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# ASEAN EARLY WARNING INFORMATION

*Crop Situation.*

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# Crop Situation in Brunei Darussalam 2021



*The weather in Brunei Darussalam in 2021* is favorable for cultivating crops. With sufficient rainfall, sufficient sunlight for the plants, and good water management and irrigation system in the country, these allow farmers to grow crops for the whole year. The average temperature is 38 degrees Celsius. Therefore, the overall weather condition is suitable for growing crops. The spread of COVID-19 does not affect the crops growing. However, the government has supported importing more agricultural products such as rice and soybean to fulfill domestic consumption during the COVID-19 situation.

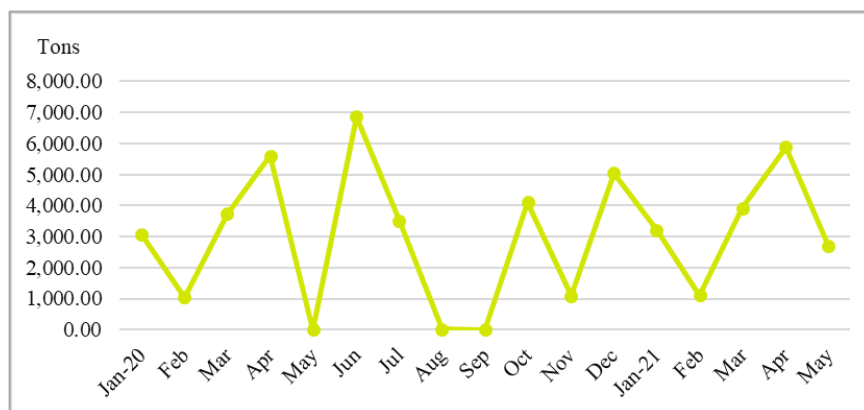


Figure 1: Monthly quantity of rice import in 2020 - 2021

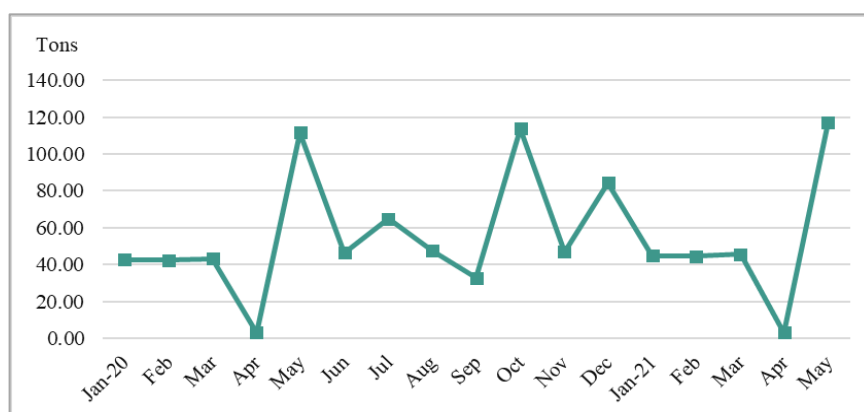


Figure 2: Monthly quantity of soybean import in 2020 - 2021

Most natural disasters are due to the outbreak of the Brown Planthopper (scientific name: *Nilaparvata lugens*) in the Brunei Muara District. It affects **rice**, and at high population caused severe hopperburn for them. This led to some of the planted areas of rice cannot be harvested. However, the production of rice is expected to increase because farmers have improved rice management and take good care of crops. Moreover, farmers have increased the rice planted area and use good rice varieties called “Sembada 188” instead of other kind of rice. They also increased the use of fertilizer, thus, the yield is expected to increase. The harvesting period of rice in 2021 is from February 2021 to April 2021 in the wet season, and from July to September 2021 in the dry season.

For **maize**, **sugarcane** and **cassava** the planted area and production are expected to increase due to the suitable weather in Brunei. In addition, the prices of maize, sugarcane, and cassava are rising, impacting farmers to increase more planted areas than in the past. As the farmers use more fertilizer on their crops and take good care from planting season until harvesting season, it is forecasted that these three crops' yield will also increase.



# Crop Situation in Cambodia 2021



*The weather situation in Cambodia in 2020/2021* is favorable for growing crops. There is adequate rainfall and suitable sunlight in which the average temperature is around 35 degree Celsius. However, there is thunderstorm which attacks some areas which cause flood in the areas of Pursat, Battam bang, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem reap, Kampong Thom, Takeo and Prey Veng. Although most agricultural areas in Cambodia are in the irrigation areas, it still has problems of water shortage as the irrigation system cannot distribute water throughout the agriculture areas. Consequently, drought occurred in some areas such as in Banteay Mean Chey, Kanpong thom, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem reap and Tboung Khumum. For COVID-19 situation, it causes country lockdown in a short time, and decreasing of import and export by encouraging farmers to grow more crops to fulfill domestic consumption. The situation of five main crops are described as follows.

The planted area and yield of **rice** in this year is expected to rise from last year because the government encourages farmers to expand planted area and to use good varieties from the government sector in order to fulfill the demand for domestic consumption and decrease the amount of import to reduce the risks from the situation of COVID-19. Additionally, the rising of rice prices has increased farmers' incentive to change to grow rice and farmers also take good care of their crops from planting period to harvesting period. Although some areas in the country is affected by natural disasters such as flood, drought, pests and diseases, the total production is not affected. The harvesting period of rice in 2020 is from July to December 2020 for wet season, and from February to April 2020 for dry season.

For **maize**, the planted area is forecasted to rise from previous year due to the increasing prices of maize which encourage farmers to expand the planted area. While the maize yield is expected to decrease as it is affected from flood and drought in some areas. The harvesting period of maize is July to September 2020 for wet season, and February to March 2020 for dry season.

For **sugarcane**, the yield is estimated to increase from last year due to the rising sugarcane price, government support for cultivating crops, and using good varieties. While sugarcane yield is expected to decrease a little bit because of flood and drought in some areas. The harvesting period of sugarcane in 2021 is from November 2020 to December 2020 or January 2021.

The planted area of **soybean** rises from last year because the price of soybean increases and there is a government policy to support crop cultivation. For soybean yield, it is expected to decline a little due to the impact of thunderstorm which caused flood. The harvesting period of soybean in 2021 is during September to October 2020.

For **cassava**, the planted area and yield increase from previous year as the price of cassava goes up. Additionally, government supports to grow cassava by using good variety and farmers also use more fertilizer. As natural disaster occurred from flood, drought, pests and diseases, it does not affect the total production in the country. The harvesting period is from November 2020 to January 2021.

# Crop Situation in Indonesia 2021



**Rice** planted area is expected to increase as the weather is suitable for crop cultivation and there is good water management and irrigation system. Government policy also encourages farmers to expand their cultivation areas in order to meet the domestic consumption. Additionally, farmers take good care of crops and use good variety resulting in the increase in yield. Although natural disasters occurred from flood, diseases and pests affect some areas which damage planted areas during January to April 2021 around 36,879.37 hectares, total production of the country is not affected. The harvesting periods in 2021 are from October 2020 - March 2021 for wet season and from April to September 2021 in dry season.

For **sugarcane**, as the price of sugarcane goes up, it increases incentive of farmers to expand their planted areas. Moreover, the weather is favorable for planting sugarcane resulting in the increase in yield. The harvesting period is from November 2020 to July 2021.

**The weather in Indonesia in 2021 (2020/21)** is favorable for growing crops as there are suitable sunlight, proper temperature, and adequate rainfall for crops due to good water management and irrigation system for planting crops. The overall crop cultivation in Indonesia is not affected by natural disaster although it occurred in some areas such as flood in the areas of West Java, Central Java, South Kalimantan, East Java, Lampung, South Sulawesi, Aceh, Jambi, Riau and South Sumatera, drought in Aceh area, diseases occurred in the areas of west Java, East Java, Bali, Lampung, West Sumatera, South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, Central Java, North Sumatera and South Sumatera, and pests attacking in the areas of west Java, East Java, Bali, Lampung, West Sumatera, South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, Central Java, North Sumatera and South Sumatera. Due to the spread of COVID-19, it does not affect the production in the country, however, it decreases import and export of agricultural products as trading partner countries reduce to import and export agricultural products. As a result, Indonesia changes the policy to produce agricultural products for domestic consumption. The situation of main crops can be described as below.

For **maize**, the planted area is forecasted to increase from previous year because the weather is suitable for planting crops and maize prices rise which increase farmer's incentive to grow maize. In addition, government has policy to support cultivation of maize which encourages farmers to expand planted areas. Farmers also take good care of crops and select to use good variety resulting in the increase in yield. The natural disasters from flood, diseases, and pests damaged planted areas approximately 198.08 hectares, but it does not affect the whole production. The harvesting period of maize in 2021 is can be divided into 3 periods which are during January to April 2021 for the first crop, May to August 2021 for the second crop and September to December 2021 for the third crop.

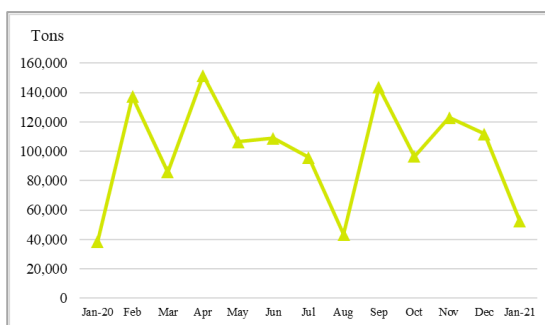


Figure 1: Monthly quantity of maize import in 2020 - 2021

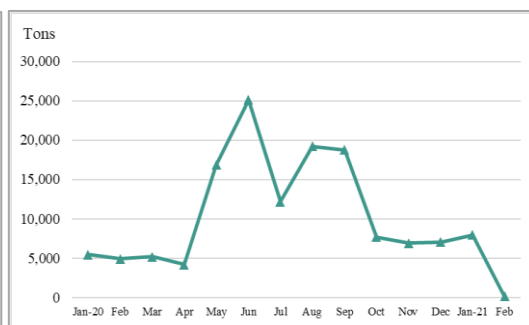


Figure 2: Monthly quantity of maize export in 2020 - 2021

The yield of **soybean** declined as the planted area decreased. This is because farmers are less interested in planting soybeans due to the low selling price compared to competing commodities such as maize or others horticulture commodities such chilies. The damage areas from flood during January to April 2021 is approximately 50 hectares. The harvesting periods are divided into 3 phrases which are January to April 2021 for the first crop, May to August 2021 for the second crop and September to December 2021 for the last crop.

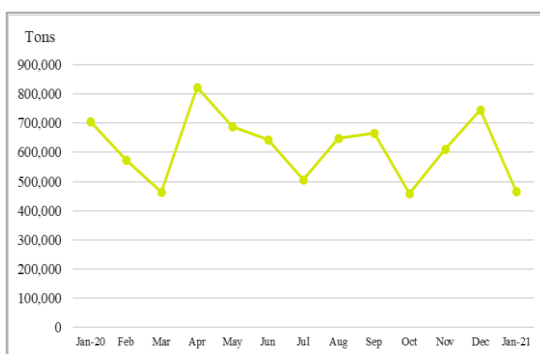


Figure 3: Monthly quantity of soybean import in 2020 - 2021

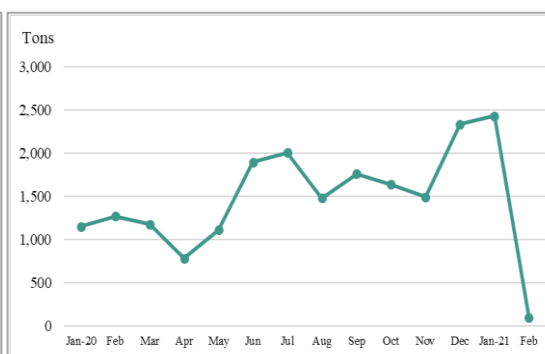


Figure 4: Monthly quantity of soybean export in 2020 - 2021

The planted area of **cassava** is forecasted to decrease due to the falling prices of cassava. Consequently, farmers change to grow other crops which give higher prices such as rice, maize, and vegetables. While cassava yield still increases due to favorable weather and good caring. The harvesting period of cassava can be divided into 3 phrases which are January to April 2021 for the first crop, May to August 2021 for second phrase and September to December 2021 for the last crop.

# Crop Situation in Lao PDR 2021



For *soybean*, the planted area, and yield are estimated to decrease because farmers respond to the decline of soybean price and the market of soybean is limited to sell the product. The harvesting period of soybean in 2021 is from May to October 2021 for the wet season and November 2020 to February 2021 for the dry season.

The production of *cassava* is forecasted to increase due to the increase in planted area and yield. The planted area is expected to increase as the price of cassava goes up. Yield is expected to increase because of favorable weather, sufficient sunlight for plants, and good care taken from the farmers. The harvesting period of cassava in 2021 is from May to November 2021.

*The weather in Lao PDR in 2021 (2020/2021)* is favorable for cultivating crops as usual. There is a sufficient amount of sunlight and water for growing crops together with the suitable rainfall amount of 0.5 - 20 Millimeter per day. In the Northern Lao PDR, paddy and maize were slightly affected by the thunderstorm. Also, a drought has occurred in the Center and South of the country. However, it does not affect the total production of the main crops of the whole country. Due to the spread of COVID-19, it causes the import and export of agricultural products to be less. Nevertheless, there is no effect on the planted area and the yield of the crops. Since people in the country tend to consume more on domestic agricultural products, it consequently increases some of the main crops' prices. Thus, it influences the farmers to expand the planted areas of crops such as rice, maize, and cassava. The main crop situations can be shown as below.

Although some areas of *rice* in the North of the country are affected by the thunderstorm, it doesn't affect the total rice production of the whole country since it has suitable weather. Rice farmers take great care of their crops due to the rise of the rice's price. Thus, the planted area and the yield are also increased. The wet season for harvesting rice is during September to December 2021. The dry season of harvesting rice is from February to May 2021.

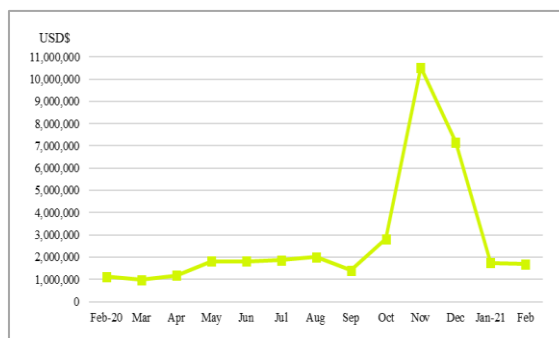


Figure 1: Monthly value of rice import in 2020 - 2021

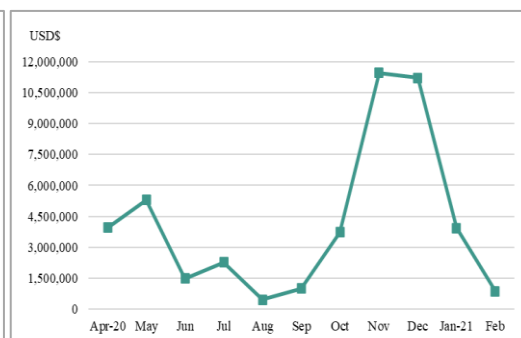


Figure 2: Monthly value of rice export in 2020 - 2021

The planted area and yield of *maize* are expected to increase as the weather is favorable to grow crops. Maize is getting enough sunlight and rainfall. Due to the rise of the maize price, farmers are taking great care of their crops. The wet season of harvesting maize is from May to September 2021 and the dry season will be from November 2020 to March 2021.

For *sugarcane*, the planted area is expected to decrease as farmers have changed to grow other competitive crops which have better return such as rice, maize, and cassava. Nevertheless, as the weather is favorable for the crop cultivation, and farmers take good care of crops, this have caused the sugarcane production to increase. The harvesting period of sugarcane is from February to May 2021.

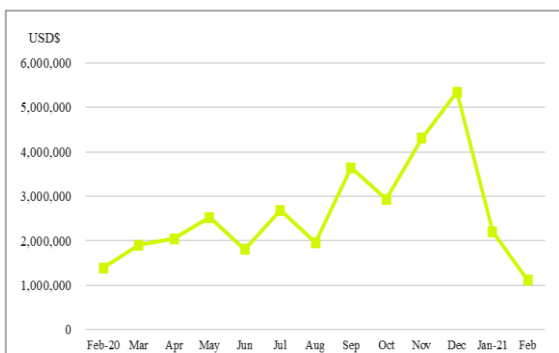


Figure 3: Monthly value of sugar import in 2020 - 2021

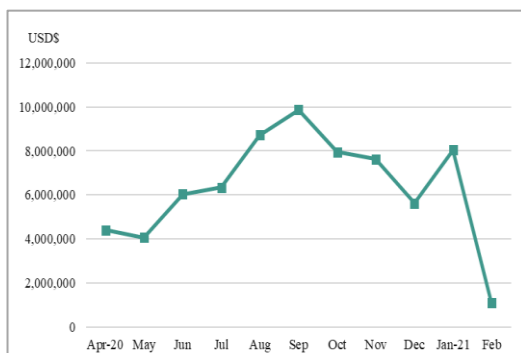


Figure 4: Monthly value of sugar export in 2020 - 2021



# Crop Situation in Malaysia 2021



*The weather in Malaysia is favorable for cultivating crops in 2021 (2020/2021).* There are sufficient rainfall and sunlight, good water management and irrigation system, allowing crops to be able to grow all year round. The average temperature is 28.2 degrees Celsius which is also suitable for growing crops. To ensure that there is adequate food for domestic consumption during the COVID-19 situation, Malaysia has increased the amount of import while the export is declined in order. The import emphasizes on the rice for domestic consumption and the cassava for animal's feed.

Malaysia's natural disasters are mostly occurred from the plague, pests, and diseases from pests especially on rice which was most affected in the Kedah area. It causes the *rice* production to continuously decline and 10,245 hectares of rice planted area were affected. The government also announces the policy to reduce rice planted area in 2021 to subtle the plague and pest problem. For the COVID-19 situation, there is no record of its effect on the total rice growing in the country. The harvesting periods of rice in 2021 are November 2021 to May 2022 for the wet season and June to November 2021 for the dry season.

Since Malaysia has favorable weather for cultivating crops, good care of their crops from farmers, and the use of good crop varieties, they cause the planted area and production of *cassava* to rise. Also, there is no COVID-19 effect on cassava products as cassava can be harvested for a whole year and not a seasonal crop.

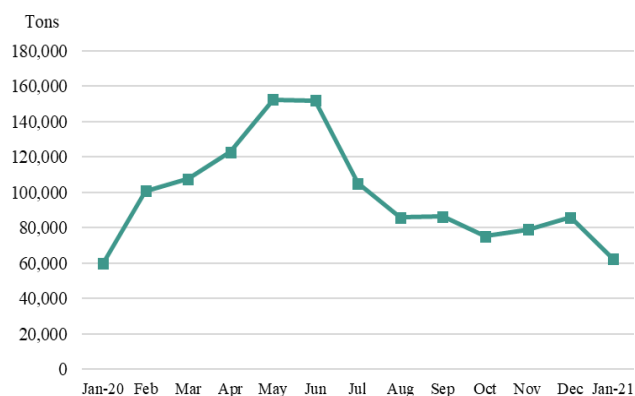


Figure 1: Monthly quantity of rice import in 2020 - 2021

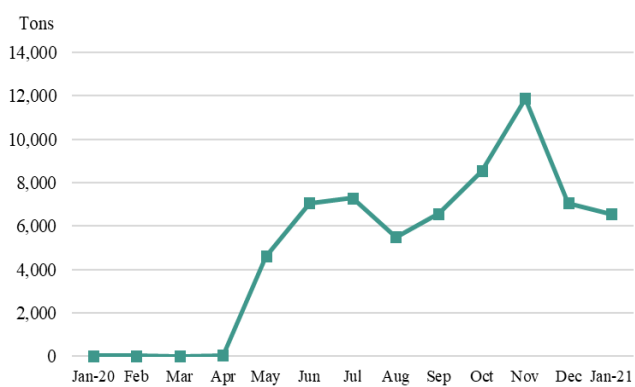


Figure 2: Monthly quantity of rice export in 2020 - 2021

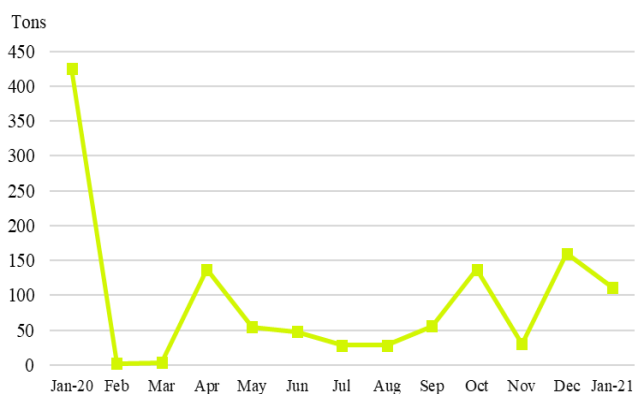


Figure 3: Monthly quantity of cassava import in 2020 - 2021

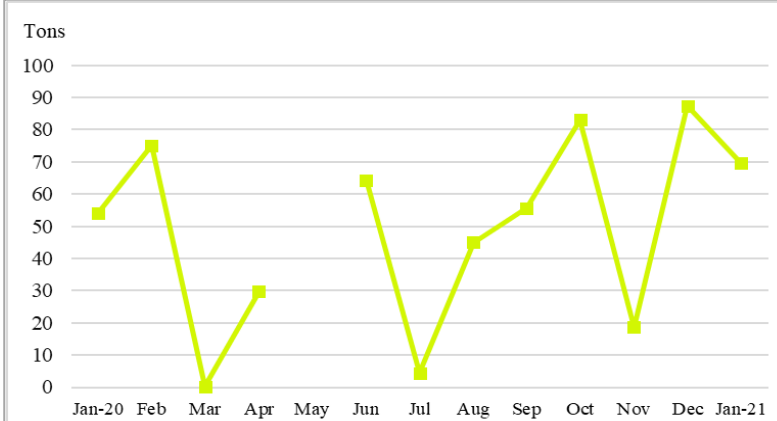


Figure 4: Monthly quantity of cassava export in 2020 - 2021

# Crop Situation in Myanmar 2021



**The crop conditions of Myanmar in 2021 (2020/2021)** such as weather, sunlight are favorable for cultivation as there was sufficient amount of sun light and adequate rainfall from 20 to 50 millimeters per day which is enough for planting. There was natural disaster occurred from drought and higher temperature in some areas such as Naypyitaw, Kayar, Sagaing, Bago, Magway, Mandalay and Shan. Human-animal diseases also impacted planting in some areas namely Kachin, Sagaing, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yakhine, Yangon and Ayeyarwaddy, while the areas of Kachin, Chin, Sagaing and Yakhine were affected by pests. Although natural disaster was affected planted area, it does not affect overall planted area of rice, maize, sugarcane, and soybean. While the planted areas of soybean located in the areas of Naypyitaw, Kachin, Kayar, Sagaing, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Rakhine, Yangon, Shan and Ayeyarwaddy are affected heavy rain resulting in flood and landslide. With regard to the spread of COVID-19, it does not has much impact on planted area and yield as government promotes to consume goods and services in the country by reducing import goods and expanding to export production which exceeded domestic consumption such as maize, soybean, and sugarcane, except cassava that Myanmar needs to increase the amount of import and decrease export in order to maintain domestic demand. The impact of COVID-19 only causes the decrease of rice export as trade partners reduce to import goods from overseas to protect the COVID-19 spread. The production situation of five main crops are as follows.



Figure 1: Monthly quantity of rice export in 2020–2021

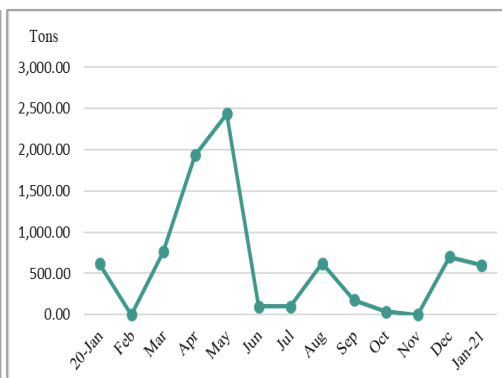


Figure 2: Monthly quantity of maize import in 2020 - 2021

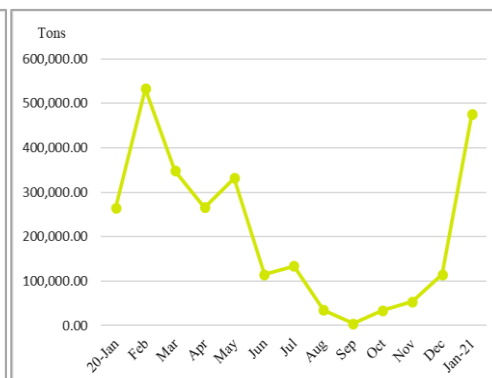
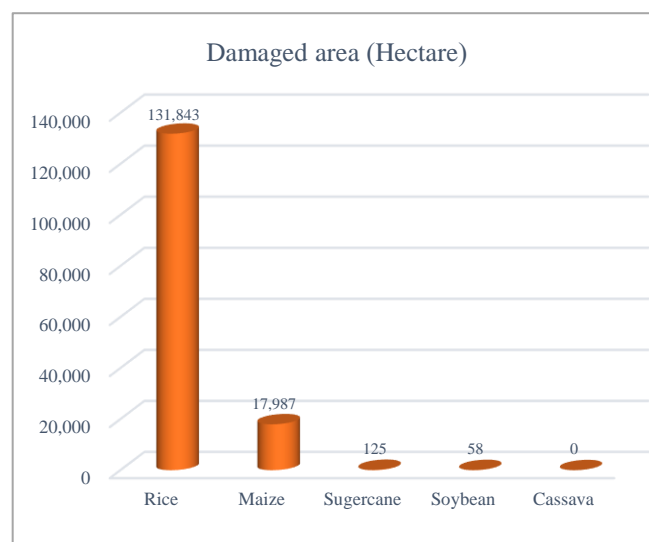


Figure 3: Monthly quantity of maize export in 2020 - 2021

For **rice**, **maize** and **cassava**, the planted area increased as the weather is favorable and prices go up resulting in the increasing farmer's incentive to expand planted area more than previous year. Additionally, farmers took good care of crops from planning to harvesting periods, therefore, yields of those three crops are expected to increase. Although natural disasters occurred from drought, heavy rain, flood, landslide, diseases and pests caused damage areas of rice approximately 131,843 hectares and maize around 17,987 hectares, the total production of Myanmar is not affected. The harvesting period of rice in 2021 is from August 2020 to February 2021 in wet season, and from February to August 2021 in the dry season. The harvesting periods of maize are from August to December 2020 in wet season, and from January 2021 to June 2021 for the dry season. The harvesting period of cassava is between September 2020 and June 2021.

For **sugarcane**, the planted area decreased because prices of sugarcane reduced. However, the production of sugarcane is increase because farmers change to focus on taking good care of crops from the beginning to the harvesting process. In addition, the weather in this year is favorable resulting in the increasing in yield. The harvesting periods of sugarcane are during October 2020 to May 2021.

For **soybean**, the production and planted area of soybean decreased from previous year because there were flood and landslide occurring in the planted area which caused damage area approximately 58 hectares. The harvesting periods of soybean are from August 2020 to January 2021 in wet season and from December 2020 to May 2021 in dry season.



# Crop Situation in Philippines 2021



For **cassava**, harvest area on cassava for industrial use is estimated to decrease as demand shrinks particularly from feed millers. There were also shifting to maize and other vegetables production due to distribution of seeds from the Department of Agriculture and Local Government Unit. The harvesting period of Cassava in 2021 is from July to December 2020 for first crop, and January to June 2021 for second crop.

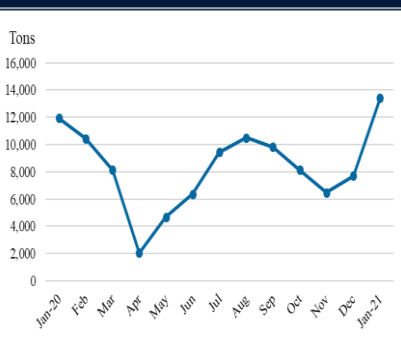


Figure 5: Monthly quantity of cassava import in 2020 - 2021

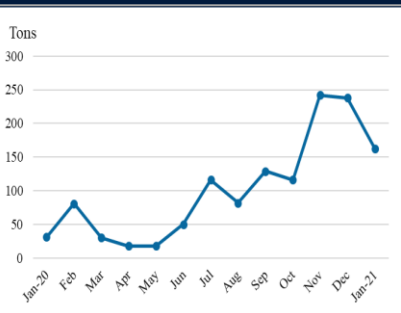


Figure 6: Monthly quantity of cassava export in 2020 - 2021

**The crop conditions of the Philippines in 2021 (2020/21)** has natural disaster at the end of 2020. In October 2020, the country was hit by Typhoon Molave (Quinta) which caused damage area in CAR, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA Region, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula and also affected by Super Typhoon Goni (Rolly) resulting in the damage area in CAR, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA Region, Bicol Region, and Eastern Visayas. Additionally, in November 2020, Typhoon Vamco was occurred in the Philippines which damaged in the areas of CAR, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, and Bicol Region. All of those Typhoon damaged many areas in country together with heavy rain that occurred continuously for a long time especially in February 2021 which caused flood in the areas of Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Bicol Region and directly impacted to the cultivation of rice, maize, and cassava. The effects of damage from natural disaster are caused by strong wind, heavy rainfall which is more than 151 millimeter per day resulting in flood. Consequently, pests such as rats and worms resulting from flood caused damage in the planted area particularly the planted area of maize. However, the number of total damage area of crop have not reported yet. With regard to the spread of COVID-19, it is great to hear that the situation of import-export crop production and food security of the Philippines is not affected by COVID-19. The situation of five main crops are as follows.

For **rice**, harvest area is expected to decrease due to the impact of Typhoons Molave, Super Typhoon Goni, and Typhoon Vamco which caused heavy rain. This resulted in flood and strong wind which lead stalks to topple down. However, most farmers take good care and management of rice, use fertilizers, and change to use good varieties of rice. Therefore, the yield is forecasted to be constant from previous year. The harvesting period of rice in 2021 is from July to December 2020 for wet season, and January to June 2021 for dry season.

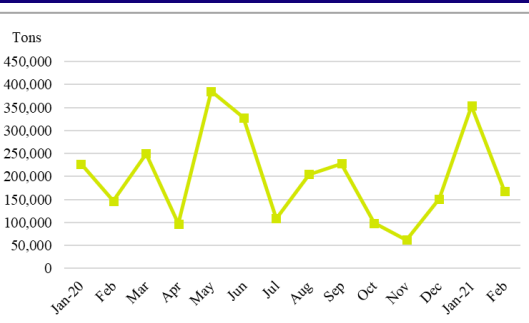


Figure 1: Monthly quantity of rice import in 2020 - 2021

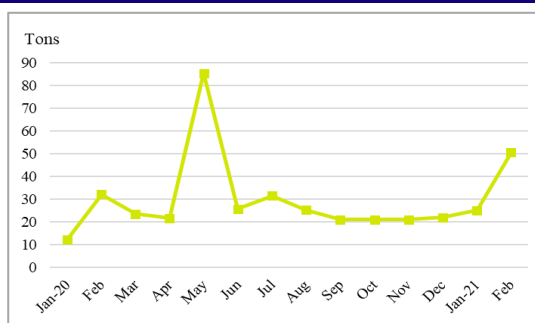


Figure 2: Monthly quantity of rice export in 2020 - 2021

For **maize**, as it is impacted by Typhoons Molave, Super Typhoon Goni, and Typhoon Vamco, the harvest area and yield are estimated to decrease because of heavy rain resulting in flood and strong wind. This caused maize stalks to fall down and rats and worms to destroy maize production of farmers. However, farmers who are affected by these natural disasters receive government assistance. The harvesting period of Maize in 2021 is from July to December 2020 for wet season, and January to June 2021 for dry season.

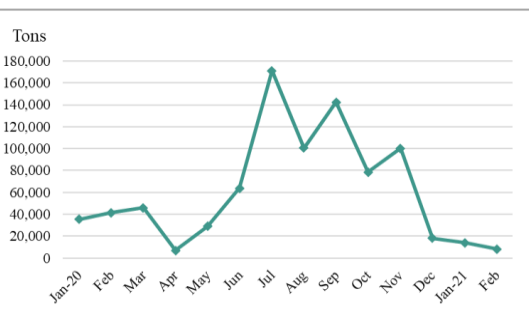


Figure 3: Monthly quantity of maize import in 2020 - 2021

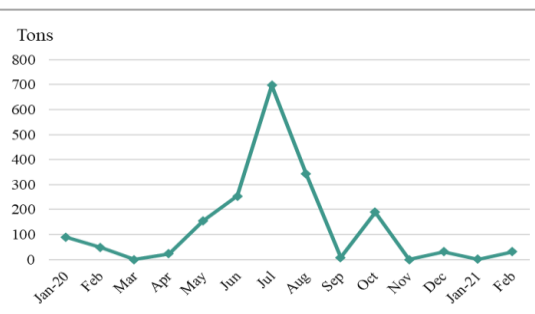


Figure 4: Monthly quantity of maize export in 2020 - 2021

For **sugarcane**, the application of fertilizer and enough irrigation favored growth of canes which resulted to the increase in harvested area, although in some areas the effect of strong winds due to typhoons toppled down canes stalk. The harvesting period of sugarcane in 2020 is from September 2020 to August 2021.

For **soybean**, harvest area is estimated to decrease a little because farmers located in some areas stopped planting due to problems related to transportation and marketing, that is the distance between markets and production areas. On the other hand, more harvesting is expected in major producing areas due to sustained demand from feed millers (with poultry and piggery farms). Yield is also forecasted to increase. The harvesting period of soybean in 2021 is around July to December 2020 for wet season, and January to June 2021 for dry season.





# Trade Situation in Singapore 2021

As Singapore does not the main agricultural producer, it is the major importer and exporter of agricultural products. The country imports agricultural products mainly for domestic consumption and re-export. It is reported that the situation of import, export, and prices of agricultural products in 2020/2021 have a little fluctuation as shown in tables as follows.

Table 1 Monthly quantities and values of import by products in 2020 - 2021

Monthly Import		Import of rice		Import of maize		Import of sugar		Import of soybean		Import of cassava	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)
2020	January	24,352	17,630,476	2,264	582,436	13,075	5,466,079	1,845	1,201,593	131	39,961
	February	32,963	24,111,036	1,770	488,332	13,085	5,802,452	1,440	1,031,697	140	42,901
	March	35,011	28,382,818	2,154	655,012	21,857	9,644,036	1,390	1,136,682	162	53,507
	April	47,642	41,095,314	1,627	519,351	22,712	10,432,008	1,542	1,248,104	154	47,801
	May	62,938	54,027,278	1,431	422,186	35,532	15,220,487	1,730	1,183,938	157	47,142
	June	41,772	36,196,747	1,830	477,083	16,123	7,499,701	1,951	1,299,324	156	47,443
	July	21,318	16,127,806	1,970	540,628	34,604	15,032,129	2,306	1,531,763	170	58,928
	August	22,663	16,731,472	1,130	322,480	15,004	6,971,956	1,518	1,031,262	156	46,880
	September	23,968	16,884,345	1,688	424,463	17,150	7,679,304	1,541	1,002,767	163	48,414
	October	25,152	16,660,807	1,781	501,269	33,196	13,951,726	1,455	958,139	169	50,897
	November	27,194	17,760,430	1,601	496,880	15,949	7,350,071	1,634	1,062,287	188	104,798
	December	31,382	20,906,428	1,792	489,277	15,093	7,075,021	2,107	1,414,832	200	107,814
2021	January	31,516	21,706,719	1,589	461,839	31,171	14,311,851	1,426	1,005,590	155	46,157
	February	25,281	17,438,420	1,947	560,583	15,498	7,592,008	1,606	1,162,085	123	36,886

Remark: Trade of commodities fluctuates. 2 month period may not be able to provide a specific reason for the slight decrease in import.

Table 2 Monthly quantities and values of export by products in 2020

Monthly Export		Export of rice		Export of maize		Export of sugar		Export of soybean		Export of cassava	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)	(Tons)	(US\$)
2020	January	6,277	2,910	3	7	2,098	1,221	<1	25	0	2
	February	8,358	3,923	26	27	3,440	2,121	48	29	1	<1
	March	7,985	3,826	386	216	5,586	3,580	16	11	<1	<1
	April	6,846	3,046	292	106	7,156	4,075	25	21	0	1
	May	10,695	5,104	148	42	7,574	4,144	42	36	0	0
	June	7,812	3,892	44	27	3,496	2,427	62	44	0	3
	July	6,797	3,335	5	6	4,487	2,715	66	53	0	8
	August	6,672	3,403	45	48	2,442	1,877	64	53	0	1
	September	6,689	3,400	4	6	2,695	1,566	21	14	<1	<1
	October	8,041	3,666	64	51	2,904	1,607	42	29	0	2
	November	10,234	4,865	19	41	5,547	3,078	3	4	0	7
	December	13,991	5,946	4	10	4,242	2,339	1	21	1	4

Remark: 2021 data are currently not available

## Trade Situation in Singapore 2021

Table 3 Monthly CIF price (for importing country)

Product	Year	Monthly price											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rice	2020	724	731	811	863	858	867	757	738	704	662	653	666
	2021	689	690										
Maize	2020	257	276	304	319	295	261	274	285	251	281	310	273
	2021	291	288										
Soybean	2020	651	716	817	809	684	666	664	679	651	658	650	672
	2021	705	724										
Sugarcane	2020	418	443	441	459	428	465	434	465	448	420	461	469
	2021	459	490										
Cassava	2020	304	307	329	311	299	304	347	301	297	301	559	540
	2021	299	300										

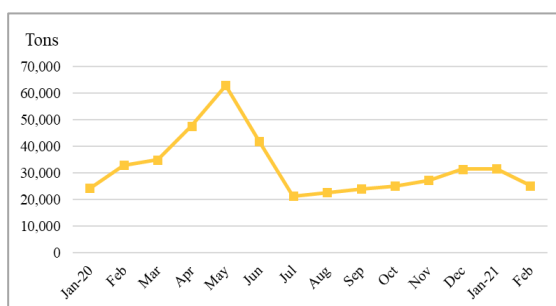


Figure 1: Monthly quantity of rice import in 2020 - 2021

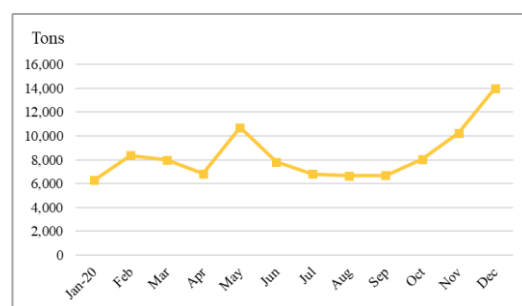


Figure 2: Monthly quantity of rice export in 2020

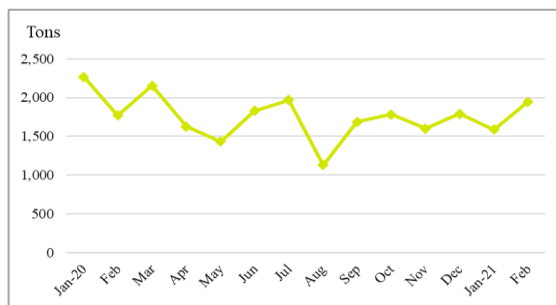


Figure 3: Monthly quantity of maize import in 2020 - 2021

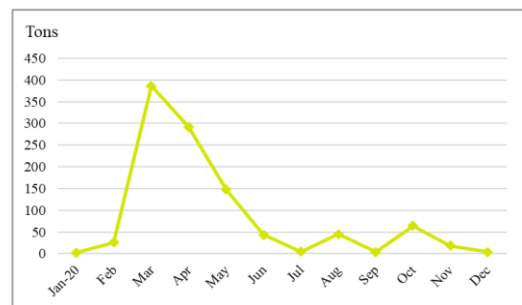


Figure 4: Monthly quantity of maize export in 2020

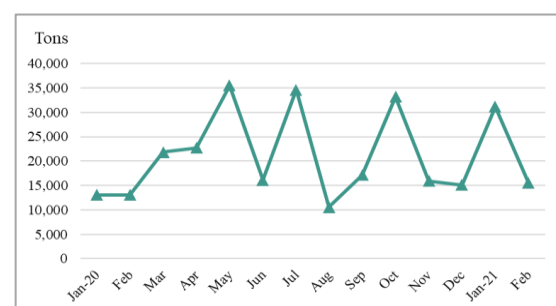


Figure 5: Monthly quantity of sugar import in 2020 - 2021

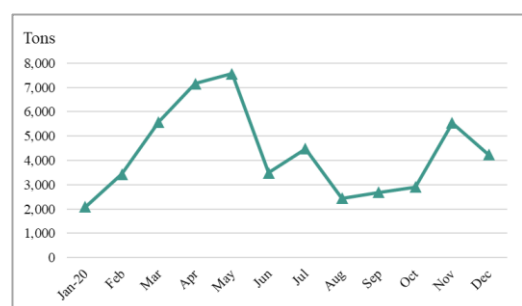


Figure 6: Monthly quantity of sugar export in 2020

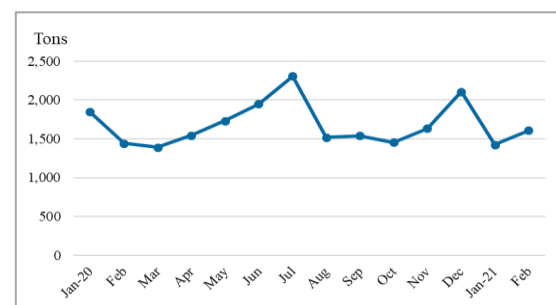


Figure 7: Monthly quantity of soybean import in 2020 - 2021

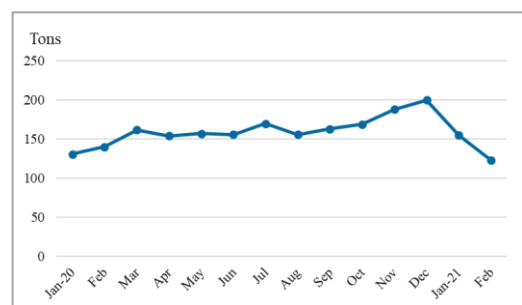


Figure 8: Monthly quantity of cassava import in 2020 - 2021



# Crop Situation in Thailand 2021

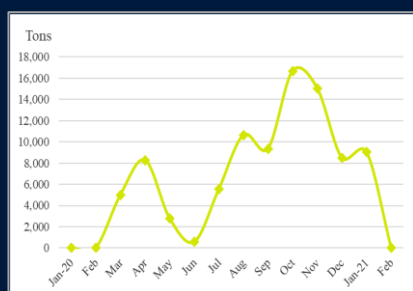


Figure 2: Monthly quantity of sugar import in 2020 - 2021

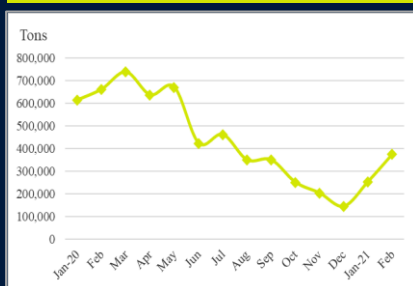


Figure 3: Monthly quantity of sugar export in 2020 - 2021

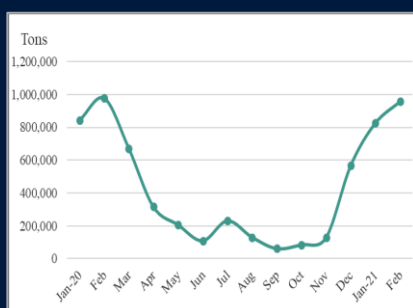


Figure 4: Monthly quantity of cassava import in 2020 - 2021

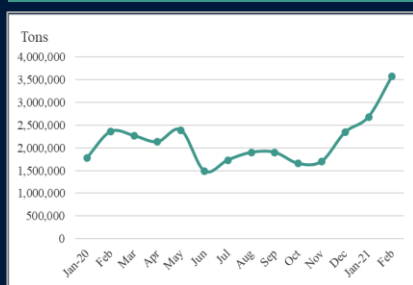


Figure 5: Monthly quantity of cassava export in 2020 - 2021

**The weather condition of Thailand in 2021 (2020/21)** is more suitable than last year. Although most areas in Thailand are drought and have a little rainfall around 0.5 to 20 millimeters per day, farmers are able to grow their crops. Some areas in the North of Thailand were hit by thunderstorm which caused flood immediately. Besides, there are Cassava Mosaic Diseases in the Northeast and Central of Thailand. Due to the COVID-19, which impacts on logistics and global economy, it decreases rice export. Since global economy shrinks and trading partners are affected by COVID-19 drastically, each country reduces the amount of import in their own countries. The export of cassava tends to increase because Chinese demand for Ethanol has increased, while the export of sugarcane decreases as a result of a decrease in domestic production. On the other hand, Thailand has imported more in some agricultural products to ensure adequate for domestic consumption not need to import as Thailand is the major producer which can produce enough rice to meet the domestic needs. The situation of five main crops are as follows.

The planted area of **rice** in 2021 (2020/21) is expected to increase from previous year as there is income insurance scheme from government to support rice farmers which increases farmers' incentive to change from growing other crops to rice. Even if drought affects some planted areas which caused damage up to 700,000 hectares, the production in 2021 tends to be higher than last year because farmers take good care of rice, use more fertilizers and more rain before harvesting period. The harvesting period of rice in 2021 is around August 2020 to April 2021 for wet season, and February to October 2021 for dry season.

For **sugarcane**, the planted area and yield tend to decrease because sugarcane price declines and prices of other alternative crops increase. It is also affected by drought for a long time; therefore, farmers change to grow other crops which give better profits such as rice, maize, and cassava. The harvesting period of sugarcane in 2021 is from December 2020 to March 2021.

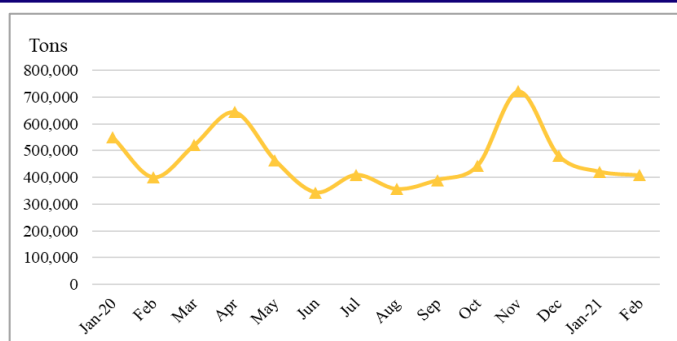


Figure 1: Monthly quantity of rice export in 2020 - 2021

The production situation of **maize** in 2021 is better than last year although drought occurred in some areas which damaged the planted areas around 23,000 hectares. The planted area tends to go up from previous year due to the rising price of maize which increases farmers' incentive to expand planted area of maize. Additionally, farmers have good caring and weeding of crops, and use more fertilizers resulting in the increasing maize production. The harvesting period of maize in 2021 is from June 2020 to February 2021 for wet season, and February to May 2021 for dry season.

The planted area and yield of **soybean** in 2021 tend to increase from last year because farmers change from growing green beans to soybean as soybean is more tolerable to drought and gives higher price. Farmers also take good care of crops from the beginning to harvesting period. The harvesting period of soybean in 2021 is from July 2020 to February 2021 for wet season, and February to May 2021 for dry season.

The planted area and production of **cassava** are forecasted to increase from last year although drought has damaged the planted areas up to 78,000 hectares. The planted area goes up because cassava is more tolerable to drought than other crops. The government has income insurance scheme to help farmers mitigate risks from price fluctuation and price of competing crop decreases resulting in the increasing farmers' incentive to expand planted area and change from growing other crops to cassava. For cassava yield, it tends to rise from last year as farmers take good caring and use more fertilizers. The harvesting period of cassava in 2021 is from October 2020 to September 2021.

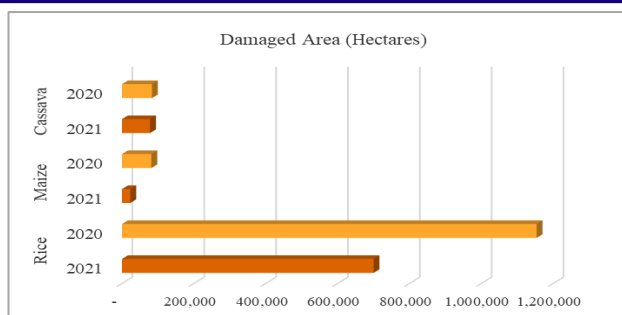


Figure 6: Amount of damaged area in Thailand in 2020 - 2021



# Crop Situation in Vietnam 2021



Production situations of **maize** and **soybean** are expected to go down due to the decrease in their planted areas. Farmers are facing higher costs of production, and then farmers are changing to grow other crops which give better return. Feed producers are increasing the import of maize and soybean from other countries because the international prices are lower. The domestic production season of maize have decreased from 3 crops to 2 crops, from May to June 2021 for the first crop, and October to November 2021 for the second crop. For soybean, it reported the decrease in planted areas.

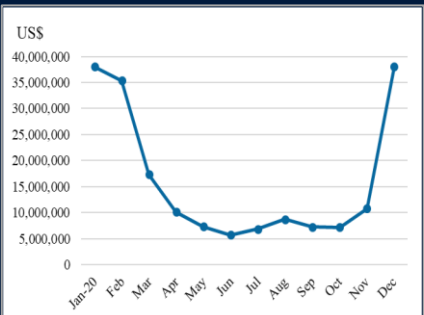


Figure 5: Monthly value of cassava import in 2020

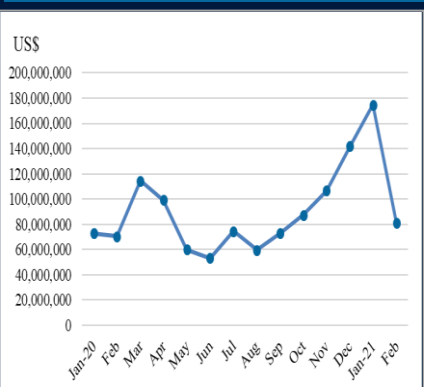


Figure 6: Monthly value of cassava export in 2020 - 2021

**The weather of Vietnam in 2021**, similar to the last five years, is not much favorable for planting crops because of many storms and droughts. The Northern of Vietnam is likely to have many thunderstorms while the Central region of Vietnam may experience many typhoons and tornados. The drought situation usually occurs in the Central Vietnam including the Central Highland region. The saltwater intrusion usually happens in the Mekong River Delta. COVID-19 is likely to decline quantity of rice export of the country in 2021 because the Government of Vietnam can apply the export restriction policy to ensure the domestic food security, even though, the export price of rice will increase due to higher international demand.

The planted area of **rice** is expected to decrease in 2021 due to the drought, storms and saline intrusions. The rice production season in Vietnam has 3 main crops, namely winter-spring, summer-autumn, and autumn-winter. For the winter-spring crop, the harvesting period is from May to July in the North of Vietnam, and from March to June in the South of Vietnam. For the summer-autumn, the harvesting period is from August to October in the North of Vietnam and from July to September in the South of Vietnam. For the autumn-winter crop, the harvesting period is from October to December in the South of Vietnam.

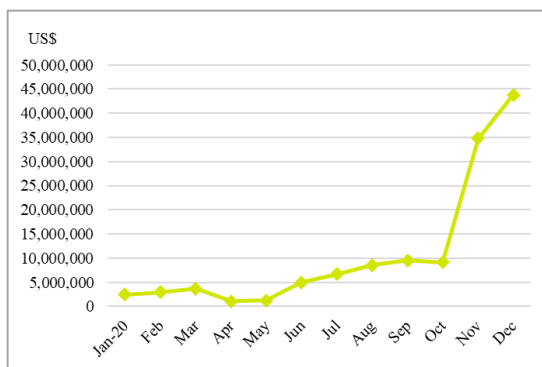


Figure 1: Monthly value of rice import in 2020

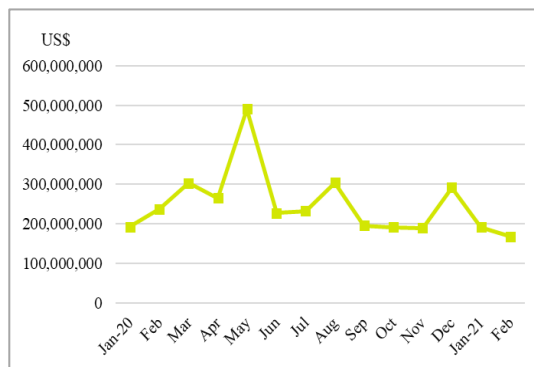


Figure 2: Monthly value of rice export in 2020 - 2021

The planted area and yield of **sugarcane** tend to decline in 2021 due to higher costs of production compared to international prices. Consequently, the domestic sugar price cannot compete with the price of imported sugar.

For **cassava**, the planted area and yield are forecasted to increase in 2021 due to the increase in domestic prices. Farmers use more agricultural areas to grow cassava. The domestic price increases because the international demand increases, especially from China. The harvesting period of cassava is from September to October for wet season crop and from January to March for dry season crop.

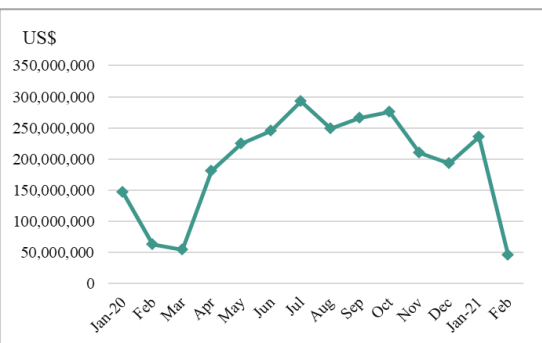


Figure 3: Monthly value of maize import in 2020 - 2021

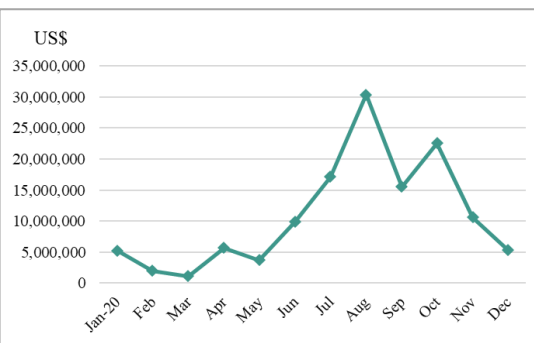


Figure 4: Monthly value of maize export in 2020