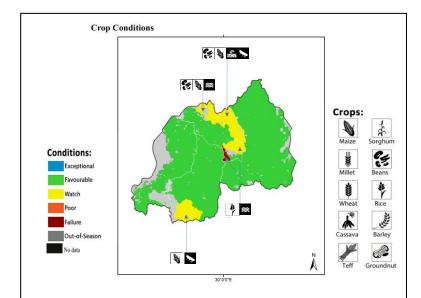
May Overview:

Generally, Beans is at harvesting stage in the Eastern, Western and Southern provinces while Maize and Rice are still in maturity to harvesting across the country. FAW, Floods and Dry weather conditions, has been among the challenges that farmers faced during this month; several agriculture practices were put in place to respond to this challenges, which led to an overall good performance of the crops.



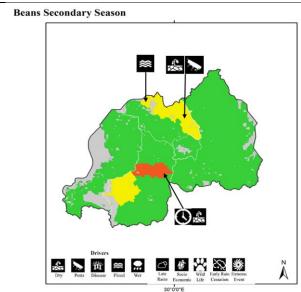
Map showing regional performance for maize and beans in May, based on several variables including remotely sensed data, rainfall, ground observations, and field reports.

Risks, Impacts and interventions

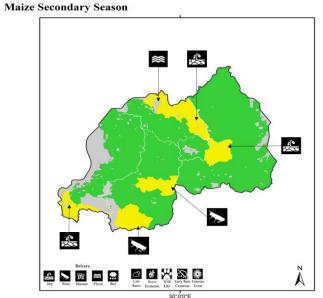
Pest management: Nyaruguru, Nyanza, Rubavu, Bugesera, Huye, Ruhango and Nyabihu experienced slightly infestation of FAW, which have managed. APHIDS affected beans in Gicumbi but pesticide has been used to control it.

Flooding management: In Nyarugenge, floods destroyed rice crop with maize and beans affected in Burera and Gasabo.

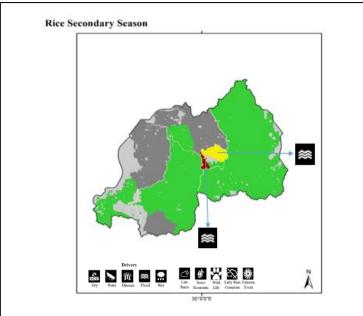
Dry weather conditions: For Gicumbi, Rusizi the crops were adversely affected, with farmers advised to apply irrigation were possible. **Wet conditions:** In Kamonyi, Nyaruguru and Muhanga, postharvest management is required



In Ruhango, beans in the low land were planted late and dry condition experienced during flowering stage affected the crop. Beans they are rotting in Nyamagabe. With floods and pest recorded in Burera and Gicumbi, for other districts the production will be above normal.



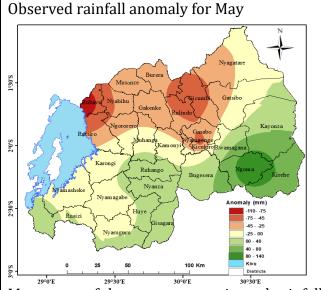
Dry conditions affected Maize in Gicumbi, Risizi and Gasabo and flooding affected the crop in Burera. Despite Maize not being a priority crop in Season B, a good production is expected in areas were the crop was planted.



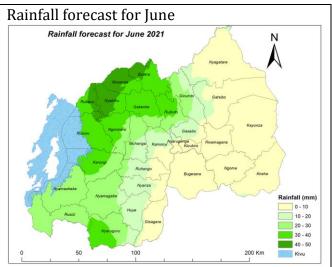
In most part of the country good rice production is expected, except in Nyarugenge were we recorded severe floods that destroyed rice crop, floods also affected Gasabo.

The price in potential markets for maize, rice and beans, shows that the country experienced a high price of rice. On the other hand, the beans price was high in Kigali City, Eastern and Western provinces compared to Northern and Southern Provinces.

CLIMATE OUTLOOK



Most parts of the country experienced rainfall deficit except south eastern region and small part of southern province toward the eastern province. Northern and norther eastern province experienced extreme rainfall deficit.



The rain fed agriculture in eastern province, Kigali city and Amayaga region will experience dry condition while the northern western part of the country will receive some little wet condition but not favorable to agriculture.

Advisory: The light rains provide a conduisive conditions for harvesting and post-harvest handling activities. June mark the start of long dry season, farmers are advised to maximize the agriculture activities in marshlands and other areas where irrigation is possible.

Terms and Definitions

Crop Condition Classes



Exceptional

Favourable

Conditions are much better than average* at time of reporting. This label is used only during the grain filling through harvest stages. Conditions range from slightly below

to slightly above average at reporting

Watch

Conditions are not far from average but there is a potential risk to final yields. There is still time and possibility for the crop to recover to average conditions if the ground situation improves. This label is only used during the planting-early vegetative and the vegetative-reproductive stages.

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 yields

is likely.

Failure

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

Driver Definitions:







Drivers





Socio

Rains

Economic

Life

Cessation

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, that results in destruction ie due to water logging and leaching of nutrients

Extreme Events: This is a catch-all for all other climate risks (i.e. frost, hailstorms, mudslides etc.)

Late rains: Late start of the season. Flood: Area is flooded

Early Rains Cessation: Rains end earlier than expected in the season

Pests: Destructive insects, birds or animals.

Diseases: Destructive plant diseases.

Dry: Drier than average

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 or harvesting of the fields by the farmers. Wildlife Damage: Crop destruction by wildlife

Partners













