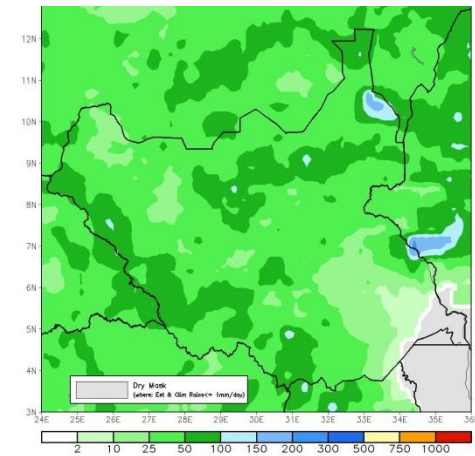


*Reduced area planted likely in conflict-affected areas*

**KEY MESSAGES**

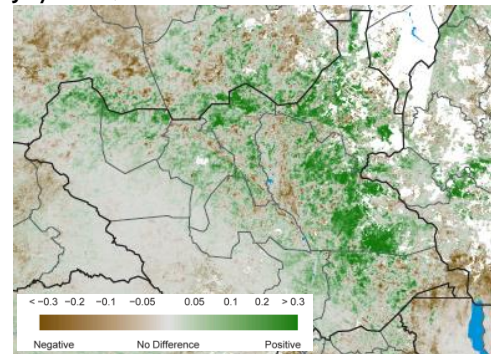
- Moderate to heavy rains continued across South Sudan during the second dekad of July (Figure 1), although rainfall was below-average in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and the extreme southeast of Eastern Equatoria (Figure 5). Cumulative rainfall since the beginning of the season has been average to above average overall, with well above-average cumulative rainfall in the north of the country (Figure 9). Cumulative rainfall totals since April 1 range from 500 millimeters (mm) in the East to 1000 mm in the West (Figure 8).
- In Thornyror, Piliny, Adok, and Yang areas of Leer County, **Unity State**, maize and sorghum planting started late, in early July. Flooding in Yang and Thornyror over the last dekad is likely to affect performance of germinating crops and reduce yields in these areas. Floods could further reduce harvests in these areas, already expected to be below average because of reduced area planted. Rainfall performance has been favorable in Mayendit County in terms of quantity and distribution. Households that cultivated reported selling or bartering livestock for maize seeds in Mayom, and sorghum seeds in Phom/Old Fangak in **Jonglei**. Households unable to purchase seeds are not likely to plant this year.
- In Nasir, Longechuk, and Ulang counties of **Upper Nile**, crops are at flowering and milking stages of growth. However, significant reductions in area planted are expected in these counties. Field monitoring reports roughly estimate that more than 50 percent of households may not cultivate in these areas due to displacement and insecurity. Field reports also indicate reduced planting in Urur, Nyirol, and Akobo counties in **Jonglei**. Preliminary estimates suggest that 20 to 40 percent of households in these counties have not yet planted.
- The Global Forecast System (GFS) precipitation forecast indicates, moderate to heavy rainfall across most of South Sudan in the coming week (Figure 12), with up to 100 mm forecast in northern **Unity** and **Warrap** states.

**Figure 1.** Rainfall estimate (RFE2) in mm, July 11-20, 2014



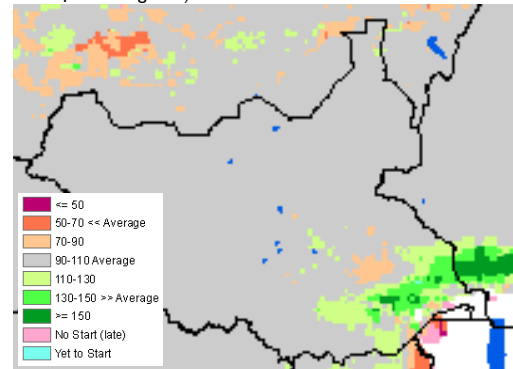
Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

**Figure 2.** Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) anomaly from 2000-2010 mean July 11-20, 2014



Source: FEWS NET/USGS

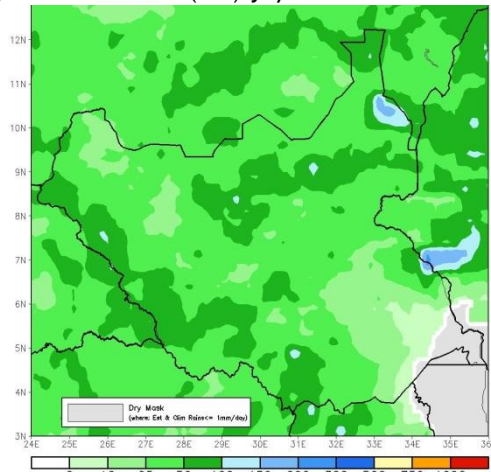
**Figure 3.** Crop conditions compared to the median (Based on the Water Requirements Satisfaction Index for small grains)



Source: FEWS NET/USGS

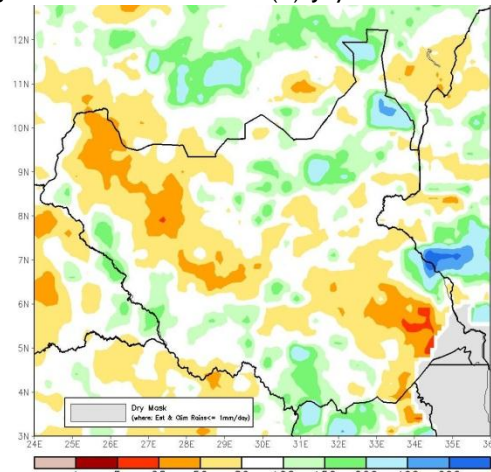
Rainfall estimates are NOAA's Rainfall Estimator version 2 (RFE2). The methodology consists of combining different satellite rainfall estimates and calibrating these with local rain gauge measurements that report to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Global Telecommunication System (GTS), interpolated onto a 10 km by 10 km grid, to produce a final rainfall estimate (RFE2). To create anomaly products, these rainfall estimates are compared to a 12 year record (2001-2012).

Figure 4. Est. Rainfall (mm), July 11-20, 2014



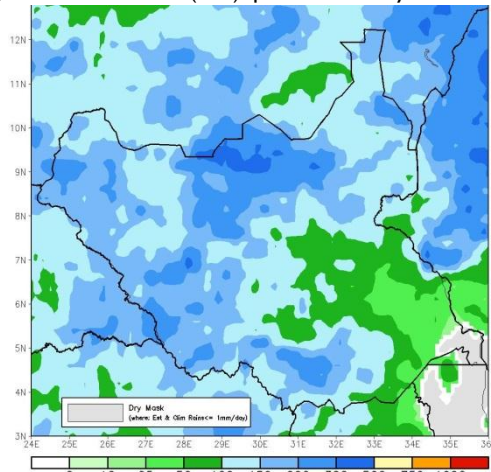
Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Figure 5. % of normal rainfall (%), July 11-20, 2014



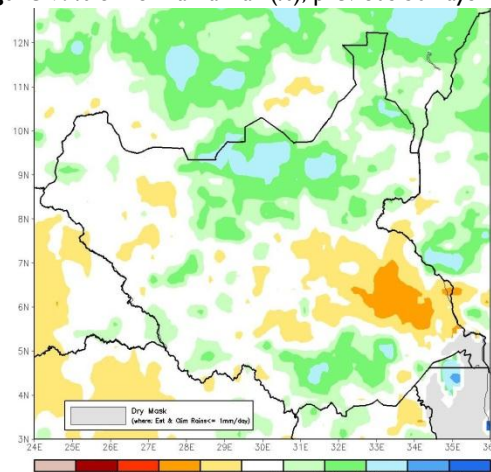
Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Figure 6. Est. Rainfall (mm), previous 30 days



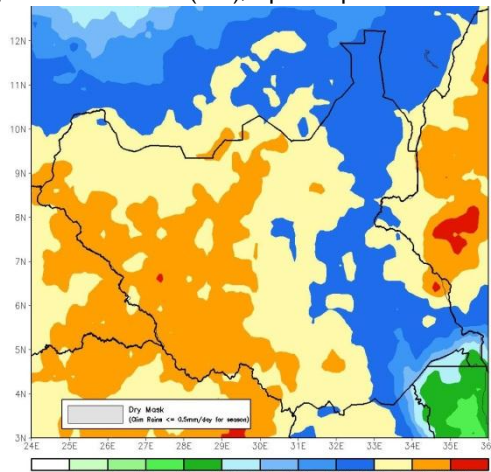
Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Figure 7. % of normal rainfall (%), previous 30 days



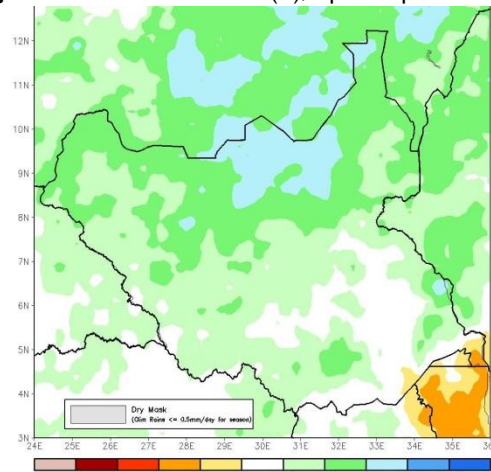
Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Figure 8. Est. Rainfall (mm), April 1 - present



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

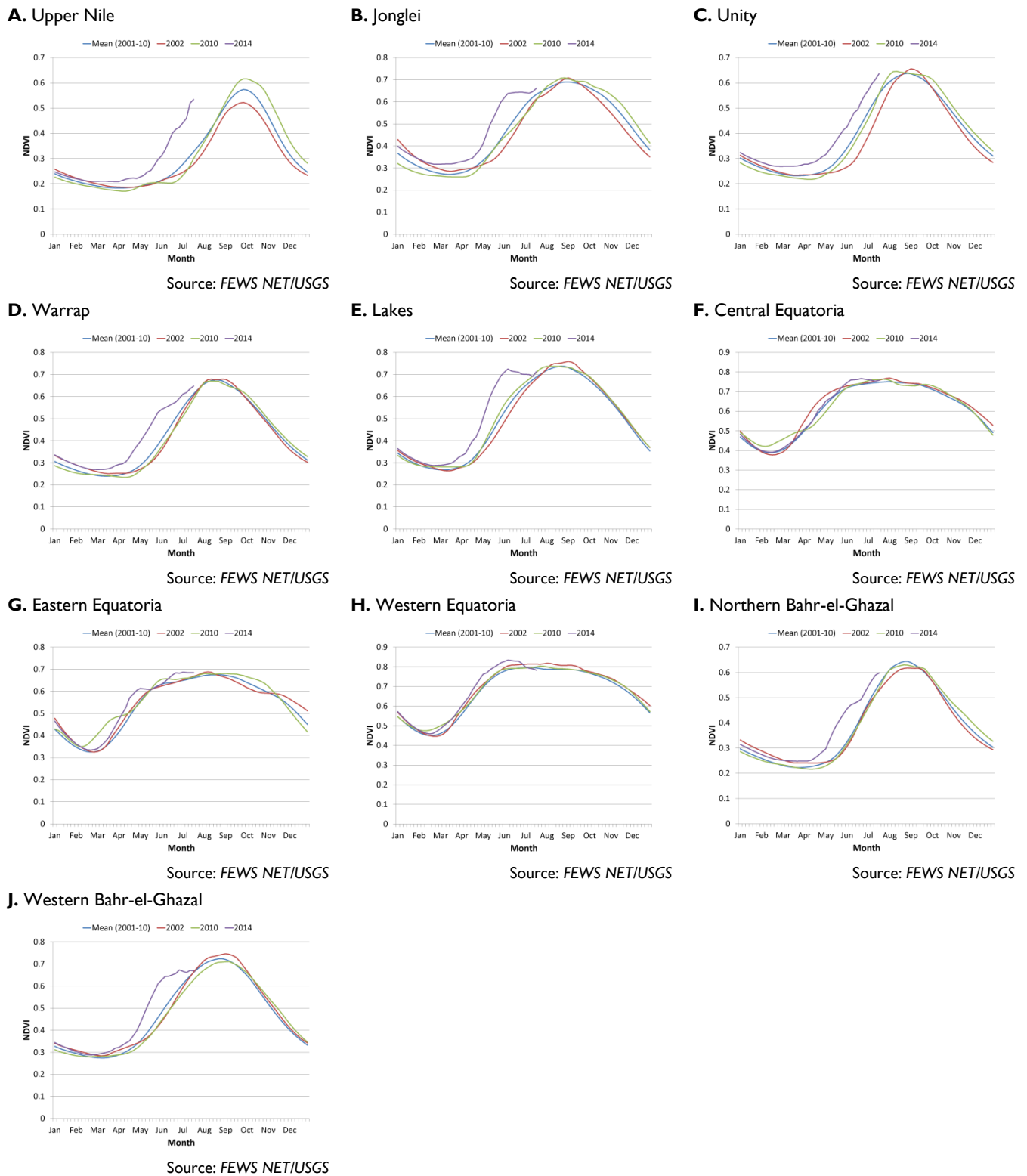
Figure 9. % of normal rainfall (%), April 1 - present



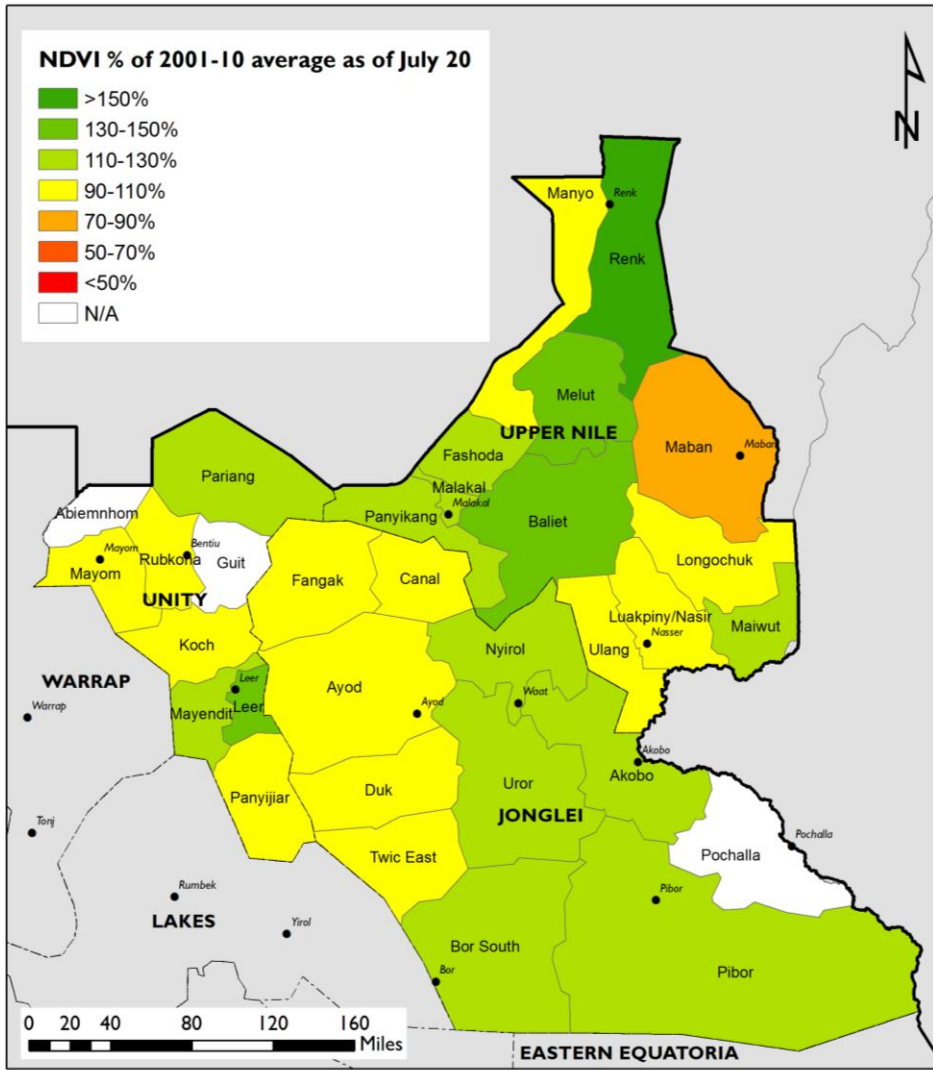
Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) provides a measure of the amount and vigor of vegetation. The magnitude of NDVI is related to the level of photosynthetic activity in the observed vegetation. In general, higher values of NDVI indicate greater vigor and amounts of vegetation. The time series below depict the spatially averaged NDVI value for agricultural areas, by state, as defined by the 2010 FAO Landcover. These can be used, along with other data, to monitor the progress of the cropping season. The values for 2014 are compared to the 10-year mean (2001-10), 2002 (a relatively poor year) and 2010 (a relatively good year).

**Figure 10.** Spatially averaged NDVI time series for agricultural areas, by state, as of July 20, 2014

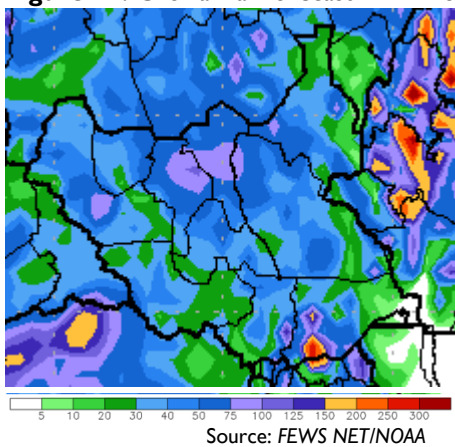


**Figure 11.** Spatially averaged NDVI for agricultural areas<sup>1</sup> in Greater Upper Nile, by county, as of July 20, 2014<sup>2</sup>



Source: FEWS NET/USGS

**Figure 12.** GFS rainfall forecast in mm for July 25-31, 2014



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

<sup>1</sup> Derived from the 2010 FAO Landcover for South Sudan

<sup>2</sup> Note that planting has yet to occur in most areas of Greater Upper Nile. Therefore, this map should be interpreted with caution.