

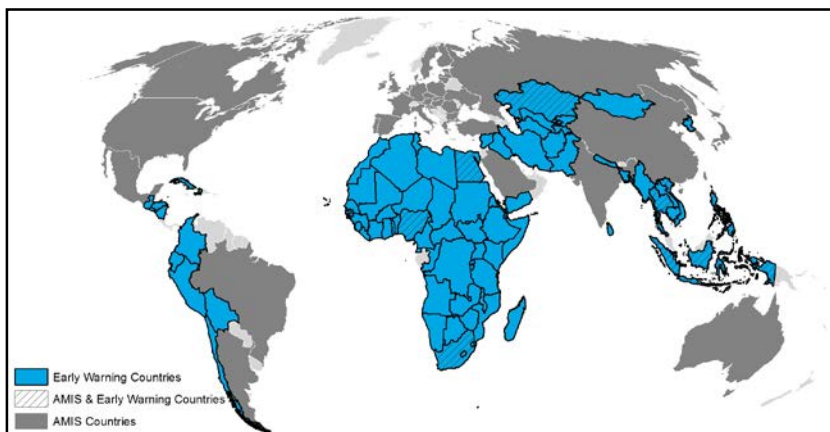


Crop Monitor

EARLY WARNING

Overview:

In **West Africa**, main season cereals are in ripening stage and conditions are favourable due to good rains. In **East Africa**, main season cereals in the north of the subregion are in vegetative and ripening stage and rains have been above average. In the **Middle East and North Africa** early planting of wheat crops has started and conditions are favourable. In **Southern Africa**, winter wheat is favourable due to sufficient rainfall. In **Central and South Asia**, winter and spring harvest is complete and total production was slightly below the five-year average. In northern **Southeast Asia**, wet season rice harvest is underway and there is concern across many areas which suffered flood damage due to heavy rains from several typhoons and tropical depressions. In **Central America and the Caribbean**, *primera* season harvest is complete and poor production has resulted and in some cases complete crop failure over subsistence farming areas in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras due to the poor rainfall amounts received during key growth stages. Over less affected areas, conditions improved and production was favourable.



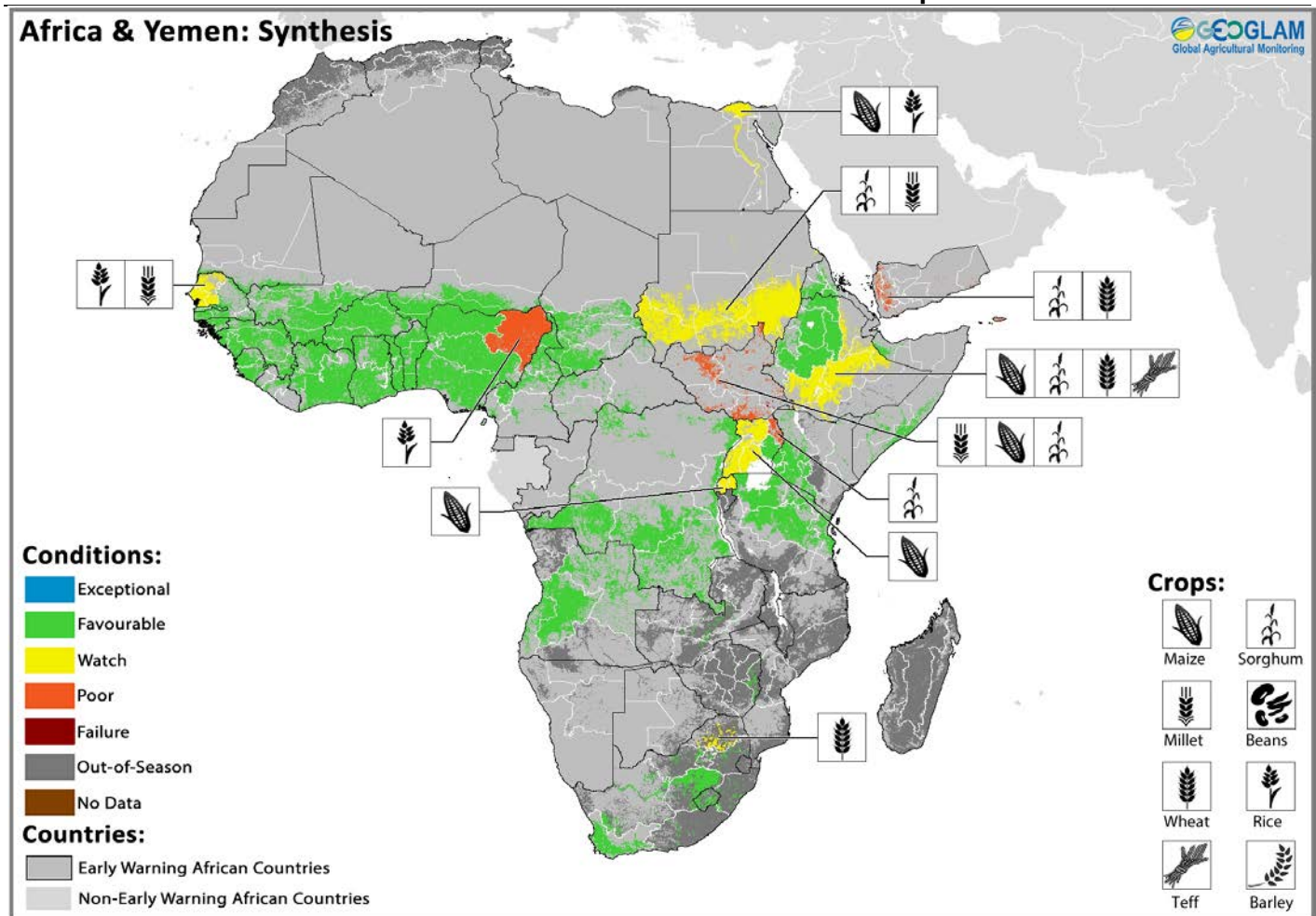
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GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning

Crop Conditions at a glance

based on best available information as of September 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Crop Monitor for Early Warning crops as of September 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 the northern parts of the subregion main season cereals are at maturing to harvest stages and rainfall has been above average however, production prospects are mixed. In central and south of the subregion, harvest of the 2018 main season crops completed in August and crops are now mostly out of season.

WEST AFRICA: The 2018-2019 cropping season is in ripening stage and conditions have improved due to good rains since July across much of the region. Across the Sahel, harvest started in September and production prospects are favourable.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA: The 2017-2018 winter wheat season completed in August and crops are now out of season except in Egypt and Iran where early season planting has started for the 2018-2019 wheat crop.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: The 2018 winter wheat crop is in vegetative to reproductive stage and conditions are favourable due to good rains throughout the season.

CENTRAL & SOUTH ASIA: The 2018 spring cereal harvest is now complete under generally favourable conditions. However, total subregional cereal production is forecast to decline by 6 percent less than last year's level and slightly below the five year average.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: In northern SE Asia harvest is underway for wet season rice and there is concern due to flood damage from heavy rains across Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar. In contrast, dry season rice in Indonesia has been affected by below average rainfall however, recent rainfall in September has improved conditions.

CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: *Primera* season harvest is complete and poor production has resulted across many areas with and notable failure conditions over the dry corridor of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Across Nicaragua and northern Guatemala despite some precipitation deficits in the season favourable production resulted.

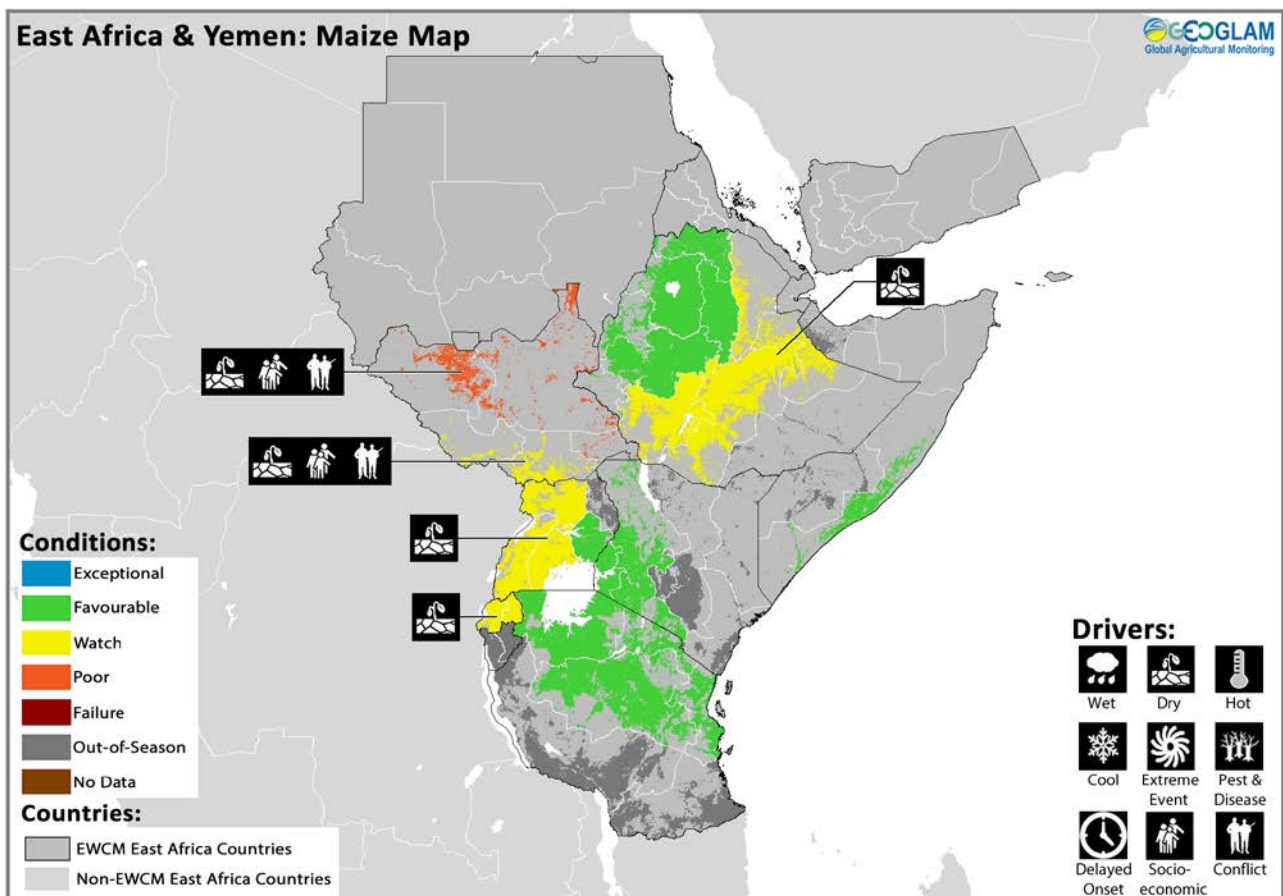
Global Climate Outlook: Neutral El Niño with potential for weak development

ENSO conditions are currently neutral. Since last month, models have reduced the amount of warming forecast in Niño 3.4 region during 2018. The current CPC/ IRI outlook is for a 50-55 percent chance of El Niño development for October to November and a 65-70 percent chance for development during December to February. The most likely scenario is a weak El Niño during the late northern hemisphere fall and winter. Should El Niño materialize, normal to above normal rains could occur in Central Asia, southern North America, southeastern South America, and eastern East Africa. Normal to drier than normal conditions could occur in Central America, the Caribbean, northern South America, Southern Africa, the Maritime Continent and Australia.

Forecasts indicate a weak to moderate strength positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) between October and December, and September observations trended in this direction. A positive IOD could reinforce El Niño conditions, increasing the chances of heavy rain in the eastern Horn of Africa and reduced rainfall in parts of Australia.

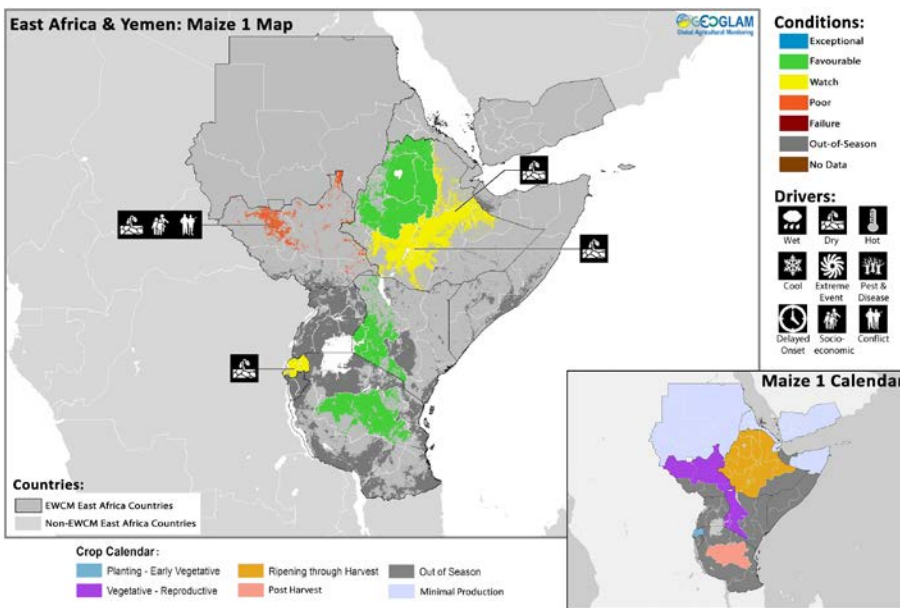
Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Group

East Africa & Yemen



Crop condition map synthesizing conditions as of September 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.**

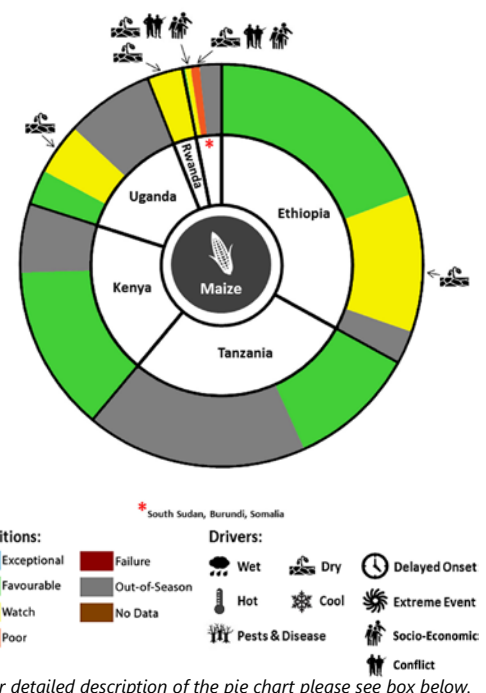
In northern parts of the subregion, including central and western Kenya, the northeastern Karamoja region in Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Sudan, and central and northern South Sudan, the main season cereal crops are at maturing to harvest stage and the rains received so far were above-average over most cropping areas. In central and southern parts of the subregion, including Burundi, Rwanda, southeastern Kenya, central and southern Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, and southern South Sudan, harvesting of the 2018 main season cereal crops finished last month, and crops are now mainly out of season. In western and central main key-cropping areas of **Ethiopia**, the June-September *kiremt* rainy season was characterized by an early onset in mid-May and by average to above-average precipitations until mid-July, which benefited crop establishment and development. Subsequently, rains between mid-July and mid-August were below-average, but the rainfall deficits did not have a significant impact on vegetation conditions, and prospects for the major *meher* harvest, to be gathered from October, are favourable. However, in the southwestern SNNPR and some areas of East Oromia, Afar and North Somali, adequate rains in June were followed by severe rainfall deficits in July through September, which affected crop conditions and are expected to result in reduced yields. In southern Tigray and eastern Amhara, while *kiremt* rains



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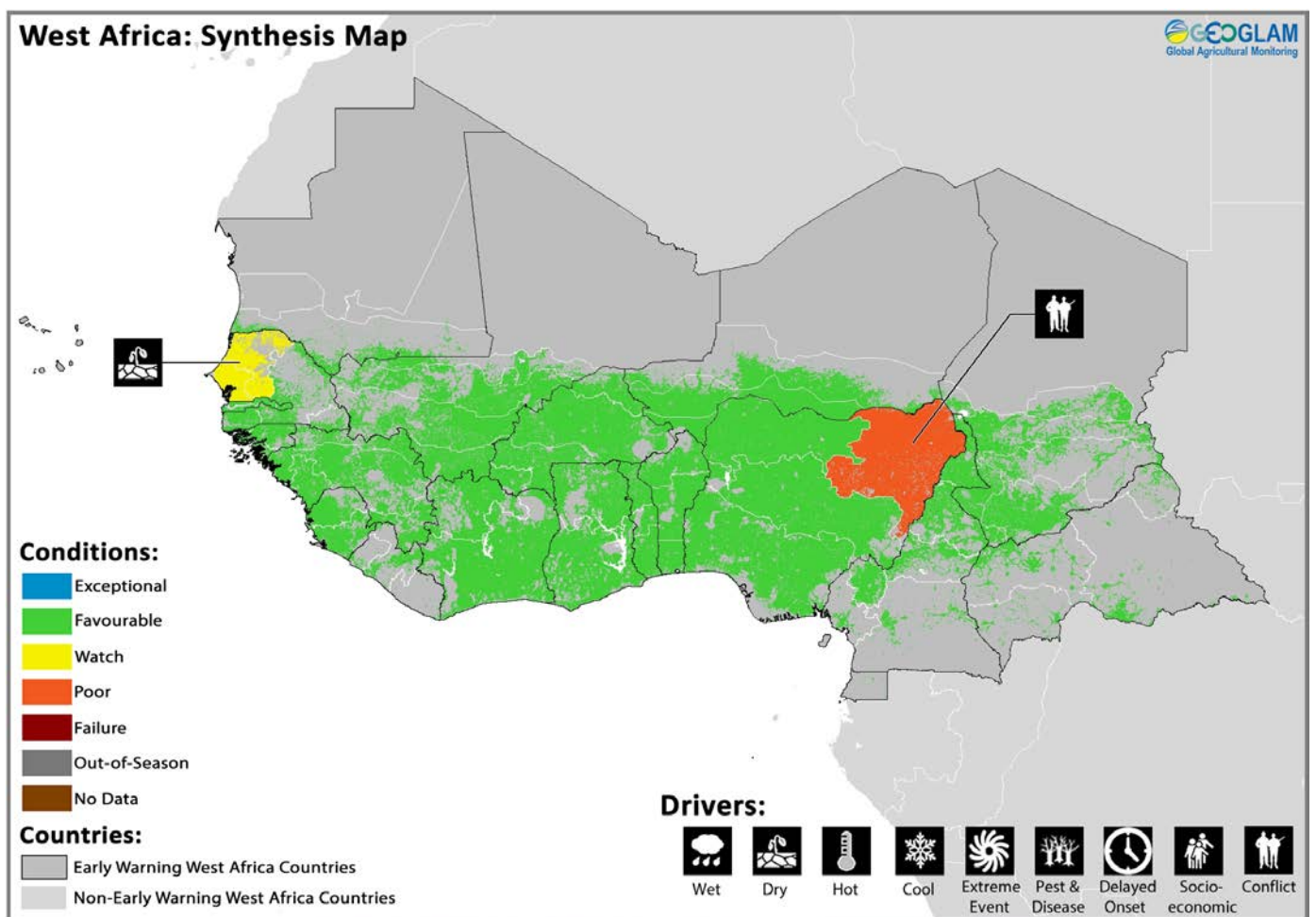
rainfall areas. Seasonal rains were generally adequate, except in some areas of former Central Equatoria State and in the Kapoeta Region of the former Eastern Equatoria State, where prolonged dry spells in July affected the maturation of late-planted maize and groundnut crops. The rainy season had an overall good performance also in most northern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, where harvesting of short cycle sorghum and maize crops has recently started and long cycle sorghum crops will be gathered from November to January. However, in parts of former Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, dry spells in late May and in June affected sorghum crops at germination and early vegetative stages and forced farmers to replant up to three times, and in some areas of former Jonglei State, dryness in late June and in July caused moisture stress on sorghum crops and is expected to constrain yields. Despite the generally favourable weather conditions and a slight increase in planted area from the record low levels of 2017 due to localized security improvements, production prospects for 2018 crops are unfavourable due to the prolonged conflict, which is constraining access to fields and continues to cause large-scale and recurrent displacement of people and damage to households' productive assets. In addition, Fall Armyworm outbreaks, mainly affecting maize, despite generally low infestation levels, are expected to further constrain crop output, as most farmers could not afford to buy pesticides and had to resorted to traditional practices to control the pest. In **Djibouti**, recent rainfall in September improved previously dry conditions and production prospects for main season crops are now favourable. In **Eritrea**, the June-September *kiremti* rains had a timely onset, with abundant and well-distributed rains received so far over most key cropping areas in central and western Anseba, Debub, Maekel and Gash Barka regions, resulting in above-average vegetation conditions. In **Yemen**, conditions are poor for main season crops due to ongoing and worsening conflict impacting agricultural operations and market functioning which might hinder access to farm inputs and labour. In addition, western Yemen has been suffering from drought conditions further worsening crop conditions. In central and southern parts of the region including **Burundi**, **Rwanda**, southeastern **Kenya**, central and southern **Somalia**, the **United Republic of Tanzania** and **Uganda**, harvesting of the 2018 main season cereal crops finished last month with favourable production and many cropping areas are now out of season. In key-growing areas of Rift Valley and Western provinces of **Kenya**, "long-rains" crops, for harvest from October, benefited from exceptionally abundant seasonal rains despite some localized crop losses due to floods, and production is expected to be 10-15 percent above average. In agro-pastoral areas of the Karamoja Region of **Uganda**, the cereal harvest delayed by one month is now complete and crop production is estimated at below-average levels on account of excessive early-season rains between April and June resulting in flooding and waterlogging in lowland areas, where approximately half of the region's crops are grown. In **Somalia**, the *gu* season completed last month with aggregated cereal production estimated at 147 thousand tonnes, 58 percent above the average of the previous five years due to exceptionally abundant rains received throughout the cropping season. In Northwest Agropastoral of Woqoyi Galbeed Region, long cycle sorghum to be harvested in November is at crop establishment stage and conditions are favourable.

were favourable, planting of *meher* crops was delayed due to late harvesting of *belg* crops, and this may result in lower yields in these areas due to a shortened crop development period. In the **Sudan**, the June-September rainy season, has been characterized so far by well above-average precipitations over most cropping areas, which had a favourable impact on vegetation conditions but resulted in floods in West Kordofan, Kassala, Gezira, Sennar, and Northern States which may result in localized crop production shortfalls. Yields are expected to be constrained across the country due to fuel shortages disrupting agricultural operations (only 50 percent of the fuel required for land preparation and planting operations was available) and by a low application of agricultural inputs due to soaring prices underpinned by sustained inflation and dwindling foreign currency reserves constraining imports. In **South Sudan**, harvesting of first season crops was concluded in August in southern bi-modal



For detailed description of the pie chart please see box below.

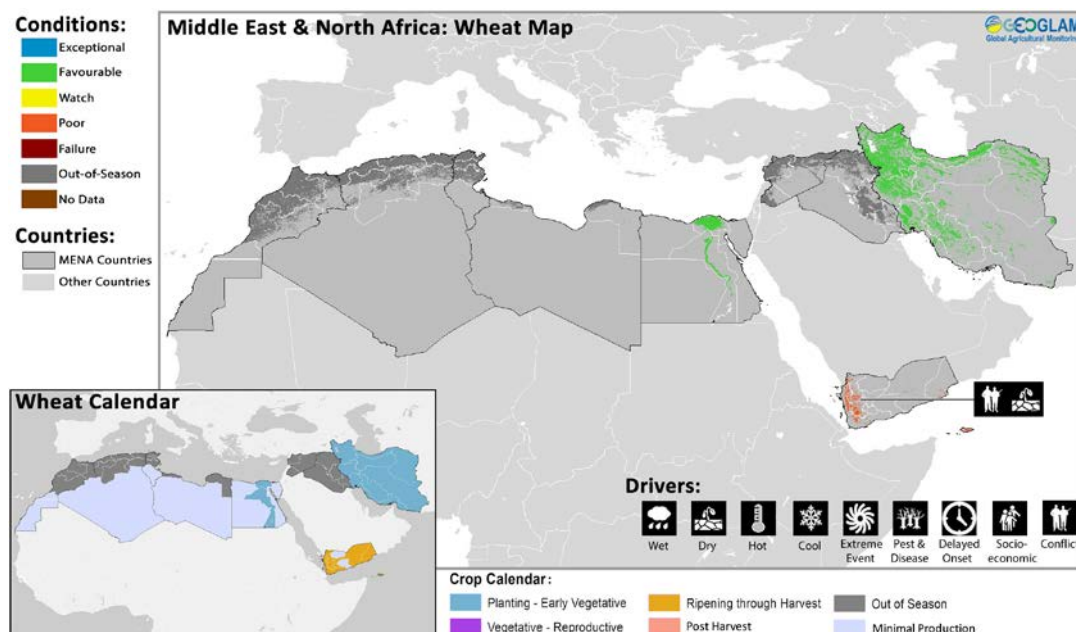
West Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 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.**

The 2018-2019 agro pastoral cropping season is in ripening stage and conditions have improved due to good rains since July across much of the region. Across the central and eastern Sahel, harvest started in September and conditions have been good over most the region. For the few early season dryness affected areas improvement came on time with good rains received and production prospects are favourable. In southern **Mauritania**, while the main producing eastern portion has been improving from early season dryness the low producing western areas are not recovering because relief came too late and concern remains. In **Senegal**, there is concern due to below average precipitation across the north central and west throughout the first half of the season. In **Nigeria**, above average rainfall since July and torrential rainfall in September led to flood events along riverine areas and subsequent damage to crops and infrastructure. Food security concerns may increase moving into harvest over the most affected states of Kogi, Niger, Anambra and Delta. In the northeast, while conditions are improving, production prospects are poor due to ongoing conflict affecting agricultural activities.

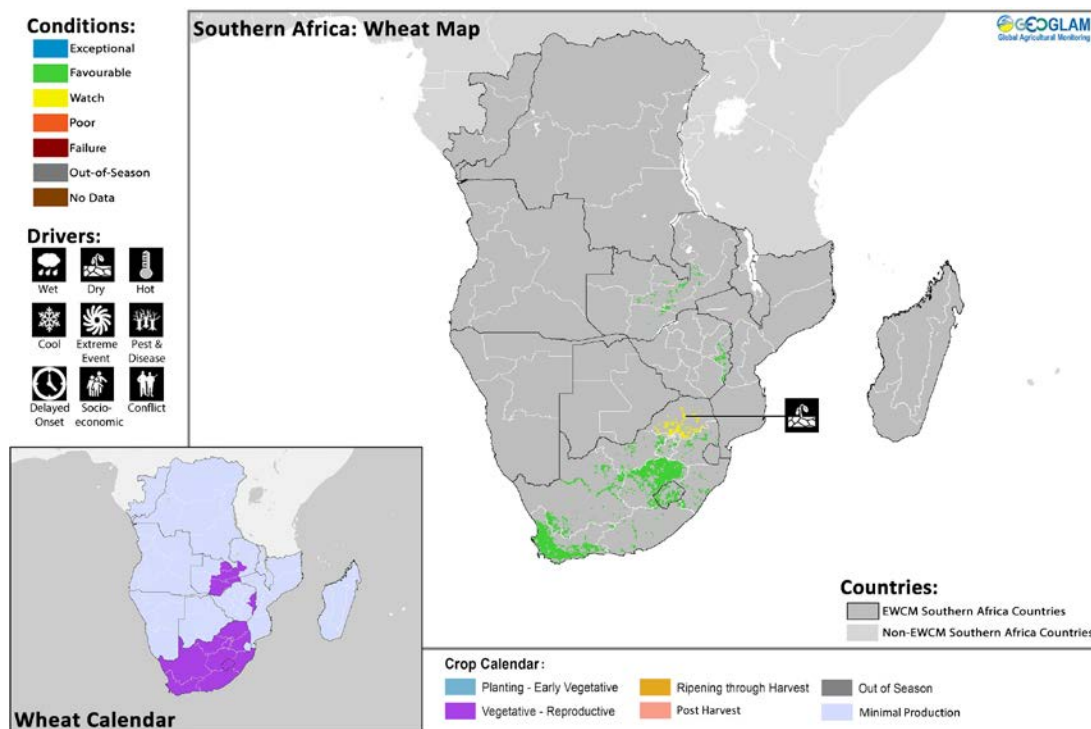
Middle East & North Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 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 the Middle East and North Africa the 2017-2018 winter wheat season completed in August and crops are now mainly out of season. In **Egypt**, conditions are relatively favourable for main season maize and rice, to be harvested from mid-October although high temperatures are likely to constraint yields. Early planting of the 2019 wheat crop has started, although the bulk is normally planted in November. In **Iran**, planting of the 2019 wheat crop has started and conditions are favourable. Harvest of irrigated summer crops is ongoing and production prospects are reduced in the East due to lack of irrigation water.

Southern Africa

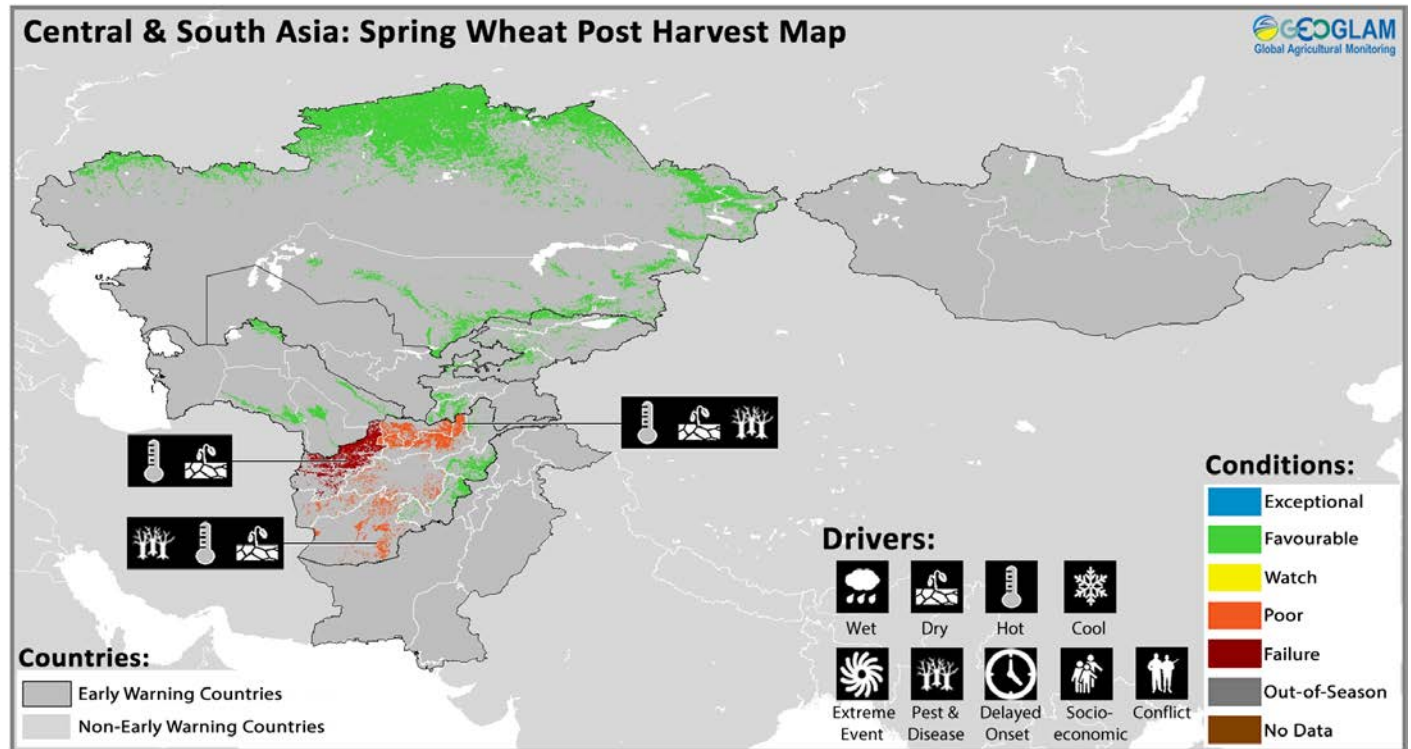


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are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

Planting of the 2018 winter wheat crop finished at the start of July across Southern Africa and conditions have improved and are favourable due to good rains in August. In **Zimbabwe**, winter wheat is in vegetative stage and conditions are favourable.

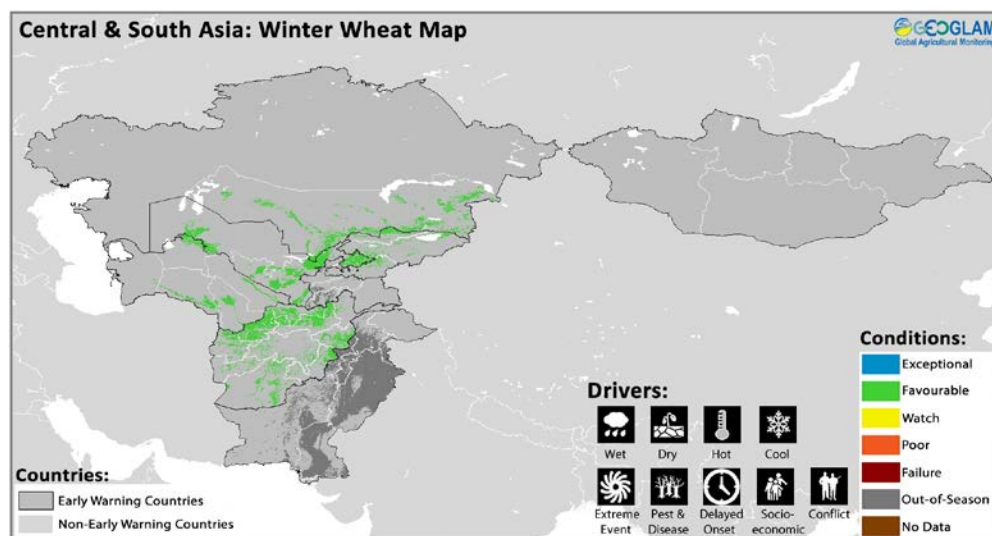
In **Zambia**, conditions for winter wheat are favourable however production is expected to decrease by 41 percent from last year and about 50 percent of the average due to a decrease in planted area. In **South Africa**, the crop outlook for wheat remains positive with prospective production above 2017 levels. Following widespread rain since early winter, more significant rain occurred during the latter half of August over the main production region (the western winter rainfall area) while showers also occurred over the interior where wheat is also produced.

Central & South Asia



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 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 Central Asia, 2018 spring cereal harvest is now complete under generally favourable conditions. However, the total subregional cereal output, is forecast to decline to 33.9 million tonnes in 2018, about 6 percent less than last year's level and slightly below the five-year average, reflecting year-on-year reduction in winter wheat, which accounts for majority of production. The subregional wheat production in 2018 is forecast at 24.7 million tonnes, down 7 percent on a yearly basis. The decline is mainly due to below-average precipitation during the winter months in **Tajikistan**, **Turkmenistan** and **Uzbekistan**, which had negative impacts on crop

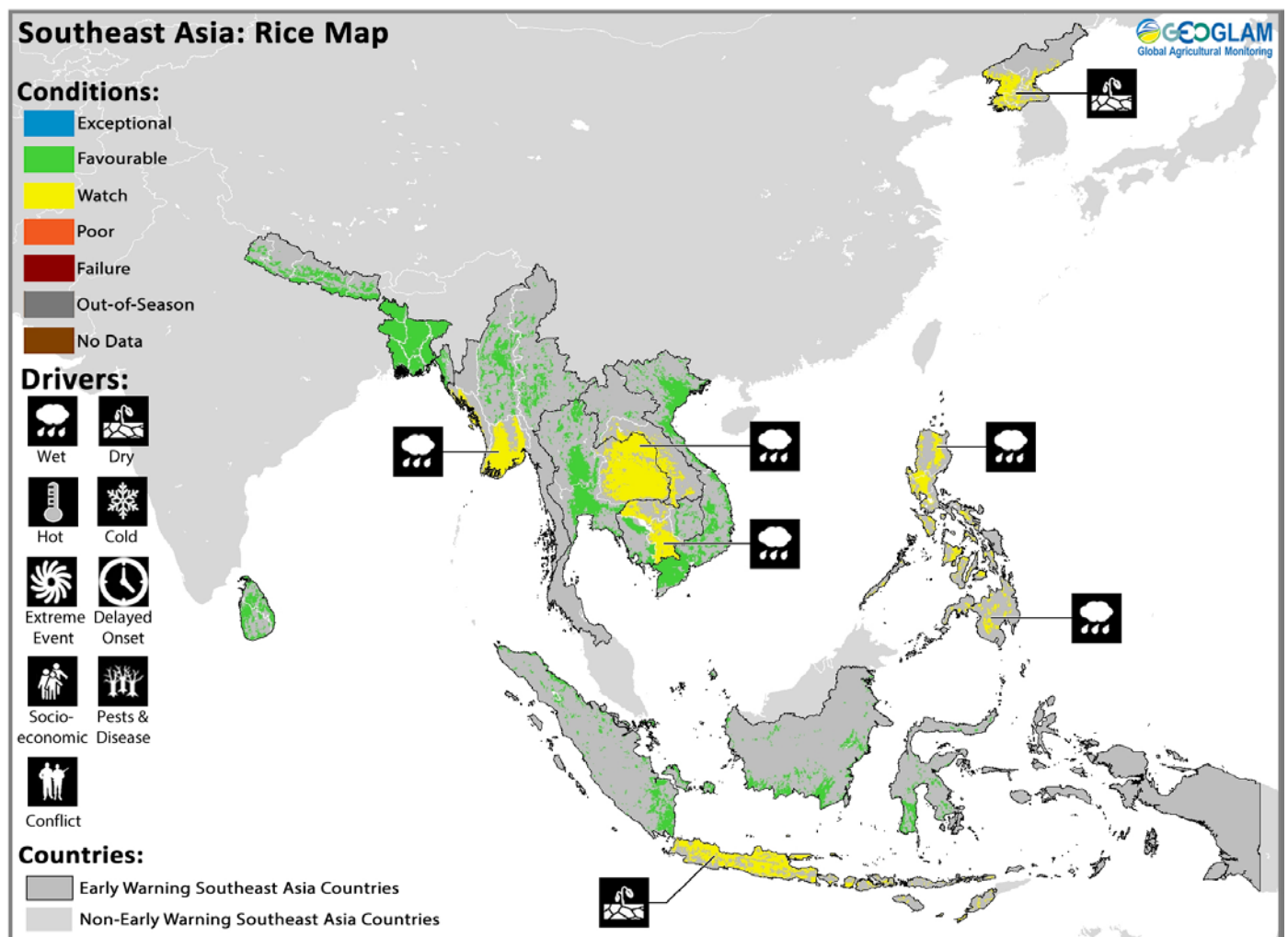


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are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

development, reducing yield expectations. In Tajikistan, although the majority of the crops are irrigated, low snow cover during the winter raised concerns over potential water shortages for irrigation, especially in Khatlon Region, which produces 60 percent of the national cereal output. As a result, aggregate 2018 cereal production in **Tajikistan** is preliminarily forecast at a below-average level of 1.1 million tonnes, 20 percent below the previous year. A small decline in production is also expected in **Kazakhstan**, where the wheat output is forecast at an average level of 14 million tonnes, 5 percent down from the bumper crop of 2017. The projected decrease is mainly due to a

reduction in plantings. Elsewhere, in **Kyrgyzstan**, total cereal production is forecast at a well above-average level of 1.8 million tonnes, reflecting adequate precipitation throughout the season which had a positive effect on crops. Planting of winter cereals for harvest in 2019 started at the end of August in the subregion under generally favourable weather conditions. In **Afghanistan**, a national report estimates that the rainfed (spring) wheat production as a whole will be about one third of last year's harvest and that major cropping areas in Herat, Badghis, Faryab, and Sari-e-Pul (very western portion of the northern mountains and foothills region) sustained the most damage. Remote sensing data also supports these severe impacts. Although not as severe as the northwestern provinces, poor production resulted across remaining areas, contributing to the significant reductions expected for this year compared to last. Only the southern and eastern mountains and foothills had favourable production. In **Pakistan**, harvest for the main *kharif* rice crop will begin in October and conditions are generally favourable with good rainfall since August. However, in the south (Sindh and Balochistan) production prospects are reduced for the irrigated *kharif* crop due to drought and reduced irrigation levels. In **Mongolia**, harvest is underway for spring wheat planted in April and production prospects are favourable with good rains throughout the season.

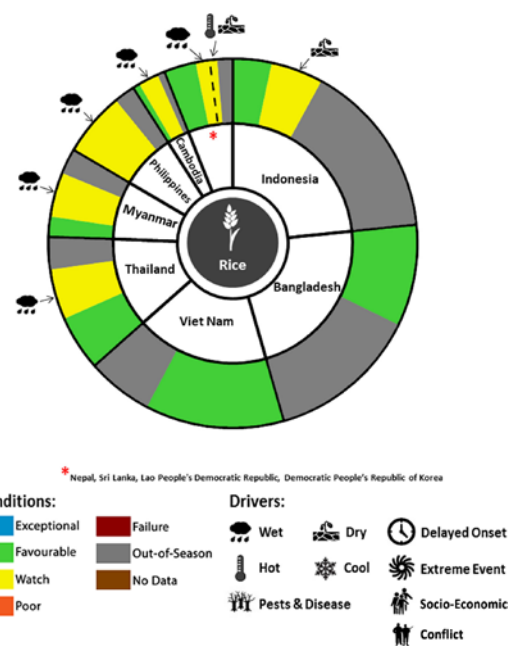
Southeast Asia



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 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 the northern side of Southeast Asia, harvest is underway for wet season rice and concern persists in many areas which suffered flood damage from heavy rains due to the influence of several typhoons and tropical depressions last month. In contrast growing and harvest conditions for areas that were not affected by the flood are favourable due to good irrigation amounts. In Indonesia, planting of dry season rice remains below average due to low precipitation levels however, rainfall in September has improved irrigation levels and conditions have improved. In **Viet Nam**, conditions are favourable for the summer-autumn rice (wet-season rice) with a slight reduction in national total sown area. Harvest has begun in the south with some delays due to a late start of the season. In **Thailand**, conditions of wet-season rice are generally favourable owing to continuous rain and good weather. However, flooding due heavy rains in the northeastern region is expected to reduce yields. In **Laos**, the serious flood situation that occurred from late July to August caused damage across the entire country and notably the center affecting 112 thousand hectares with damage to 71 thousand hectares of cropland. Subsequent pest outbreaks and landslides caused further damage to crops. In addition, upland rice has suffered damage from heavy rain and pest outbreak. In **Cambodia**, wet season rice planting was above the national plan however,

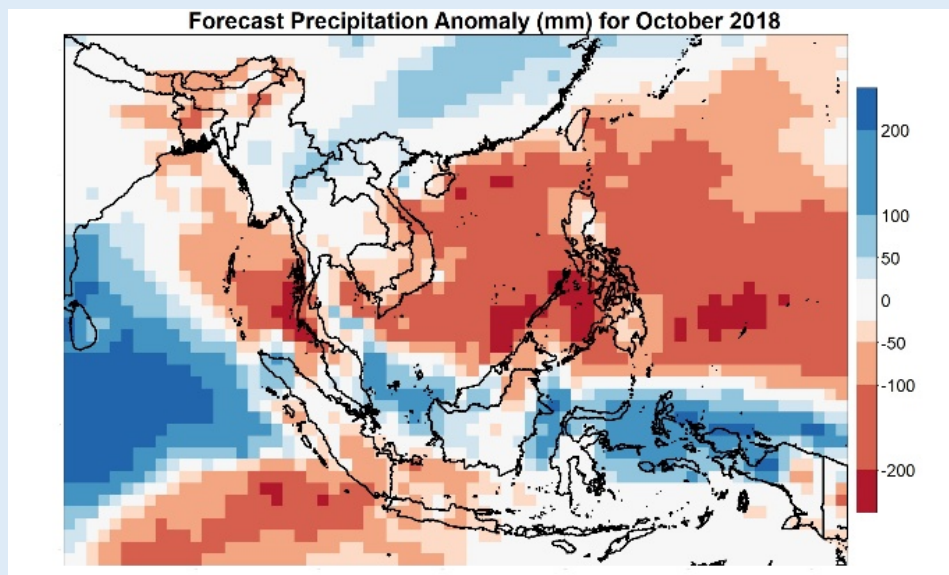
flooding in August due to heavy rain and reported drought across some areas has damaged 66 thousand hectares in total. In **Myanmar**, wet season rice is in high season and conditions are generally favourable however, rice crops in the river basin, delta and coastal regions were affected by flood and landslide due to continuous heavy rain in September following flood events in August. It has been reported that 240 thousand hectares have been affected with 60 thousand hectares replanted. In contrast, harvest for early planted upland rice is underway and production prospects are favourable. In the **Philippines**, wet-season rice conditions are mixed due to adverse weather conditions over the course of the season. Harvest of the April-May sown crop is ongoing and a reduction in final yields compared to last year is expected. Northern region was heavily and widely affected by Typhoon "Mangkhut" in mid-September. The damage is expected to extend to the wide area, but damage details are currently under investigation. In **Indonesia**, sowing of dry-season rice is complete with total sown area down due to dry conditions earlier this season. Harvest of the earlier sown rice continues with yields remaining above last year's yields. In the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, there is ongoing concern due to below average rains and high temperatures that came at the critical growth period for rice crops from mid-July to mid-August. In **Bangladesh**, sowing of the *aman* rice crop started in June and conditions are favourable with good precipitation amounts. In **Nepal**, conditions are favourable for main season crops with good rains received throughout the season. In **Sri Lanka**, conditions are favourable for the *yala* rice crop with good rains from August through September.



For detailed description of the pie chart please see box below.

Regional Outlook: Below average rainfall forecast for October

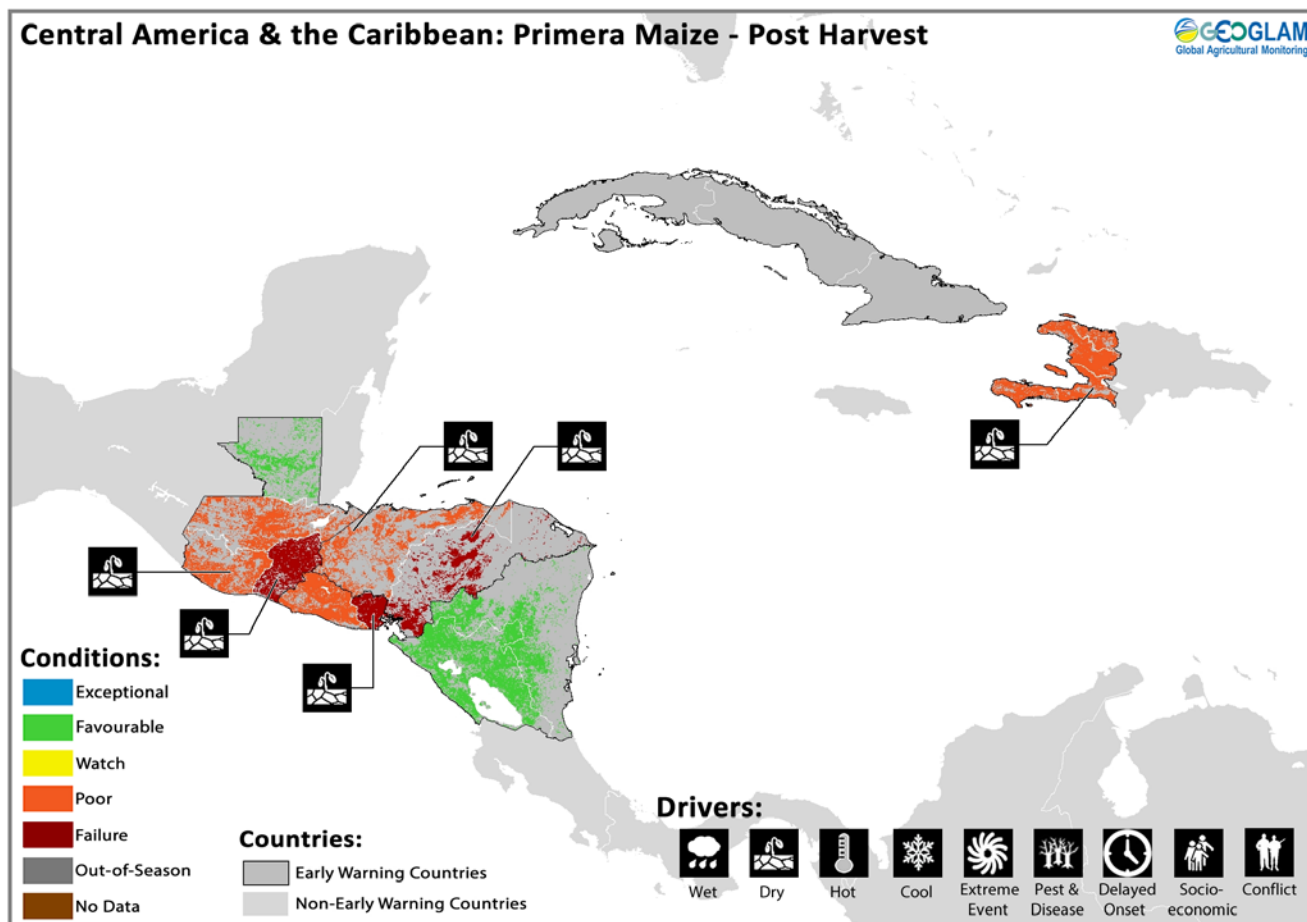
Across most of Southeast Asia, October rainfall is forecast to be normal or below normal. This could be welcome news for areas that previously suffered from excess monsoon rainfall and damage from Typhoon Mangkhu however, repercussions of below average rainfall are mixed as while promoting the harvest work underway this month, poor rainfall could impact irrigation water for the next dry season. Over Indonesia, dry conditions will be less favourable for dry season rice planting in areas of Indonesia where drought was a concern in last month's report and farmers are waiting for the start of the rains to commence planting activities.



Rainfall forecast for October 2018 from national Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) coupled forecast system model version 2 (CFSv2) issued on September 25th. Figure shows the October forecast rainfall amount as compared to the 1982-2010 average with red depicting below average and blue areas above average rainfall to be forecast. Data source: NWS/ NOAA/ CPC.

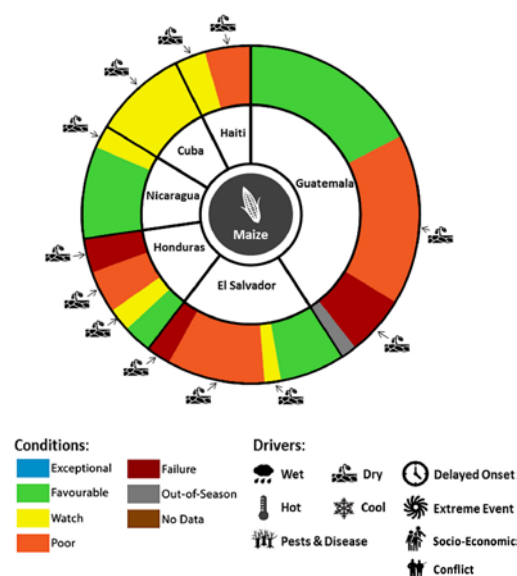
Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Group

Central America & Caribbean



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of September 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 America, *primera* season harvest finished in September and production was poor across many areas due to severe rainfall deficits throughout the season. Field reports indicated that across the most affected areas of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua near total losses were sustained. With the rain in August and September short term rainfall deficits have been lessened and some farmers have started sowing activities for *segunda* crops which will be important to food security following the poor *primera* season. In the minimal production dry corridor of **Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras**, the main *primera* season was severely affected by an extended dry spell during the critical crop development stage starting from the end of June through the start of August that resulted in maize and bean losses from 75-100 percent across the most affected areas. *Primera* season harvest, normally from August through September did not occur across many areas and food security is a concern. Subsistence farmers in these areas will rely on the *segunda* season to support livelihoods and food security moving forward. Across the less affected areas of northern Honduras and central and south Guatemala crops were harvested however, production remains below average. In **Nicaragua**, despite slight precipitation deficits throughout the season, production was favourable due to timely rainfall and in adequate quantities, field information indicates some losses in very localized areas. In **Cuba**, main season maize is in vegetative to reproductive stage and there is concern due to below average rainfall and persisting dry conditions. In **Haiti**, poor conditions resulted for main season bean and maize crops due to irregular rainfall distribution and poor quantity, notably over the southern and eastern regions where permanent wilting has occurred considerable losses were incurred. The second season (*segunda*) is now ongoing across Central America and development is normal across most areas, except over areas where rainfall has been below average and dry conditions persist from the *primera* season. In **Haiti**, second season maize conditions are mixed with high elevation mountainous regions and southern areas showing normal crop development however, in

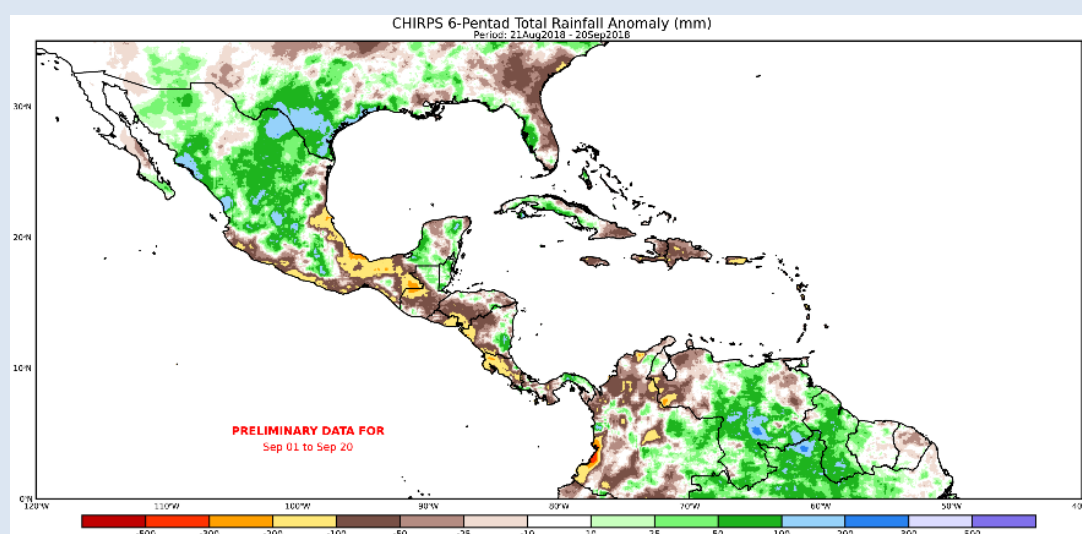


For detailed description of the pie chart please see box below.

the middle and low areas planting of second season crops was delayed due to drought conditions which persisted through September. In **Cuba**, main season maize is in vegetative to reproductive stage and there is concern due to below average rainfall and persisting dry conditions.

Regional Outlook: Below average rainfall forecast for October

In Central America, eastern Cuba and Haiti, September rainfall to date has had poor performance in many areas and the 10-day outlook is for below average rainfall into early October. For October and October to December (OND) totals, forecasts from the CFSv2 and the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) are showing a potential for below normal rainfall in Atlantic region areas and southern Central America and above normal rainfall in northern Mexico. Last month forecasts had a more negative seasonal outlook but recently have trended positive, a tendency potentially related to slow El Nino development. These outlooks are considered uncertain due to lowered confidence in El Nino during fall, model disagreement about placement of rainfall anomalies, and the difficulties models typically have in this region.



Rainfall for the August 21st to September 20th 2018 period based on Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS). Figure shows the rainfall amount received as compared to the 1981-2010 average with green and blue showing above average rainfall and brown, yellow and orange showing below average rainfall.

Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Group

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 slice 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) and are a result of combining totals from multiple seasons to represent the total yearly national production. When conditions are other than favourable icons are added that provide information on the key climatic drivers affecting conditions.

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the AMIS Market Monitor, published October 4th 2018.

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

Appendix

Crop Conditions:

Exceptional: Conditions are much better than average* at time of reporting. This label is only used during the grain-filling through harvest stages.

Favourable: Conditions range from slightly lower to slightly better than average* at reporting time.

Watch: Conditions are not far from average* but there is a potential risk to final production. The crop can still recover to average or near average conditions if the ground situation improves. This label is only used during the planting-early vegetative and the vegetative-reproductive stages.

Poor: Crop conditions are well below average. Crop yields are likely to be 10-25% below average. This is used when crops are stunted and are not likely to recover, and impact on production is likely.

Failure: Crop conditions are extremely poor. Crop yields are likely to be 25% or more below average.

Out of Season: Crops are not currently planted or in development during this time.

No Data: No reliable source of data is available at this time.

"Average" refers to the average conditions over the past 5 years.

Drivers:

These represent the key climatic drivers that are having an impact on crop condition status. They result in production impacts and can act as either positive or negative drivers of crop conditions.

Wet: Higher than average wetness.

Dry: Drier than average.

Hot: Hotter than average.

Cool: Cooler than average or risk of frost damage.

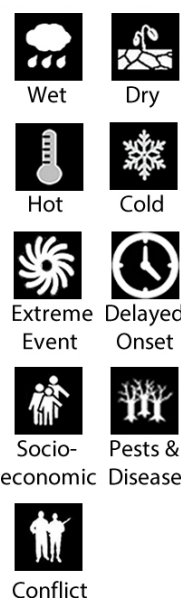
Extreme Events: This is a catch-all for all other climate risks (i.e. hurricane, typhoon, frost, hail, winterkill, wind damage, etc.)

Delayed-Onset: Late start of the season.

Pest & Disease: Destructive insects, birds, animals, or plant disease.

Socio-economic: Social or economic factors that impact crop conditions (i.e. policy changes, agricultural subsidies, government intervention, etc.)

Conflict: Armed conflict or civil unrest that is preventing the planting, working, or harvesting of the fields by the farmers.



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Crop Season Nomenclature:

In countries that contain multiple cropping seasons for the same crop, the following charts identifies the national season name associated with each crop season within the Crop Monitor for Early Warning.

MENA				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Egypt	Rice	Summer-planted	Nili season (Nile Flood)	

East Africa				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Burundi	Maize	Season B	Season A	
Ethiopia	Maize	Meher Season (long rains)	Belg Season (short rains)	
Kenya	Maize	Long Rains	Short Rains	
Somalia	Maize	Gu Season	Deyr Season	
Somalia	Sorghum	Gu Season	Deyr Season	
Uganda	Maize	First Season	Second Season	
United Republic of Tanzania	Maize	Long Rains	Short Rains	
United Republic of Tanzania	Sorghum	Long Rains	Short Rains	

West Africa				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Benin	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Cameroon	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Ghana	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Mauritania	Rice	Main season	Off-season	
Nigeria	Maize	Main season	Short-season	
Nigeria	Rice	Main season	Off-season	
Togo	Maize	Main season	Second season	

Southern Africa				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Mozambique	Maize	Main season	Second season	

Southeast Asia				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Bangladesh	Rice	Boro	Aman	
Cambodia	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Indonesia	Rice	Main season	Second season	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Myanmar	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Philippines	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Sri Lanka	Rice	Maha	Yala	
Thailand	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Viet Nam	Rice	Wet season (Autumn)	Dry season (Winter/Spring)	

Central & South Asia				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Afghanistan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Kazakhstan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Kyrgyzstan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Tajikistan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	

i Sources and Disclaimers:

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More detailed information on the GEOGLAM crop assessments is available at www.cropmonitor.org

Crop Season Nomenclature:

In countries that contain multiple cropping seasons for the same crop, the following charts identifies the national season name associated with each crop season within the Crop Monitor for Early Warning.

Central America & Caribbean				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Cuba	Rice	Main season	Second season	
El Salvador	Beans	Primera	Postrera	
El Salvador	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Guatemala	Beans	Primera	Postrera	Apante
Guatemala	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Haiti	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Honduras	Beans	Primera	Postrera	
Honduras	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Nicaragua	Beans	Primera	Postrera	Apante


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Early Warning partners



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