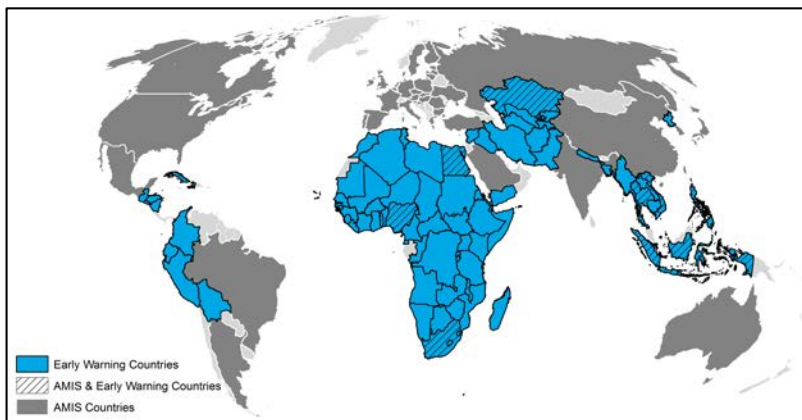


CROP MONITOR FOR EARLY WARNING

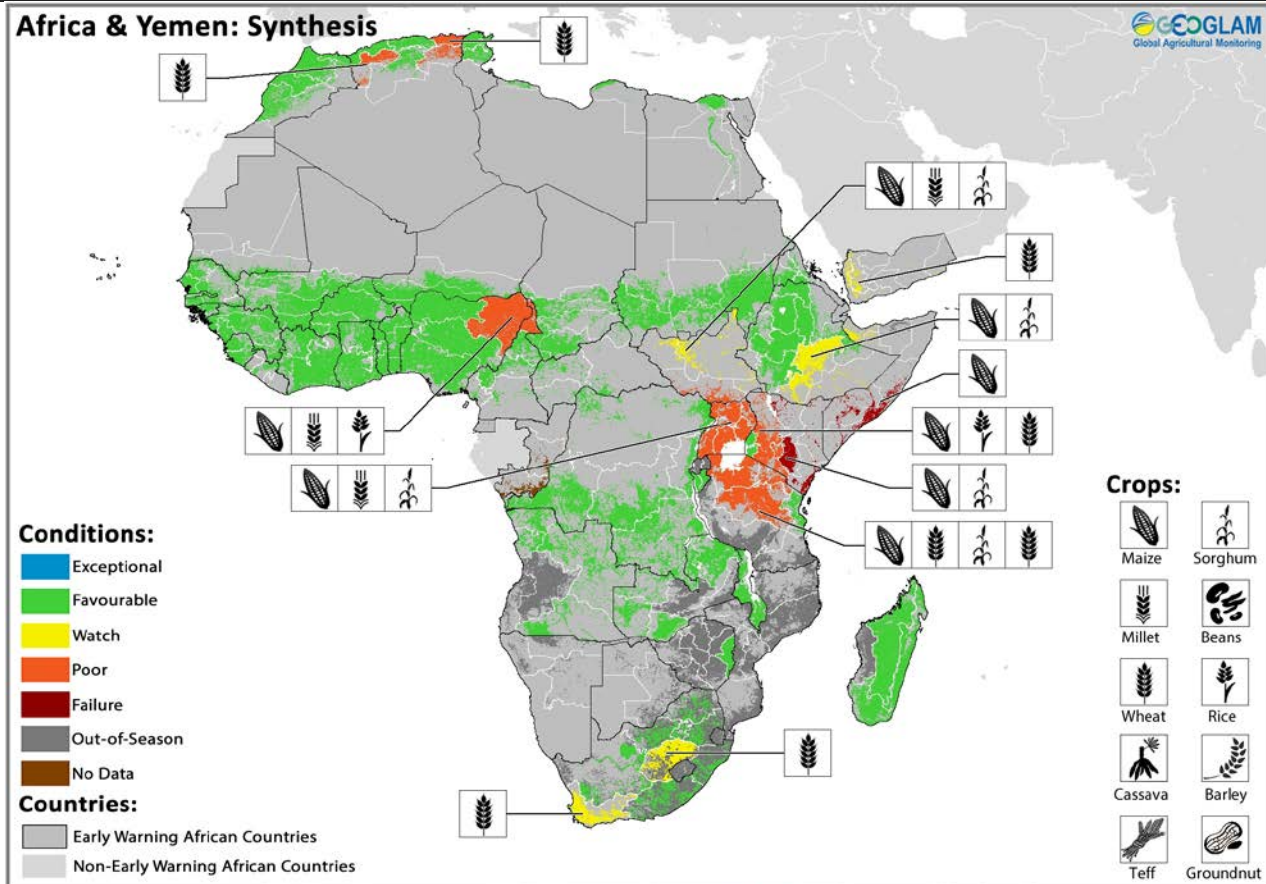
NO. 19 August 2017

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/), which monitors the main producing countries.



GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning

Crop Conditions at a glance
based on best available information as of July 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Crop Monitor for Early Warning crops as of July 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 crop is complete across the center and south of the subregion with critical food security risks for Somalia and Kenya due to failure conditions across these areas. Poor End of Season conditions resulted across much of the rest of region over north and western Uganda and northern Tanzania. In most of these countries, poor conditions resulted for main season crop production due to poor and erratic rainfall throughout the growing season and fall armyworm outbreaks. Across 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.

WEST AFRICA: The major season crops have reached complete maturity across the bimodal zone of West Africa and harvest is in progress with favourable production prospects across all areas. There are concerns in Borno, Northern Nigeria and Extreme Nord Cameroon due to conflict is impacting agricultural practices on both sides of the border.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA: Across Central and South Asia winter wheat harvests are complete and End of Season conditions are favourable with good rains and temperatures supporting crop growth.

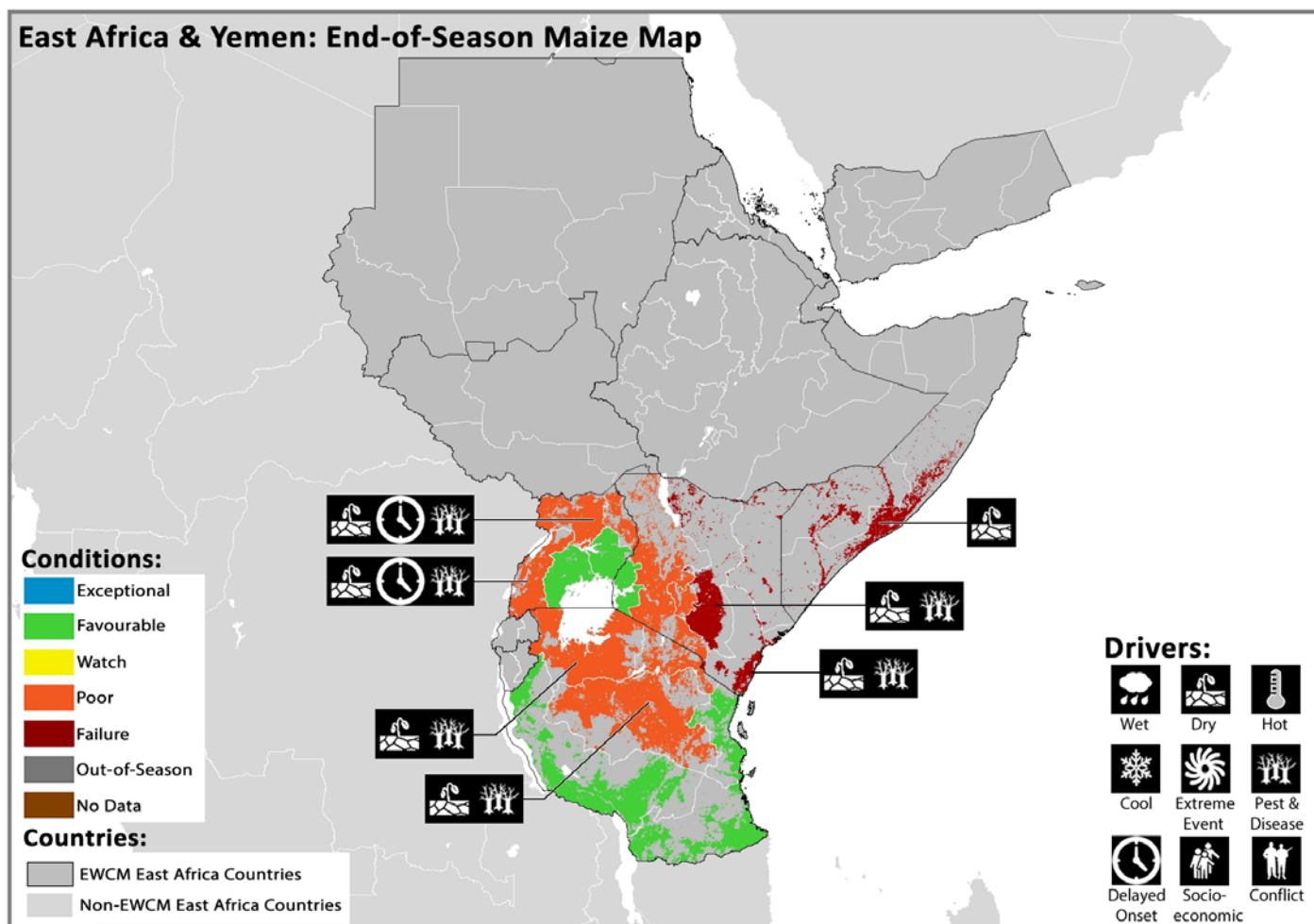
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: Winter wheat crops are complete across Iraq, Iran and Syria and conditions are generally favourable however, poor production resulted across northwest Iraq and Syria due to conflict impacting agricultural practices. In North Africa harvests are complete for main season wheat and barley and yields are close to average excepting parts of Algeria where production was impacted by dry and hot weather during the growing season.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: Across Southern Africa winter crops are underway and conditions are favourable across all areas excepting the Western Cape of South Africa where there is concern from low soil moisture and dry conditions affecting winter wheat.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: In northern SE Asia, sowing of wet season rice is underway and early planted rice is in vegetative stage and under favourable conditions. Heavy rains in July caused localized flooding in areas of Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand however damage area is limited. In Indonesia, dry season rice is in vegetative stage and conditions are favourable.

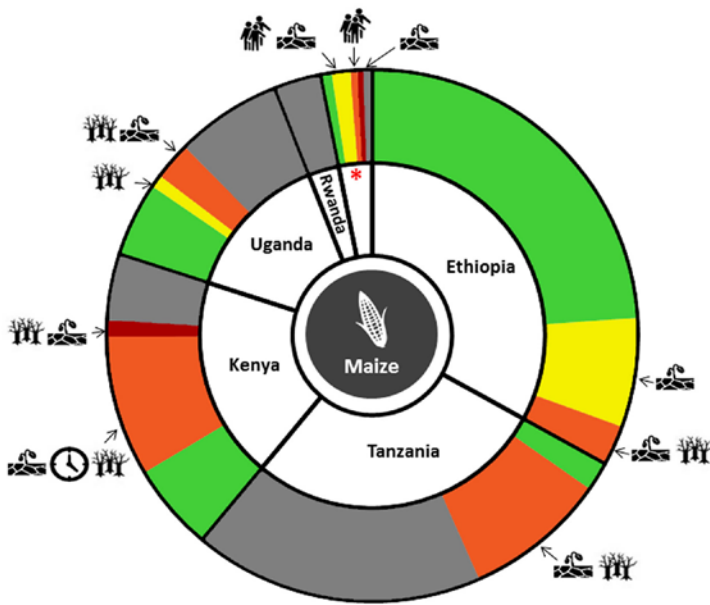
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: The *primera* season is underway across Central America and conditions are generally favourable with good rains received.

East Africa and Yemen



Crop condition map showing End of Season conditions for the main season in East Africa as of July 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 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 harvest of main season crops is complete, except in the Rift Valley in Kenya and parts of Uganda where crops are gathered from September. In most of these countries, poor conditions resulted for main season crop production due to poor and erratic rainfall throughout the growing season and fall armyworm outbreaks. In **Ethiopia**, early prospects for the meher crop planted in June are favourable with early onset of kiremt rains and above average rainfall. However, pockets of concern remain over parts of East Oromia, Amhara and SNNPR in addition to the continuing outbreak of Fall armyworm, control operations are underway. In **Eritrea**, planting is complete for winter wheat and sorghum crops and conditions are favourable across all areas. In **Djibouti**, main season sorghum and millet crops are favourable with good performance of the *karan* rains. In **Sudan**, planting is complete for the 2017 sorghum and millet crops and conditions are favourable due to early and above average seasonal rainfall. In **South Sudan**, despite favourable weather, there is ongoing concern for the first season crops in southern bimodal rainfall areas due to widespread insecurity disrupting agricultural activities. In **Kenya**, long rain harvests are ongoing and failure conditions resulted in central medium-potential areas and in the marginal southeastern and coastal agricultural areas due to severe dry conditions and outbreak of armyworm during the growing season. National reports are estimating a decrease in production by 20-30% compared to the 5-year average. In high producing areas of the West, while rain deficits and impacts from the fall armyworm were felt throughout the growing season, the effects were minimal and yields prospects are close to average. In the Rift Valley the season was affected by drought in the initial stages but some recovery is possible thanks to late planting. The late planted crops are expected to be harvested in September/October. In **Uganda**, harvests are complete and production is poor across much of the country due to erratic and below average seasonal rainfall and armyworm outbreaks impacting yields. In the unimodal rainfall areas of northeastern Karamoja, harvest will begin in August with poor production expected due to delay onset of the rains and persisting dry conditions.



* South Sudan, Burundi, Somalia

Conditions:

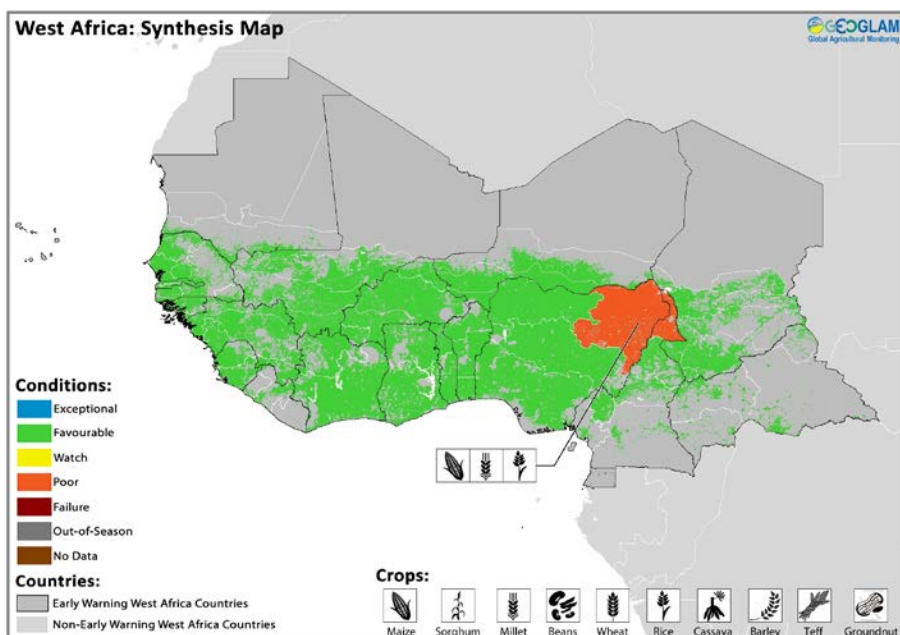
- Exceptional
- Favourable
- Watch
- Poor
- Failure
- Out-of-Season
- No Data

Drivers:

- Wet
- Hot
- Pests & Disease
- Dry
- Cool
- Delayed Onset
- Extreme Event
- Socio-Economic
- Conflict

In **Somalia**, harvests are complete for main *gu* season and failure conditions resulted with production expected at 50 percent of the average due to late onset of rains at the start of the season and erratic and below average rainfall throughout the growing season. Sorghum conditions in the Northwest are also below average and harvest is expected for August/September, while off season crop planted in July could still improve total production. The poor *gu* season follows the failure of the previous *deyr* season and worsens pressure to an already critical food security situation. In **Tanzania**, harvests are complete and production is favourable in the high producing southern highlands. In contrast, poor and erratic rains throughout the growing season resulted in poor production for the *msimu* harvest in the central region and *masika* crops in the north. In **Burundi**, second season harvests are complete and production is favourable. In **Yemen**, there is concern for winter wheat crops across all areas due to ongoing conflict impacting agricultural activities.

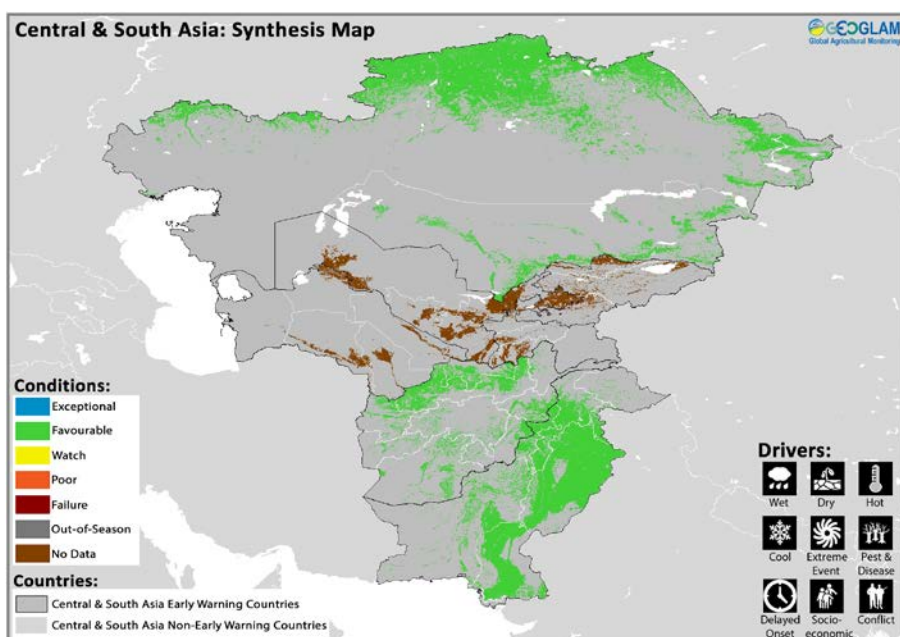
West Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of July 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 major season crops have reached complete maturity across the bimodal zone of West Africa and harvest is in progress with favourable production prospects across all areas. In **Cameroon**, conditions are generally favourable however, there is concern in Extreme Nord from conflict in the northeast of Nigeria over Borno state trickling over and impacting agricultural practices on both sides of the border. In **Nigeria**, overall conditions are favourable however, concern remains in the northeast Borno state from ongoing conflict impacting agricultural practices.

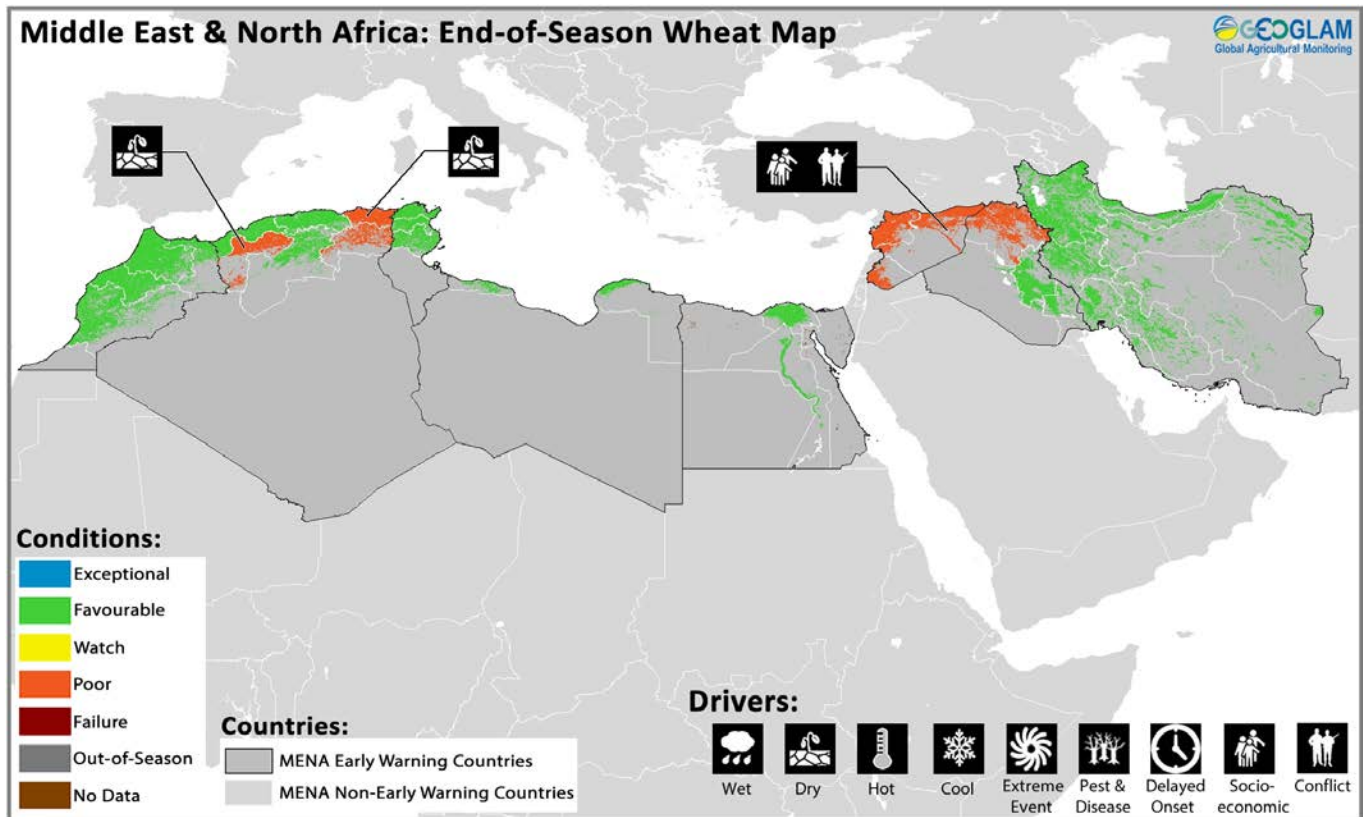
Central and South Asia:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of July 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 Central and South Asia winter wheat harvests are complete and End of Season conditions are favourable with good rains and temperatures supporting crop growth. In **Afghanistan**, harvests are complete for winter wheat and barley crops with favourable production and yields. Spring wheat and second season rainfed crop conditions are generally favourable, however, there are localized areas of concern in the north and northeast due to prolonged dry spells earlier in the spring. In **Kazakhstan**, conditions are favourable with improved rains in late June and July supporting crop growth. In **Pakistan**, conditions have improved and are favourable for the main season rice crop.

Middle East and North Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of July 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 the Middle East winter wheat crops are complete across Iraq, Iran and Syria and conditions are generally favourable however, poor production resulted across northwest Iraq and Syria due to conflict impacting agricultural practices. In **Iraq**, harvests are complete for winter wheat and conditions are generally favourable excepting the northwest, where poor production resulted due to ongoing conflict impacting agricultural activities. In **Iran**, despite a delayed start of the season in the west and northwest, crops recovered and production is favourable for the 2017 winter wheat crop. In **Syria**, production is poor for winter wheat crop due to ongoing conflict impacting agricultural production.

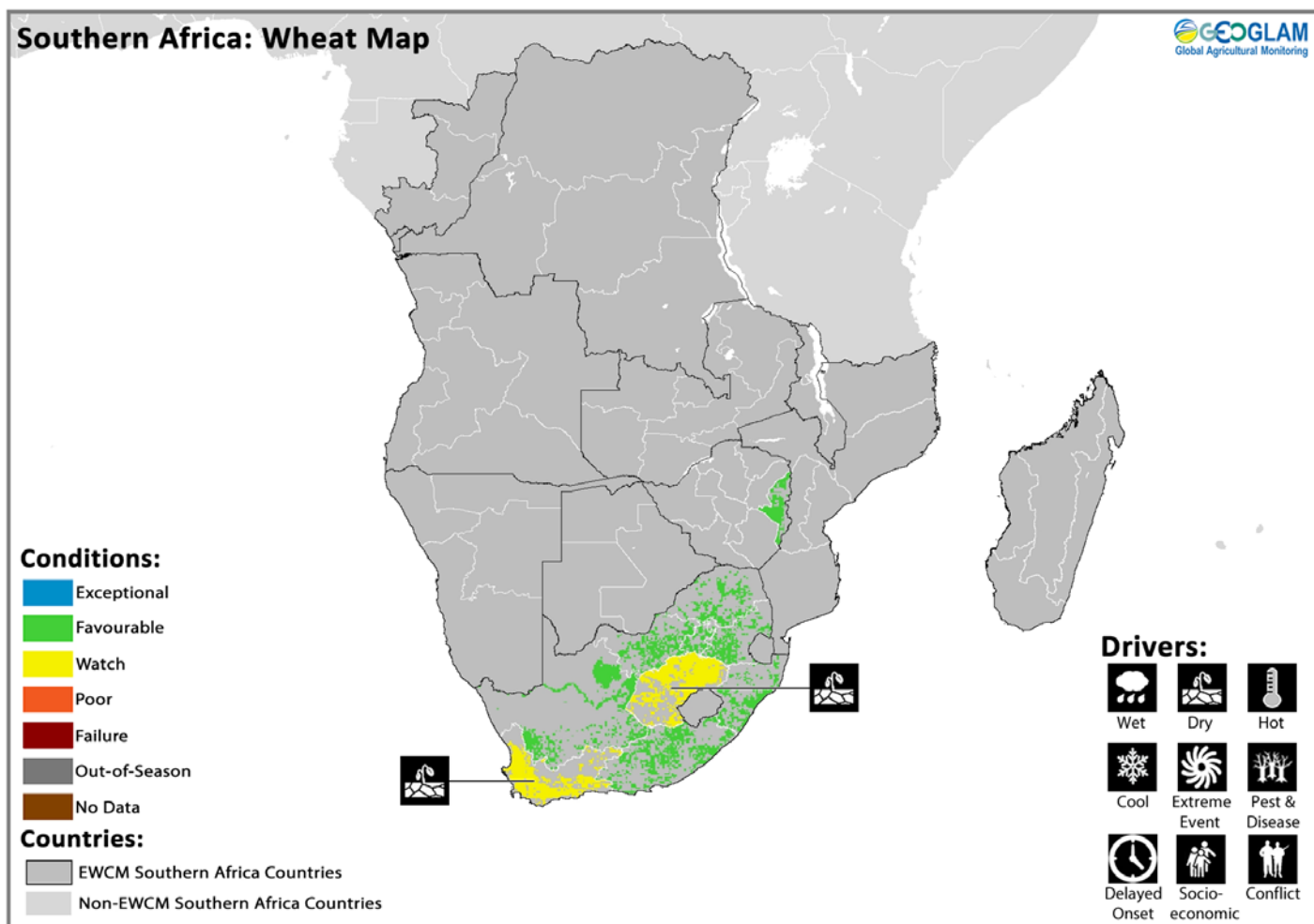
Across North Africa harvests are complete for main season wheat and barley and yields are close to average excepting parts of Algeria where production was impacted by dry and hot weather during the growing season. In **Algeria**, harvests are complete for winter wheat with yields affected by hot and dry conditions that followed a wet winter. At national level yields are reported to be ca. 20% below average and the most affected areas are located in the North East of the country, while some regions in the West and Central parts are also concerned. In **Morocco, Tunisia, Libya** and **Egypt**, despite a dry spring, production prospects are favourable due to good rains in the winter supporting water reserves.

Food Security Highlight: Syria

A joint food security assessment mission to Syria was completed in May by the Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Programme to estimate crop production and assess the overall food security situation and impacts of ongoing crisis in the region. The overall findings revealed that compared to the previous years of conflict, crop production in the last agricultural season stabilized after several years of decline however, the production levels remain well below pre-conflict levels. Production of wheat and barley was found to have slightly improved in 2017 compared to previous year due to better rainfall and improved access to agricultural land in some areas. Total wheat production has been estimated at 1.8 million tonnes, 12 percent more than last year's record low harvest but still much less than half of the pre-conflict average of 4.1 million tonnes (2002-2011). The main agricultural constraints continue to be high production costs, lack of inputs and damaged or destroyed infrastructure, including irrigation.

Source: *FAO/WFP Special Report*

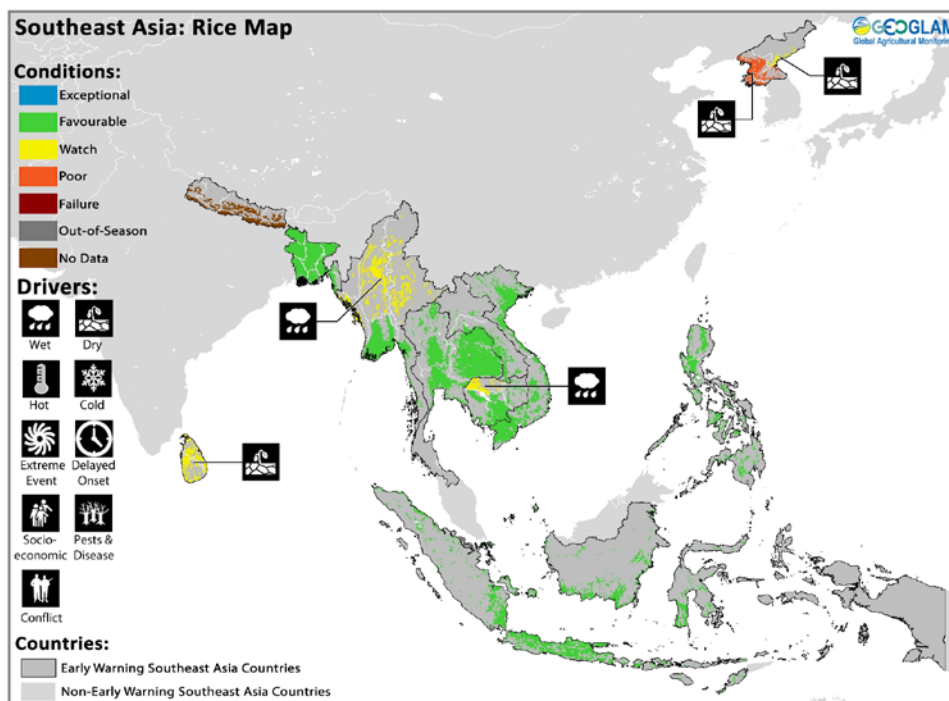
Southern Africa:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of July 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.**

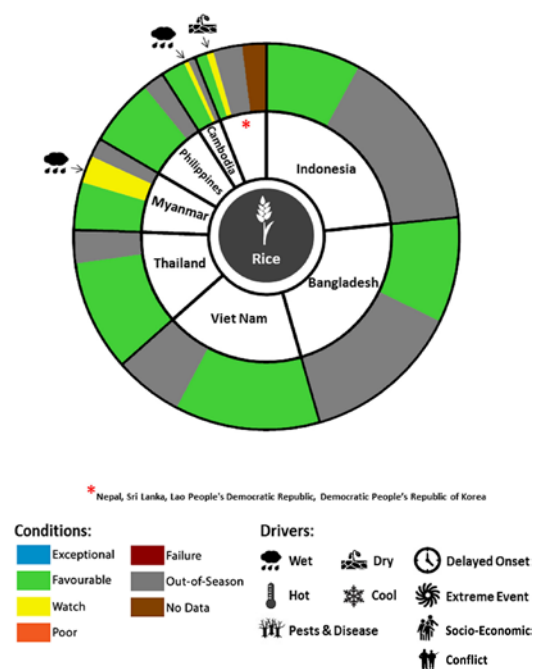
In Southern Africa the winter wheat crop is developing and conditions are generally favourable in all areas except for parts of South Africa where drier conditions have adversely impacted the start of the season. In **Zimbabwe**, conditions are favourable for the winter wheat crop planted in late May through June with good seasonal rains in 2017 improving water availability for irrigation, while, in addition, government support programs are also expected to help foster a production increase this year. In **South Africa**, with planting of the winter wheat crop virtually complete, the dry conditions continue to negatively affect parts of the main producing Western Cape province, where the bulk of the crop is produced under rainfed conditions. In Free State, despite most wheat crops being under irrigation, poor rainfall has been received since the wet summer making production prospects below average. Although the preliminary estimate for the area planted to wheat in 2017 is only marginally lower than the previous year, the poor early seasonal rains are negatively weighing on 2017 production expectations.

Southeast Asia:

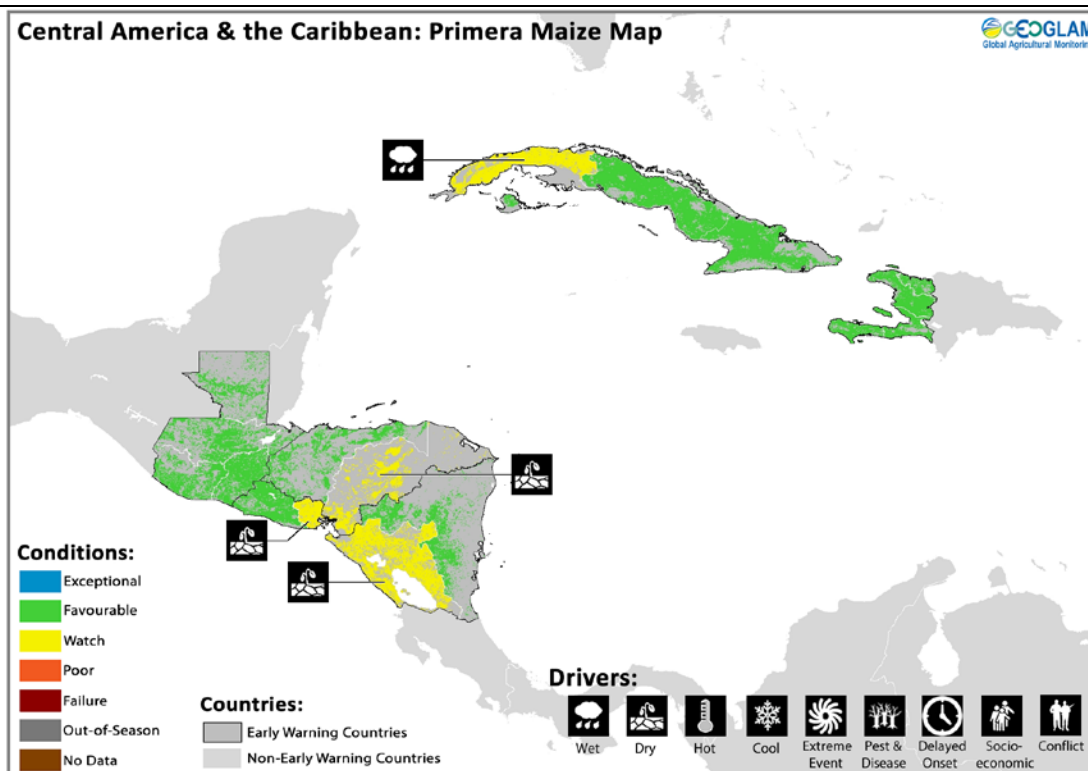


Crop condition map synthesizing information for rice as of July 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs, including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled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

In northern SE Asia, sowing of wet season rice is underway and early planted rice is in vegetative stage and under favourable conditions. Heavy rains in July caused localized flooding in areas of Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand however damage area is limited. In Indonesia, dry season rice is in vegetative stage and conditions are favourable. In **Viet Nam**, conditions are generally favourable, despite localized floods in the north as dry-season rice harvest is complete, sowing of wet-season rice is now underway. In the south, the growth condition of wet-season rice is favourable due to proper rainfall supply. In **Laos**, wet season rice is in transplanting stage and under favourable conditions. In **Thailand**, wet-season rice is in the tillering stage under favourable conditions due to ample rainfall and good irrigation water supplies. Planted area is expected to increase slightly from last year. In **Cambodia**, planting of the 2017 main season paddy is ongoing while early planted crops are at young panicle forming to grain filling stage and conditions are favourable despite some localized flooding in the northwest. In **Myanmar**, wet season rice planting is ongoing with concern due to heavy rains in July causing localized flooding in the dry lands and Rakhine. In the **Philippines**, wet-season rice is in the vegetative stage under favourable conditions due to good weather in the north and central regions, coupled with above normal rainfall in the south. In **Indonesia**, weather conditions continue to be favourable for the sowing of dry-season rice, with earlier planted areas beginning to be harvested. Favourable yields are reported compared to last year due to adequate irrigation water and sunlight during the critical flowering phase. In the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, a severe dry spell from May to June has acutely constrained planting activities for the 2017 main season and adversely affected yield potential of the early-planted crops in the main cereal producing areas located in the south and central parts of the country. In **Bangladesh**, *aman* rice crop planted in early June is ongoing under favourable conditions. In **Sri Lanka**, concerns remain across all *yala* cropped areas due to dry conditions early in the season and low reservoir reserves.

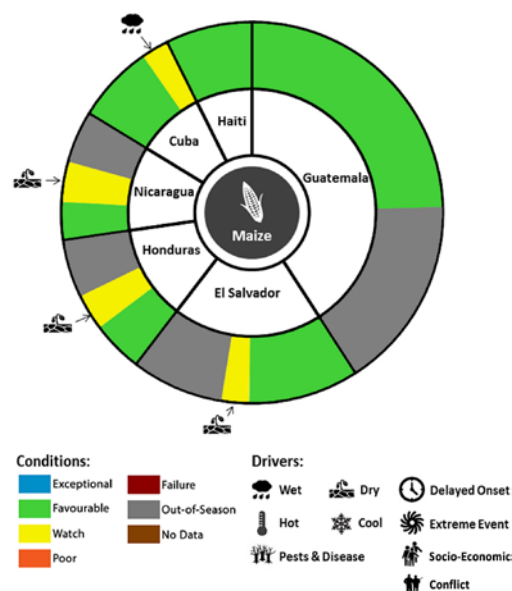


Central America & Caribbean:



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of July 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 *primera* season is underway across Central America and conditions are favourable across all areas with good rains received. In **Guatemala** conditions are favourable for maize and bean crops. In **Honduras**, conditions are generally favourable however, there is concern in the west due to dry conditions. In **El Salvador**, conditions are overall favourable however, there is concern in the east over dry conditions affecting maize crops. In **Nicaragua**, conditions are generally favourable however there is concern in the South due to erratic rainfall and dry conditions. In **Haiti**, conditions have improved and are favourable for maize crops with good rains received. In **Cuba**, main season maize and bean conditions are favourable in the central and east however, there is concern over the west due to wet conditions.



Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the [AMIS Market Monitor](#), published August 3rd 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



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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
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ICPAC
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*EC contribution is provided by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission