SOUTH SUDAN GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in South Sudan on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development. South Sudan is a Fragile, Conflict, or Violence (FCV) impacted country in medium-intensity conflict.

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value	7	
Equal/No Change	\rightarrow	
>10% Lower Value	7	
No Data		

Click the measures below to explore the World Bank Gender Data Portal.

			Country	Perf	ormance		Peer Comparison		
		Baseline			Latest		Latest		
		Value	Year		Value	Year	SSA	LIC	World
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS									
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Literacy rate (% 15+)	Female Male	19.2 34.8	2008 2008	<u>フ</u> フ	28.9 40.3	2018 2018	59.4 72.5	NA NA	83.3 90.1
Primary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		19.3 35.4	2011 2011	68.8 71.9	NA NA	89.9 90.3
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		5.38	2010	7	4.54	2020	4.56	NA	2.39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		86.2	2010	7	54.2	2020	98.0	NA	41.0
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		17.3	2010		NA	NA	54.3	NA	NA
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female Male	15.9 17.3	2010 2010	$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$	16.1 17.6	2019 2019	20.1 22.7	NA NA	14.8 21.7
Prevalence of HIV (% 15-24)	Female Male	1.00 0.60	2010 2010	<i>7</i> →	1.30 0.60	2020 2020	1.68 0.74	NA NA	0.40 0.20
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY									
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	71.8 76.4	2010 2010	$\overset{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow}$	70.4 73.6	2021 2021	60.2 71.7	NA NA	46.3 71.7
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	2.91 12.5	2010 2010	\nearrow \rightarrow	4.38 12.3	2019 2019	18.8 30.4	NA NA	54.6 53.0
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	77.1 49.6	2010 2010	$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$	73.2 48.2	2019 2019	52.6 53.2	NA NA	25.3 27.6
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		88.1	2010	\rightarrow	80.8	2020	82.6	NA	54.6
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		4.71 12.5	2017 2017	NA NA	20.5 28.7	63.7 70.6
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		9.07 10.7	2017 2017	NA NA	10.6 12.8	5.26 7.57
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		NA	NA		21.9	2014	28.0	NA	33.1
VOICE AND AGENCY									
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA		9.50	2014	16.2	NA	17.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		NA	NA		32.4	2021	25.9	NA	26.1
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		51.5	2010		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49)		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: The Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region includes 48 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. South Sudan is a low income (LIC) country, which includes 27 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$0 to \$1,045 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the Gender Data Portal.

Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer comparisons show how South Sudan performs relative to the region, income group, and the world. Lighter and darker shades represent values 10 percent above and below regional peer values, respectively.





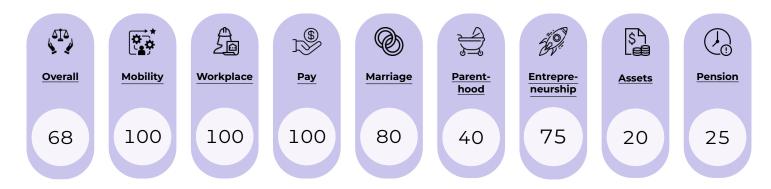




SOUTH SUDAN GENDER LANDSCAPE

Women, Business and the Law in South Sudan

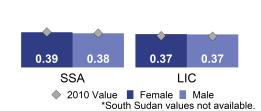
Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. South Sudan scores 68 out of 100, while the regional average across Sub-Saharan Africa is 80.



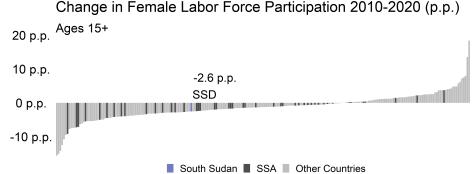
A Closer Look at Gender Equality in South Sudan

Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to womens economic em-

Human Capital Index Score (0-1) Baseline compared to 2020



powerment, including improving their voice and agency.



Unpacking the Numbers in South Sudan -

87 percent

A girl has a 87 percent chance of not completing lower secondary school (2011)

3.2 points

Men and women have a 3.2 percentage point gap in labor force participation (2021)

2.1 times

Men hold 2.1 times as many seats in the national parliament as women (2021)

2 times

A man is 2 times as likely to have used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year (2017)

LEARN MORE

The World Bank in Gender: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

Women, Business and the Law: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23):

This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

World Bank Gender Data Portal: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

AFR Gender Innovation Lab: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.







