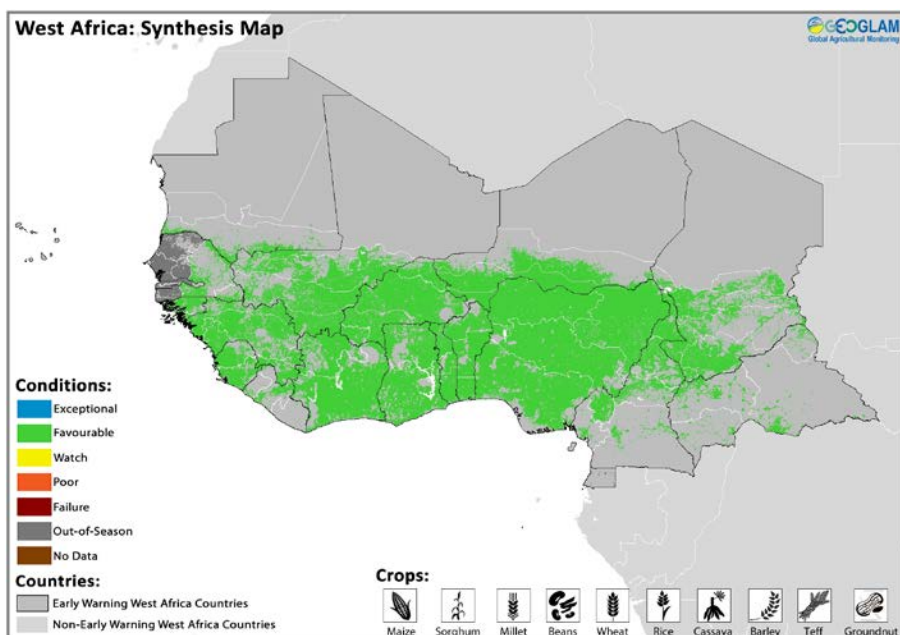
Early prospects for the *meher* crop, planted in June, are mostly favourable, as seasonal rains had early onset and above-average amounts over Tigray, Benishangul-Gumuz, western Oromia and western Amhara. By contrast, in central and eastern Amhara, the early rains in May did not continue into June, and below average crop conditions are reported, while in SNNPR area planted is expected to decline due to the late onset of *belg* rains that prevented



farmers from a timely preparation of land. Similarly, in **Sudan**, where planting of 2017 sorghum and millet crops, to be harvested from October, has recently started, land preparation and sowing activities benefited from early and above-average seasonal rains. In **South Sudan**, despite overall favourable weather conditions, there is concern both in southern bi-modal rainfall areas and notably Kapoeta, where the first season harvest is underway, and in central and northern unimodal rainfall areas, where 2017 crops have been recently planted, due to widespread insecurity disrupting agricultural activities. In **Kenya**, prospects for the long rains harvest are unfavourable in central medium-potential areas and in marginal southeastern and coastal agricultural areas due to severe dry conditions and outbreak of army worm infestation. In high-potential cereal producing areas of the West and Rift Valley, while rainfall deficits were felt throughout the growing season, the effects were minimal. However, concern remains over armyworm outbreaks that may significantly impact production. In bimodal rainfall areas of **Uganda**, production prospects are generally unfavourable for the first season harvest, currently underway, as seasonal rainfall have been erratic and below-average in several cropping areas and armyworm outbreaks will further constrain yields. In unimodal rainfall areas of northeastern Karamoja region, planting has been recently completed with about a one-month delay due to a late onset of seasonal rainfall and persisting dry

weather. In **Somalia**, crop production prospects for the main *gu* harvest, recently started, are unfavourable, as rainy season has been characterized by a late onset, poor rainfall amounts and erratic distribution over most areas of the country. The low *gu* production expectations are adding pressure to already critical food security conditions due to the failure of the *deyr* season and the ongoing political instability. In **Tanzania**, harvests have been recently completed and production prospects are favourable in key- production areas of the southern highlands; by contrast, poor and erratic rains resulted in cereal production shortfalls for the *msimu* harvest in central regions and for *masika* crops in northern areas. In **Burundi**, second season harvests are complete and production prospects are generally favourable. In **Yemen**, there is concern for all crops due to ongoing conflict impacting agricultural activities.

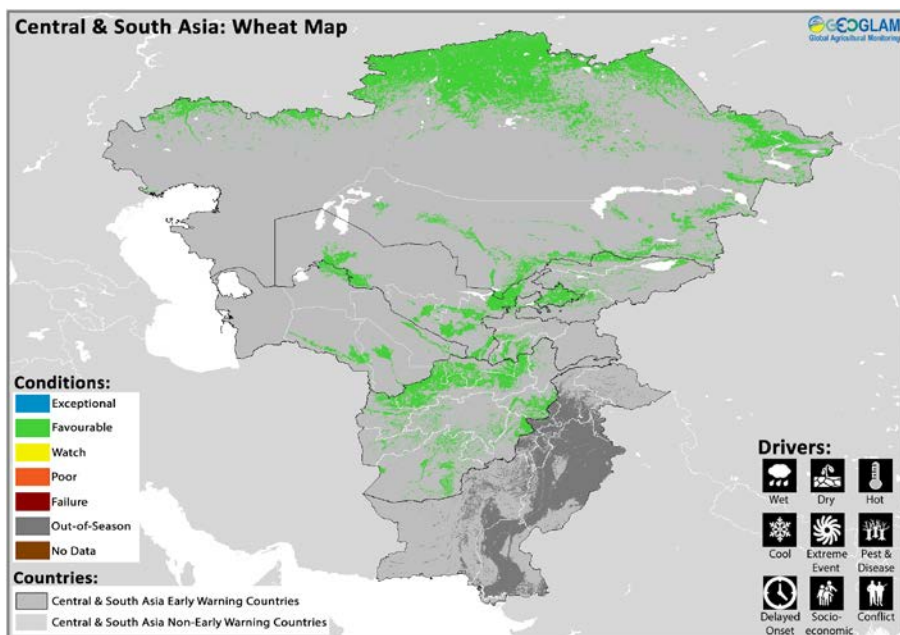
## West Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of June 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.**

Across West Africa, the main season started as early as April in some areas and early season harvests will commence in August and continue through December for later planted crops; conditions are favourable across the region with above average rainfall received. Some concern remains in **Nigeria** where the start of the season was delayed by a month however, above average rainfall following the delayed start has improved the condition.

## Central and South Asia:

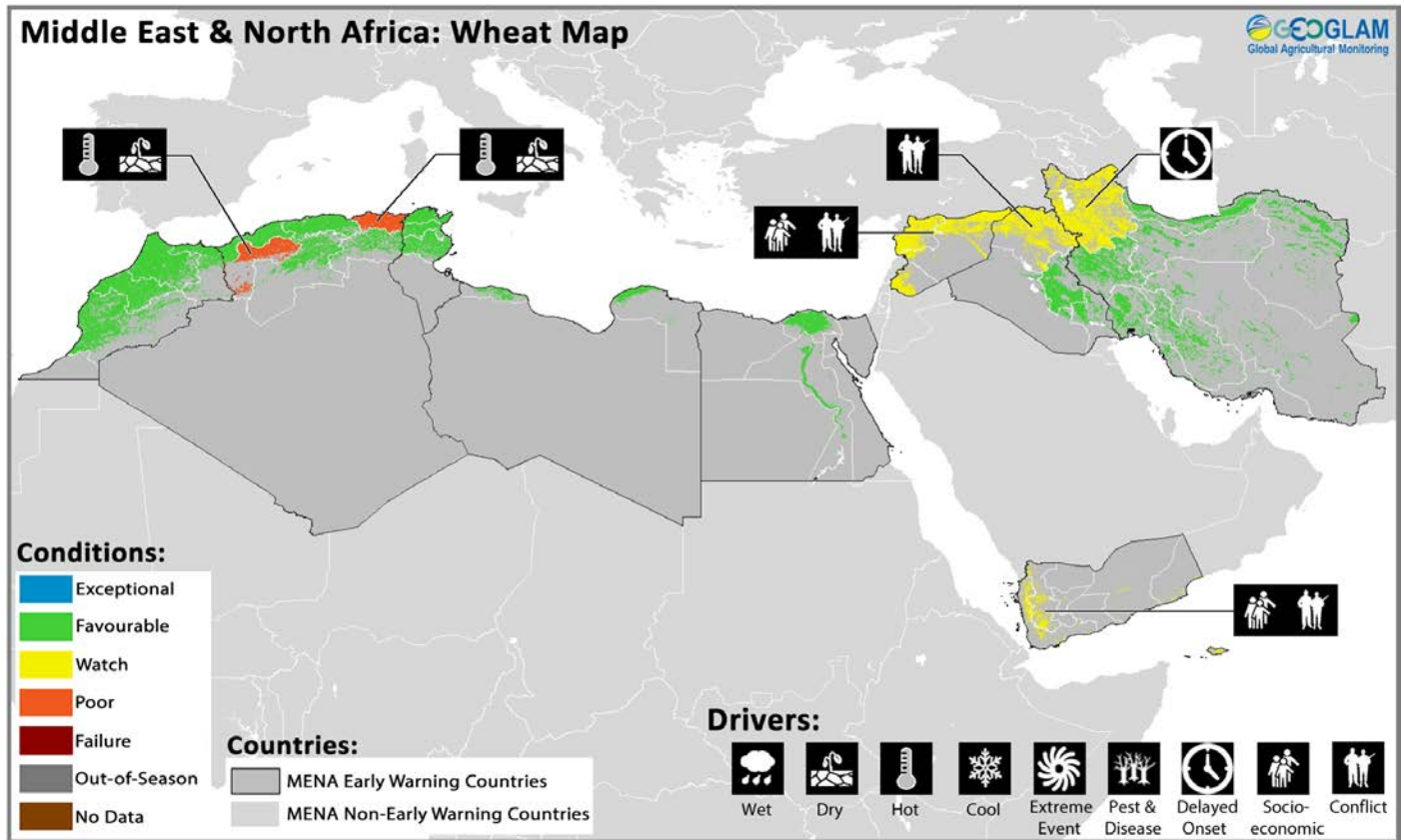


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of June 28<sup>th</sup>. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are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

Across Central and South Asia conditions are favourable for winter and spring wheat crops with good rains and temperatures received supporting crop growth. In **Afghanistan**, conditions are favourable for winter wheat and have improved for spring wheat crops with good rains in June.



## Middle East and North Africa:

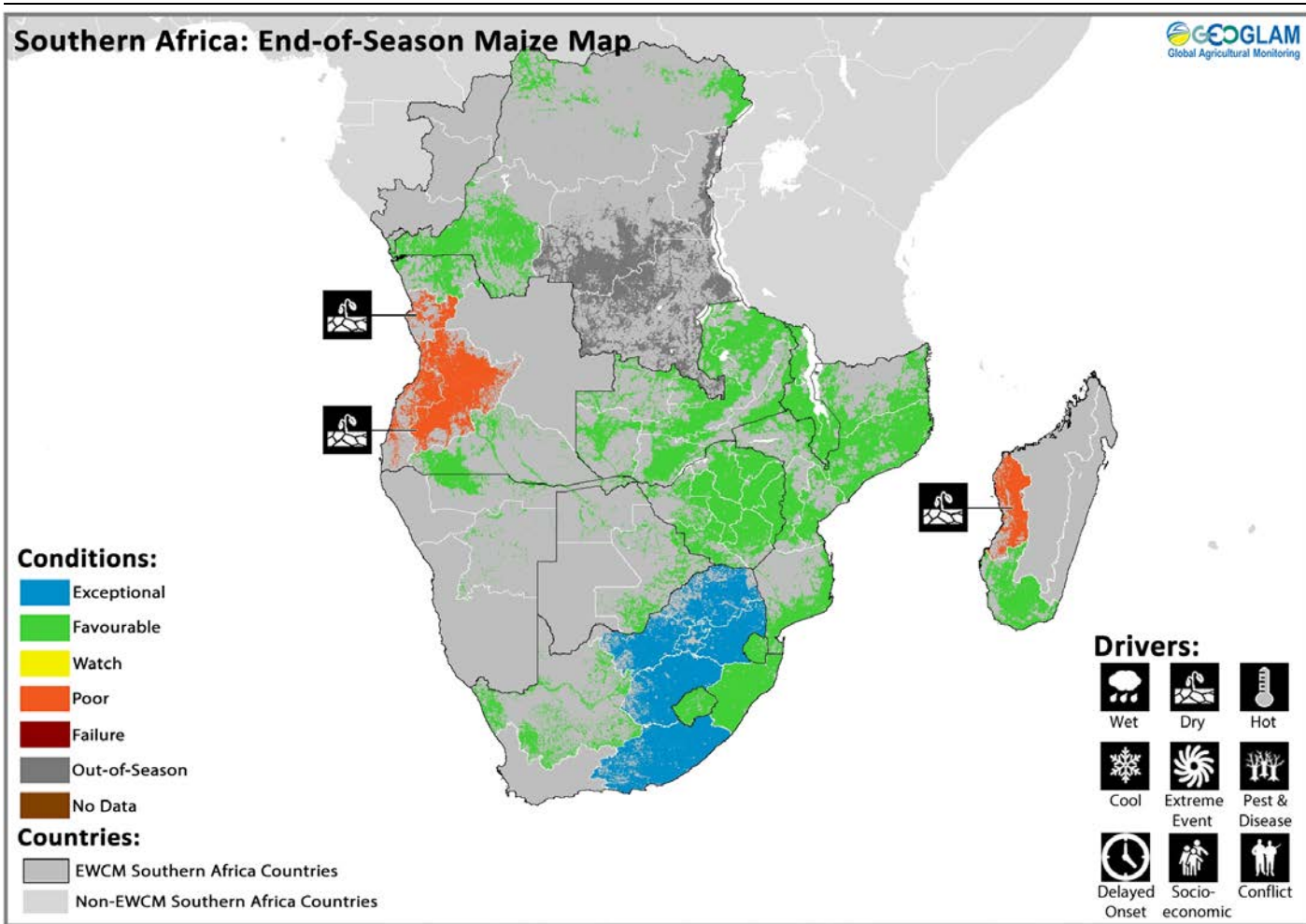


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of June 28<sup>th</sup>. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are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

Across the Middle East winter wheat conditions are favourable excepting Syria, Yemen and northern regions of Iraq and Iran. In **Iraq**, conditions are favourable for winter wheat excepting the northwest where concern remains due to conflict impacting agricultural activities. In **Iran**, after a delayed start of season in the west and northwest, crops seem to have recovered and conditions appear favourable for winter cereals. In **Syria**, there is concern due to ongoing conflict impacting agricultural production. In **Yemen**, there is concern for winter wheat crops, normally sown in June due to ongoing conflict impacting agricultural activities.

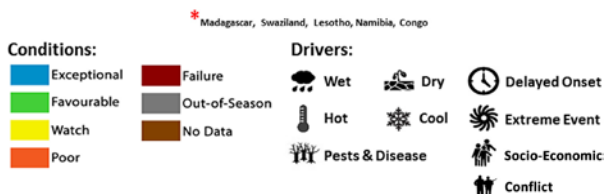
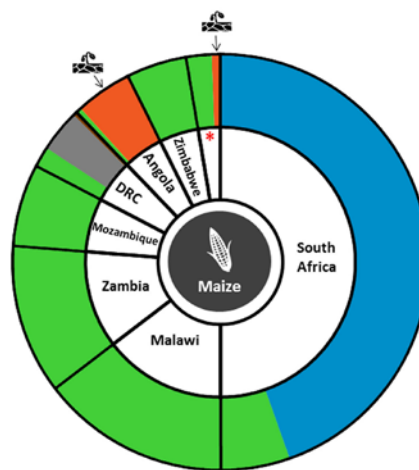
Across North Africa harvest is ongoing and yield expectations are generally close to average for the main season wheat and barley crops. In **Algeria** however, hot and dry weather followed on a wet and mild winter, leading to below average yield expectations concentrated mainly in the East and parts of the West. **Morocco, Tunisia, Libya** and **Egypt** have also experienced a dry spring, but yield expectations are very good in Morocco and close to average in the other countries as the water reserves accumulated over a wet winter have been sufficient for good crop development.

**Southern Africa:**

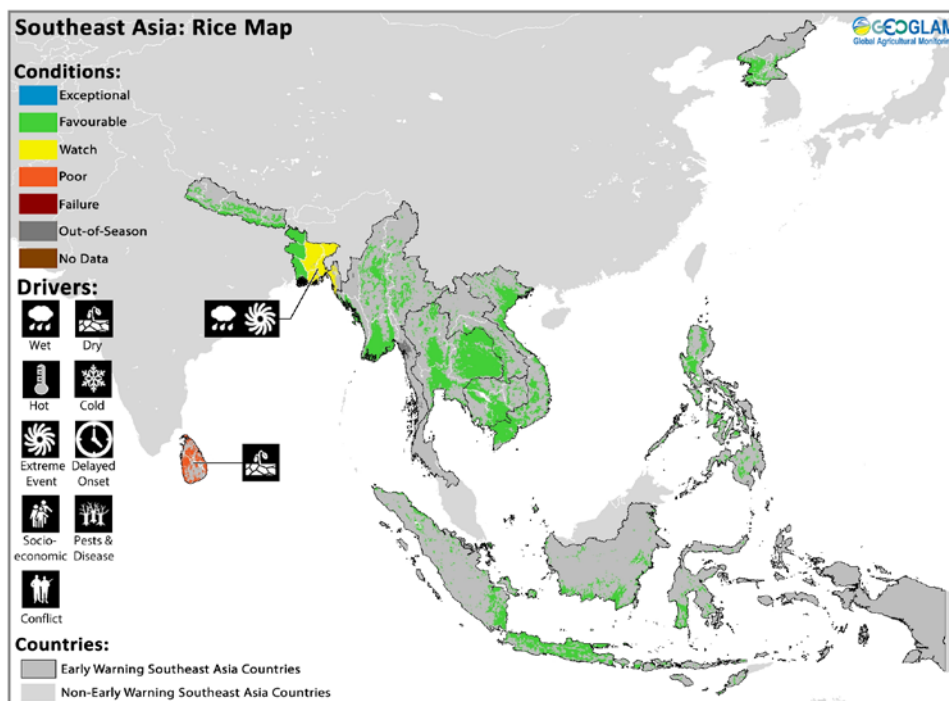


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of June 28<sup>th</sup>. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Crops that are in other than favourable conditions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

The 2017 main season harvest is nearly complete across Southern Africa and end of season conditions are favourable for all areas with good yields forecast, except for parts of Angola and Madagascar where dry conditions during the growing season negatively impacted on crop development. In **Angola**, poor harvests are expected in the main producing central regions due to low rainfall while in the North and South conditions improved towards the end of the season, and good yields are forecast in these marginal producing areas. In **Madagascar**, prolonged dryness throughout the season are forecast to result in below-average yields in central, eastern and western regions. In **South Africa**, good rains throughout the 2017 season supported a record maize output for the main season. Winter wheat planted in May is ongoing and conditions are improving although some concerns remain over the main producing Western Cape, where ongoing drought conditions may adversely impact crop development, as well as lower the irrigation capacity.



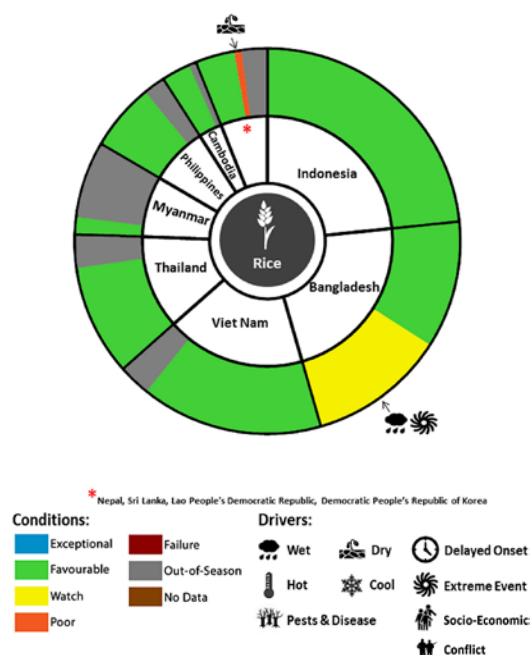
## Southeast Asia:



Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of June 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**

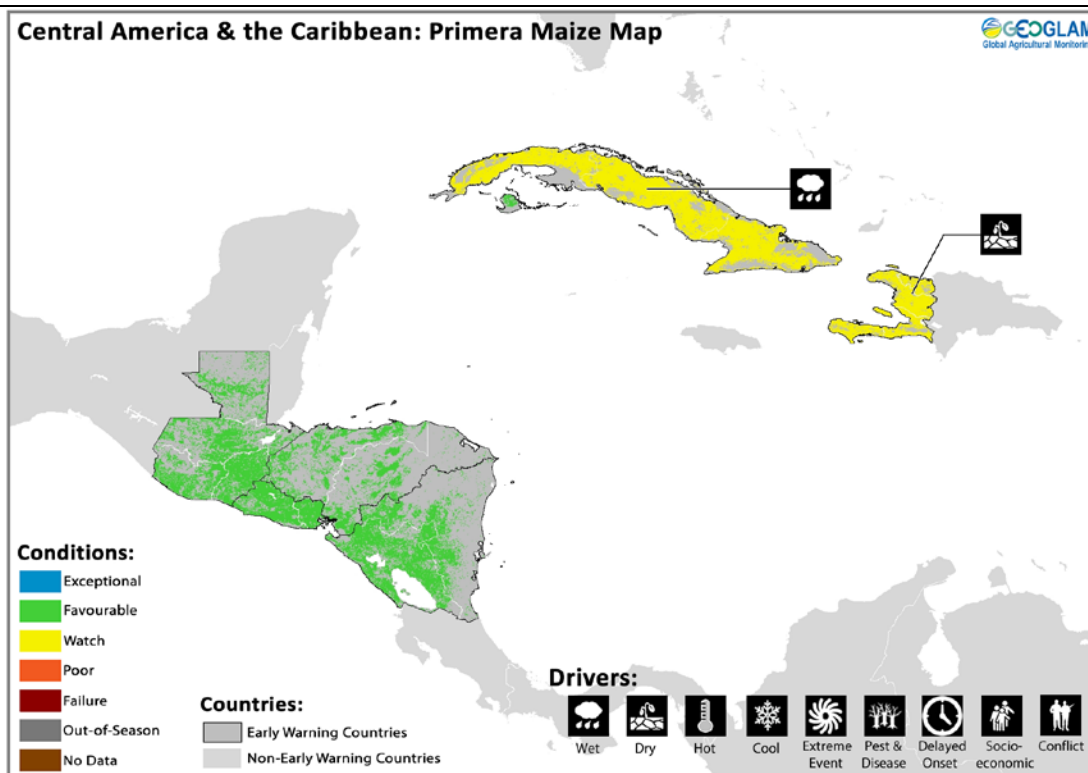
In northern SE Asia, the harvesting of the 2016/17 dry season rice is finished and end of season conditions were good. Wet season rice seeding is underway in Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and early growing conditions are favourable due to good precipitation early in the season. In Indonesia, wet season rice harvest is complete and end of season conditions are favourable with good harvests. In **Viet Nam**, conditions are favourable across the country for harvest of winter-spring rice with average or just below average yields expected. Sowing continues for the summer-autumn rice under favourable conditions. In **Laos**, dry season rice harvests are complete and yields are good due to good weather and low incidence of pest and disaster. Wet season rice planting is ongoing and conditions are favourable. In **Thailand**, conditions are favourable as sowing of wet-season rice is underway with an increase in planted area forecasted compared to last year, owing to an early start of the rainy season and ample availability of water for irrigation. In **Cambodia**, sowing of wet season rice has started and early season conditions are favourable with good rains received. In **Myanmar**, dry season rice harvest is complete and yields are good. Localized damage from cyclone Maarutha which made landfall on the West Coast in Rakhine in May damaged infrastructure however, impact to the dry season rice was limited. Wet season rice is underway and conditions are favourable early in the season. In the

**Philippines**, the majority of wet-season rice advanced to the vegetative stage under favourable conditions with the starting of the rainy season bringing above average to near average rainfall. In **Indonesia**, harvest of wet-season rice is near complete with good yields expected, while conditions are favourable for the continued sowing of dry-season rice, with some earlier planted areas advancing to vegetative stage. In **Bangladesh**, the *aman* rice crop is underway and conditions are borderline with favourable conditions across Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna however there is concern over Chittagong, Dhaka, Sylhet and Barisal due to dry conditions at the start of the season. Harvests are wrapping up for the secondary *aus* rice crop and there is general concern. In **Pakistan**, conditions are generally favourable for the main season rice crop however there is concern over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu, and Kashmir due to lingering effects of dry weather. In **Sri Lanka**, poor conditions persist across all *yala* cropped areas due to severe dry conditions. Reservoir reserves are severely low across the main rice producing areas and has seriously impacted planting operations and all early planted crops. In **Nepal**, planting of the 2017 maize is completed, while that of rice just started and will continue until mid-August. Favourable rainfall benefitted planting operations and early crop development over most of the country.



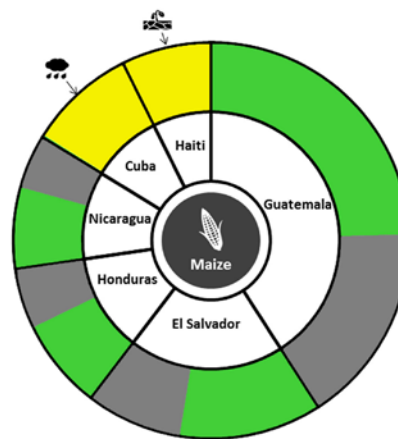


**Central America & Caribbean:**



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The *primera* season is underway across Central America and conditions are favourable across all areas with good rains received. In **El Salvador**, **Guatemala**, **Honduras**, and **Nicaragua** conditions are favourable for maize and bean crops with good rains received. In **Haiti**, there is concern for maize crops with irregular rainfall distribution and conditions are worsening. In **Cuba**, there is concern across all areas from wet conditions affecting main season maize.



Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published July 6<sup>th</sup> 2017.

**Pie Chart Description:** Each slice represents a country's share of total regional production. The proportion within each national slice is colored according to the crop conditions within a specific growing area; grey indicates that the respective area is out of season. Sections within each slide are weighted by the sub-national production statistics (5-year average) of the respective country. The section within each national slice also accounts for multiple cropping seasons (i.e. spring and winter wheat). When conditions are other than favourable, icons are added that provide information on the key climatic drivers affecting conditions.

**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, FAO GIEWS, 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.cropmonitor.org](http://www.cropmonitor.org)



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Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice,  
Coordinated by the University of Maryland Center for Global  
Agricultural Research



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Cover Photo by: Brian Barker

### Early Warning partners



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IGAD Climate Prediction  
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\*EC contribution is provided by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission