

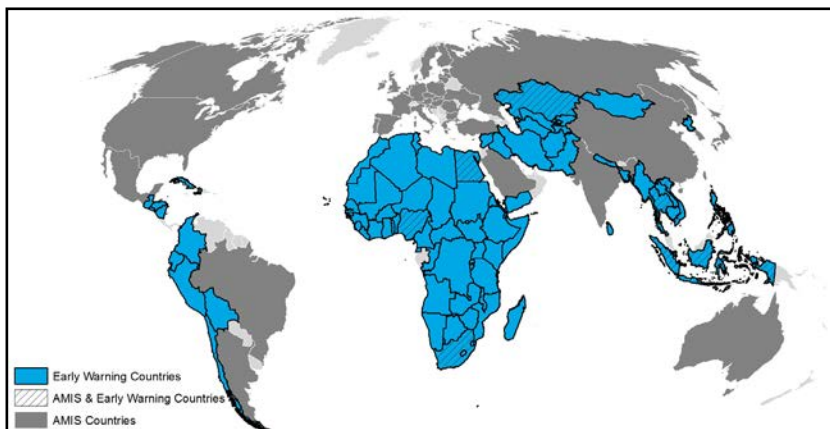


Crop Monitor

EARLY WARNING

Overview:

In **East Africa**, planting is underway for main season cereals in the south and there is increasing concern due to a delay of onset rains, below average rainfall and high temperatures. In **West Africa**, main season maize planting continues across the south of the region and conditions are favourable with timely onset of rains and sufficient rainfall amounts. In the **Middle East** and **North Africa**, winter wheat crops are generally favourable due to average to above average rainfall throughout the season with some concern due flooding in Iran and ongoing conflict in Iraq and Syria. In **Southern Africa**, harvest is complete or nearing completion for main season maize crops and poor production is expected across much of the region due to record drought conditions. In **Central** and **South Asia**, winter wheat is exiting dormancy phase and conditions are favourable due to sufficient snow cover. In northern **Southeast Asia**, dry season rice is favourable except in parts of Thailand and Philippines due to low rainfall and insufficient irrigation amounts. In **Central America** and the **Caribbean** land preparations are underway for primera season cereals to be planted in May.



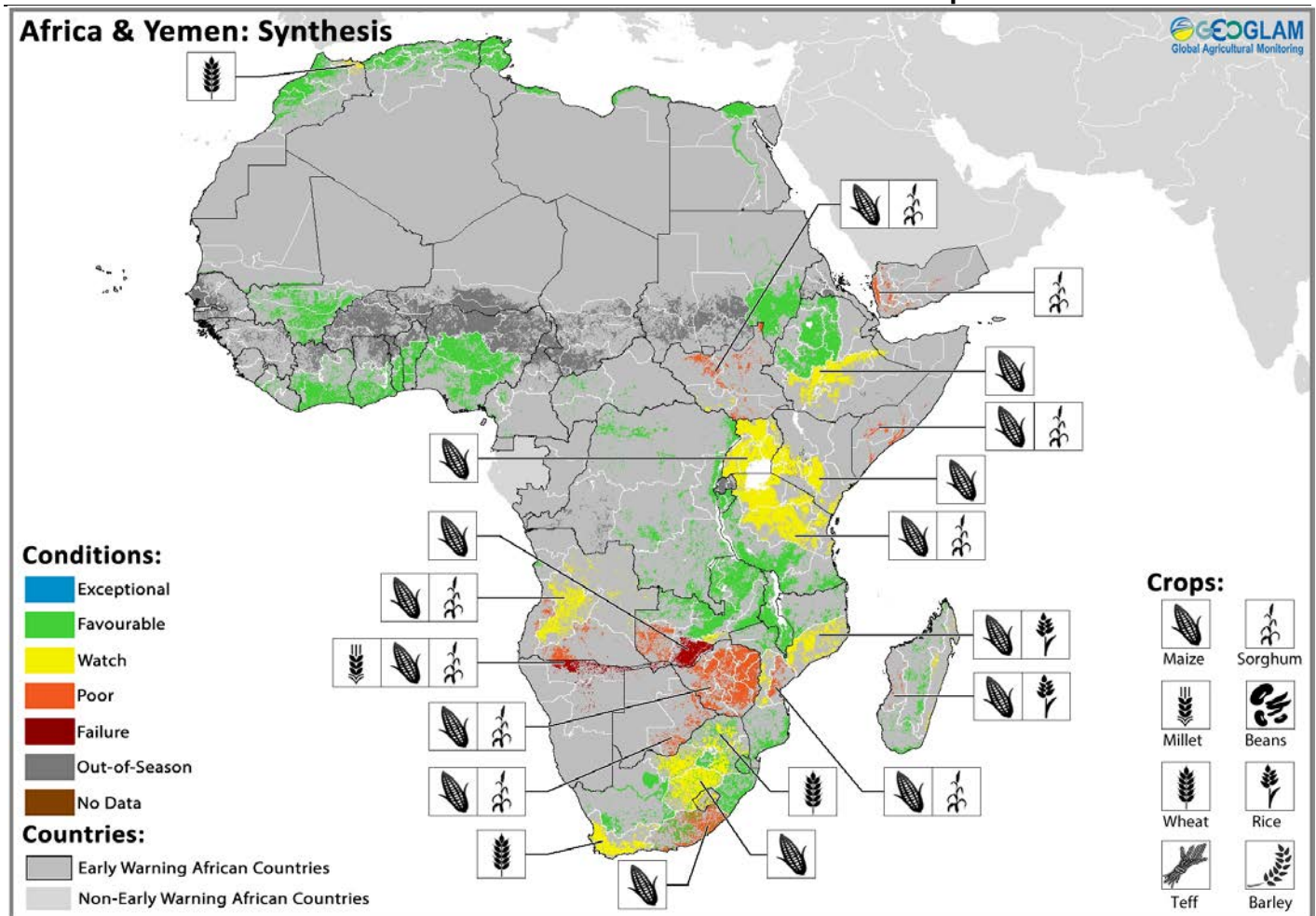
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GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning

Crop Conditions at a glance

based on best available information as of April 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Crop Monitor for Early Warning crops as of April 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 central and southern parts of the region, planting of main season crops started in March and rainfall has been among the driest on record with significant delay of onset rains and high temperatures. In Ethiopia, conditions for belg season cereals, for harvest in June, are mixed with dry weather affecting crops in eastern Oromia and SNNPR.

WEST AFRICA: Main season maize planting started in March across the south of the region and onset of rains have been timely across all areas with sufficient rainfall amounts continuing into April.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA: In the Middle East, weather conditions for the 2018-2019 wheat crop have been excellent with abundant rainfall since the start of the season. However, heavy rainfall in the last two weeks of March led to severe flooding in parts of Iran, Iraq and Syria and ongoing conflict is of concern in Iraq and Syria. In North Africa, good rains in April improved some of the previously dry conditions in Morocco and Algeria.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: Harvest for the main summer cropping season is complete or nearing completion and poor production and in some cases crop failure has resulted due to record droughts during the season and impact from two tropical cyclones over Mozambique and surrounding areas.

CENTRAL & SOUTH ASIA: 2018-2019 winter wheat is exiting dormancy stage and despite below average precipitation from late February, crop conditions are generally favourable.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: In the northern side of Southeast Asia, conditions are favourable for dry season rice. However, there is concern in northeastern Thailand and parts of the Philippines due to water shortages during the season that may impact final yields.

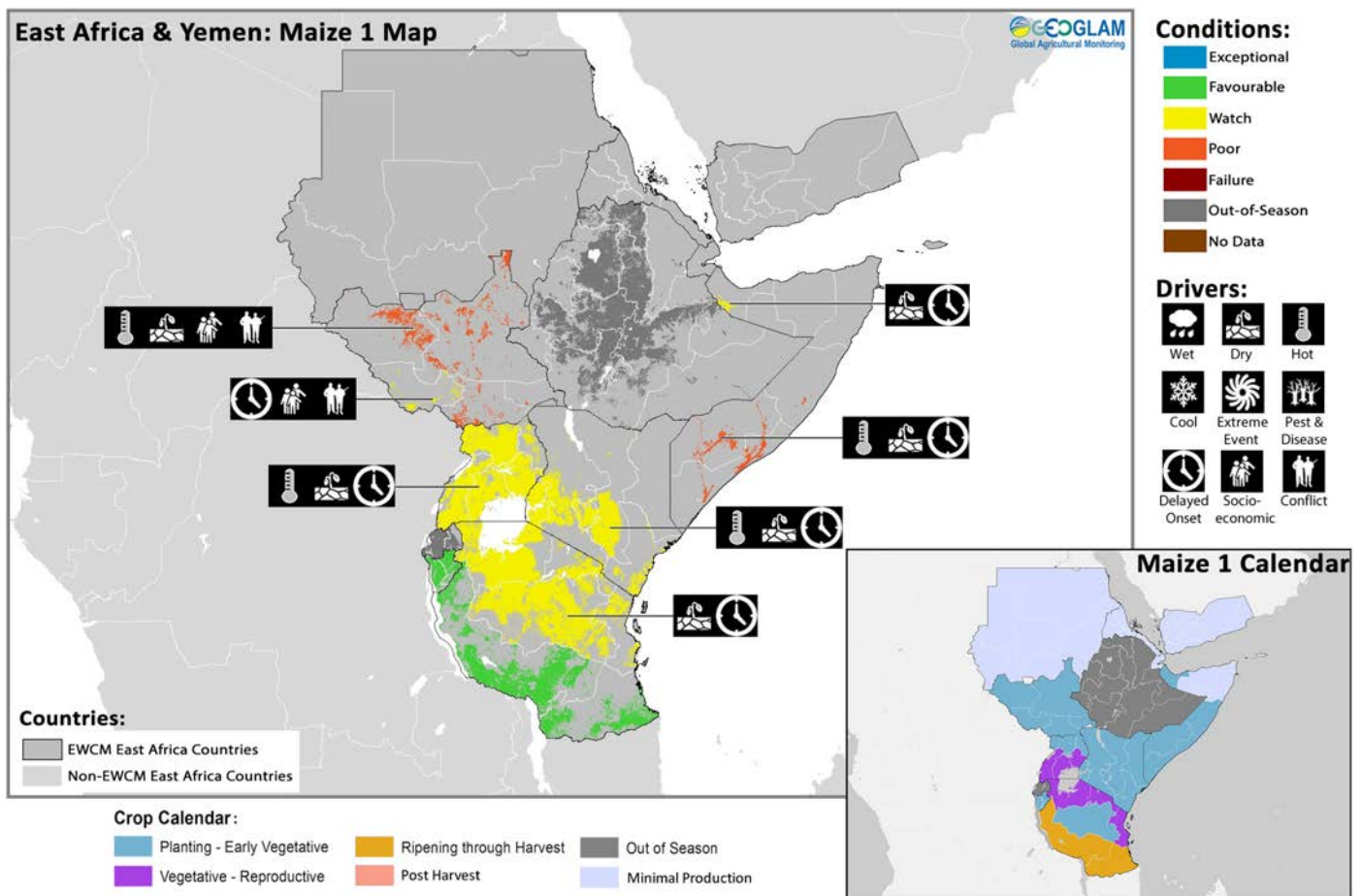
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: Primera season planting has started in Guatemala and land preparations are underway across the rest of the region with full onset rains expected in May. Some dry conditions are present in the north of Haiti impacting main season crops.

Global Climate Outlook: El Niño conditions are present and forecast to continue.

Weak-to-moderate El Niño conditions are present and are forecast to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring and late summer (74% chance for May to July and 60% chance for July to September). Associated with this event are increased chances of above normal May to July rainfall in parts of the southern United States, Central Asia, and southeastern South America, and increased chances of below normal rainfall in parts of Southeast Asia including the maritime region, Central America, the Caribbean, and northern South America. For July to September, this event increases chances of below normal rainfall in parts of Indonesia, eastern Australia, Central America, the Caribbean, and northern South America. Forecasts are tending towards a positive Indian Ocean Dipole mode after July. Such conditions tend to enhance (suppress) rainfall in parts of East Africa (Australia).

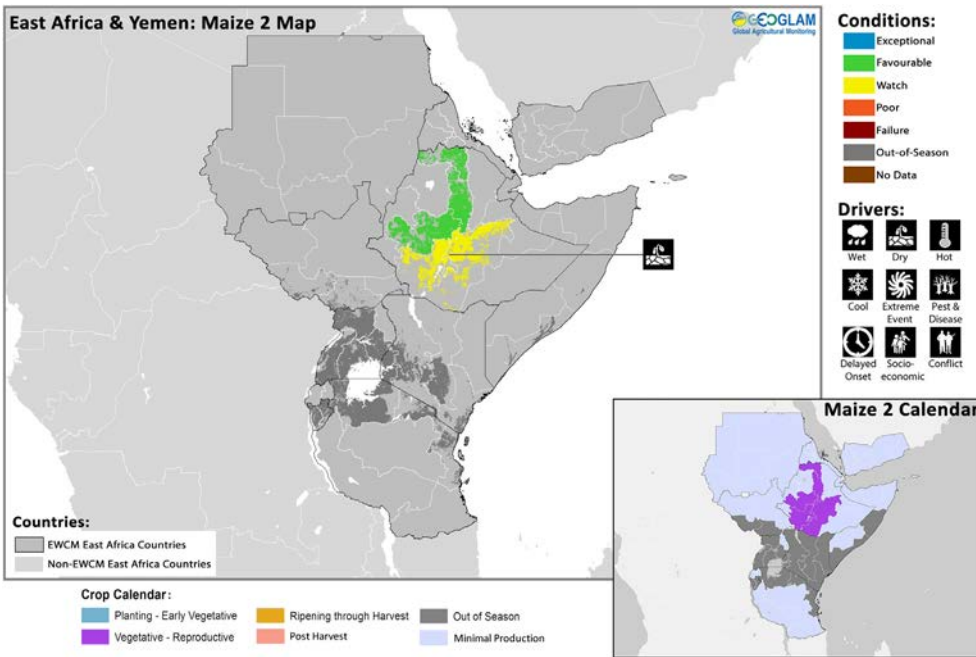
Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Center

East Africa & Yemen



Crop condition map synthesizing conditions as of April 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.**

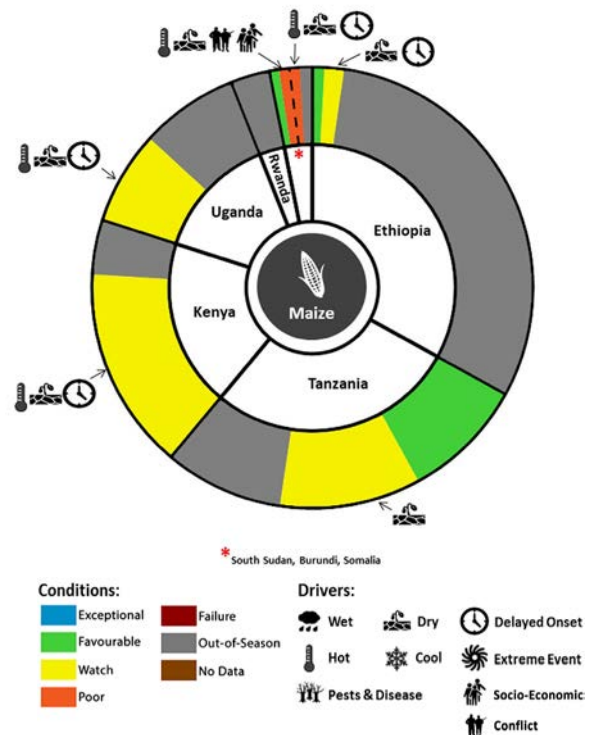
In central and southern parts of the subregion, planting of main season crops across Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and northern Tanzania has been disrupted by delayed onset of the March-May rains and severe early-season dryness coupled with above-average temperatures. March-April rainfall was among the driest on record and below average rainfall has potential to continue through the start of May (See Regional Outlook pg. 5). This below average rainfall was exacerbated by high temperatures since the beginning of March at 3 to 4 degrees above average in most of Uganda and Kenya and 2 to 3 degrees in South Sudan, southern Ethiopia (mainly Oromia and SNNP) and southern Somalia. If dry and hot conditions persist through May, poor cropping outcomes are likely for much of the region and food security will be of increasing concern. In **Kenya**, in high potential cropping areas of the southwestern "maize basket", substantial rainfall deficits at the start of the "long rains" season, with cumulative precipitations in February and March estimated at 45-75 percent below-average, seriously disrupted and delayed planting operations. Below average rains continued into April and there is increasing concern for crops. In bi-modal southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas, early season dryness was more severe, with no significant precipitations received so far. Poor harvests will potentially result in a second



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of April 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.**

Republic of Tanzania, where *msimu* crops will be harvested in May, rainfall deficits in March did not have a major impact on vegetation conditions and production is expected to be average. In **Rwanda** and **Burundi**, cumulative rains in February and March were about 50 percent below-average, but the precipitations received were generally sufficient for crop establishment and development, and vegetation conditions are generally good. In **Somalia**, *Gu* rains which normally establish in April were significantly below average and concern has worsened for main season crops.

In northern parts of the subregion, in **Ethiopia**, harvest of *belg* crops will start in June and abundant early season rains benefited planting and germination of crops in Southern Tigray, while in parts of SNNP and in Eastern Oromia, rains in February and March were 35-75 percent below average, with a negative impact on sowing activities and vegetation conditions. In the **Sudan**, harvest of irrigated winter wheat is complete and production was generally favourable. However, reduced availability of fuel and currency shortages, affecting ability to pay hired labour, are hindering agricultural operations, and harvest, normally completed in March, was delayed by a month.



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

Regional Outlook: Concern increases as rainfall deficits worsen across much of East Africa

According to observed March data and preliminary April data, rainfall during March-April 2019 was among the driest March-April periods on record for some areas in eastern and western East Africa (Figure 1-left). During March to April 2019 the region experienced late establishment of rains, irregular rainfall distribution, and high temperatures.

The forecast for May 1st to May 15th shows drier than normal conditions for most of Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia. Wetter than normal conditions are forecast for parts of South Sudan, near Lake Victoria, southeastern Kenya, and across Tanzania. The second half of this outlook period shows high amounts of rainfall in eastern Tanzania and some in southern Somalia.

Based on this forecast, come mid-May, most in-season areas of northern equatorial East Africa will have developed substantial rainfall deficits since March 1st (Figure 1-right). Large 100 mm+ deficits are possible in Ethiopia's southern and eastern Oromia regions, southern Somalia, central, western, and southeastern Kenya, northwestern Uganda, and northwestern DRC. Above average rainfall is expected in Tanzania and in Ethiopia's western Oromia region and northern highlands. May is typically the last month of seasonal rains in inland eastern Horn areas. Longer term forecasts show a higher than normal chance of above normal rainfall between May and July mainly in western areas of East Africa. These areas include southern Sudan, South Sudan, western and southern Ethiopia, Uganda, western Kenya, northeastern DRC, and Rwanda.

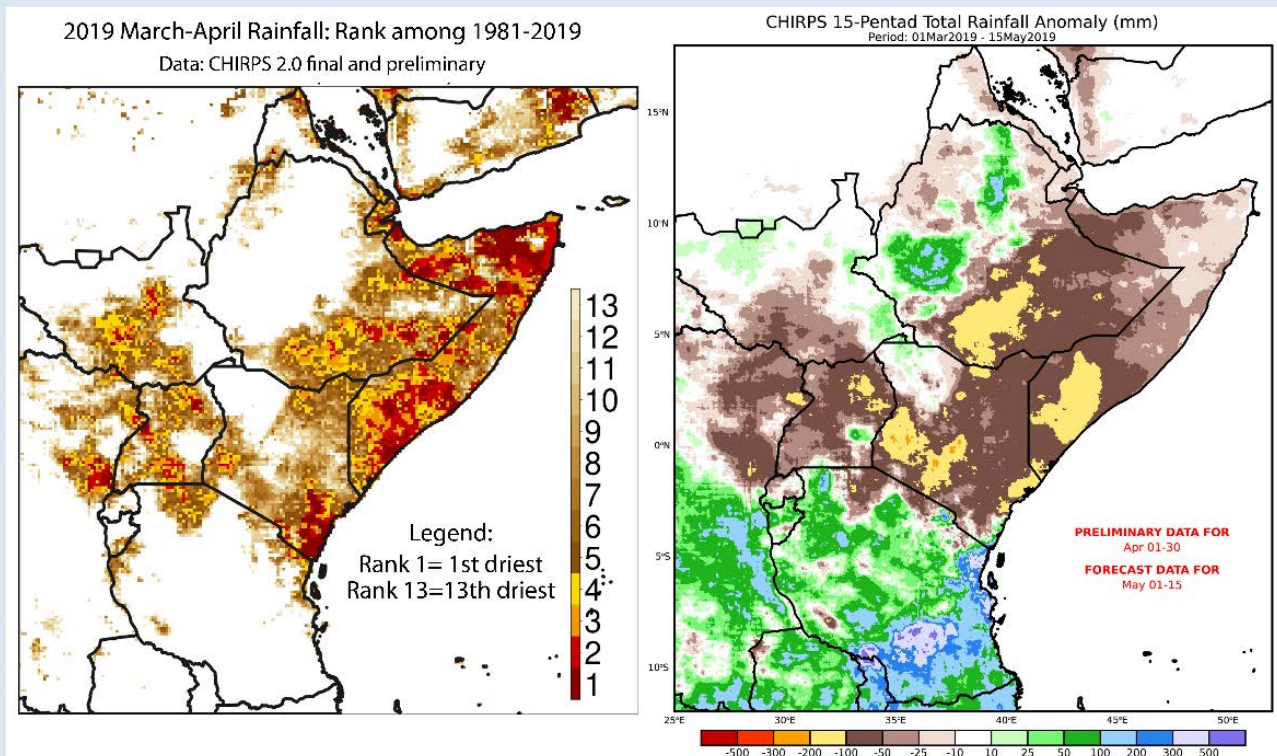
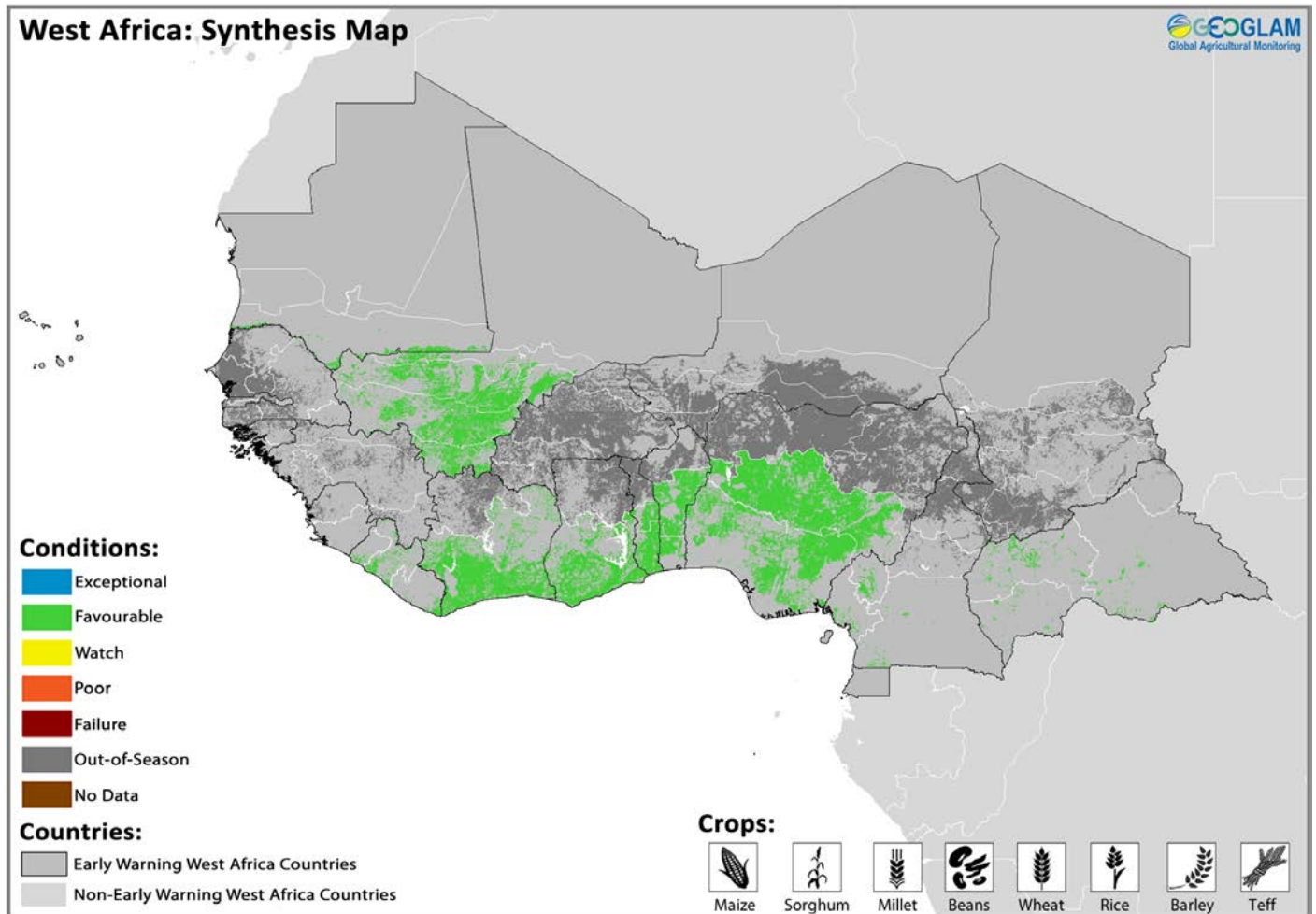


Figure 1. On the left, the rank of March 1st through April 30th, 2019 rainfall totals compared to previous March-April totals. Rank of 1 means 2019 is the driest of 1981-2019. Shown where 2019 is in the lowest one third of years. The 2019 estimate is based on CHIRPS final data for March and preliminary data for April. On the right, a preliminary estimate of March 1st through May 15th, 2019 rainfall in terms of the difference from the 1981 to 2018 average (Source: UCSB CHC). This Climate Hazards Center Early Estimate combines CHIRPS final March and preliminary April rainfall with an unbiased version of the 15-day GEFS ensemble mean forecast for early May (<http://chg.geog.ucsb.edu/forecasts/gefs-chirps/>)
Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Center

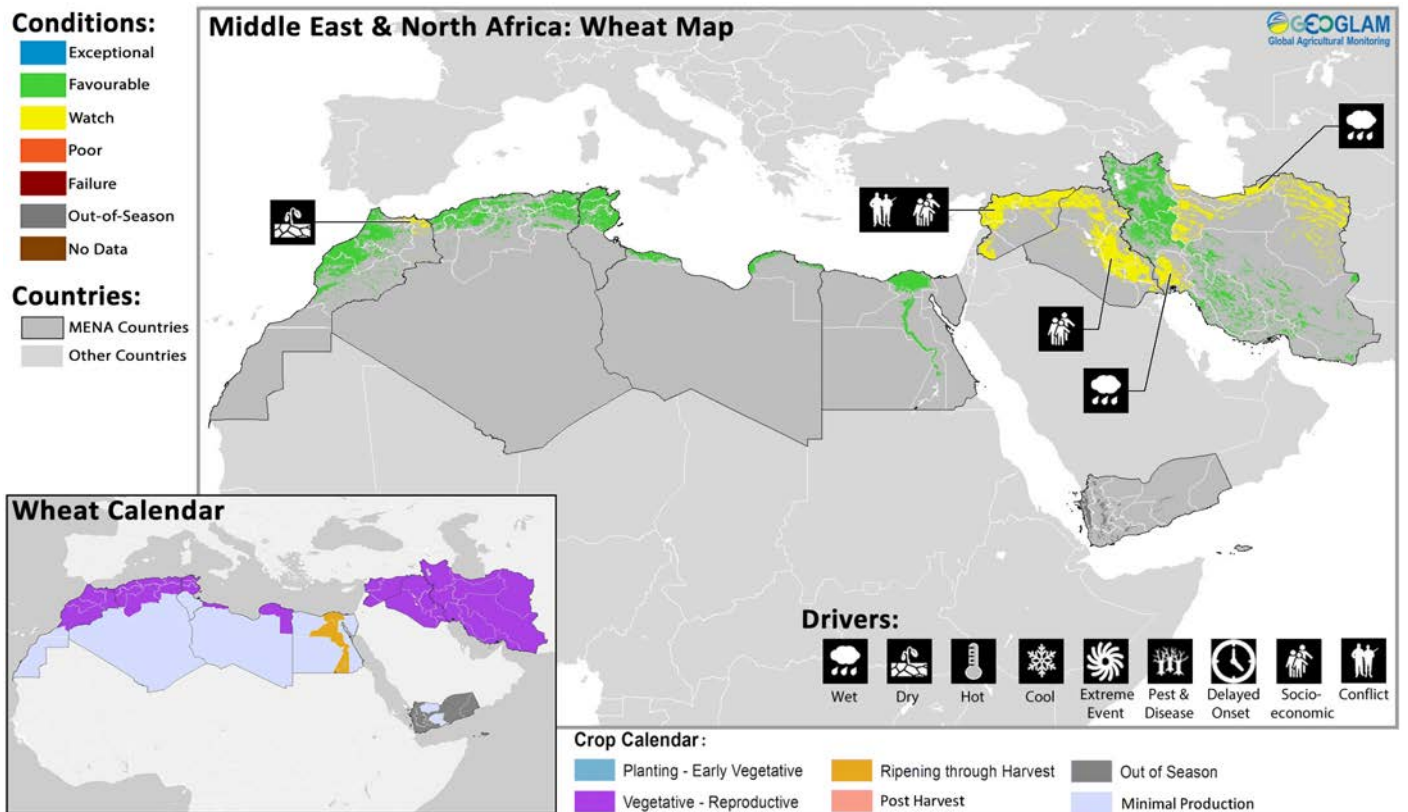
West Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of April 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 operations for main season maize and sorghum across the south of the region are favourable due to timely onset of rains and average rainfall continuing into April. Sowing of main season rice continued this month in Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria and second season rice is now under harvest in Mauritania. Growing conditions are favourable for all areas due to good weather supporting crop growth and no major crop infestation. Harvest is complete for rice crops in Mali and final production was favourable.

Middle East & North Africa

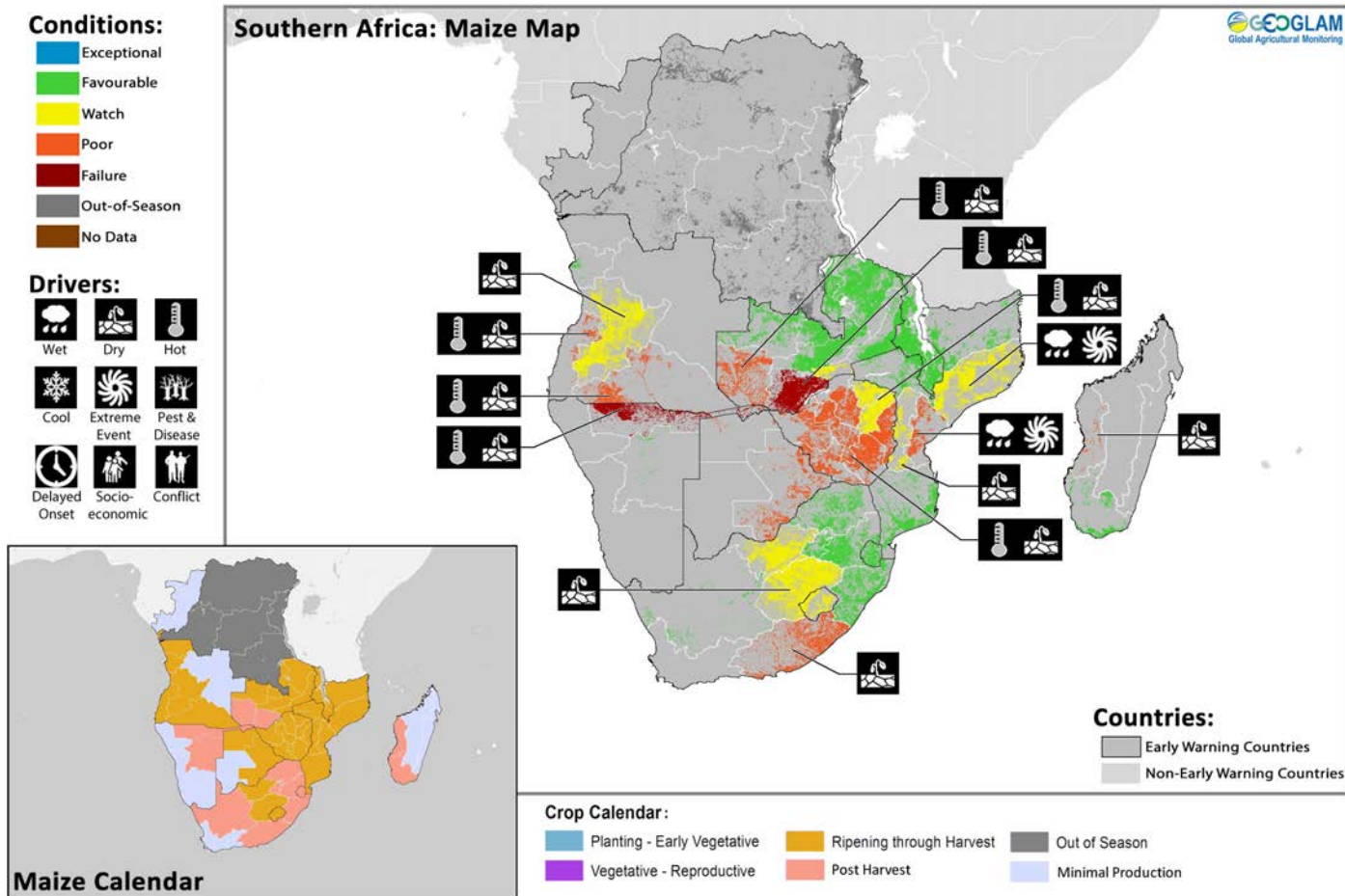


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of April 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. **Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled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

In the Middle East, weather conditions for the 2018-2019 winter wheat crop have been favourable with abundant rainfall since the start of the season. Heavy rainfall at the end of March and start of April led to severe flooding across many parts of the subregion including north and the south of Iran, eastern Iraq and eastern Syria. In **Iran**, heavy rain in the last two weeks of March after an already wet season led to flash flood events across North Khorosan, Razavi Khorosan, Gilan, Mazandaran, Golestan, and Semnan provinces in the north of the country and Khuzestan in the south, resulting in deaths and severe infrastructure damage. An estimated 10 million people have been affected by the floods and an estimated 2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. In **Iraq**, despite flooding at the end of March across eastern and northern provinces amplifying post-conflict related constraints, national authorities are expecting a bumper harvest due to average to above average rainfall throughout the season. Crop prospects in **Syria** are constrained by ongoing or recently ceased conflict continuing to impact availability of agricultural inputs and affect agricultural production.

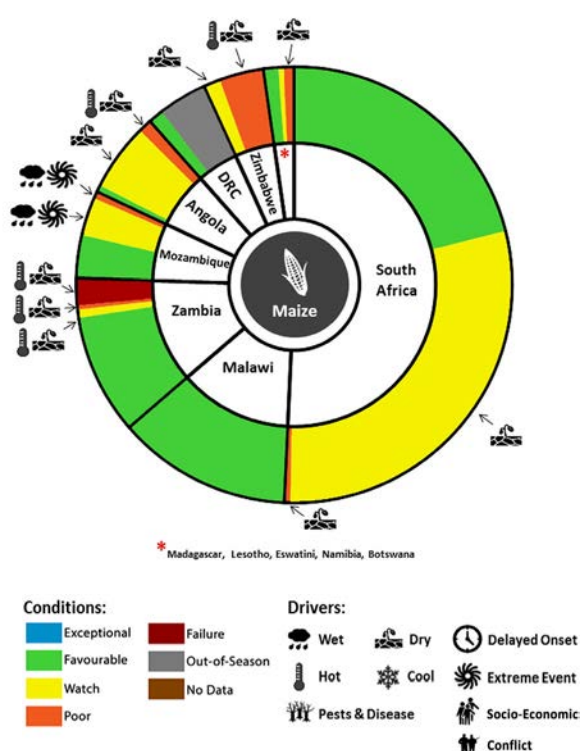
In North Africa, sufficient precipitation in autumn supporting winter wheat sowing and establishment was followed by generally average rains from January through March except in parts of Morocco and Algeria where dry conditions were present. This was followed by above average rains from March through April which improved some of the previously dry conditions across western **Algeria** and the main cereal growing areas of **Morocco**. However, dry conditions persist mainly in the marginal producing areas of northeast (Oriental), Morocco due to below average rainfall since December combined with above average temperatures and recent reports from the Moroccan government forecast wheat production to be one third less than the previous year. In **Tunisia**, crops are in good condition with some water logging problems in the north and central regions due to exceptional rainfall (particularly in Kairouan region).

Southern Africa



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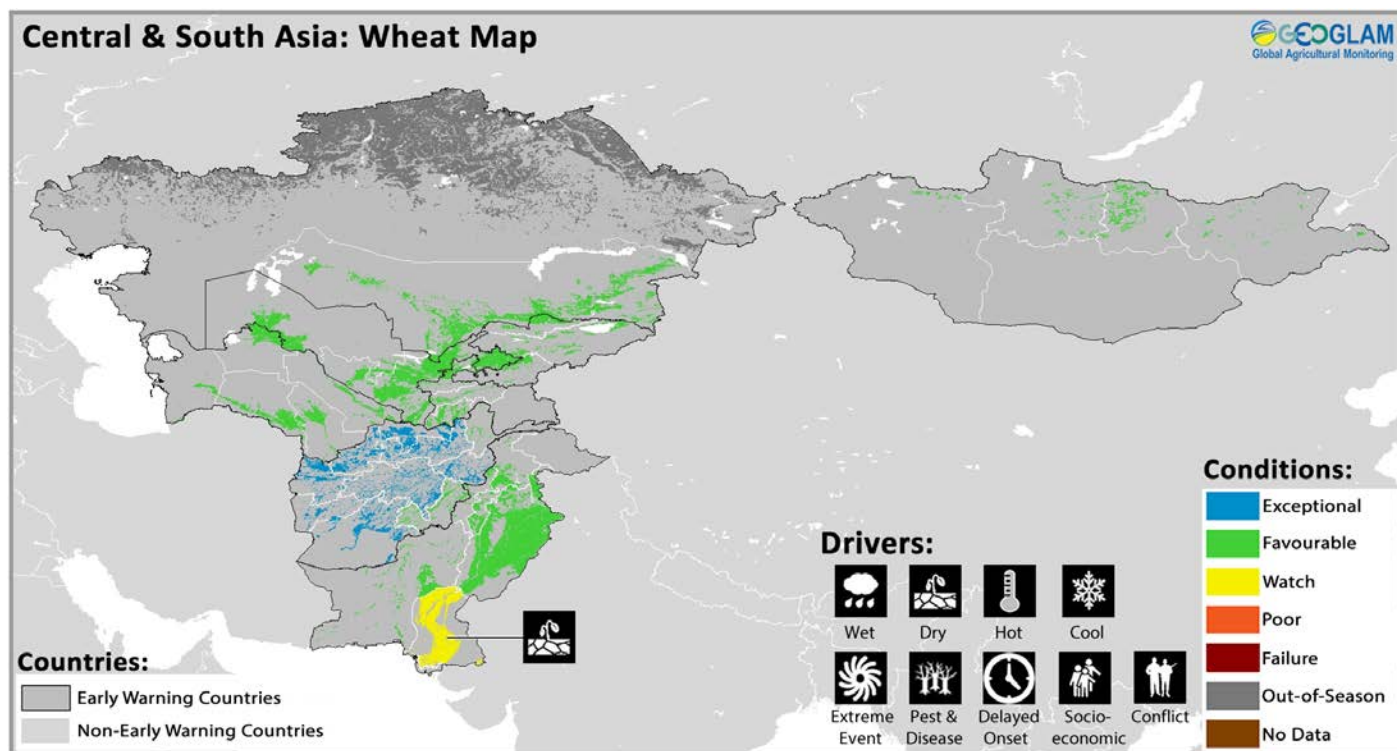
In Southern Africa, harvest for the main summer cropping season is complete or nearing completion and poor production resulted across many areas. After nearly a month delayed start of the rains resulting in reduced planted area across some of the key maize growing areas of South Africa and Zambia, some rainfall came in early January, reducing rainfall deficits in the east. However, this was followed by a number of long dry spells, the most significant of which lasted for 4-6 weeks from mid-February to late March across the central and central west parts of the region resulting in widespread wilting across the worst affected areas of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and southern parts of Zambia and Mozambique. Tropical Cyclone Idai struck central Mozambique as a high impact event causing heavy rains and floods and resulting in significant damage across central Mozambique, southern Malawi and eastern Zimbabwe. This was followed by Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, which struck northern Mozambique at the end of April compounding previous flood damage leading to further infrastructure damage. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, conditions are generally favourable for main season cereals with near normal cumulative rainfall across the country and production prospects are near average despite some patches of below average rainfall. In **Angola**, rainfall has been erratic since the start of the season with the southern and coastal areas most affected by dry conditions. A significant delay of onset rains resulted in reduced plantings, followed by below average rainfall throughout the season notably in the south where rainfall was less than 50 percent of the average and below average production is



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

expected. In the highlands, final harvest is expected to be reduced notably over Cunene and southern Huila. Conditions in the northwest are considerably better than the south and while seasonal rainfall totals remain below average, conditions remain favourable. In the north, conditions remain favourable. In **Zambia**, extreme moisture deficits and high temperatures over extended periods in the high producing south led to permanent wilting and crop failure. Cumulative rainfall in the west and south was the lowest since 1981. However, in the north, central, and northwest, conditions are generally favourable. In **Malawi**, conditions are favourable in the central and north due to abundant rainfall from late December to early January followed by generally average rains in February and March. Flooding had limited impact on production averaged over the southern extent, and favourable conditions prevailed. At a national level, official crop estimates project maize production at 10% above average. In **Zimbabwe**, below average yields are expected across many areas due to drought conditions that prevailed through much of the season. Across worst affected areas of Matabeleland, Masvingo and Midlands cumulative rainfall has been less than 80 percent of the average while in northwest area total rainfall received has been among the lowest since 1981, and production prospects are poor. Flooding from Cyclone Idai caused further damage to cropping areas in eastern areas. In **Namibia**, while production prospects are average across the centre of the country where commercial agriculture predominates and maize is irrigated, crop failure is expected for rain fed crops in this region. In the north, crop failure has resulted due to drought conditions. Total rainfall received across these areas has been less than 50 percent of the average and production prospects are well below average. In **Madagascar**, rainfall has been erratic and generally below average since December across the East and West. Rainfall improved at the end of February and then in March due to rainfall from Tropical Cyclone Idai. However, it is unlikely that this will significantly improve conditions due to previous dryness and below average cumulative seasonal rainfall, further monitoring is needed. In the south, rainfall has been near average and production prospects are favourable. In **Botswana**, poor rainfall since the start of the season has resulted in reported decrease in planted area, decrease in water levels, and deteriorated pastures. Seasonal rainfall totals across most areas are less than 80% of the average. While good rains came at the end of February with some improvement in vegetation conditions, many crops were already impacted by extreme moisture deficits and production prospects are poor. In central **Mozambique**, flooding caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai in March caused significant damage to croplands impacting an estimated 715,000 ha and further damage is expected from Tropical Cyclone Kenneth which made landfall in the north of the country at the end of April. The full extent of the current damage is unknown and further monitoring is needed to assess the impact on final production. Despite delayed onset and some dry conditions in the south and to a lesser extent the north, production prospects remain favourable due to predominately average rainfall throughout the season. In **Lesotho**, production prospects were affected by delayed onset and persistent dry and hot conditions in December and January. Many crops suffered extreme moisture deficits and permanent wilting occurred. While some crops were able to recover following rains in February to mid-March, concerns remain for crops that did not reach maturation as early frosting may occur and will further decrease crop prospects. In **South Africa**, production prospects remain below normal for white maize (western areas) following a very delayed start to the rainy season which negatively impacted planting as well dry conditions in late March. However, widespread rain during April and a delayed onset of cold conditions may still have a positive effect going forward. For yellow maize (eastern parts) the production is expected to be near normal.

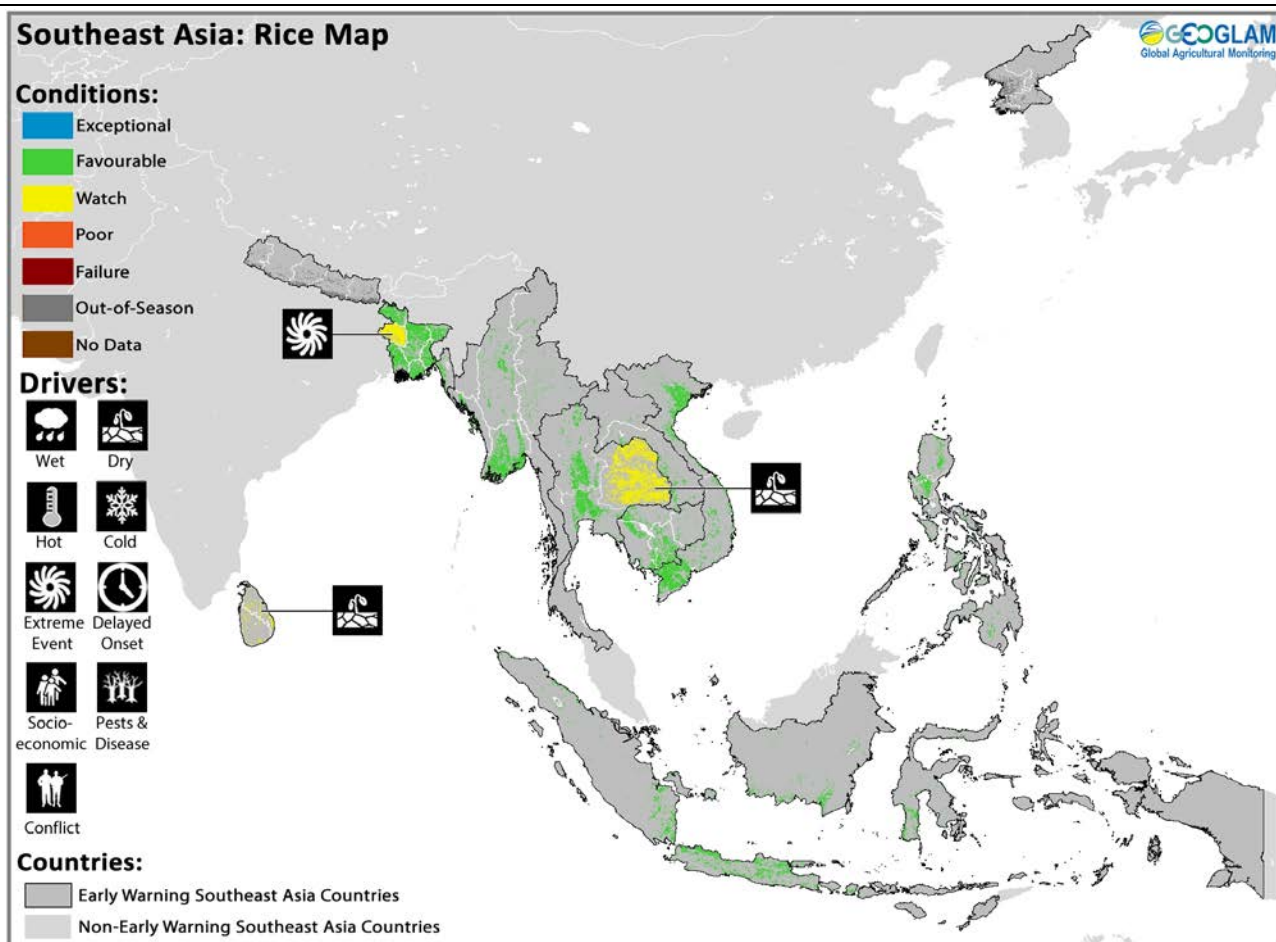
Central & South Asia



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of April 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, by mid-April, most of 2019 winter crops, to be harvested between June and August, have resumed growth and their conditions are reported to be favourable. During dormancy, in **Tajikistan, Kazakhstan** and **Kyrgyzstan** snow cover was overall sufficient and well distributed, positively impacting soil moisture. In **Tajikistan**, abundant snow, between late October 2018 and early March 2019, contributed to fill the water reserves of the Amu Darya River, for use in the summer period and, as of mid-April, remote sensing data show favourable vegetation conditions and average precipitation levels in most planted areas. Winter cereals conditions were also reported to be favourable in **Kyrgyzstan**, southern and southeastern **Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan** and **Uzbekistan**, where average to above-average precipitation levels and vegetation conditions were observed in most croplands. Despite localized rain scarceness in some southern areas of Mary province in Turkmenistan, remote sensing data as of early April showed equally favourable vegetation conditions. Planting of spring cereals started in April across Central Asia and adequate snow cover during winter is expected to benefit soil moisture levels during the summer period (June-August). Sowing of spring cereals in southern and eastern Oblasts of **Kazakhstan** started in early April, while planting in the main producing northern regions is expected to begin in May. In **Mongolia**, planting is underway for spring wheat crops for harvest in September and conditions are favourable. In **Afghanistan**, above-average precipitation in April has sustained abundant soil moisture and exceptional growth conditions for winter and spring wheat. Consequently, winter and spring wheat are healthy, the former is at peak vegetative/flowering stage and the latter showing above-average vegetative growth stage. Near record snow water volumes in most basins have ensured sufficient water availability to address crop water demands in the coming summer months. Pockets of below-average crop health (winter wheat) have been observed in Logar, Wardak, Kabul, Kapisa, and Zabul provinces. In **Pakistan**, conditions for the *rabi* wheat crop, planted in November, are generally favorable. However, dry conditions continue across Sindh province where below average rainfall in November along with reduced irrigation water amounts impacted planting operations and continue to affect planted crops. Heavy rainfall at the start of March in Balochistan resulted in flash flooding across nine districts and severe infrastructure damage; however, damage to agricultural lands was limited and rainfall improved previously dry conditions.

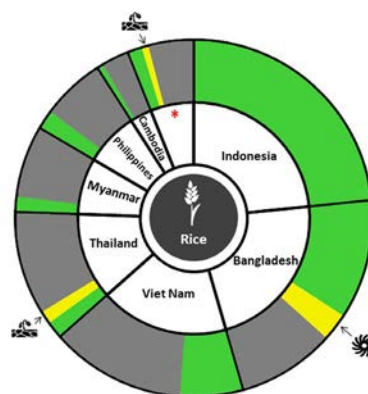
Southeast Asia



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of April 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 of dry season rice is underway and will complete in June. While conditions are generally favourable across the region, in north eastern Thailand and parts of the Philippines, below average yields are expected due to water shortages during the season. In **Viet Nam**, conditions are generally favourable for winter-spring rice (dry-season rice) as sowing wraps up in the north and harvest progresses in the south. Yields are slightly below average due to lack of rainfall during the flowering stage. In **Thailand**, dry-season rice is being harvested under generally favourable conditions and an increase in production expected. However, the dry conditions that prevail over northeast Thailand have limited irrigation water supply and led to a reduced area of dry season rice. In **Laos**, dry season rice is in harvesting stage and under generally favourable conditions. Some provinces are facing water shortages but there has been no significant damage to crops. In **Cambodia**, dry season rice harvest is complete and the average yield was slightly higher than the previous year. However, high temperatures are present across the country and the government is allowing farmers only to produce dry season rice once a year due to water deficits. In **Myanmar**, sowing of dry season rice is almost complete and harvest is now underway. Conditions are generally favourable. Some rain came in April however there was no significant damage to dry season rice crops nor to harvesting.

In the **Philippines**, harvest of dry-season rice is ongoing with a slight reduction in yields expected due to dry conditions during the season, especially in northern and southern Luzon. In **Indonesia**, harvest of wet-season rice continues with yields expected to be close to average. Sowing of dry-season rice is continuing under favourable conditions. In **Nepal**, planting of main season maize which started in February is now complete and conditions are favourable due good weather and sufficient irrigation water supply. In **Bangladesh**, harvest is underway for the *boro* rice crop planted in December and conditions have been favourable throughout the season due to sufficient rainfall. Cyclone Fani made landfall over the weekend in the north over Rajshahi damaging



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

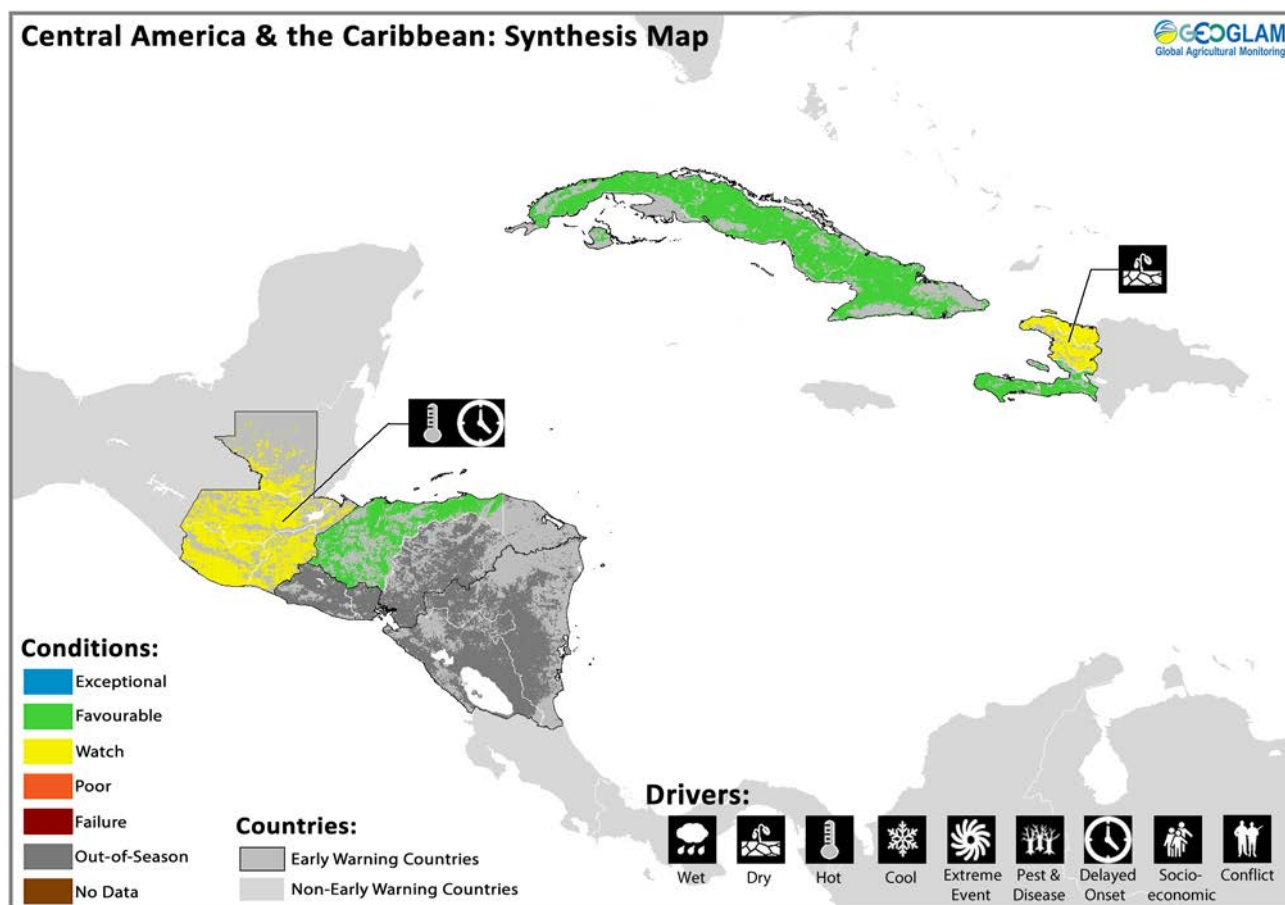
Conditions:
 Exceptional (blue), Favourable (green), Watch (yellow), Poor (orange), Failure (red), Out-of-Season (grey), No Data (brown)

Drivers:
 Wet (cloud with rain), Dry (sun with clouds), Hot (thermometer), Cold (snowflake), Extreme Event (sun with lightning), Delayed Onset (clock), Pests & Disease (crops with insects), Socio-Economic (people), Conflict (people with weapons)

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

over 36,000 hectares of agriculture however, overall impact was limited and production is not expected to be significantly reduced. In **Sri Lanka**, planting of the *yala* rice crop started in April and there is concern due to dry conditions at the start of the season. Main season maize is complete and was severely affected by fall armyworm (FAW) outbreaks that reduced yields. However, production remains above the 5-year average and well above the 2017 drought- reduced level, as above-average plantings of maize partially offset the damage from the FAW infestation.

Central America & Caribbean



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In the southern areas of **Haiti**, planting started in March for main season crops and there is concern in the north due to reduced and erratic rainfall that may impact maize and notably bean crops which are a surplus production in this area. In addition, main season rice planting has started and there is concern due to moisture deficits in the minor producing Nord-est, Ouest and Nippes departments, whereas in the major producing Artibonite, department, planting is underway with adequate moisture conditions and irrigation water supply. In **Cuba**, planting of the main season is ongoing under favourable conditions and high yields are anticipated in the main producing Granma department. Planting of the minor rain fed spring season is underway under favourable conditions due to above-average rainfall.

In some areas planting of primera season maize crops started in mid April in **Guatemala**, while across the rest of Central America, land preparations are starting and planting will begin next month. There is some concern at the start of the season due to dry conditions and a slight delay of rains however the full onset rains are expected in May. Some areas where early planting took place has experienced crop losses in initial stages due to the high temperatures and erratic rainfall pattern at the start of the season.

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 May 9th 2019.

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.



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

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:

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

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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