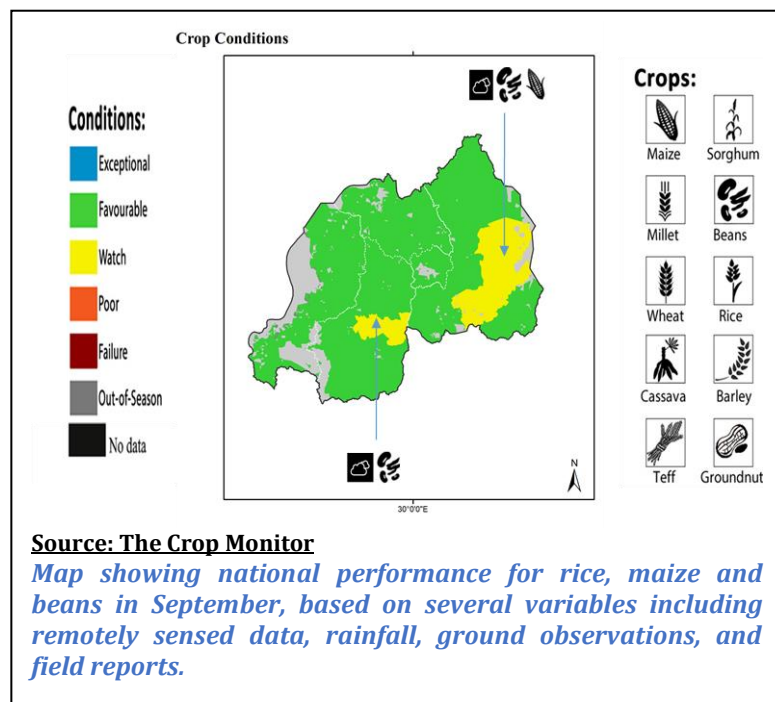


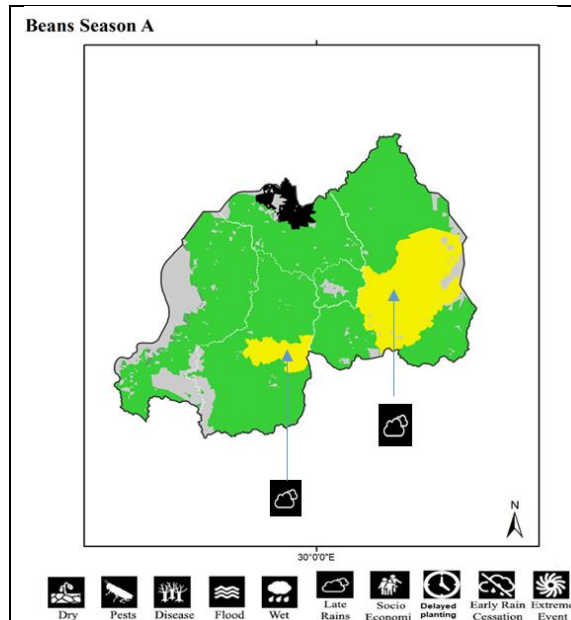
## September Overview:

Generally, Beans and Maize crops are at germination stage while Rice is at early vegetative stage across the country. Persistence of dry weather conditions as a result of late rain has been the main challenge that farmers faced in several parts of the country during this month; various agricultural practices were put in place to respond to this challenge.



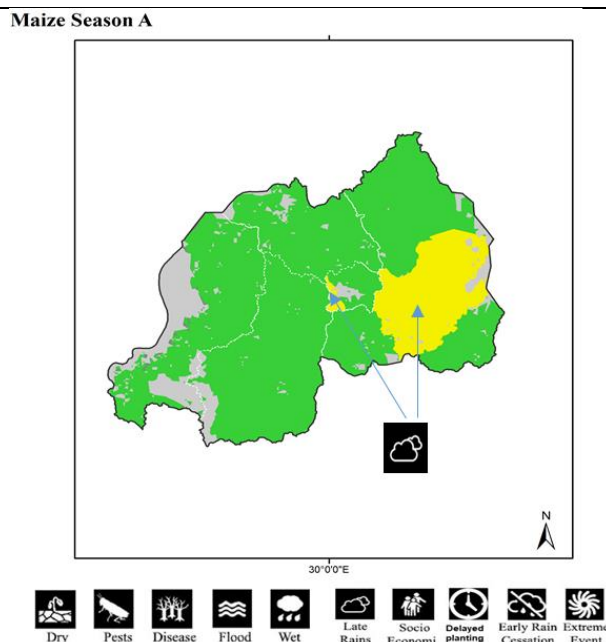
## Risks, Impacts and interventions

**Dry weather conditions:** For Ngoma, Kayonza, Rwamagana and Nyanza, the Maize and Beans crops were affected, farmers are advised to apply irrigation where possible.



### Source: The Crop Monitor

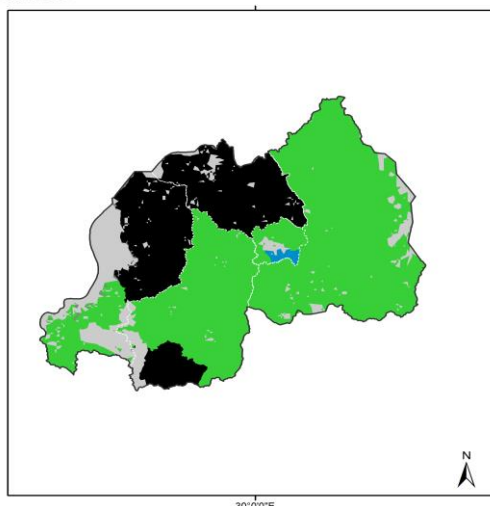
In Ngoma, Kayonza, Rwamagana, Gatsibo and Nyanza, beans were affected by late rains that lead to continuous dry condition experienced during germination stage.



### Source: The Crop Monitor

Late rains that caused dry conditions affected Maize in Ngoma, Kayonza, Rwamagana and Nyarugenge during the germination.

## Rice Season A

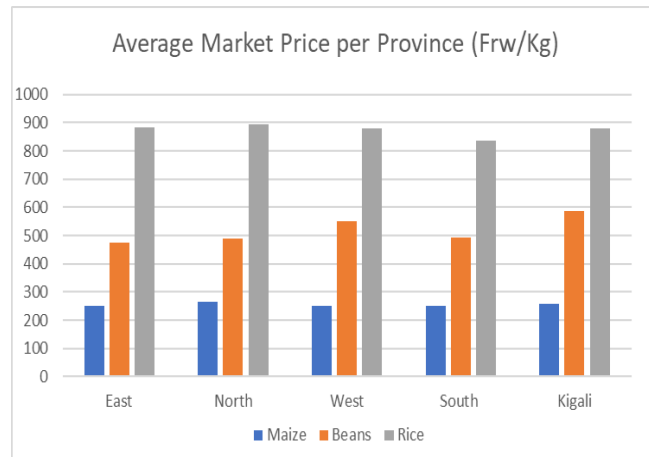


## Drivers

**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.

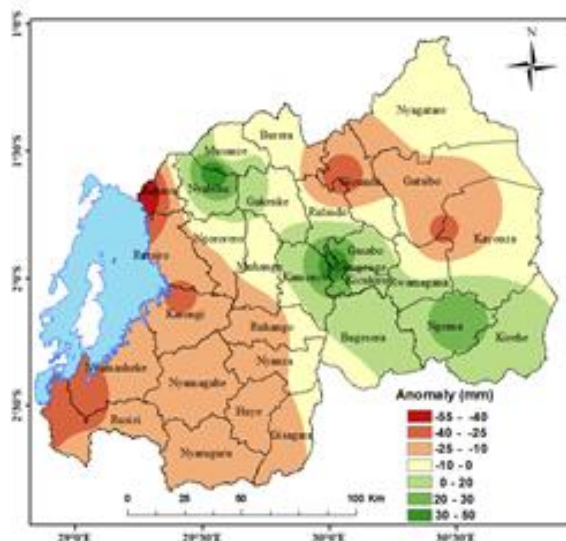
## Markets Price

**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 in Kigali city and Western province compared to Northern and Southern Provinces. Maize price is very lower compared to rice and Beans.

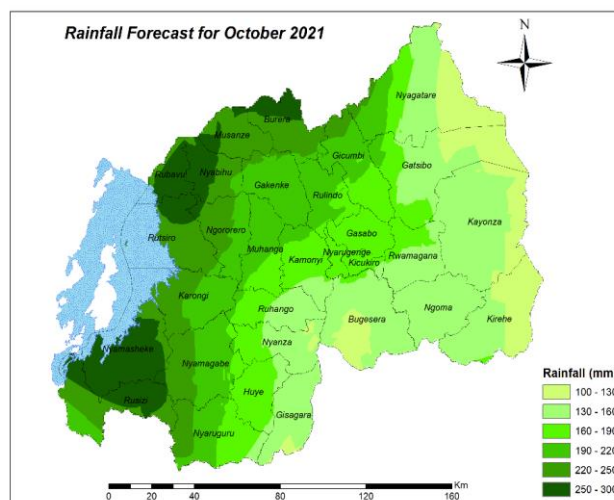
## CLIMATE OUTLOOK

## Observed rainfall anomaly for September

**Source: Meteo Rwanda**

Western, Southern and Northeast parts of the country experienced rainfall deficit. However south eastern parts, central part and small parts of north western parts experienced rainfall surplus.

## Rainfall forecast for October






**Source: Meteo Rwanda**

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

**Advisory:** The light rains experienced in September was not enough for Maize and Beans performance in Eastern province, farmers are advised to put in place irrigation facilities as the Eastern province is expected to receive little rain in coming days.

## Terms and Definitions

### Crop Condition Classes

	<b>Exceptional</b>	Conditions are much better than average* at time of reporting. This label is used only during the grain filling through harvest stages.
	<b>Favourable</b>	Conditions range from slightly below to slightly above average at reporting time.
	<b>Watch</b>	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.
	<b>Poor</b>	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.
	<b>Failure</b>	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

