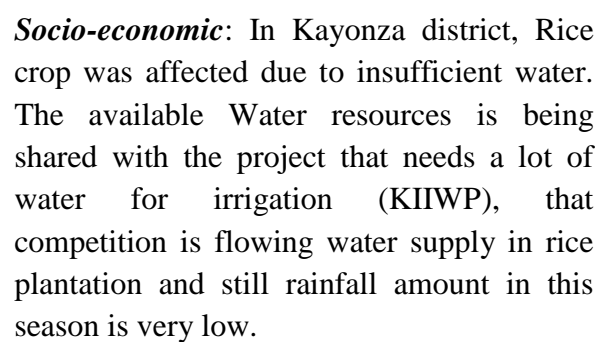
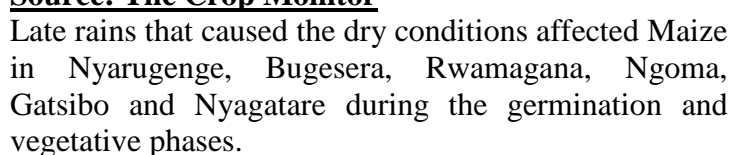
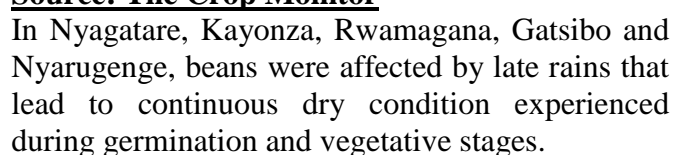
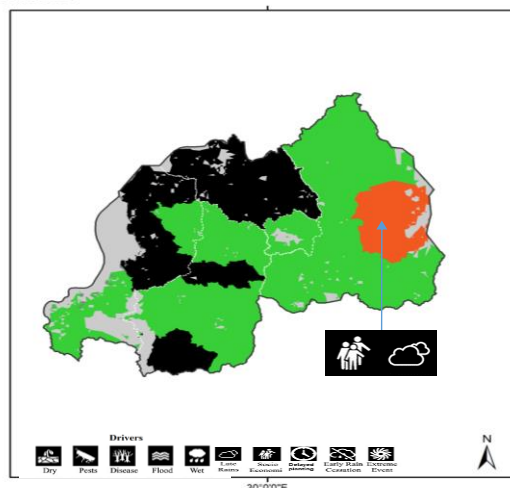


Generally, Beans and Maize crops are at vegetative stage while Rice is at early vegetative stage across the country. Persistence of dry weather conditions mostly in the Eastern province has been the main challenge that farmers faced during this month; various agricultural practices were put in place to respond to this challenge.

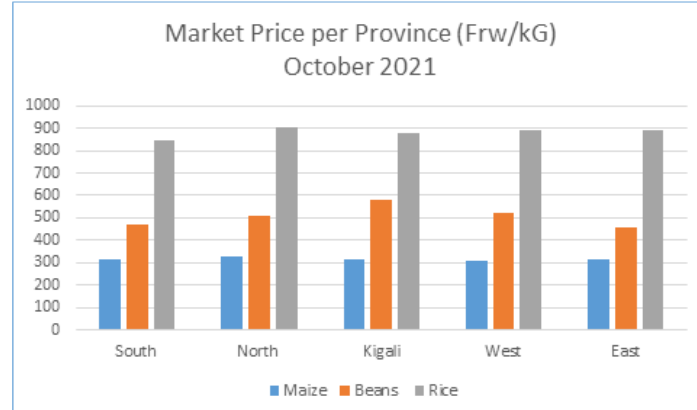


Map showing national performance for rice, maize and beans in October, based on several variables including remotely sensed data, rainfall, ground observations, and field reports.

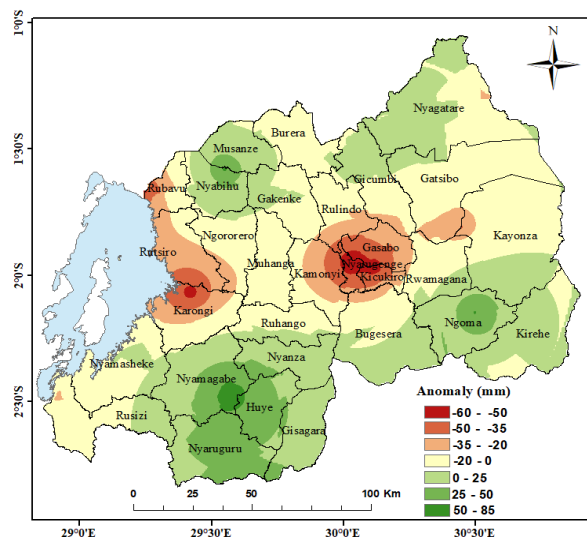


Rice Season A**Source: The Crop Monitor**

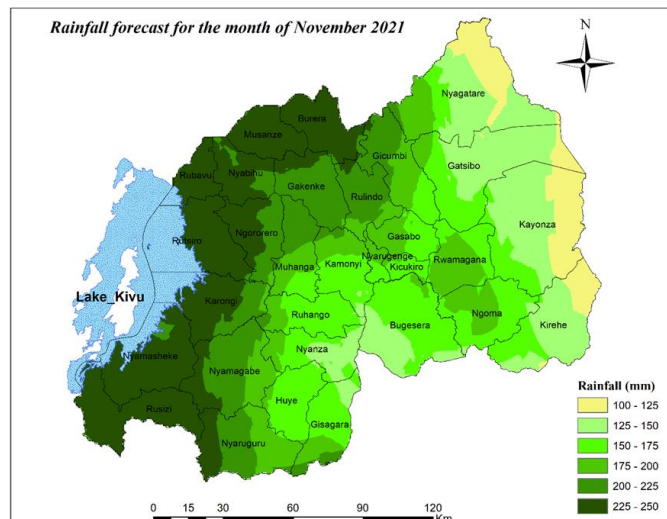
In most parts of the country where rice is cultivated, a good production is expected due to experienced favorable weather conditions. However, in Kayonza district water sources that feeds rice crops is shared with other project that is irrigating other crops. Lack of enough water lead to poor performance of rice crop.

Markets Price**Source: E-Soko**

The price of maize, rice and beans at potential markets in the country show a high price of rice, followed by beans at the second place. High price is observed Northern province for rice, while the price of beans was high in Kigali city compared to other provinces. Maize price is very lower compared to rice and Beans.

CLIMATE OUTLOOK**Observed rainfall anomaly for October****Source: Meteo Rwanda**

Western parts of the country near Lake Kivu, and Kigali City experienced rainfall deficit. However Southern, southeastern parts and Northern parts of the country experienced rainfall surplus.






Rainfall forecast for November**Source: Meteo Rwanda**

The rain fed agriculture in Eastern province and Amayaga region will experience light to moderate rain. However, the Northern, Western and Southern Provinces are expected to receive moderate to heavy rainfall which is favorable to rain fed agriculture.

Advisory: The rainfall experienced in October was enough for Maize, Rice and Beans performance across the country. However, in Eastern province, farmers are advised to put in place irrigation facilities as the region experienced dry conditions and is expected to receive little rain in coming days.

Terms and Definitions

Crop Condition Classes

	Exceptional	Conditions are much better than average* at time of reporting. This label is used only during the grain filling through harvest stages.
	Favourable	Conditions range from slightly below to slightly above average at reporting time.
	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.
	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 yields is likely.
	Failure	Crop conditions are extremely poor. Crop yields are likely to be 25% or more below average.

Driver Definitions:

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, 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

