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Description automatically generatedSouth Sudan RiX Spotlight**

****for Humanitarian Needs Overview

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**1. BASIC RISK DATA**

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| **GLOBAL INDICES** | | | |
| Index | Data + comments | Sources + comments |
| **INFORM Risk Index April 18, 2022** | 8.5 Overall Risk (very high – ranks 2 of 191)  9.0 INFORM Human Hazard (very high)  8.6 INFORM Socio-Economic Vulnerability  9.3 INFORM Vulnerable Groups (very high)  Lack of Coping Capacity  9.3 Institutional  9.3 Governance  9.8 Physical Connectivity  9.4 Access to Healthcare Index | DRMKC INFORM, Mid 2022 ([Dataset](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Results-and-data/moduleId/1782/id/433/controller/Admin/action/Results))  DRMKC INFORM, Mid 2022 ([Dataset](file:///C:\Users\Richard%20Sennoga\Desktop\Seric\Information%20Management\GRAF%20UNDRR%20Juba\RiX%20Spotlight\DRMKC%20INFORM))  DRMKC INFORM, Mid 2022 ([Dataset](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/Portals/0/InfoRM/2022/INFORM_Risk_Mid2022_v064.xlsx))  DRMKC INFORM, Mid 2022 ([Dataset](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/Portals/0/InfoRM/2022/INFORM_Risk_Mid2022_v064.xlsx))    INFORM S. Sudan [Country Risk Profile](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile)  INFORM S. Sudan [Country Risk Profile](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile)  INFORM S. Sudan [Country Risk Profile](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile)  INFORM S. Sudan [Country Risk Profile](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile) |
| **World Risk Index** | Overall Risk: No data  Exposure: No data;  Vulnerability: No data | Source: [The World Risk Report](https://weltrisikobericht.de/weltrisikobericht-2021-e/)  No data as of 16 June 2022 |
| **Human Development Index** | HDI Value: 0.433  Rank: 185 / 189 (Low human development) | UNDP/HDR 2020 [(HDR Source)](https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2020)  South Sudan Country Insight ([Source)](https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/SSD) |
| **Multi-dimensional Poverty Index** | MPI: 0.580 (HDR 2020)  Compares with: Niger (0.601); Chad (0.523) | 2021 MPI (UNDP/HDR [Statistical Table](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/publications/additional-files/2022-04/2021_mpi_statistical_data_table_1_and_2_en.xlsx)) |
| **Gender Inequality Index** | The GII covers 162 countries only. The GII is not computed for South Sudan. | GII for South Sudan ([UNDP/HDR](https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/SSD)) |
| **Global Health Security Index** | Index Score: 21.3  GHS Rank: 185/195  Africa Regional Rank: 51/54  2021 Risk Environment: 25.1 | 2021 GHS Index [Country Profile](https://www.ghsindex.org/country/south-sudan/)  2021 [Country Summary](https://www.ghsindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/South-Sudan-1.pdf)  South Sudan GHS [Excel Model](https://www.ghsindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Global_Health_Security_Index_2021_vFINAL-April-2022.zip)  South Sudan GHS [Full Report](https://www.ghsindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/2021_GHSindexFullReport_Final.pdf) |

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| **HAZARDS** | | | | |
| Type | Cluster | Specific | Datapoints - information | Sources + comments |
| Metrological and hydrological | Floods | Riverine floods | South Sudan Submerged: Intense seasonal rains are a perennial challenge. Floods that swamped the northern part of the country in 2021 stand out.Hydrological modelling of the Sudd and Jonglei Canal  * Jonglei Climate Shocks and Displacement Trend Analysis * Seasonal Monitor - East Africa Season | Source ([NASA](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/149217/south-sudan-submerged))  * [T and F Online](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02626668709491174). The water balance of the Sudd is represented by a hydrological model which uses measured inflows and outflows and estimates of rainfall and evaporation to reproduce volumes and areas of flooding. * [Impact Repository](https://www.impact-repository.org/document/impact/d558156f/Jonglei-AoK-Climate-Displacement-Trend-Analysis-August-2019-December-2020-Brief.pdf). 8/2019-12/2020 (Akobo, Ayod, Duk, Twic East, and Bor South counties) * [A 2019 Bulletin](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000110916/download/?_ga=2.51285865.1948710574.1654459417-750189001.1654459417). South Sudan Floods - [The Cost of Inaction](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/south_sudan_2021_floods_the_cost_of_inaction.pdf) |
| Flood | Coastal flood |  |  |
| Mass movement (HM trigger) | Landslides | South Sudan Landslides  Hazard Level: Low.  South Sudan Country Adaptation Profile | [Think Hazard](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/74-south-sudan/LS) / GFDRR:  [Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)](https://www.geonode-gfdrrlab.org/documents/757) |
| Storm | Tropical Cyclone | South Sudan Tropical Cyclones  Hazard Level: Very Low. There is less than a 1% chance of potentially damaging cyclone-strength winds in the next 10 years. | [Think Hazard / GFDRR](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/74-south-sudan/CY): |
| Storm | Extratropical storm - |  |  |
| Extreme temperatures | Heatwaves | South Sudan Heatwaves / Extreme Heat  Hazard Level: High:Hazard level in the states of Western Bahr-el-Ghazal, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile ranked high. | Map at [Think Hazard / GFDRR](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/74-south-sudan/EH)  [UNICEF](https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/press-releases/children-south-sudan-are-extremely-high-risk-impacts-climate-crisis-unicef#_ftnref1): South Sudan ranked # 7 in children’s exposure to climate change/environment shocks. |
| Drought | Drought | * Drought Severity Map - Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan, January 2022 * Drought conditions are present in the Greater Horn of Africa due to below-average rainfall since late February * [Greater Horn of Africa Climate Risk and Food Security Atlas 2018](https://www.wfp.org/publications/greater-horn-africa-climate-risk-and-food-security-atlas-2018) (Chapter 11 exclusively addresses South Sudan) | * [Impact Repository](https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/7deca445/REACH_SSD_Map_SMI_Eastern_Equatoria_Drought_JAN2022_A4.pdf). Map illustrates average Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), January 2022. VCI provides an estimation of drought severity, based on deviation from the long-term mean (2001-2021) of the enhanced vegetation index. * [Famine and Early Warning Network Systems Network (FEWSNET)](https://fews.net/global/global-weather-hazards/may-6-2022) * [WFP](https://www.wfp.org/publications/greater-horn-africa-climate-risk-and-food-security-atlas-2018); [ICPAC](https://www.icpac.net/publications/greater-horn-africa-climate-and-food-security-atlas/). Atlas maps past climate trends, identifies geographic patterns of hazards, vulnerability. Aligns with trends in food security. |
| Geohazard | Earthquake |  | * Global Seismic Hazard Map * [OpenQuake](https://maps.openquake.org/map/global-seismic-hazard-map/) Viewer * South Sudan Earthquake/Seismic Hazard:   Hazard Level: Medium. | * [GEM Foundation](https://gem.foundation/) and [Partners](https://maps.openquake.org/portal/acknowledgements/) * [Global Seismic Hazard Map](https://maps.openquake.org/map/global-seismic-hazard-map/#6/7.885/24.393) depicts the geographic distribution of the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) with a 10% probability of being exceeded in 50 years (0.176154) * Map at [Think Hazard / GFDRR](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/74-south-sudan/EQ) |
| Mass movement | Landslide triggered by EQ | * South Sudan Country Adaptation Profile: * Hazard Level: Low. * South Sudan Landslides | * [Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)](https://www.geonode-gfdrrlab.org/documents/757) * [Think Hazard](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/74-south-sudan/LS) / GFDRR: |
| Volcanic activity |  | Volcanic Activity: Very low risk.  Hot spot: Eastern Equatoria State. | [Think Hazard / GFDRR](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/74-south-sudan/VA): |
| Deforestation | Primary Forest Loss | From 2002 to 2021, South Sudan lost 1.95kha of humid primary forest, making up 1.6% of its total tree cover loss.   * Total area of humid primary forest decreased by 2.3% in this period. * In 2021, it lost 2.81kha, equivalent to 1.29Mt of CO₂ emissions. | [Global Forest Watch](https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/SSD/?category=summary&dashboardPrompts=%3D&location=WyJjb3VudHJ5IiwiU1NEIl0%3D&map=&showMap=true). |
| Environmental | Loss of biodiversity | Tree cover Loss | * Settlement Extents / Population Estimates * Flood-affected Land Cover * From 2001 to 2021, South Sudan lost 128kha of tree cover | * [GRID2](https://grid3.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d8656fc9066343c7a9fb8791e223aec1): Georeferenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development and GRID3 [Data Catalogue](https://data.grid3.org/search?tags=SSD) for South Sudan. * [FAO South Sudan](https://www.fao.org/south-sudan/resources/en/) maintains county-level flood-affected Land Cover Class maps [available upon request](mailto:FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org) or * [Global Forest Watch](https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/SSD/?category=summary&dashboardPrompts=%3D&location=WyJjb3VudHJ5IiwiU1NEIl0%3D&map=&showMap=true). The loss is equivalent to a 1.1% decrease in tree cover since 2000, and 38.3Mt of CO₂ emissions. See also: [Resource](https://resourcewatch.org/data/explore/bio_014-Biodiversity-Intactness?section=Discover&selectedCollection=&zoom=4.859806537669268&lat=7.652264629209123&lng=-78.24719358089284&pitch=0&bearing=0&basemap=dark&labels=light&layers=%255B%257B%2522dataset%2522%253A%25220e565ddf-74fd-4f90-a6b8-c89d747a89ab%2522%252C%2522opacity%2522%253A1%252C%2522layer%2522%253A%252270e900f1-2c37-470d-9367-7b34567e3084%2522%257D%255D&aoi=&page=1&sort=most-viewed&sortDirection=-1) Watch |
| Wildfires |  | * Wildfires: Hazard Level: High.   A greater than a 50% chance of encountering weather that could support a significant wildfire that is likely to result in both life/property loss in any given year.  Hot spot: Countrywide.   * As of 20 June 2022, in the most recent 4 weeks, the region with the most significant burned area was Central Equatoria, with 19.3kha land area burned. This represents 2.1% of the total area burned. There were 26 VIIRS fire alerts reported, 11-18 June 2022, of which 35% were high confidence alerts. | [Think Hazard / GFDRR](https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/74-south-sudan/WF):  [Global Forest Watch](https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/SSD/?burnedAreaRanked=eyJoaWdobGlnaHRlZCI6ZmFsc2V9&category=fires&dashboardPrompts=%3D%3D&firesAlertsSimple=eyJoaWdobGlnaHRlZCI6ZmFsc2V9&location=WyJjb3VudHJ5IiwiU1NEIl0%3D&map=&showMap=true):   * Weekly fire alerts * Regions with the most burned area * Cumulative burned area |
| Hazardous materials contamination into local environment | Pollution resulting from oil mining.  Water pollution | * Open Hazardous Areas in South Sudan as of 30 September 2019 * Oil's contamination of health and habitat in Thar Jath, South Sudan. * Environmental Crisis: The Hazard of Water Pollution in South Sudan | * Source ([UNMAS](https://unmas.org/sites/default/files/documents/19-09-monthly_maps.pdf)): Abyei Contamination Mapped by Number of Clearance Tasks Per Payam * Source ([EJ Atlas](https://ejatlas.org/conflict/oil-contamination-in-south-sudan)): This briefing looks at one of the world's great environmental time bombs. * [Hazard of Water Pollution](https://paanluelwel.com/2020/05/20/environmental-crisis-the-hazard-of-water-pollution-in-south-sudan/) |
| Transportation accidents | Air and Road Transport | * Conflict Zone and Risk Database. * Hazardous situation within/over the territory and airspace of South Sudan. Potential risk to aviation overflying at less than 25,000 ft AGL from dedicated anti-aviation weaponry. * Flooding affects road infrastructure. Impedes logistical operations. See also: [Flooding in South Sudan, 2022: ‘Simply building dikes is not the solution’](https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2022/03/22/flooding-in-south-sudan-simply-building-dikes-is-not-the-solution) | [Safe Airspace](file:///C:\Users\Richard%20Sennoga\Desktop\safeairspace.net\south-sudan\). See also: [Dashboard](https://safeairspace.net/south-sudan/#:~:text=Hazardous%20Situation%20within%20or%20over%20the%20territory%20and,account%20in%20their%20risk%20assessments%20and%20routing%20decisions.)  Risk Level: Two – Danger Exists.  Operators strongly advised to take this potential risk into account in their risk assessments and routing decisions.  [Flood List](file:///C:\Users\Richard%20Sennoga\Desktop\South%20Sudan%20–%20Over%20800,000%20Affected%20by%20Worst%20Flooding%20in%2060%20Years). In 2021, floods affected more than 835,000 people across 8 states. Infrastructure, livelihoods, food production and drinking water supply all severely impacted. |
| Technological | Chemical emergency |  | * Water Accessibility & Environmental Health Risks in South Sudan / South Sudan’s food safety status in relation to chemical contaminants. * Law and Policy for Disaster Risk Management in South Sudan / Oil spills risk to environmental safety | * [Juba Health](https://jubahealth.com/water-accessibility-environmental-health-risks-in-south-sudan/), [Disaster Law/IFRC](https://disasterlaw.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/media/disaster_law/2020-09/South%20Sudan%20workshop%20report%202017.pdf). * [MedCrave Group](https://medcraveonline.com/MOJFPT/MOJFPT-06-00153.pdf); [Radio Farmer](https://radiofarmer.org/2022/02/02/south-sudan-oil-spill-risk-environmental-safety/). Open waste pits and soil contaminated with toxic chemicals and heavy metals including mercury, manganese, and arsenic are factors mentioned triggering environmental effects in South Sudan. |
| Occupational hazards |  | South Sudan Occupational Health Country Profile. **Highlights:** Chemical Safety and the Environment; Hazardous Work; Radiation Protection; Workplace health promotion and well-being. | [International Labor Organization (ILO).](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/country-profiles/africa/south-sudan/lang--en/index.htm) Latest information on ILO international labor standards on Occupational Safety and Health.  [UNEP](https://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_South_Sudan_Health&Safety_Waste_Pickers.pdf). Health and Safety Guidelines for Waste Pickers in South Sudan. See also: [GoSS Ministry of Labor, Public Service and Human Resource Development](http://www.goss.org/index.php/ministries/labour-and-public-service) |
| Airborne diseases |  | * No data? |  |
| Waterborne diseases |  | * Access to safe drinking water vital to reduce potential water borne diseases and related outbreaks. * Lack of access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is a public health concern in South Sudan with more than half of the population having no access to sufficient and safe drinking water. | [UNICEF (Contextual Analysis)](https://www.unicef.org/sudan/topics/water-borne-diseases).  [World Health Organization](https://www.afro.who.int/countries/south-sudan/news/access-safe-drinking-water-vital-reduce-potential-water-borne-related-outbreaks). [Earth Observatory/NASA](https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/149217/south-sudan-submerged). Rising waters, submerged homes, hospitals, schools, and markets. Months of stagnant waters have fueled outbreaks of water-borne diseases.  Also: [South Sudan Medical Journal](http://www.southsudanmedicaljournal.com/archive/february-2020/floods-conflicts-and-diseases-south-sudans-triple-tragedy.html) |
| Biological | Pandemics |  | * South Sudan: Coronavirus Pandemic Country Profile. * The pandemic has had negative effects on the economy, starting with dramatic declines in domestic production and revenue collection, followed by a very volatile rising cost of living. * Policy Brief - The Economic Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic. The [WHO, Partners Addressing Multiple Disease Outbreaks](https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/who-and-partners-battle-multiple-disease-outbreaks-in-south-sudan) in South Sudan. | * WHO Corona Virus Disease [(COVID-19) Dashboard](https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/ss/). * [Our World in Data](https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus/country/south-sudanTo%20be%20completed). Corona Virus Pandemic Country Profile. * [The Sudd Institute](https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/policy-brief-economic-impacts-covid-19-pandemic-south-sudan-update). |
| Animal diseases |  | Herding/migration routes posing risk of spreading diseases / Protecting Livestock from Risk of Diseases / Prevention: Identifying, preventing common tropical diseases affecting livestock. | [FAO](https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/critical-livestock-health-programme-south-sudan-risk-without-more-support). Emergency livestock [vaccination](https://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1111633) campaign in South Sudan to protect their livestock against major diseases. [ICRC.](https://www.icrc.org/en/document/south-sudanese-renk-yei-cattle-vaccination-food)  See also: [FAO counteracts Transboundary Animal Diseases](https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/fao-counteracts-transboundary-animal-diseases-capacity-building) with capacity building.  [Prevention](https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-unveils-new-animal-disease-diagnostic-lab). Animal disease diagnostic lab. |
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| **EXPOSURE** | | | | |
|  |  | Datapoints - information | Sources + comments | |
| Population + Communities | * **Population Density**: At 11.19 million people as of 2020, the population is expected to grow to 19.96 million people by 2050 and 31.74 million by 2100. * [South Sudan - Population density](https://open.africa/dataset/south-sudan-population-density-2015) (2015) - Population density per pixel at 100-metre resolution. * [WorldPop Geodata, South Sudan, 2020](https://www.worldpop.org/geodata/summary?id=40801)). Spatial distribution of population density in 2020, based on country total adjusted to match the corresponding UNDP estimate * [World Population Review](https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/south-sudan-population) (Live dashboard, 2022). Projections indicate that the population of South Sudan will be 17,254,367 in 2030, 21,189,205 in 2040 and 25,366,221 in 2050. | | | [KNOEMA World Data Atlas](https://knoema.com/atlas/South-Sudan/Population-density): Population density of South Sudan went up by 1.19 % from 17.5 people per sq. km in 2019 to 17.7 people per sq. km in 2020. Since the 2.88 % improve in 2012, population density jumped by 10.69 % in 2020.  [WorldPop Hub](https://hub.worldpop.org/geodata/listing?id=76): Estimates of numbers of people residing in each 100x100m grid cell for every low- and middle-income country.  [openAFRICA](https://open.africa/dataset/south-sudan-population-density-2015). Spatial Res. 0.000833333 decimal degrees (approx. 100m at the equator); Projection: Geographic, WGS84. [OCHA/HDX](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/cod-ps-ssd) South Sudan [Sub-national Population Statistics](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/cod-ps-ssd) |
| Basic services, institutions, infrastructure | * Basic services: key infrastructure in hazard prone areas, mapping health and education facilities, emergency services, transport, and telecommunications infrastructure. * [Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MOGEI)](http://mogei.org/annual-education-census/) Annual Education Census, 2018 * [List of South Sudan Health Facilities](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/south-sudan-health). South Sudan Ministry of Health and World Bank Health Facility Mapping, 2009. * Coming: [HeRAMS](https://herams.org/) / Health Resources/Availability Mapping | | | [Global Partnership for Education](https://www.globalpartnership.org/where-we-work/south-sudan)  [EMIS 2018](http://mogei.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/National-Education-Statistics-2018_Final.pdf)--National Education Statistical Booklet presents tables/figures on key national education metrics.  [CGA Technologies](https://cgatechnologies.org.uk/projects/south-sudan-health-sector-mapping-and-facility-survey-phase-1-phase-2). Health Sector Mapping and Facility Survey (Phase 1/2). Zipped [shapefile](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/64664568-616d-46e6-b190-11987d5d44e4/resource/9be8b0f7-6857-4161-b27d-5063027e7546/download/ssd_health_facilities_moh-wb_2009.zip) and [list](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/64664568-616d-46e6-b190-11987d5d44e4/resource/bb00ae93-6c53-429c-8d28-a698cc2c9907/download/list_hf_ss_moh_update_v1_20160404.xls) of health facilities, updated August 2018. [Health Indicators](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/b8710ba9-7b38-463a-939a-f38ee25e418c/resource/dd279f91-0349-4ede-b5ed-9009b4fb6e3f/download/health_ssd.csv) for South Sudan. Center for Humanitarian Data-[Flood Risk (South Sudan’s 2022 Rainy Season)](https://centre.humdata.org/flood-risks-for-south-sudans-2022-rainy-season/) |
| Natural Resources | **Natural resources (lakes and rivers, water points, wetlands, forests, water reservoirs).** [South Sudan Water Points](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/south-sudan-water-sanitation-hygiene)--Water Information Management System by Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, South Sudan. [Consolidated Country Dataset](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/world-bank-environment-indicators-for-south-sudan) (Natural/man-made environmental resources – fresh water, clean air, forests, grasslands, marine resources, and agro-ecosystems). The World Bank-[Infrastructure Indicators](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/world-bank-infrastructure-indicators-for-south-sudan). See Also: [KNOEMA/World Data Atlas](https://knoema.com/atlas/South-Sudan/topics/Land-Use/Area/Forest-area) – South Sudan Forest Area. [The Sudd Wetland: A Profile](http://www.southsudan.net/the-sudd-swamp-in-south-sudan/) | | | [FAO](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/south-sudan-water-bodies)-South Sudan Water Bodies/Lakes and Marshland. UNEP-[State of the Environment Outlook](https://stg-wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/25530?show=full) ([PDF Report](https://stg-wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25530/SouthSudan_SoE_Summary.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)). [WINROCK](https://winrock.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/South_Sudan_Country_Profile_Final.pdf#:~:text=South%20Sudan%20has%20abundant%20water%20resources%2C%20with%20generally,than%20the%20Falkenmark%20Indexi%20threshold%20for%20water%20stress.). South Sudan Water Resources Profile. [HDX](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/south-sudan-water-courses)-Major Rivers. Consolidated Country Dataset [Environment](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/world-bank-environment-indicators-for-south-sudan) ([Environment Indicators](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/3334bef2-0a97-4677-b6da-4dbcb6bb2b5c/resource/b1f793f2-c97c-403d-9fcc-c3e6c6d2cd57/download/environment_ssd.csv), [QuickCharts](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/3334bef2-0a97-4677-b6da-4dbcb6bb2b5c/resource/d8c8ec19-53b2-457f-8b81-4be1572e579a/download/qc_environment_ssd.csv)) from HDX / [World Bank Data Portal](https://data.worldbank.org/topic/environment?locations=SS) ([CSV](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/topic/6?downloadformat=csv), [XML](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/topic/6?downloadformat=xml), [Excel](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/topic/6?downloadformat=excel)). [Conflict and Environment Observatory (CEOBS)](https://ceobs.org/report-is-south-sudans-sudd-wetland-at-a-fork-in-the-road/)-Geography of the Sudd Wetland. |
| Economy + livelihoods | * Productive assets + livelihoods in hazard prone areas: | | | -> add sources |

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| **VULNERABILITY** | | |
|  | Data – information | Sources, comments |
| Communities + groups | * **Disability**: Disability & Inclusion Survey, Malakal PoC, 2020 * **Displacement**: 4.8m Internally Displacement, 2008-2021 * **A total of** 8,300 IDPs, between 1-31 May 2022. * See also: [Internal Displacement Index 2021 Report](https://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/internal-displacement-index-2021-report); [Severity of Internal Displacement Report, 2021](https://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/severity-of-internal-displacement-2021-report); [Recommendations for Addressing Internal Displacement in South Sudan, 2022](https://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/recommendations-for-addressing-internal-displacement-and-returns-in-south-sudan) * **Employment**: Employment-to-Population Ratio (61.52%), Unemployment Rate (13.66%). Population and Housing Census * **Gender Inequality** [OECD-Gender Index](https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/SS.pdf) * **Literacy (UNESCO, 2018)**: Adult Literacy: 24.5%; Female Literacy Rate: 28.9%; Youth Literacy: 47.9%; Female Youth Literacy: 47.4% | [Disability Portal](https://www.disabilitydataportal.com/explore-by-country/south-sudan/4/). [DTM](https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/Malakal%20PoC%20Disability%20and%20Inclusion%20Survey%202020.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=10769) Disability and Inclusion [Assessment Report](https://dtm.iom.int/taxonomy/term/22)  [IDMC](https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/south-sudan)- Internal Displacement  [Center for Humanitarian Data](https://data.humdata.org/visualization/a-journey-of-1000km/)  [ILO](https://www.ilo.org/gateway/faces/home/ctryHome?locale=EN&countryCode=SSD&_adf.ctrl-state=6e5m6b0x0_9). [Occupational Safety and Health Country Profile](http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/country-profiles/africa/south-sudan/lang--en/index.htm), 2022  [CONCERN](https://www.concern.net/story/gender-equality-in-south-sudan)-Gender and Cultural Norms  [Gender Data Gaps](https://data.unwomen.org/country/south-sudan) (UN Women).  [UNESCO Institute for Statistics](https://en.unesco.org/countries/south-sudan)—Literacy Rate amongst the population aged 15 years and older. |
| Robustness of basic services + institutions + infrastructure | * Government Effectiveness—9.9% * Corruption Perception Index : Score : 11/100 ; Rank : 180/180 (South Sudan is both the most corrupt country globally and in Africa) * Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)-2019—20.1% * Individuals using the Internet (% of population)—32.1 * Access to Healthcare Index (10) * Access to electricity (% rural population, 2020)-5.6% * People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)-40.7 | [INFORM](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index) (Risk Index, Severity) [Transparency International](https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/south-sudan)-Corruption Perception Index  [The World Bank](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?name_desc=true&locations=SS) (Access to Electricity—%Rural Population).  [UN Water](https://www.sdg6data.org/country-or-area/South%20Sudan) / SDG 6 Snapshot (Drinking Water, Sanitation/Hygiene, Wastewater) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CLIMATE CHANGE** | | |
|  | Data – information | Sources, comments |
| Projections | * Precipitation: Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification, 1991-2020 * Temperature: Monthly Climatology of Mean Temperature and Precipitation in South Sudan from 1991-2020 | World Bank – [Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tools](https://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/)  World Bank - [South Sudan's climate zones, seasonal cycle for mean temperature and precipitation for the latest climatology, 1991-2020](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/south-sudan) |
| Natural Resources | * **Environment Performance Index**: No data for S-Sudan * **Deforestation**: In 2010, South Sudan had 13.3Mha of tree cover, extending over 21% of its land area. In 2021, it lost 2.81kha of tree cover, equivalent to 1.29Mt of CO₂ emissions. From 2001 to 2021, South Sudan lost 1.97kha of humid primary forest, making up 1.5% of its total tree cover loss in the same period. Total area of humid primary forest in decreased by 2.3% in this period. * **Biodiversity**: In 2015, South Sudan’s average terrestrial biodiversity intactness in was 57% (a medium level of biodiversity remaining) relative to a baseline ecosystem with minimal human impact. * **Water-related Ecosystem**: Baseline (2001-2005): 731 km2; Latest five-year period (2011-2015): 594 km2; Change in extent compared to baseline: gain of 16 % | [Environmental Performance Index](https://global-reports.23degrees.eu/epi2022/root) (EPI)  [Global Forest Watch](https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/country/SSD/?mainMap=eyJzaG93QW5hbHlzaXMiOnRydWV9&map=eyJjZW50ZXIiOnsibGF0Ijo3Ljg3MzI0MzMxODA5MjgzOSwibG5nIjozMC4wMTE2NjA1NzQ5OTAzNn0sInpvb20iOjUuNjk4MzE1MDM5Mzg1Mzg4LCJjYW5Cb3VuZCI6ZmFsc2V9&mapPrompts=eyJvcGVuIjp0cnVlLCJzdGVwc0tleSI6InN1YnNjcmliZVRvQXJlYSJ9) (Forest Cover)  [UN Biodiversity Lab](https://map.unbiodiversitylab.org/location/UNBL/south-sudan?basemap=grayscale&coordinates=7.8850646,26.7867521,5) (Biodiversity Intactness Index)  [SDG 6 / UN Water](https://sdg6data.org/country-or-area/South%20Sudan) (Spatial extent of water-related ecosystems from earth observation data in South Sudan, progress over time) |
|  | * GDP Per Capita: 1,234.7 (2015): * Inflation Rate: 8.5% (Annual Percentage Change (Emerging Markets and Developing Economies)) | [The World Bank](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=SS) (GDP Per Capita)  [IMF](https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/PCPIPCH@WEO/CRI/SSD/AFQ) (Inflation rate, end of Period Consumer Prices); [IMF Data Mapper](https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/profile/CRI) (World Economic Outlook, April 2022) |

**2. HNO SPECIFIC RISK AREAS**

aligned with Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework

* 1. **Context Analysis (JIAF Pillar 1)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Context analysis categories | Risk Factors | Sources, comments |
| Political | **Responsive and accountable governance systems**  South Sudan ranks 180/180 on the [Global Governance Efficiency Index 2021](https://solability.com/the-global-sustainable-competitiveness-index/the-index/governance-capital), with a score of 31.4/100  [ConstitutionNet](https://constitutionnet.org/country/south-sudan): Governance Reform in Sudan: [Challenges and Opportunities](https://constitutionnet.org/news/system-governance-reform-sudan-challenges-and-opportunities); [Progress and Hurdles in South Sudan’s Constitution-Making Process](https://constitutionnet.org/news/out-time-full-enthusiasm-assessing-progress-and-hurdles-south-sudans-constitution-making), April 2022.  **Functionality of checks and balances**  [Acts and State Constitutions](https://mojss.org/downloads.html)  **Capacity of social institutions to provides services.** South Sudan National Social Protection Policy Framework was developed in 2011 to ‘respond to/address the multiple vulnerabilities faced by South Sudanese citizens. [Full report](http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/220671548682108567/pdf/Final-South-Sudan-SP-Stocktaking-Report.pdf)  **Level of confidence of people in state institutions**. An analysis of South Sudan’s performance against **GOAL 16**: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.  South Sudan has a Corruption Perceptions Index score of 11/100 and was ranked 180/180 in 2021, with a score change of -1 since 2020. (Scale: 100=very clean; 0=highly corrupt). [CPI 2021 Full Dataset](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/CPI-2021-Full-Data-Set.zip), [CPI 2021 Report](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/CPI2021_Report_EN-web.pdf), [CPI 2021 Methodology](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/CPI-2021-Methodology.zip), [CPI 2021 Maps](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/CPI-2021-Maps.zip)    **Access to political and economic power, local grievances.** [Global conflict risk index](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/initiatives-services/global-conflict-risk-index#documents/1059/details/20655/the-global-conflict-risk-index-a-quantitative-tool-for-policy-support-on-conflict-prevention) - A quantitative tool for policy support on conflict prevention. United States Institute of Peace ([USIP](https://www.usip.org/regions/africa/south-sudan)). [Conflict Risk Assessment, 2018](https://reliefweb.int/attachments/9001b26f-5067-3e10-82dd-194a6d9578b7/1549.pdf). The Global Conflict Risk Index expresses the statistical risk of violent conflict in the coming 1-4 years, based on quantitative indicators from open sources. | DataBank/The World Bank: [Worldwide Governance Indicators](https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators#selectedDimension_WGI_Ctry) (Country=South Sudan; Series=Check all 36; Time=2018-2020 or earlier for trend analysis)  [Interactive Indicators](https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports).  [Interactive data access](http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports), [full dataset](http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/downLoadFile?fileName=wgidataset.xlsx), [description of methodology](http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Documents)    Global [Sustainable Competitiveness Index](https://solability.com/the-global-sustainable-competitiveness-index/the-index/governance-capital) - [Solability](https://solability.com/)  [Ministry of Justice](https://mojss.org/)  [The state of social protection programs in South Sudan](https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/220671548682108567/the-state-of-social-protection-programs-in-south-sudan) (The World Bank).  [Building on South Sudan’s Remaining Social Capital](https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/05/south-sudan-drought-juba-displaced-persons/) ([Global Observatory](https://theglobalobservatory.org/) / International Peace Institute). See Also: [State capacity in South Sudan](https://ukdiss.com/examples/state-capacity-in-south-sudan.php) (UKDiss).  UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs / Statistics / [SDG Indicators Database](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database) ([SDG Data Portal](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal)): Data series 16.x, Geographic areas = South Sudan); Period=1990 to 2022)  South Sudan [Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)](https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021/index/ssd), 2021 (Transparency International)..  [Civil War in South Sudan](https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/civil-war-south-sudan) – ([Council on Foreign Relations / Global Conflict Tracker](https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker)).  Context articles: [Conflict and Crisis in South Sudan’s Equatoria](https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/04/conflict-and-crisis-south-sudans-equatoria), [The South Sudan Peace Process Archive: A Window into Mediation](https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/03/south-sudan-peace-process-archive-window-mediation), |
| Economic | **Stability, diversity, trajectory of economy**  The absence of government institutions, political instability and massive mismanagement are preventing the use of natural resources for the economic benefit of the people ([BMZ)](https://www.bmz.de/en/countries/south-sudan/economic-situation-51880#:~:text=Economic%20situation%20Lack%20of%20stability%20prevents%20development%20South,fertile%20land%2C%20and%20many%20species%20of%20wild%20animals%29.).  Top exports include [Crude, Petroleum](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/crude-petroleum/reporter/ssd) ($701M),  [Gold](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/gold/reporter/ssd) ($111M),  [Orange Crops](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/forage-crops/reporter/ssd) ($22M), [Onions](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/onions/reporter/ssd) ($4.28M), and [Scrap Iron](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/scrap-iron/reporter/ssd) ($3.68M), exporting mostly to [China](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/chn/partner/ssd)  ($677M),  [Uganda](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/uga/partner/ssd) ($86.7M), [United Arab Emirates](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/are/partner/ssd) ($57.1M), [Italy](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/ita/partner/ssd) ($24.3M), and [India](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/ind/partner/ssd) ($2.08M).  The top imports include [Cars](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/cars/reporter/ssd) ($78.5M), [Delivery Trucks](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/delivery-trucks/reporter/ssd) ($52.3M), [Other Edible Preparations](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/other-edible-preparations/reporter/ssd) ($45.9M),  [Sorghum](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/sorghum/reporter/ssd) ($38.7M), and [Raw Sugar](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/raw-sugar/reporter/ssd) ($35.9M), importing mostly from [Uganda](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/uga/partner/ssd) ($357M), [Kenya](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/ken/partner/ssd) ($216M), [United Arab Emirates](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/are/partner/ssd) ($192M), [China](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/chn/partner/ssd) ($156M), and [United States](https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/usa/partner/ssd) ($38.9M).  OEC Country Rankings / Economic Complexity Index (ECI) and the Product Complexity Index (PCI) are, respectively, measures of the relative knowledge intensity of an economy or a product. [Data download](https://oec.world/olap-proxy/data.jsonrecords?cube=complexity_eci_a_hs96_hs6&drilldowns=Country,ECI+Rank,Year&measures=ECI&parents=true&sparse=false).  **Stability of exchange rates**  The USD/SSP spot exchange rate specifies how much the South Sudanese currency is currently worth in terms of the United States Dollar and other currencies. The USD/SSP forward rate is quoted on the current date, but for delivery and payment on a specific future date.  Context article: [World Bank Report, June 2022](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/06/15/world-bank-report-with-peace-and-accountability-oil-and-agriculture-can-support-early-recovery-in-south-sudan): With Peace and Accountability, Oil and Agriculture Can Support Early Recovery in South Sudan.  **Unemployment rate**  The unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment Rate in South Sudan increased to**12.70%** in 2020 from 12 percent in 2019. Unemployment Rate in South Sudan averaged 12.93 percent from 1991 until 2020, reaching an all-time high of 13.70 percent in 1999 and a record low of 12 percent in 2019 ([Trading Economics/ South Sudan Unemployment Rate, 2012-2021](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/unemployment-rate#:~:text=Unemployment%20Rate%20in%20South%20Sudan%20increased%20to%2012.70,a%20record%20low%20of%2012%20percent%20in%202019.)). Comparatively, the [unemployment rate decreased to 13.90 percent in 2021 from 14 percent in 2020](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/unemployment-rate).  Share of [youth not in education, employment or training, female](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS?locations=SS) (% of female youth population).  Share of [youth not in education, employment or training, male](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS?end=2021&locations=SS&start=2000&view=chart) (% of male youth population). Data downloads: [CSV](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/unemployment-rate), [Excel Add-in](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/unemployment-rate), [API Access](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/unemployment-rate)  **Global trade + supply dependencies**  In 2020 South Sudan was the number 161 economy in the world in terms of total exports and the number 172 in total imports ([OEC/South Sudan](https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ssd/)).  South Sudan's balance of trade posted a surplus of USD 888 million in 2019 (after a deficit of USD 1.135 billion in 2014). In 2018, exports of services reached USD 217 million (+ 11%), while imports amounted to USD 596 million (+ 7%) (WTO). In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, global trade volumes decreased sharply ([Trade Profile/South Sudan/International Trade Portal](https://www.lloydsbanktrade.com/en/market-potential/south-sudan/trade-profile#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20World%20Bank%2C%20South%20Sudan%27s%20balance,the%20COVID-19%20pandemic%2C%20global%20trade%20volumes%20decreased%20sharply.))  **Robustness of banking system**  South Sudan's financial system includes its banks, nonbank lenders; securities markets; pension, mutual, and other investment funds; insurers; and market infrastructures such as central clearing counterparties, payment providers, and central banks, as well as its regulatory and supervisory authorities. The BoSS publishes the [Statistical Bulletin](https://boss.gov.ss/statistical-bulletin/) (pursuant to Bank of South Sudan Act Sec.77(5) to collect, compile, analyze and disseminate information related to monetary and balance of payments statistics.). Data download [Excel](https://boss.gov.ss/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/STATISTICAL-BULLETIN.xlsx). Most data is sourced from the banking system, which comprises of the Bank of South Sudan and 27 commercial banks.  Republic of South Sudan: 2022 Article IV [Consultation And Second Review Under The Staff-Monitored Program](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/08/03/Republic-of-South-Sudan-2022-Article-IV-Consultation-And-Second-Review-Under-The-Staff-521692) (August 3, 2022)  IMF Executive Board Concludes 2022 [Article IV Consultation and IMF Management Completes Second Review Under Staff-Monitored Program with Republic of South Sudan](https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/08/02/pr22283-republic-of-south-sudan-imf-2022-art-iv-and-management-second-review-staff-monitored-program) (August 2, 2022)  IMF Staff and Republic of South Sudan Hold Discussions on [Second Review of Staff Monitored Program and Article IV Consultation](https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/03/25/pr2290-south-sudan-imf-staff-hold-discussions-second-review-smp-article-iv-consultation) (March 28, 2022)  **Barriers to decent employment (rural, urban)**  Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modelled ILO estimate) in South Sudan was reported at 13.92 % in 2021, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators ([Trending Economics/South Sudan](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/unemployment-total-percent-of-total-labor-force-wb-data.html))  Women who want to work have a harder time finding a job than men. This problem is particularly marked in Northern Africa and the Arab States, where unemployment rates for women exceed 20%. Differences between male and female labour force participation rates. The South Sudan Gender Gap is 3.2 (See: [ILO Interactive Map](https://www.ilo.org/infostories/en-GB/Stories/Employment/barriers-women#global-gap/gap-labour-force)).  World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends for Women 2017 examines the global and regional labour market trends and gaps, including in labour force participation rates, unemployment rates, employment status as well as sectoral and occupational segregation ([ILO / WESO, 2017](https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/trends-for-women2017/lang--en/index.htm)).  Gender gap in employment: What's holding women back? ([ILO, February 2022](https://www.ilo.org/infostories/en-GB/Stories/Employment/barriers-women)).[Vulnerable employment](https://www.ilo.org/infostories/en-GB/Stories/Employment/barriers-women#unemployed-vulnerable/vulnerable-employment) (shorter hours, unpaid work, contributing family workers, maternity coverage, social protection coverage. | Latest South Sudan Economic Monitor Forecasts Mild Economic Recovery for South Sudan in FY2021/2022 ([World Bank](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/02/23/the-world-bank-s-latest-south-sudan-economic-monitor-forecasts-mild-economic-recovery-for-south-sudan-in-fy2021-2022)). South Sudan Economic Analysis Shows Growth Promise Amid Fragility ([World Bank](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/02/south-sudan-economic-analysis-shows-growth-promise-amid-fragility))  South Sudan GDP is projected to trend around 2.00 USD Billion in 2022 and 3.28 USD Billion in 2023, according to our econometric models ([Trading Economics](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/gdp)/Forecast). [Data download](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/gdp)  [Latest trends](https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ssd/#latest-data), [historic data](https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ssd/#historical-data). [OEC World](https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ssd/)  OEC [Data Availability](https://oec.world/en/resources/data-availability)  Inflation rate, 2009-2022 ([Marcrotrends](https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/SSD/south-sudan/inflation-rate-cpi)).  Exchange rate trends ([Bank of South Sudan](https://boss.gov.ss/exchange-rates/)) – CSV, XLS data downloads. [Trading Economics](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/currency) / the South Sudanese Pound.  Report: [WFP/UNDP, 2021](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000133774/download/): Analysis of the Implications of Foreign Exchange Reforms on Food Prices in South Sudan  [Employment-to-population ratio](https://www.ilo.org/gateway/faces/home/ctryHome?locale=EN&countryCode=SSD&_adf.ctrl-state=16wz94rv80_4) - 61.52%; [Unemployment rate](https://www.ilo.org/gateway/faces/home/ctryHome?locale=EN&countryCode=SSD&_adf.ctrl-state=16wz94rv80_4) - 13.66%, 2008 (Source: International Labor Organization (ILO)).  ILO / The World Bank, 2021. Data Download: [CSV](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?downloadformat=csv), [XML](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?downloadformat=xml), [Excel](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?downloadformat=excel). ILOSTAT - [the working-age population and labor force](https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/population-and-labour-force/)  Unemployment, [male (% of male labor force)](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS) (modeled ILO estimate)  Unemployment, [female (% of female labor force)](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=SS) (modeled ILO estimate)  Unemployment, [total (% of total labor force)](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=SS) (modeled ILO estimate)  [UN Comtrade](https://comtrade.un.org/data/dev/portal) Database – monthly/annual merchandise / services trade data availability - [Only South Sudan](https://comtrade.un.org/data/da). Data [Extract](https://comtrade.un.org/Data/). [API portal](https://comtrade.un.org/data/dev/portal). [Merchandise](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/13) / [Services](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/11) Metadata.  Product exports: $850B (161/226); Product imports: $1.1 Billion (172/226) - [OEC](javascript:document.getElementById('historical-data').scrollIntoView(%7bbehavior:%20'smooth'%7d);) (2020). Per capita product exports $76 (203/219); Per capita product imports $98 (213/219) – [OEC](javascript:document.getElementById('historical-data').scrollIntoView(%7bbehavior:%20'smooth'%7d);) (2020). Service exports $105m (72/76); Service imports $981m (65/76)–[OEC](javascript:document.getElementById('trade-services').scrollIntoView(%7bbehavior:%20'smooth'%7d);) (2019)  Banking in South Sudan is under the supervision and regulation of the Central Bank of South Sudan. It is responsible for monitoring monetary policies and ensuring price stability and a stable exchange rate. [Bank of Southern Sudan](https://boss.gov.ss/)  Bank of South Sudan [Statistical Bulletin](https://boss.gov.ss/statistical-bulletin/) (Jan-June 2022). IMF [South Sudan Country Data](https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/SSD). All [South Sudan Country Documents](https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/SSD#countrydata), IMF. Downloadable Data - [IMF Data Mapper](https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/SSD?year=2022)  Financial Systems Soundness ([IMF, February 2021](https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Financial-System-Soundness), African Development Bank helps to modernise South Sudan’s financial systems ([AfDB, 2019](https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/african-development-bank-helps-modernise-south-sudans-financial-systems-27708))  In South Sudan, the participation of women in the labour force is lower than men. [Gender gap in labour force participation](https://www.ilo.org/infostories/en-GB/Stories/Employment/barriers-women#global-gap/gap-labour-force) rates ([ILO](https://www.ilo.org/infostories/en-GB/Stories/Employment/barriers-women#global-gap/gap-labour-force)).  Mapping inequality/unemployment:  [Countries have the highest gender gap in the workplace](https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/multimedia/maps-and-charts/enhanced/WCMS_556528/lang--en/index.htm) (Mapping gap in labor force participation, gap in unemployment, gap in contributing family workers).  [Proportion by which the economy would grow by closing the gender gap](https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/multimedia/maps-and-charts/enhanced/WCMS_556526/lang--en/index.htm)  Trends - Global Perceptions about Women at Work - [Towards a better future for women and work: Voices of women and men](https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_546256/lang--en/index.htm) ([ILO-Gallup Report](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_546256.pdf)). |
| Social-Cultural | **Society's levels of health, education, and social mobility**  Life expectancy at birth (HDR 2020): 57.9; Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years (2008-2018): 34.5; Expected years of schooling (HDR, 2020): 5.3; Multidimensional Poverty Index (2007/2018): 0.58; Access to health care Index: 10.0; Epidemic Vulnerability: 5.0; Epidemic lack of coping capacity: 6.1; Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births): 1,150 per 100 000 population; Under 5 Underweight (2007-2017):27.6; Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births): 98.6; People practicing open defecation (% of population), 2007-2017, INFORM: 62.82; People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population): 11.3; People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population): 40.7; Current health expenditure per capita (current int USD PPP), 2014-2019: 113.78; Estimated number of people living with HIV - Adult (>15) rate (2017): 2.7; Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (per 1,000 people): 2.01; People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (2017): 9,500,223.  INFORM [Epidemic Risk Index](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/Portals/0/InfoRM/Epidemic/INFORM%20Epidemic%20Risk%202020%20v.041.xlsx) 2020 (The INFORM Epidemic Risk Index assesses the risk of countries to epidemic outbreak, which would exceed the national capacity to respond to the crisis). See also: [INFORM on Humanitarian Data Exchange](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/inform-epidemic-risk#:~:text=The%20INFORM%20EPIDEMIC%20RISK%20INDEX%20assesses%20the%20risk,crisis.%201000%2B%20Downloads%20This%20dataset%20updates%3A%20As%20needed).  **Social attitudes and taboos**  Social and cultural taboos prevent people from coming forward, according to research carried out by the Uganda Refugee Law project. It found that 4% of men and 20% of women refugees in South Sudan have been raped ([Male Rape in South Sudan Under-reported / BBC](https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p05bckqj#:~:text=Analysts%20say%20social%20and%20cultural%20taboos%20prevent%20people,now%20living%20in%20Uganda%2C%20shares%20his%20distressing%20story.)).  Religions: animist, Christian, Muslim. South Sudan is a religiously divided nation. A study, “Religion in South Sudan,” by the Pew Research on Religion, stated that South Sudan’s population is 60.5% Christian, 32.9% follow traditional African religion, 6.2% are Muslim, and 0.4% are considered “other.”  **Social composition of the population (ethnicity, languages, minorities, tribal relationships, religious groups, etc.)**  Ethnic groups: Dinka (Jieng) 35.8%, Nuer (Naath) 15.6%, Shilluk (Chollo), Azande, Bari, Kakwa, Kuku, Murle, Mandari, Didinga, Ndogo, Bviri, Lndi, Anuak, Bongo, Lango, Dungotona, Acholi, Baka, Fertit (2011 est).  Languages: Languages: English (official), Arabic (includes Juba and Sudanese variants), regional languages include Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Zande, Shilluk.  **Adverse cultural attitudes, beliefs, behaviors, and practices**  In patriarchal South Sudan, many children are raised to believe that discrimination, beating and battery of girls and women is a natural part of everyday life – to such an extent that sexual violence is hardly talked about. Customary courts deal with sexual violence in a way that effectively grants impunity ([CHR Michelson Institute, 2019](https://www.cmi.no/news/2353-sexual-violence-south-sudans-communal-trauma))  **Ethnic or identity group mobilization around grievances**  South Sudan is a multi-ethnic sovereign entity, comprising a culturally diverse population. While ethnic diversity speaks to the country’s rich national heritage, it has also always been a source of internal ethnic discord in South Sudan.  South Sudan has witnessed localised inter-ethnic conflicts, most notably arising from disputes rooted in grazing land, cattle raiding and access to natural resources.  **Patterns of social exclusion of women, youth. minority groups**  In the article: Women's Exclusion from the South Sudan Peace Process ([AIIF, 2018](https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/implications-womens-exclusion-sudan-south-sudan-peace-process/)), the Sudan–South Sudan case study shows that excluding women from formal peace processes creates serious consequences for the sustainability of peace post-settlement.  The [EPR Core dataset](https://icr.ethz.ch/data/epr/core/) (politically relevant ethnic groups) identifies all politically relevant ethnic groups and their access to state power in every country of the world from 1946 to 2021.  The [GeoEPR dataset](https://icr.ethz.ch/data/epr/geoepr/) (polygons describing ethnic groups) provides geo-spatial information about every politically relevant ethnic group.  The [ACD2EPR docking dataset](https://icr.ethz.ch/data/epr/acd2epr/) (polygons between ethnic groups) links conflicts inventoried in UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset to politically relevant ethnic groups. | [INFORM Risk](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk) / [Methodology](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Methodology#:~:text=The%20INFORM%20Risk%20model%20adopts%20the%20three%20aspects,treated%20under%20the%20lack%20of%20coping%20capacity%20dimension.). Incorporating Epidemics Risks in the INFORM Global Risk Index ([PDF](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/Portals/0/InfoRM/Epidemic/Incorporating%20epidemics%20risk%20in%20the%20INFORM%20global%20risk%20index.pdf)).  [DRMKC - Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/)  2022 [Special Report on Human Security](https://hdr.undp.org/content/2022-special-report-human-security), February 2022, including [Source data](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/publications/additional-files/2022-04/srhs_2022_figures_sources.xlsx) for the figures. [Human Development Data](https://hdr.undp.org/data-center) / [Human Development Report](https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2020) (HDR) 2020  Data Center - [Human Development Index](https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI) (HDI), 2020 (UNDP). [Latest HDI Dataset](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/data/2020/2020_Statistical_Annex_Table_1.xlsx). Human Development Summary – [Trends in South Sudan](https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/SSD). Quality of Human Development Dashboard ([Data Download – Excel](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/data/2020/2020_Statistical_Annex_Dashboard_1.xlsx)), See also: [PDF](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/data/2020/2020_statistical_annex_dashboard_1.pdf).  South Sudan Country Profile – [Peace Keeping and Stability Operations Institute](https://pksoi.armywarcollege.edu/index.php/country-profile-of-south-sudan-social/) (PKSOI)  The top two faiths are traditional African religions and Christianity [World Population Review](https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/south-sudan-population) (WPR).  South Sudanese Culture - [Cultural Atlas](https://culturalatlas.sbs.com.au/south-sudanese-culture/south-sudanese-culture-etiquette#:~:text=1%20Social%20visiting%20and%20hosting%20has%20a%20great,small%20gift%20when%20you%20visit.%20...%20More%20items)  Other data sources (social)  [UNHCR](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan#_ga=2.269075509.53416348.1536600562-660995975.1534952835) Operational Data Portal (S-Sudan); [USAID](https://www.usaid.gov/south-sudan) South Sudan; [Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt](https://nupi.brage.unit.no/nupi-xmlui/handle/11250/2647555) / NUPI; AFDB - South Sudan: [An Infrastructure Action Plan A Program for Sustained Strong Economic Growth](https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/south_sudan_infrastructure_action_plan_-_a_program_for_sustained_strong_economic_growth_-_full_report.pdf)  Ethnic Groups of South Sudan ([World Atlas](https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/ethnic-groups-of-south-sudan.html)); [Global Security](https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/south-sudan-tribes.htm)  World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples ([Minority Rights Group International](https://minorityrights.org/country/south-sudan/)).  Languages spoken in South Sudan ([World Atlas](https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-languages-are-spoken-in-south-sudan.html))  Cultural and social practices regarding menstruation among adolescent girls ([National Library of Medicine](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21932979/)). Sexual violence: South Sudan’s communal trauma ([CMI, 2019](https://www.cmi.no/news/2353-sexual-violence-south-sudans-communal-trauma)). Child marriage continues to be an unresolved and serious issue due to poverty, discriminatory social norms, and cultural taboos ([UNICEF](https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/end-child-marriage)).  Inter-ethnic conflict in South Sudan: a challenge to peace ([ResearchGate](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282878836_Inter-ethnic_conflict_in_South_Sudan_a_challenge_to_peace), 2013).  South Sudan: Ethnicity and Statehood, Perceptions and the Way Forward ([Research Gate](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340952732_South_Sudan_Ethnicity_and_Statehood_Perceptions_and_the_Way_Forward), 2020). Understanding the Roots of Conflict in South Sudan ([Council on Foreign Relations](https://www.cfr.org/interview/understanding-roots-conflict-south-sudan), 2016).  South Sudan Factsheet ([YouthPolicy](https://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/south-sudan/))  Ethnic Power Relations (EPR) Dataset Family 2021 ([International Conflict Research](https://icr.ethz.ch/data/)). Downloadable versions of raw EPR component datasets in CSV (UTF-8 encoded), JSON, Excel (.xls), Excel 2007 OOXML (.xlsx), Shapefile, and SQL formats at the [ICR Portal](https://icr.ethz.ch/data/epr/).  The [Transborder Ethnic Kin (EPR-TEK) dataset](https://icr.ethz.ch/data/epr/tek/) (transnational ethnic connections) records all politically relevant ethnic groups living in at least two countries (ethnic groups with transnational ethnic connections and whose settlement area is split by an international border). |
| Technological / Infrastructure | **State of the technological infrastructure**  In South Sudan, nearly 80% of the population resides in rural areas with extremely limited access to the internet or mobile services. In 2021, only 8% of South Sudan had internet access, severely limiting the population’s access to the global market as well as valuable international and regional information.  South Sudan was not included The Global Innovation Index (GII) 2021. The GII captures the innovation ecosystem performance of 132 economies and tracks the most recent global innovation trends. See GII 2021 [World Intellectual Property Organization Report](https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2021.pdf).   * Network coverage **(48%)** – Percentage of population covered by a mobile cellular network, 2020 * Mobile and fixed telephone subscriptions **(12)** – mobile subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2020 * Mobile and fixed broadband subscriptions * Activemobile broadband subscriptions/100 inhabitants, 2020 – 5 * Fixed broadband subscriptions/100 inhabitants, 2019 – 0 * International bandwidth/internet user (kbits/sec., 2019) - 1 * Fixed broadband (% total), 256 kbits/sec., <2 Mbits/sec., 2019 (32%) * Fixed broadband (% total), 2-10 Mbits/sec., 2019 (25%) * Fixed broadband (% total), >10 Mbits/sec., 2019 (32%) * Total fixed broadband subscriptions, 2019 – 200 * Individuals using the internet, total, 2020 (6%) - [ITU estimate](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx).   **Access to technology**  In South Sudan, [nearly 80% of the population resides in rural areas](https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-south-sudan) with extremely limited access to the internet or mobile services. In 2021, only 8% of South Sudan had internet access, severely limiting the population’s access to the global market as well as valuable international and regional information ([Digital 2021 South Sudan](https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-south-sudan)).  Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, South Sudan had been experiencing economic growth with a 9.5% GDP between 2019 and 2020. While much of the world transitioned to virtual methods of business and communication, the lack of technology in South Sudan’s rural areas resulted in most of the country experiencing isolation from the world.  **Main energy uses/sources/fuels**  Electricity adds value to modern life and is crucial for poverty alleviation, economic growth, and improved living standards. ([World Energy Council, 2016](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211467X15000450)). Using clean fuels and technologies for cooking (non-solid fuels such as natural gas, ethanol, or even electric technologies) makes these processes more efficient, saving both time and energy. It also comes with health benefits. The use of solid fuels for cooking (such as charcoal, crop waste, or dung) is a primary risk factor for deaths and ill-health from [indoor air pollution](https://ourworldindata.org/indoor-air-pollution).  **Manufacturing capacity**  Manufacturing value added (current US$, 2015) – 424,035,514 ([World Bank/IBRD/IDA](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.CD?locations=SS)/OECD). See also:  Data downloads in [CSV](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.CD?downloadformat=csv), [Excel](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.CD?downloadformat=excel), [XML](https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.CD?downloadformat=xml). | The ICT Development Index ([International Telecommunications Union (ITU](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/IDI/default.aspx))). See also: [ITU Digital Development Dashboard](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx).  South Sudan’s ICT Backbone Infrastructure ([ResearchGate](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/South-Sudans-ICT-backbone-infrastructure_fig12_228304295))  Global Technology Governance [Report](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Technology_Governance_2020.pdf) 2021 ([World Economic Forum](https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-technology-governance-report-2021)). GovTech Maturity Index - [The State of Digital Transformation in the Public Sector.](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/36233/9781464817656.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y) [Report Summary](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/36233/211765sum.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y). (Source: [World Bank Open Knowledge Repository](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/36233)).  [Secure Internet servers](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/secure-internet-servers-wb-data.html) - 46 in 2020. Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people) was 4.1094 in 2020, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators ([Trading Economies](https://tradingeconomics.com/south-sudan/secure-internet-servers-per-1-million-people-wb-data.html), August 2022).  South Sudan and Technology in 2050 ([Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility](https://docs.southsudanngoforum.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/South-Sudan-and-Technology-in-2050.pdf), 2019). Information technology in South Sudan ([The Borgen Project](https://borgenproject.org/information-technology-in-south-sudan/))  There were 450,000 social media users in South Sudan in January 2021. The number of social media users in South Sudan increased by 170 thousand (+61%) between 2020 and 2021, equivalent to 4.0% of the total population in January 2021 ([Digital, 2021, S-Sudan](https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-south-sudan))  South Sudan: Energy Country Profile ([Our World in Data](https://ourworldindata.org/energy/country/south-sudan#:~:text=South%20Sudan%3A%20Nuclear%20energy%20%E2%80%93%20alongside%20renewables%20%E2%80%93,makes%20up%20a%20large%20share%20of%20energy%20consumption.)).  [Electricity access, 2020](https://ourworldindata.org/energy/country/south-sudan#what-share-of-the-population-have-access-to-electricity) - 7.24%  Share of the population with [access to clean fuels for cooking](https://ourworldindata.org/energy/country/south-sudan#what-share-of-the-population-have-access-to-clean-fuels-for-cooking) – 0.00%  (Sources includes chart, data map, table, sources, and downloads).  Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index, 2016 ([Deloitte Global / Council on Competitiveness](https://www2.deloitte.com/global/en/pages/manufacturing/articles/global-manufacturing-competitiveness-index.html))  Manufacturing output for the period 2008 to 2022 ([Macrotrends](https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/SSD/south-sudan/manufacturing-output)) |
| Environmental | **Current + projected climate conditions**  South Sudan experiences a tropical climate. Temperature averages are normally above 25°C, with highs exceeding 35°C, particularly during the dry season (January to April).  Juba, the capital city, has an average annual high temperature of 34.5°C and an average annual low of 21.6°C.  **Air / soil / water pollution?**  Air Pollution in South Sudan: Real-time Air Quality Index and smog alert ([Pollution Alert](https://www.pollution-alert.com/en/southsudan/pollution)).  The oil industry in South Sudan has left a landscape pocked with hundreds of open waste pits, the water and soil contaminated with toxic chemicals and heavy metals including mercury, manganese, and arsenic.  Some of the sources of water pollution include the dumping of untreated industrial waste in rivers and lakes, agriculture, animal grazing, construction, the aftermath of natural disasters, the old septic systems in place, urban runoffs, household products and erosion. [Water Quality Indicators](https://gemstat.org/data/maps/), [Data Portal](https://gemstat.org/data/data-portal/). See also: Generation and discharge of wastewater by pollutant [dataset](https://knoema.com/env_ww_genp-20190806/generation-and-discharge-of-wastewater-by-pollutant?regionId=SS) (Eurosta, August 2022)  **Seasonal factors (e.g. rainy season, lean season)**  South Sudan has experienced extreme flooding over the past three years, with 835,000 people affected by flooding in 2021 alone ([OCHA/ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/node/3833023/)).  The Center for Humanitarian Data has done exploratory work related to flood forecasting in South Sudan highlighting the risk of extreme flooding in 2022.  **Usage of natural resources (mines, forest, water, etc.)**  South Sudan is also endowed by water resources, petroleum, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, and hydropower.  South Sudan is endowed with diverse natural forests and woodlands, with an estimated total area of 191,667 km2 - about 30% of total land area ([UNEP](https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts/where-we-work/south-sudan/community-forestry)).  Fresh water abstraction by source – million m3 [dataset](https://knoema.com/ten00002/fresh-water-abstraction-by-source-million-m?regionId=SS) (FAO, 2022); Fresh water abstraction by source per capita - m³ per capita [dataset](https://knoema.com/ten00003/fresh-water-abstraction-by-source-per-capita-m-per-capita?regionId=SS) (Eurosta, 2022)  **Management of natural resources and potential for disputes, tensions, or conflict**  South Sudan’s oil and gas sector scores 32 of 100 points and ranks 76th of 89 assessments in the 2017 Resource Governance Index (RGI). The Petroleum Act of 2012 set a satisfactory baseline for oil sector governance, but it has largely gone unenforced due to conflict. [RGI Dataset downloads](https://resourcegovernanceindex.org/publications-data/downloads). | Historical and projected climate data, climate data by sector, impacts, key vulnerabilities, and what adaptation measures are being taken. ([Climate Change Knowledge Portal / The World Bank](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/south-sudan/climate-data-historical#:~:text=South%20Sudan%20experiences%20a%20tropical%20climate.%20Temperature%20averages,34.5%C2%B0C%20and%20an%20average%20annual%20low%20of%2021.6%C2%B0C.)). Includes Observed Av. Seasonal Mean Temperature; Observed Av. Seasonal Minimum Temperature; Observed Av. Seasonal Maximum Temperature; and Observed Seasonal Precipitation  Air Quality Index (AQI) and PM2.5 air pollution in South Sudan. Air Quality Index ([IQAir](https://www.iqair.com/south-sudan), 17 August 2022).  Indices of soil contamination by heavy metals - methodology of calculation for pollution assessment ([National Center for Biotechnology Information](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29116419/)).  UNEP/[World Environment Situation Room](https://data.unep.org/article/water)  GEMStat Global Freshwater Database / [GEMStat Water Quality Dashboard](https://gemstat.org/)  Flood risk for South Sudan’s 2022 rainy season ([Center for Humanitarian Data](https://centre.humdata.org/flood-risks-for-south-sudans-2022-rainy-season/)).  FloodScan: Near real-time and historical flood mapping ([VERISK/FloodScan](https://www.aer.com/weather-risk-management/floodscan-near-real-time-and-historical-flood-mapping/))  Flood Impact Estimates ([HDX](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/south-sudan-flood-data))  Geological Survey / [Ministry of Mining](https://mom.gov.ss/), Republic of South Sudan.  Emissions / Land use / Forest land [dataset](https://knoema.com/FAOEMLUFL2015/emissions-land-use-forest-land?regionId=SS) (FAO, January 2022); Forestry Production [dataset](https://knoema.com/FAOFS2018/forestry-production-and-trade?regionId=SS) (FAO, January 2022).  Population connected to public water supply [dataset](https://knoema.com/env_wat_pop/population-connected-to-public-water-supply?regionId=SS) (Eurostat, August 2022).  South Sudan 2017 Resource Governance Index ([Natural Resource Governance Institute](https://resourcegovernance.org/our-work/country/south-sudan)).  See also: Effective and equitable natural resource management: Using transparency to avoid the resource curse [Brookings](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/06-natural-resource-mbaku.pdf#:~:text=significant%20amount%20of%20South%20Sudan%E2%80%99s%20natural%20resources%2C%20especially,ownership%20of%20the%20resources%20located%20in%20the%20region.) |
| Demography | **Demographic characteristics + growth rate**  Total population (mil.), 2022:11.6; Average annual rate of population change, per cent, 2020-2025: 2.1;Population aged 0-14, per cent, 2022:41; Population aged 10-24, per cent, 2022: 33; Population aged 15-64, per cent, 2022: 56; Population aged 65 and older, per cent, 2022: 3; Fertility rate, per woman, 2022: 4.4; Life expectancy at birth, years, 2022, male: 57; Population aged 10-19, percent, 2022: 23; Life expectancy at birth, years, 2022, female: 60  **Urbanization rate /Population concentration**  Urban population for 2021 was 2,334,776, a 3.26% increase from 2020.  Urban population for 2020 was 2,261,021, a 2.72% increase from 2019.  Urban population for 2019 was 2,201,250, a 2.24% increase from 2018.  Urban population for 2018 was 2,152,927, a 2% increase from 2017.  [Macrotrends](https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/SSD/south-sudan/urban-population), based on World Bank estimates | South Sudan Population dashboard – population by age group, per cent; Sexual and Reproductive Health ([UNFPA](https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/SS)); [National Bureau of Statistics](https://www.ssnbss.org/home/about/#:~:text=The%20National%20Bureau%20of%20Statistics%2C%20formerly%20known%20as,disseminate%20all%20official%20economic%2C%20social%20and%20demographic%20statistics.)  [WorldPop](https://www.worldpop.org/)/Open Spatial Demographic Data and Research / [Datasets](https://www.worldpop.org/datacatalog/)  Demographic, health, and urban indicators - [HDX](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/unhabitat-ss-indicators)  [UN Habitat](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/unhabitat-ss-indicators), UN Habitat [Urban Data Site](https://data.unhabitat.org/) |
| Security | **Security threats (banditry, robbery, criminality, terrorism)?**  The security situation across South Sudan remains volatile. Weapons are plentiful and easily obtained and criminals are often armed. Many armed actors who are without jobs or have not been paid are resorting to criminality. SSDF soldiers have also been implicated in banditry ([Local Media Sources](https://www.eyeradio.org/three-sspdf-soldiers-accused-of-banditry-arrested-in-yambio/)). See also: Statement: [Humanitarian Coordinator condemning armed robbery](https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-coordinator-strongly-condemns-armed-robbery-nile-hope).  **Past or existing conflicts between state or non-state groups; level of conflict intensity**  Closely linked to South Sudan's deteriorating environmental conditions, communal conflicts over land, livestock and water have played an important part in the country's troubled history. They remain a major source of political instability.  **Current tensions/conflict start**  A [conceptual model](https://climate-diplomacy.org/case-studies/climatic-changes-and-communal-conflicts-south-sudan) illustrates how intense/frequent extreme weather events lead to decreased water availability. State elites strategically use resource scarcity for political advantage/power. Resource scarcity fuels migration. Competition for resources leads to conflict between migrants and residents. The [ACLED database](https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard) records 651 total events in South Sudan between August 2021 and August 2022. These include 271 battles, 24 riots, 5 explosions/cases of remote violence and 351 cases of violence against civilians.  **Ongoing military interventions or troop movements**  A rebel movement led by South Sudan’s former army chief of staff, Gen Paul Malong Awan has threatened full military operations after the alleged capture of one of their top field commanders, according to a local news agency – [Sudan Tribune](https://sudantribune.com/article262819/).  **Capacities to ensure security/border control, Status & management of security infrastructure**  The security environment is complex, fluid, and fraught with internal and external risks. The proliferation of arms and the multiplication of armed actors has created multiple risks for stabilization efforts. | Criminality score: 6.34; South Sudan ranks 9th out of 54 African countries, and 3rd out of 9 East African countries. Source: [The Organised Crime Index](https://ocindex.enactafrica.org/country/south_sudan).  Climatic Changes and Communal Conflicts in South Sudan ([Climate Diplomacy](https://climate-diplomacy.org/case-studies/climatic-changes-and-communal-conflicts-south-sudan)).  The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data ([ACLED Dashboard](https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard))  Conflict between Dinka and Nuer ([Climate Diplomacy](file:///C:\Users\Richard%20Sennoga\Desktop\Seric\Information%20Management\GRAF%20UNDRR%20Juba\RiX%20Spotlight\Conflict%20between%20Dinka%20and%20Nuer%20in%20South%20Sudan))  Controversial proposal to extend coalition govt’s time in power beyond Feb 2023 ratcheted up political tensions; violence continued in multiple areas ([Crisis Watch, July 2022](https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/south-sudan)).  South Sudan conflict analysis brief - Trends in conflict drivers, triggers and unifiers ([Search for Common Ground](https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/SFCG-South-Sudan-Conflict-Analysis-2-pager.pdf))  Enhancing Border Security In Africa Using Smart Border Control Technologies ([AUDA/NEPAD](https://www.nepad.org/blog/enhancing-border-security-africa-using-smart-border-control-technologies))  [Ministry of Interior](https://immigration.eservices.gov.ss/) / South Sudan National Police Service / Directorate of Civil Registry, Nationality, Passports, and Immigration.  South Sudan has an overabundance of arms and ammunition in private hands ([Africa Center for Strategic Studies](https://africacenter.org/spotlight/security-sector-stabilization-a-prerequisite-for-political-stability-in-south-sudan/#:~:text=The%20security%20environment%20in%20South%20Sudan%20is%20complex%2C,overabundance%20of%20arms%20and%20ammunition%20in%20private%20hands.)). |
| Legal & policy | **Functioning/capacity of rule of law and justice systems in place (customary, informal, community based, religious)**  South Sudan has a pluralist legal regime that reflects the country’s turbulent history. The Transitional Constitution recognizes five sources of law: the Transitional Constitution itself; written law; customs and traditions of the people; the will of the people; and “any other relevant source ([International Commission of Jurists](https://www.icj.org/cijlcountryprofiles/south-sudan/south-sudan-introduction/south-sudan-legal-tradition/))  **Efficiency, timeliness, reliability, and impartiality of those mechanisms, separation of powers; independence of judiciary from political system**  Independence and impartiality, judiciary integrity and accountability ([International Commission of Jurists](https://www.icj.org/cijlcountryprofiles/south-sudan/south-sudan-judges/south-sudan-independence-and-impartiality-judicial-integrity-and-accountability/))  **Barriers to access judicial services**  Language is a barrier to the administration of justice in South Sudan. Most litigants who appear in South Sudan’s courts do not speak English, though South Sudan’s Transitional Constitution, laws, and appellate decisions are all issued in English, the official language – which is not well spoken or understood by many citizens. | [Ministry of Justice](https://mojss.org/), South Sudan  Transitional Constitution – version [uploaded](https://www.icj.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/South-Sudan_Transitional_constitution_2011.pdf) on the websites of UNESCO and WIPO  Access to Justice and Rule of Law in South Sudan ([UNDP](https://www.undp.org/south-sudan/projects/access-justice-and-rule-law)).  See also: [Report downloads](https://open.undp.org/projects/00077970) page.  Justice in Practice ([South Sudan NGO Forum](https://docs.southsudanngoforum.org/sites/default/files/2016-06/finaljasouthsudanspring2015.pdf#:~:text=As%20such%2C%20the%20report%20concludes%20that%20the%20justice,demonstrate%20the%20urgent%20need%20to%20address%20its%20flaws.)); Facilitating Access to Justice ([International Development Law Organization](https://www.idlo.int/where-we-work/sub-saharan-africa/south-sudan)).  Strengthening justice institutions in South Sudan ([IDLO](https://www.idlo.int/news/highlights/strengthening-justice-institutions-south-sudan#:~:text=Language%20is%20a%20barrier%20to%20the%20administration%20of,official%20language%20of%20the%20new%20country%20since%202011.)); Human Rights Concerns and Barriers to Justice in Sudan ([RefWorld](https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5331852e4.pdf));  Equal Access to Justice in Southern Sudan – Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility ([CSRF](https://www.csrf-southsudan.org/repository/equal-access-justice-southern-sudan/)) |