

# South Sudan

## Country overview

### Malnutrition burden

**South Sudan is off course to meet the global targets for anaemia in women of reproductive age. There is insufficient target data to assess South Sudan's progress for all other targets analysed.**

South Sudan experiences a malnutrition burden among its under-five population. As of 2010, the national prevalence of under-five overweight is 5.8%, which has decreased from 10.9% in 2006. The national prevalence of under-five stunting is 31.3%, which is greater than the developing country average of 25%. South Sudan's under-five wasting prevalence of 24.3% is also greater than the developing country average of 8.9%.

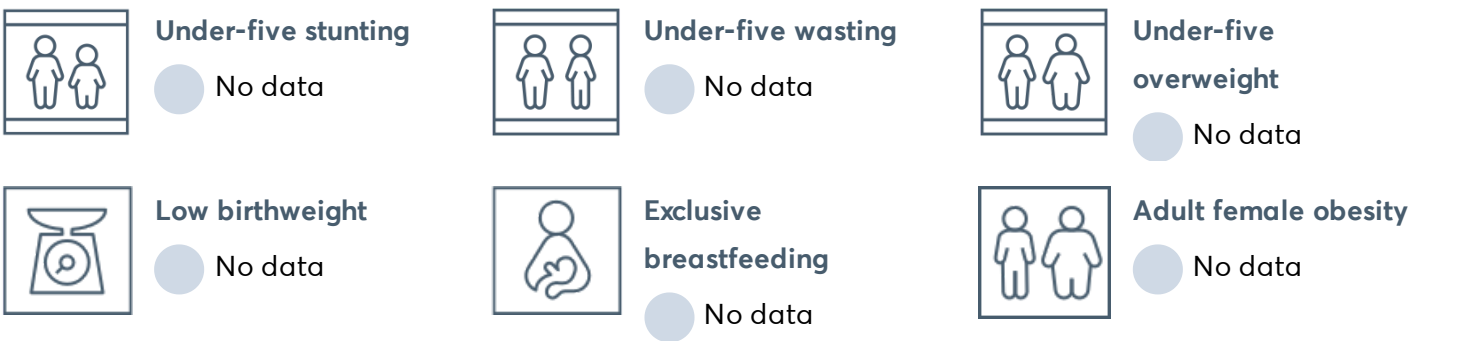
In South Sudan, 44.5% of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, this is well below the Eastern Africa average of 59.7%. There is insufficient data on low birth weight.

South Sudan's women of reproductive age face a malnutrition burden in anaemia. As of 2016, this stands at 34%. There is no prevalence data available for adult diabetes or adult obesity.

Sources: UNICEF global databases Infant and Young Child Feeding, UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF/WHO Low birthweight estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

### Progress against global nutrition targets 2019





#### Adult male obesity

● No data



#### Adult female diabetes

● No data



#### Adult male diabetes

● No Data



#### WRA anaemia

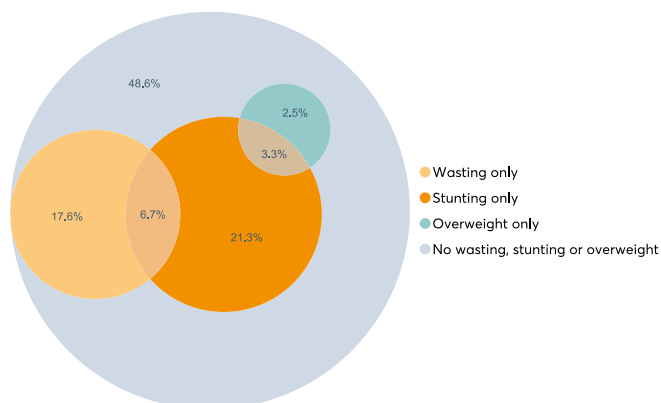
● No progress or worsening

Sources: UNICEF global databases Infant and Young Child Feeding, UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory and Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: WRA = Women of a reproductive age; NA = not applicable. The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

## Child (under-five) nutrition status

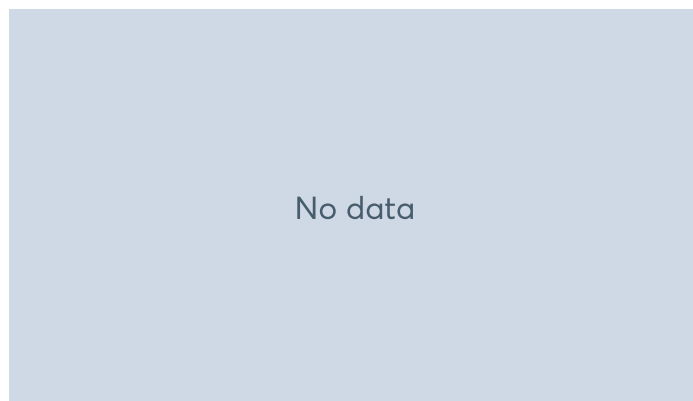
### Coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight



Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). UNICEF Global Databases: Overlapping Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, January 2019, New York.

Notes: Percentage of children under-five years of age who experience different and overlapping forms of malnutrition.

### Low birth weight

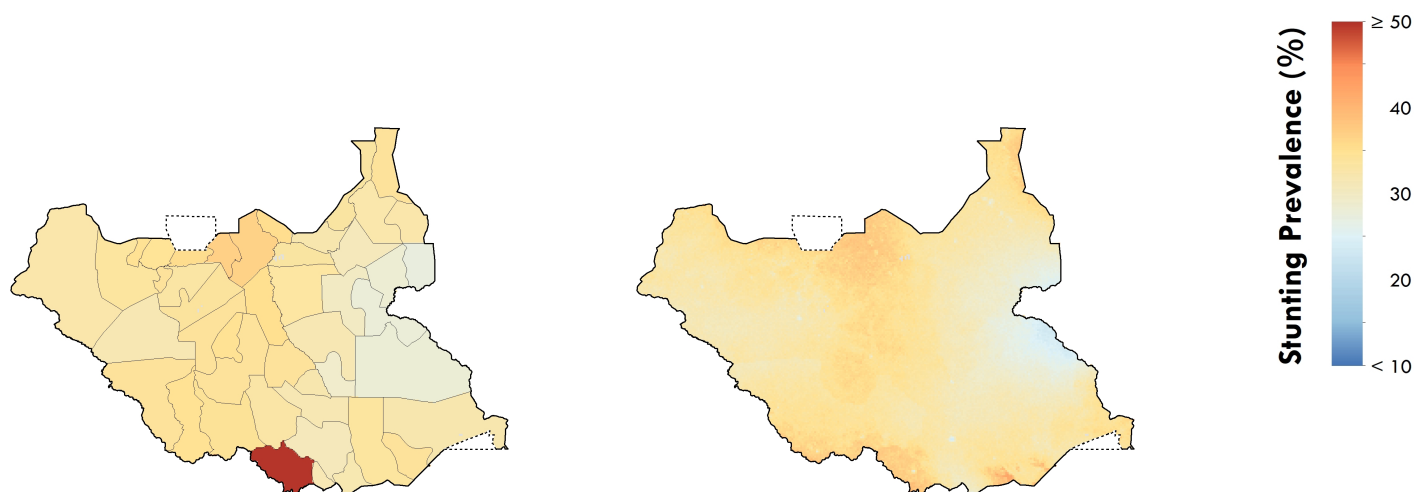


Source: UNICEF/WHO Low birthweight estimates, 2019 edition.

# Prevalence of under-five stunting

Stunting at subnational level

Stunting at 5km level

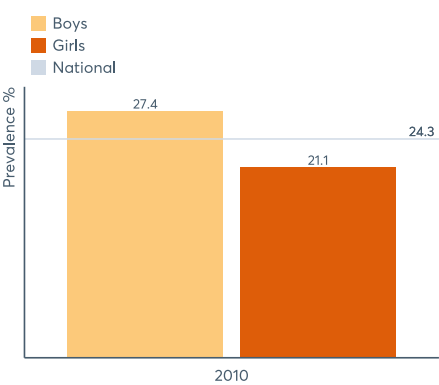


Source: Kinyoki, D.K. et al. Mapping child growth failure across low- and middle-income countries. *Nature* 577, 231–234 (2020) doi:10.1038/s41586-019-1878-8.

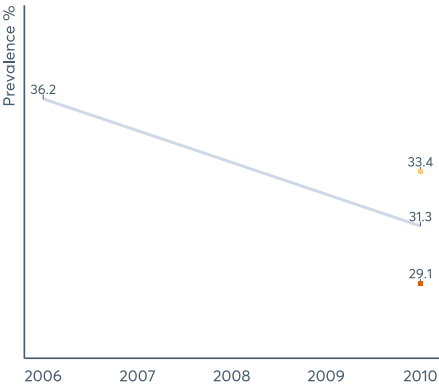
Notes: 5 km level map shows prevalence at the 5 x 5-km resolution. Prevalence is the 2017 estimated prevalence, based on a model using a range of surveys between 1998-2018. See source paper for full methods.

# Child (under-five) nutrition status over time

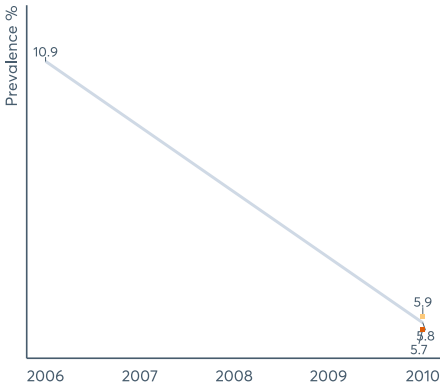
## Wasting by gender



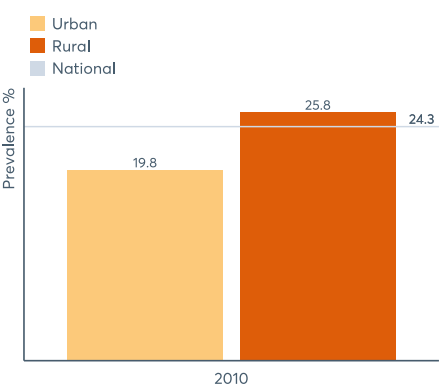
## Stunting by gender



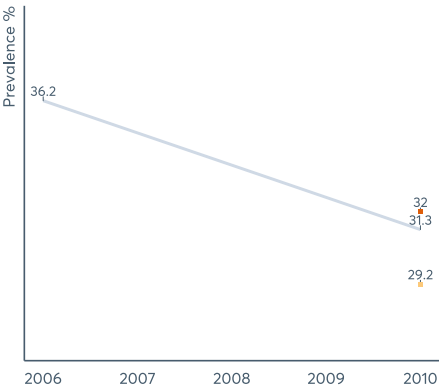
## Overweight by gender



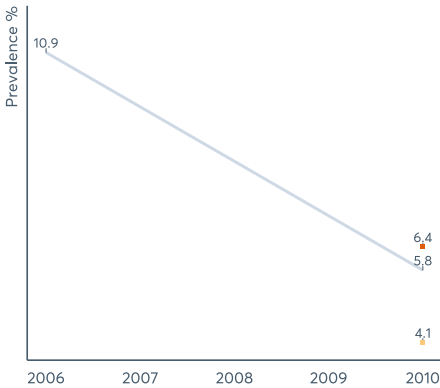
## Wasting by location



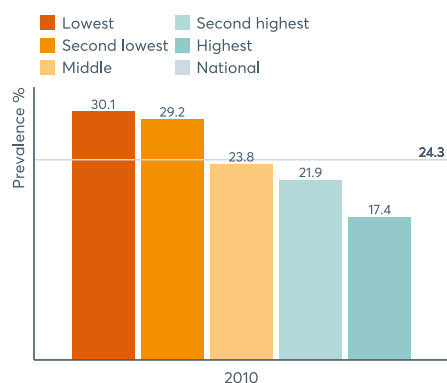
## Stunting by location



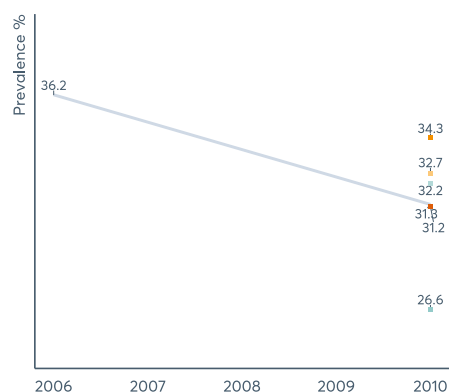
## Overweight by location



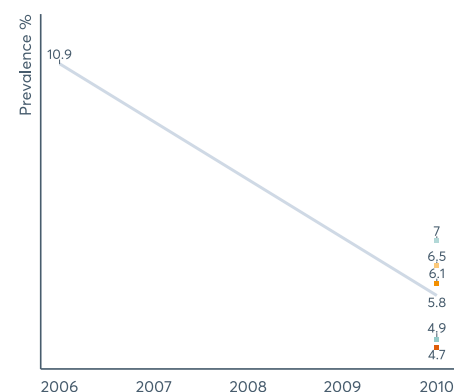
## Wasting by income



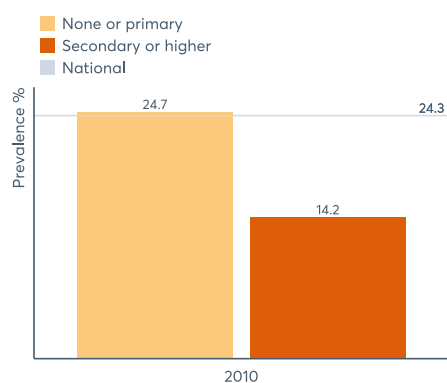
## Stunting by income



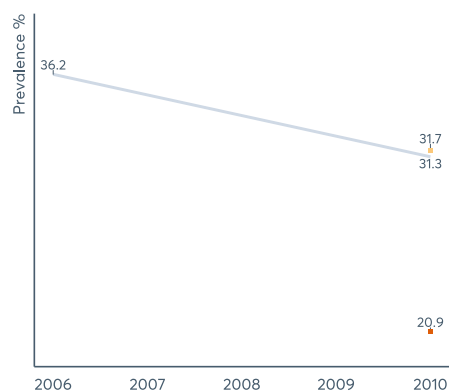
## Overweight by income



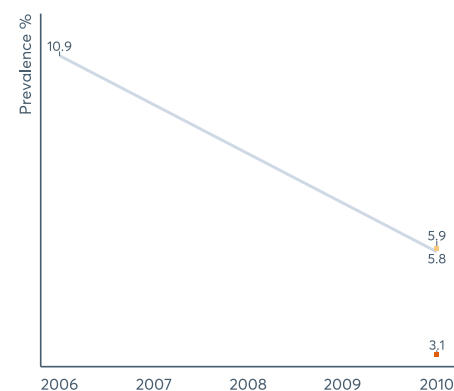
## Wasting by mother's education



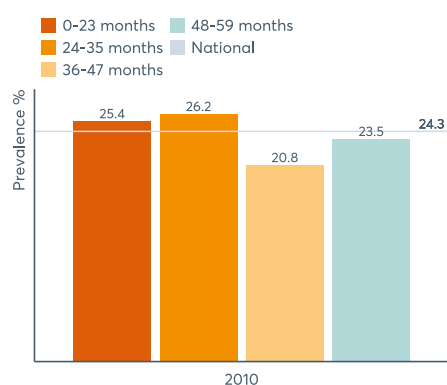
## Stunting by mother's education



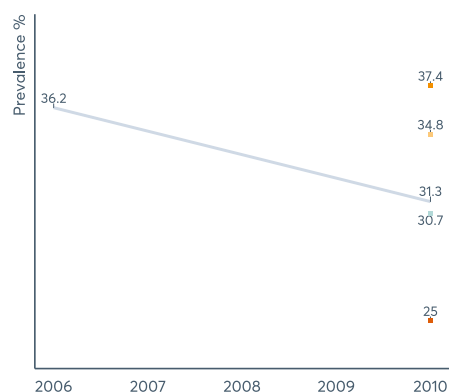
## Overweight by mother's education



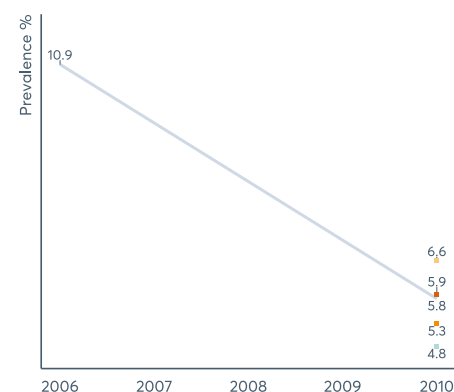
## Wasting by age



## Stunting by age



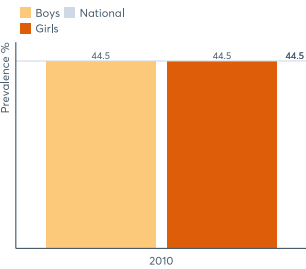
## Overweight by age



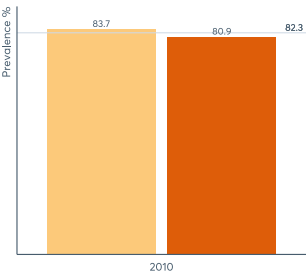
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

# Infant and young child feeding over time

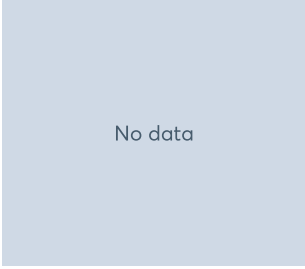
Exclusive breastfeeding by gender



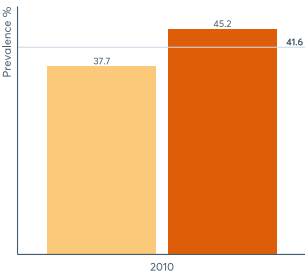
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by gender



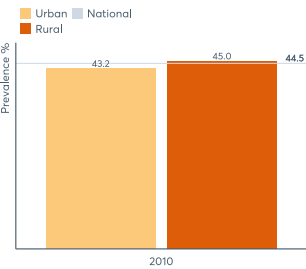
Minimum acceptable diet by gender



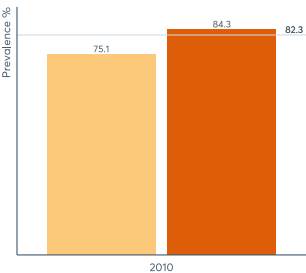
Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by gender



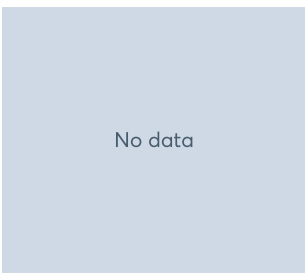
Exclusive breastfeeding by location



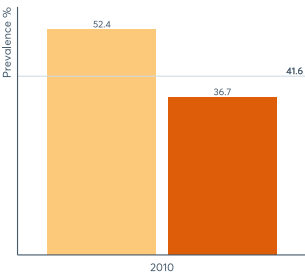
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by location



Minimum acceptable diet by location



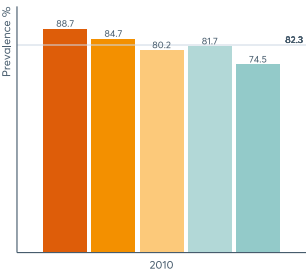
Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by location



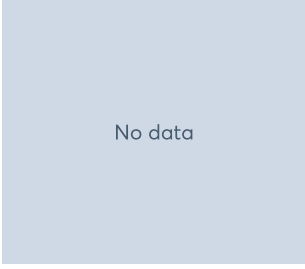
Exclusive breastfeeding by income



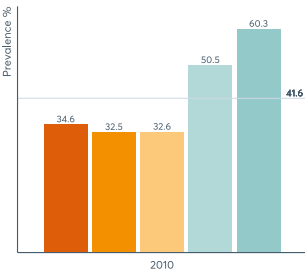
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by income



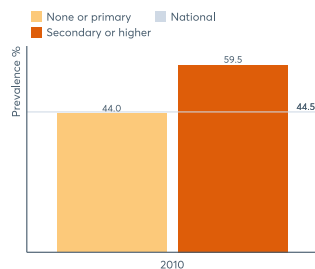
Minimum acceptable diet by income



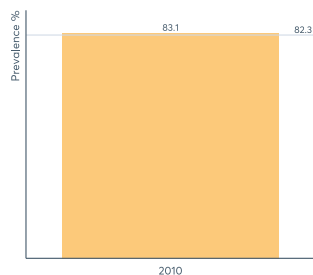
Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by income



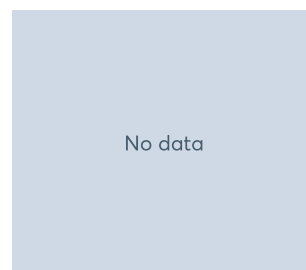
## Exclusive breastfeeding by mother's education



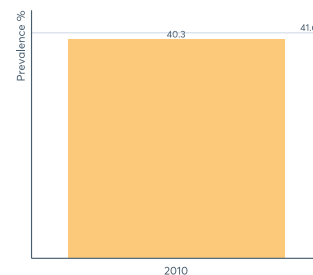
## Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by mother's education



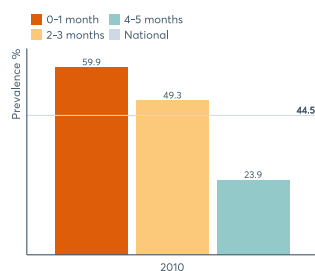
## Minimum acceptable diet by mother's education



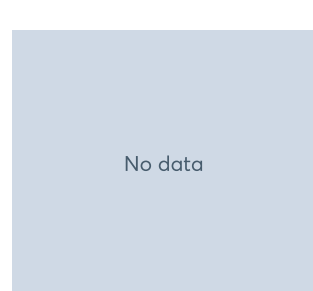
## Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by mother's education



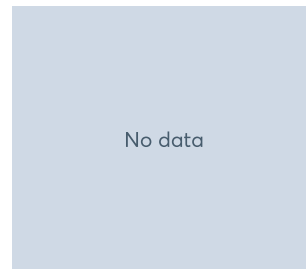
## Exclusive breastfeeding by age



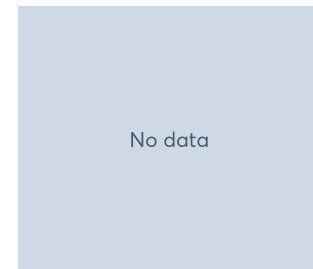
## Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by age



## Minimum acceptable diet by age

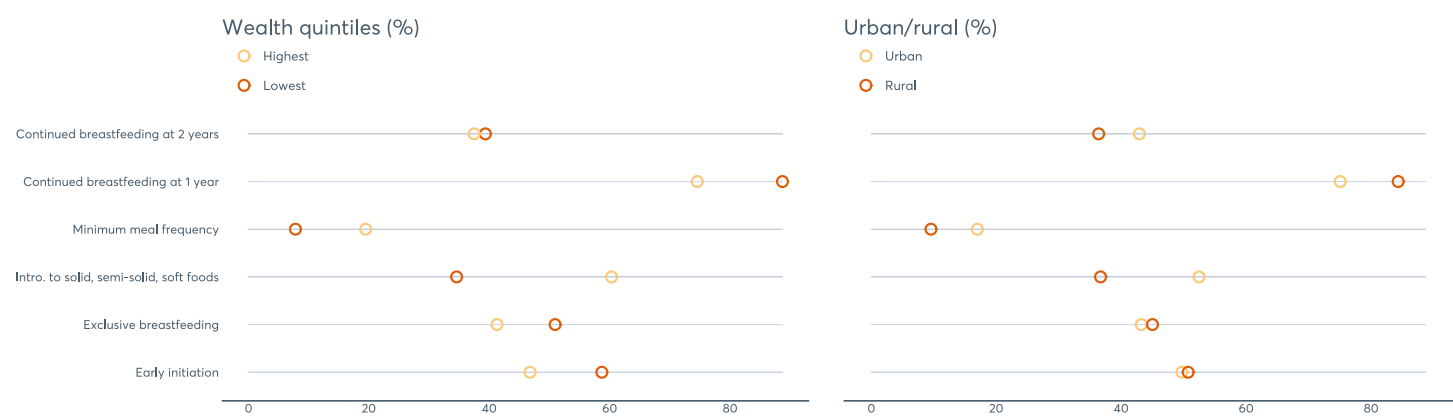


## Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by age



Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2019.

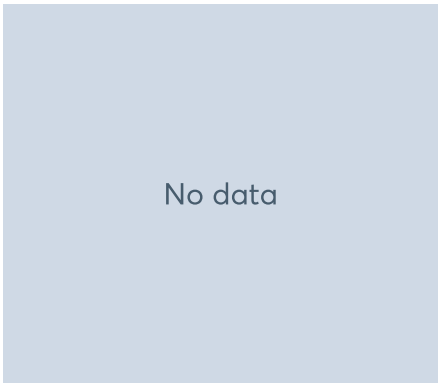
# Infant and young child feeding



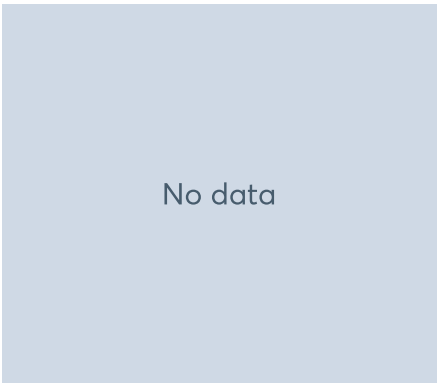
Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding: Exclusive breastfeeding, Predominant breastfeeding, New York, May 2019.

# Child and adolescent (aged 5-19) nutrition status

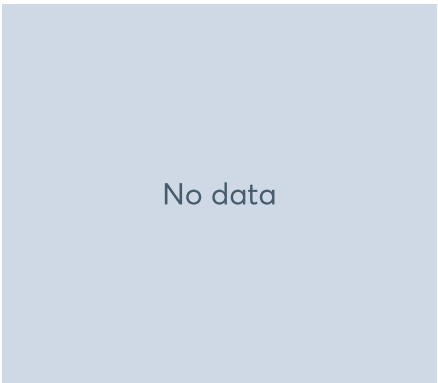
Underweight by gender



Overweight by gender



Obesity by gender

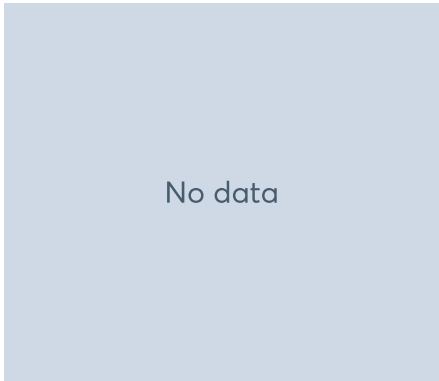


Sources: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.



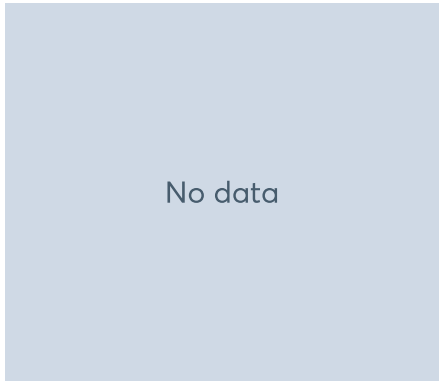
# Adult nutrition status

Diabetes by gender

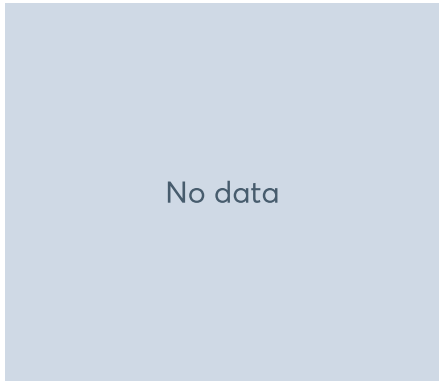


Sources: NCD Risk Factor  
Collaboration.

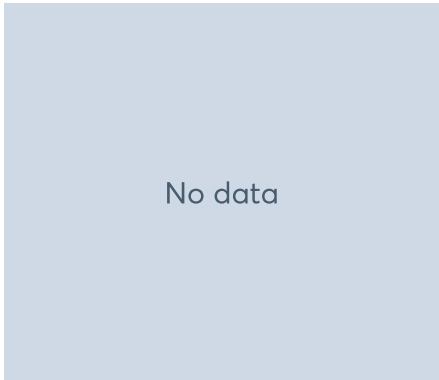
Overweight by  
gender



Obesity by gender

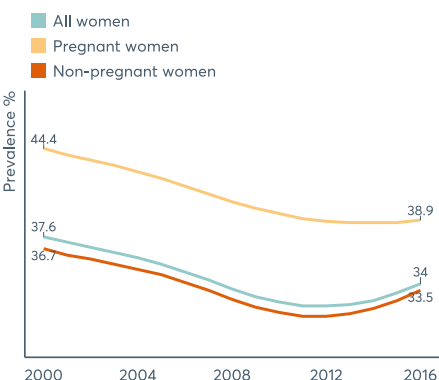


Raised blood  
pressure by gender



Sources: NCD Risk Factor  
Collaboration.

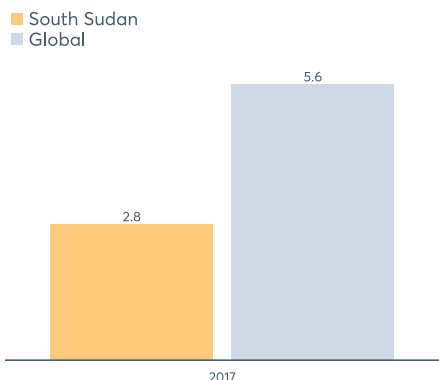
Anaemia in WRA



Source: WHO Global Health  
Observatory.

Notes: WRA = women of  
reproductive age.

Salt intake (grams  
per day)



Source: Global Burden of  
Disease, the Institute for Health  
Metrics and Evaluation.

# Dietary needs

## Consumption of food groups and components, 2016



Sources: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: TMREL = theoretical minimum risk of exposure level. Men and women aged 25 and older.

## Intervention coverage

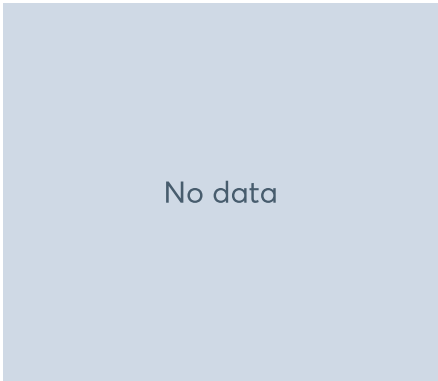
Coverage/practice indicator	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girl (%)	Year
Children 0-59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	No data	No data	No data	No data
Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	No data	No data	No data	No data
Children 6-59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	No data	No data	No data	No data
Women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received iron tablets or syrup during antenatal care	No data	NA	NA	No data
Household consumption of any iodised salt	No data	NA	NA	No data

Sources: Huestis A. and Kothari M., based on *2016 Global Nutrition Report*.

Notes: NA = not applicable. Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005-2018.

# Determinants

## Undernourishment



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

## Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

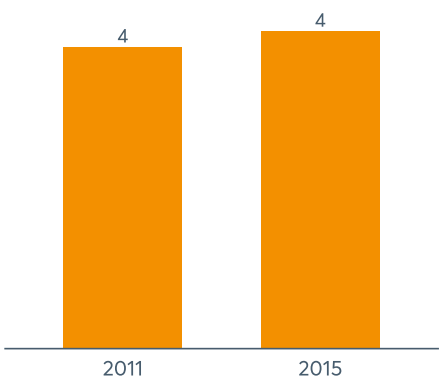
## Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing births by age 18 (%) <sup>1</sup>	28	2010
Gender Inequality Index (score <sup>*</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	No data	No data
Gender Inequality Index (country rank) <sup>2</sup>	No data	No data

Sources: <sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2018; <sup>2</sup> UNDP 2018.

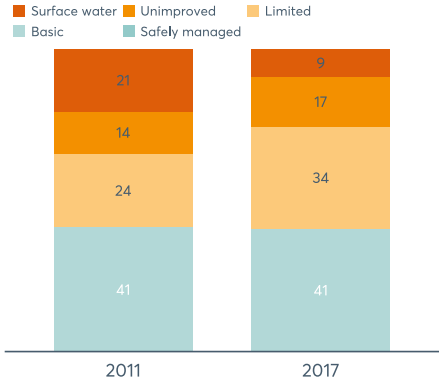
Notes: <sup>\*</sup> 0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

# Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)



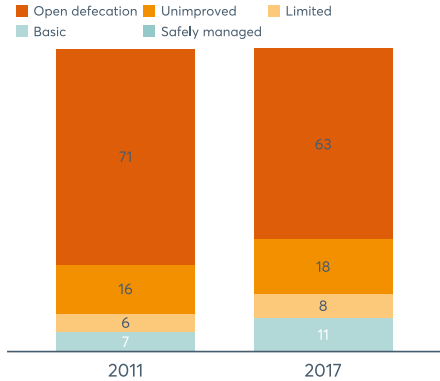
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

# Drinking water coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019.

# Sanitation coverage (% population)

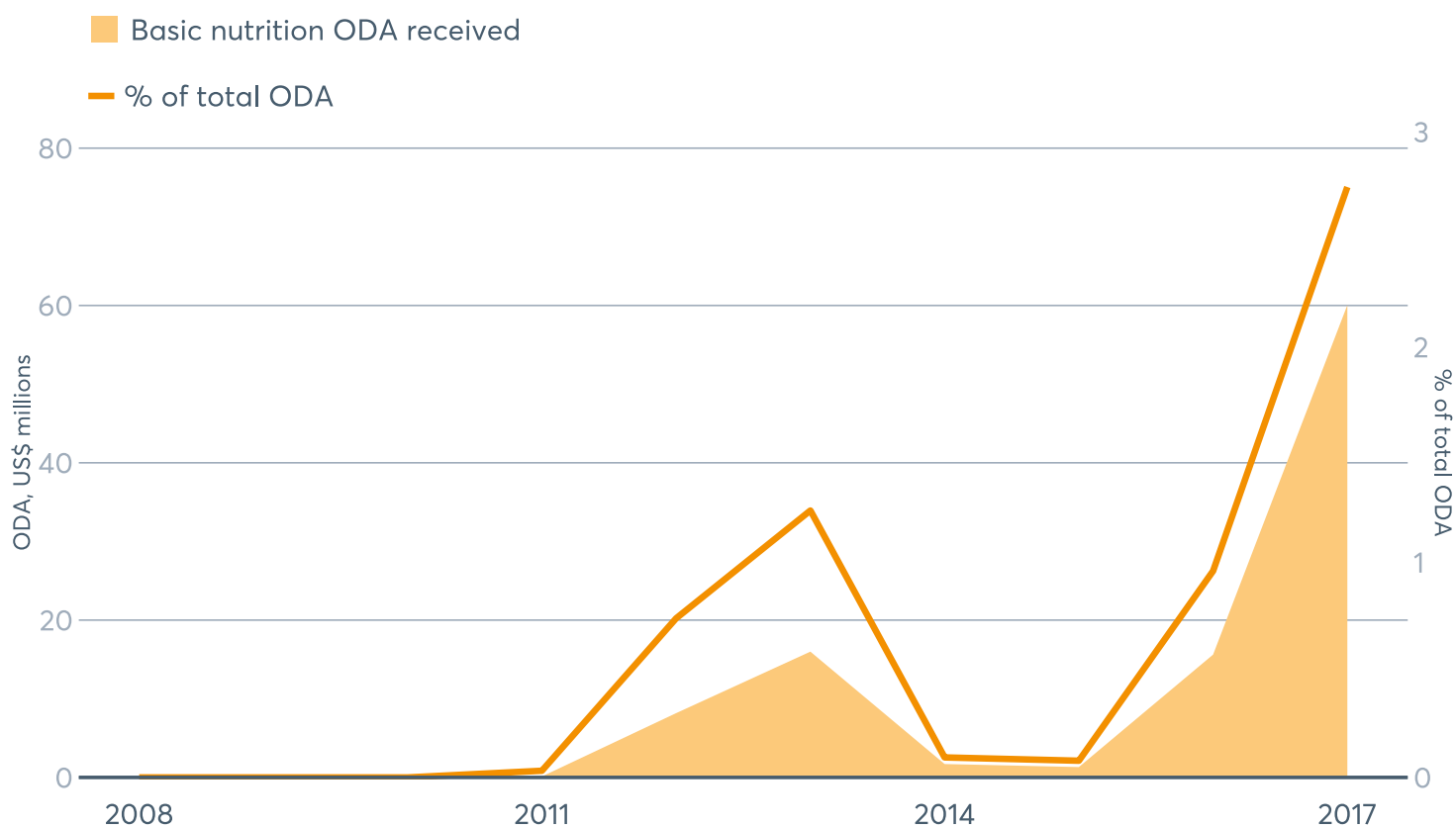


Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019.

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## Resources, policies and targets

Development assistance



Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2017 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

## National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	No
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	No
Food-based dietary guidelines	No data
Policy to reduce salt consumption	No
Operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce unhealthy diet related to NCDs	No
Operational, multisectoral national NCD policy, strategy or action plan	No
Operational policy, strategy or action plan for diabetes	No
Policy to reduce the impact on children of marketing of foods and beverages high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, free sugars or salt	No
Policy to limit saturated fatty acids and virtually eliminate industrially produced trans-fats	No

Sources: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: NA = not applicable; NCD = non-communicable disease.



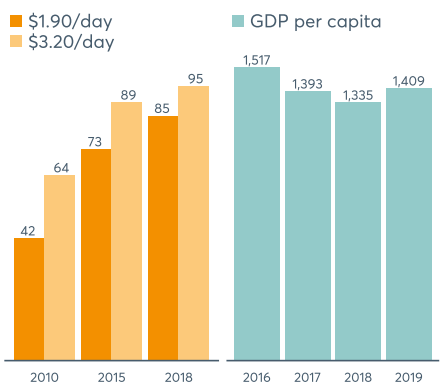
## Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

Stunting	Anaemia
Yes	No
Low birth weight	Child overweight
No	No
Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting
Yes	No
Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
No	No
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	
No	

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

# Economics and demography

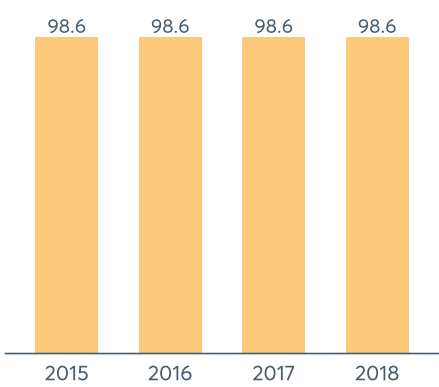
## Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP\$)



Sources: World Bank 2019, IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2019.

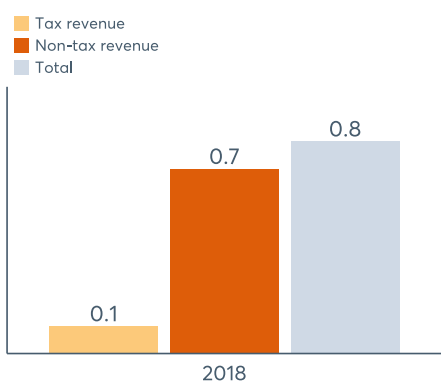
Notes: PPP = purchasing power parity.

## Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

## Government revenues (\$m)



Sources: IMF Article IV staff reports (country specific) and IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2019).

## Income inequality

Gini index score <sup>1</sup>	Gini index rank <sup>2</sup>	Year
46	135	2009

Sources: World Bank 2019.

Notes: <sup>1</sup> 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality. <sup>2</sup> Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (159).

## Population

Population (thousands)	10,976	2018
Under-five population (thousands)	1,698	2019
Rural (%)	80	2018
>65 years (thousands)	374	2019

Sources: World Bank 2019, UN Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019.

## Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

Physicians	No data	No data
Nurses and midwives	No data	No data
Community health workers	No data	No data

Sources: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.