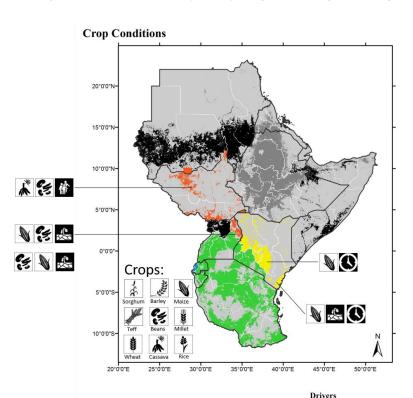
# ICPAC

# EASTERN AFRICA CROP MONITOR



#### Overview

Harvest is complete for main season cereals in the north of the sub-region and yields were mixed. In the south of the sub-region harvest is complete or nearing completion for second season crops and below average yields resulted in Somalia and South Sudan. Yields were affected by socioeconomic impacts and conflict in South Sudan and dry conditions in Ethiopia.

#### **Markets Overview**

In the fourth quarter, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi were in the lean period, however, supply to the markets was **stable** with prices leveling **below** the five-year average. The region benefitted from abundant seasonal rainfall in March-May resulting in good crop output that eased demand later in the year. Improved availability from the second season crop in Uganda, Burundi, and Rwanda equally eased demand pressure. In the region, carry-over stocks of **maize** from last year resulted in a **surplus** in the markets with the demand of cereals from surplus producer countries such as Uganda and Tanzania reducing.

Markets Overview...Trade in maize and rice decreased by 36% and 26% respectively compared to the previous quarter as stocks diminished seasonably in Uganda and Tanzania, the region's primary exporters. On the other hand, there was a 16% and 19% gain in traded volumes of beans and sorghum respectively owing to improved availabilities from the recently harvested second season crop. Uganda commenced harvest of sorghum and beans in December as well as Rwanda and Burundi.

Event

### Crops and Season Overview

Conditions

Failure

Exepctional

Watch

No data

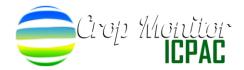
In northern parts of the sub region, including western **Kenya**, **Ethiopia**, **Eritrea**, **the Sudan**, and central and northern **South Sudan**, harvest for main season cereal crops is complete and while weather conditions were generally favourable throughout the season final yields are mixed due to socioeconomic impacts and conflict in **South Sudan** dry conditions in **Ethiopia**. In western and central main key-cropping areas of **Ethiopia** harvest is complete for the main *meher* crop with near average yield prospects. Rangeland conditions are generally favourable due to unusual November to early December rainfall across major portions of the country however, in the northern half of Ethiopia, southern and south-eastern lowlands rangeland which receive *deyr* short rains, conditions are poor due to below average precipitation. In central and southern parts of the region including **Burundi**, **Rwanda** central and southern **Somalia**, the **United Republic of Tanzania** and **Uganda**, harvest of second season cereals is complete or nearing completion and yields are average except for Somalia where below average yields resulted due to delay of onset rains and dry conditions throughout the season. In **Somalia**, despite relatively good rainfall in mid-November in parts of southern Somalia, seasonal cumulative rainfall remains below average throughout the season. The peak rainfall for the *deyr* season which normally happens in October/November, was below average with peaks of 50% deficit as compared to average and below average rainfall continued in December. Pastoral areas in central and north-eastern Somalia are also affected by irregular and scarce rainfall and conditions are poor.











Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice, Coordinated by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center

## **Partners**

















The Crop Monitor is a part of GEOGLAM, a GEO global initiative.

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