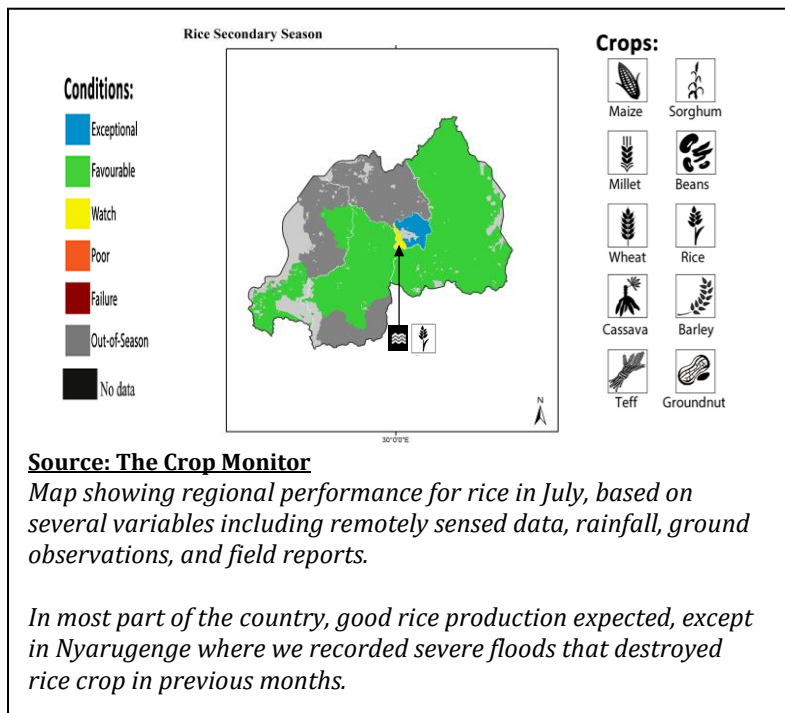


### July 2021 Overview:

Generally, Rice are in harvesting across the country, legumes and vegetables are also under cultivation in most marshlands of the country while Beans and Maize are off-season. Dry weather conditions have been the main challenge that farmers faced during this month; the irrigation practices were put in place to respond to this challenge, which led to an overall good performance of rice, legumes and vegetables production.



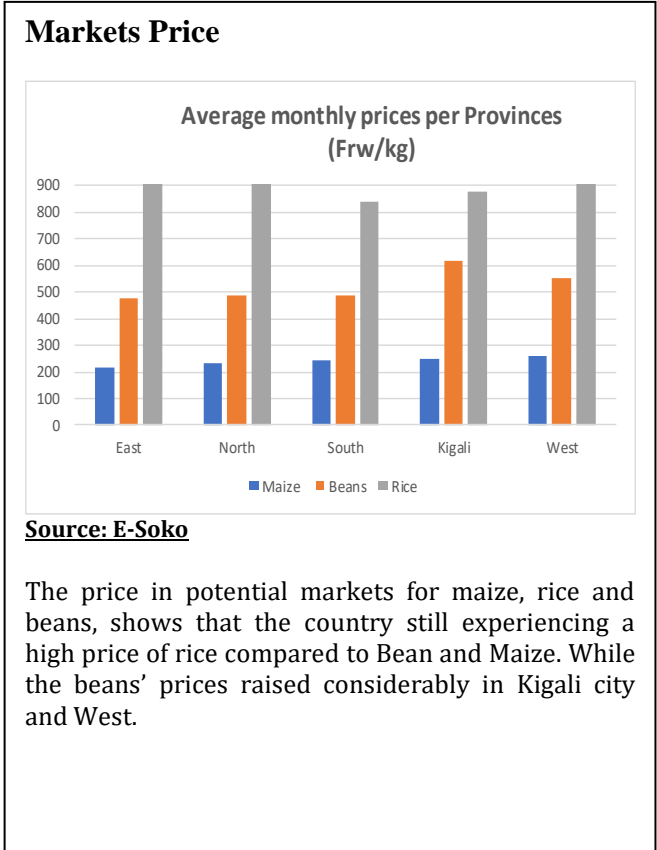
### Risks, Impacts and interventions

**Dry weather conditions:** farmers are facing dry season, which adversely affect crops, with farmers advised to irrigate where possible.

### Vegetables and Legumes

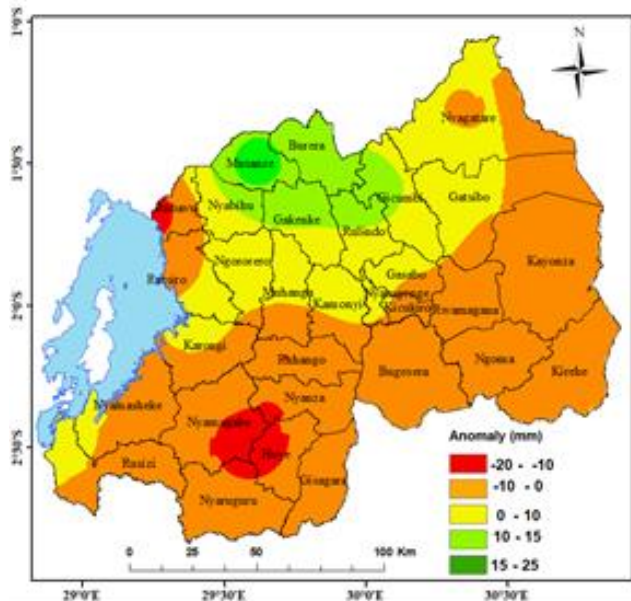
Sweet potatoes are in harvesting in most parts of Northern and Western Provinces of the country. The other vegetables and legumes including broccoli, cabbages, cauliflower, spinach, carrots, beetroot, onions, tomato, celery, eggplant, cucumber, green peas and green beans are cultivated in marshlands across the country. Most of these vegetables and legumes are in maturity to harvesting.

During this dry period, farmers mobilized to use resistant varieties to the dry season and using the available water resources with irrigation system.



**CLIMATE OUTLOOK**

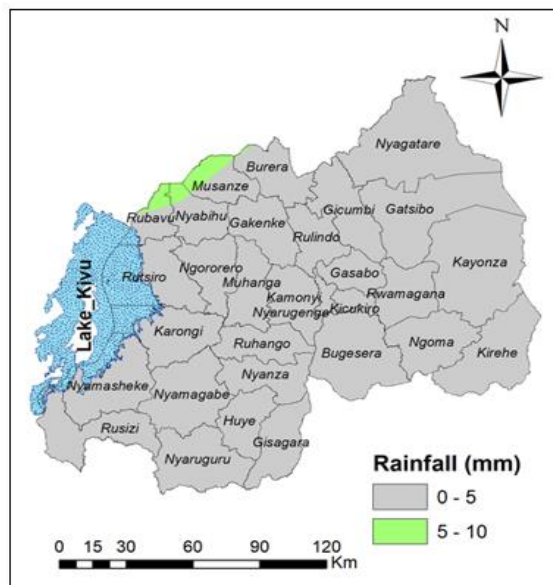
Observed rainfall anomaly for July



**Source: Meteo Rwanda**

Most parts of the country including Kigali city, Eastern, Southern Provinces and most parts of Western Province experienced extreme rainfall deficit, some parts of Western and Northern Provinces experienced rainfall deficit while the Northern Province near the volcano park, Rusizi and Nyamasheke districts experienced normal to rainfall surplus.

Rainfall forecast for August








**Source: Meteo Rwanda**

The rain fed agriculture in Kigali City, Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Provinces will experience dry weather conditions while in the Northern Province in near volcano park, will receive some little wet condition but not favorable to agriculture.

**Advisory:** The dry weather conditions experienced provided a conducive condition for harvesting and post-harvest handling activities for rice production. August is completely dry month of the long dry season; farmers are advice to adopt vegetables dry resistant varieties and maximize the agriculture activities in marshlands and other areas where irrigation is possible.

## 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 affect 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



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