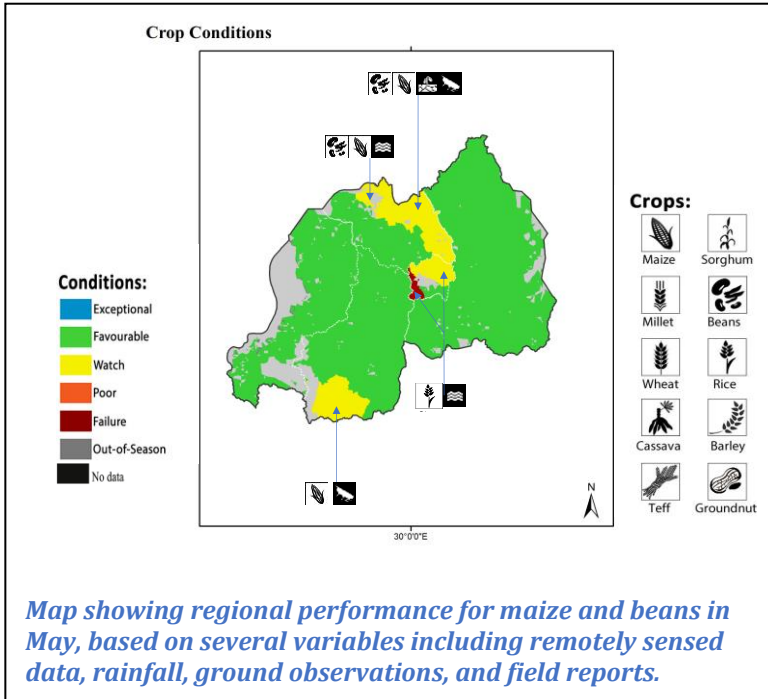


May Overview:

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.



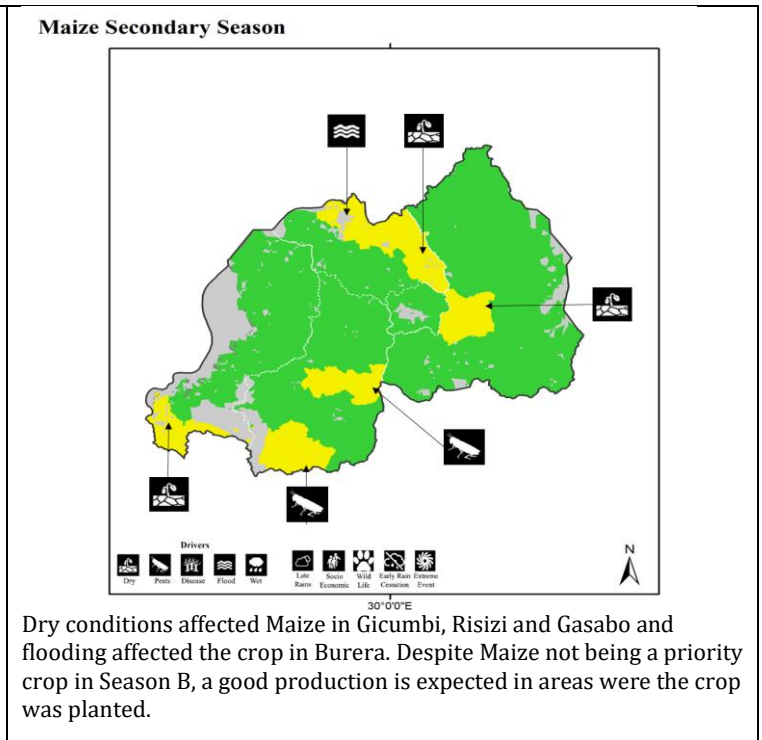
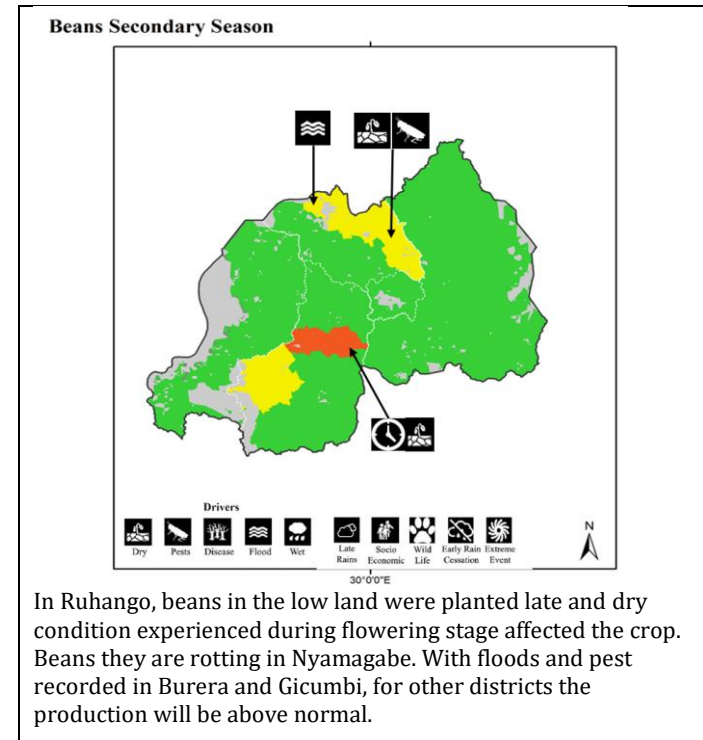
Risks, Impacts and interventions

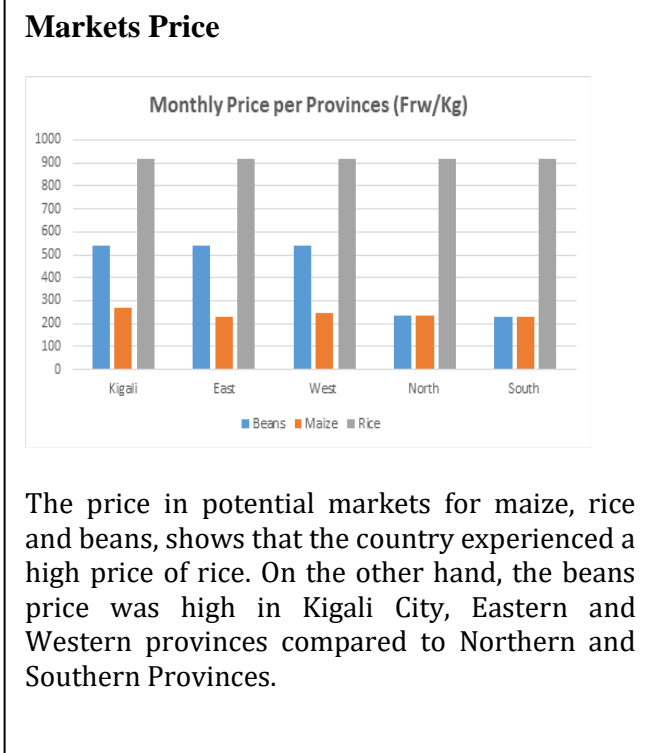
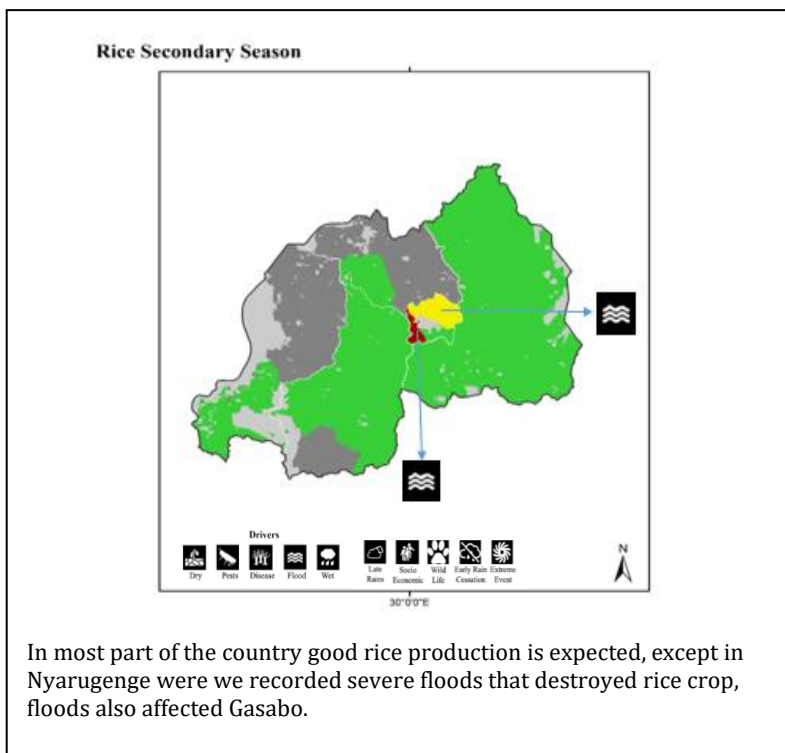
Pest management: Nyaruguru, Nyanza, Rubavu, Bugesera, Huye, Ruhango and Nyabihu experienced slightly infestation of FAW, which have managed. APHIDS affected beans in Gicumbi but pesticide has been used to control it.

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.

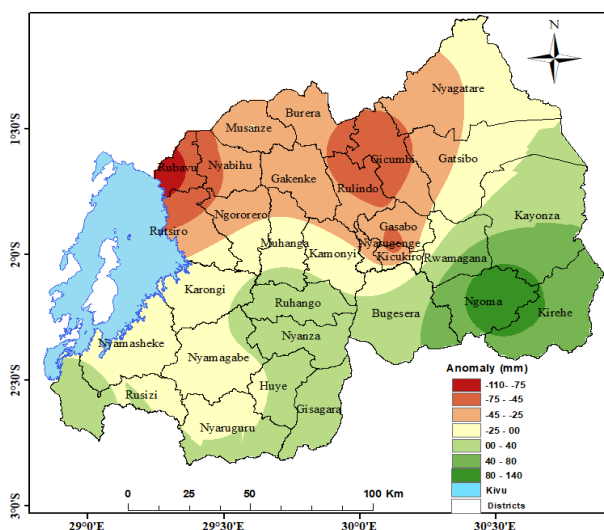
Wet conditions: In Kamonyi, Nyaruguru and Muhanga, postharvest management is required



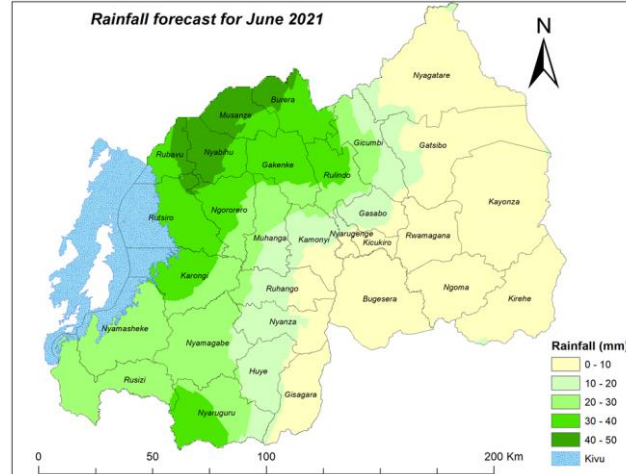


CLIMATE OUTLOOK

Observed rainfall anomaly for May








Rainfall forecast for June



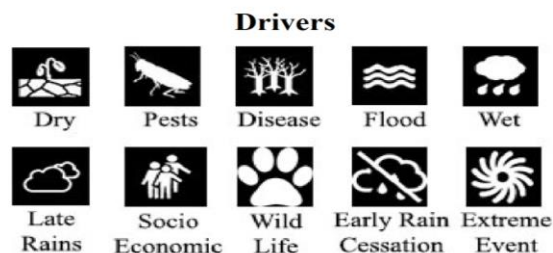
Advisory: The light rains provide a conducive conditions for harvesting and post-harvest handling activities. June mark the start of long dry season, farmers are advised to maximize the agriculture activities in marshlands and other areas where irrigation is possible.

Terms and Definitions

Crop Condition Classes

	Exceptional	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:



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

