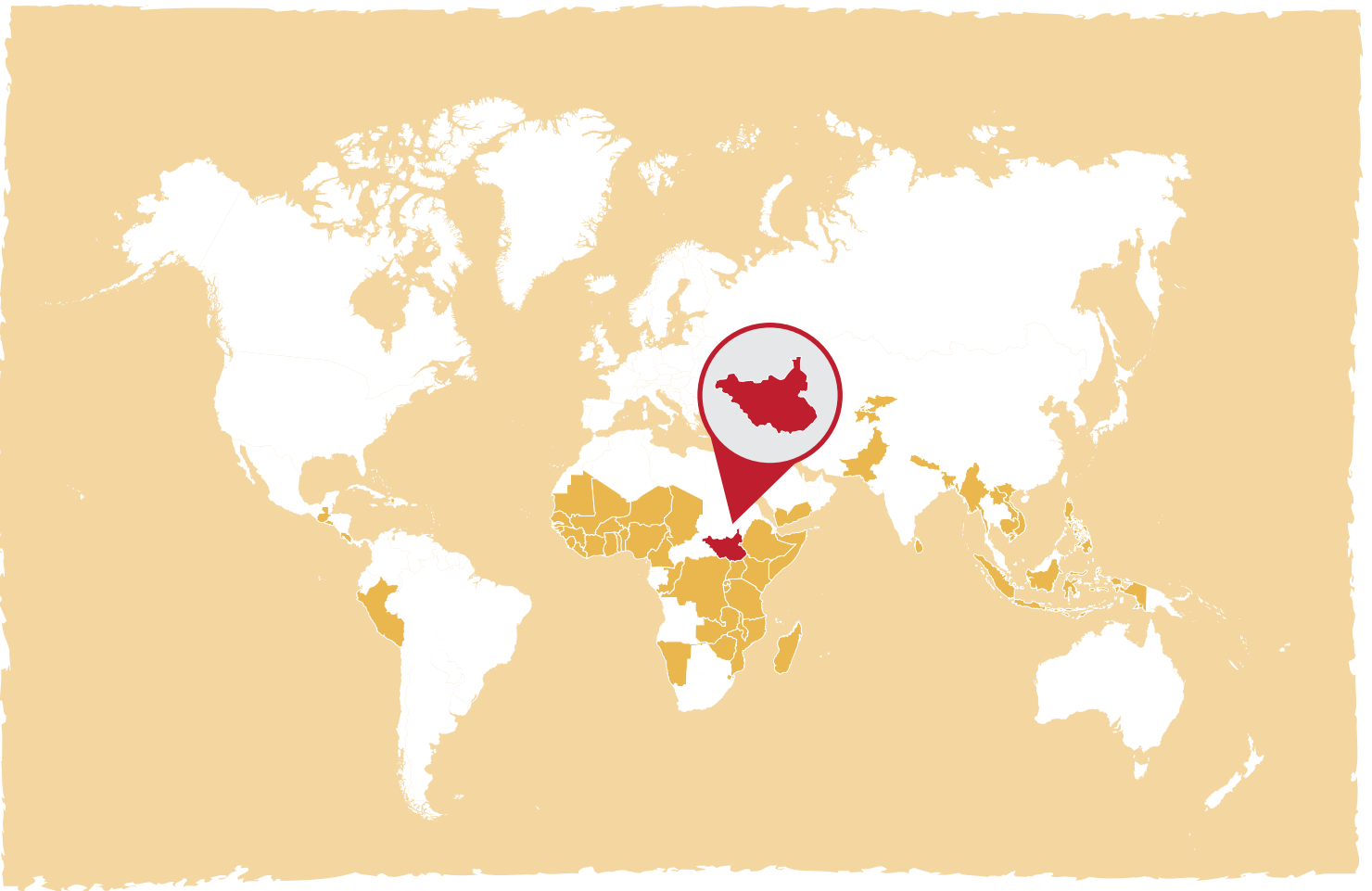


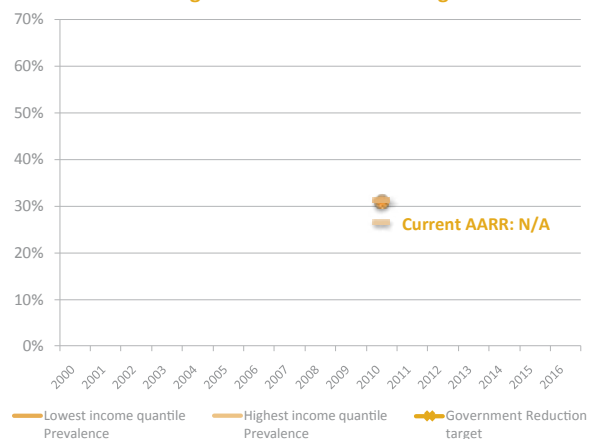
South Sudan



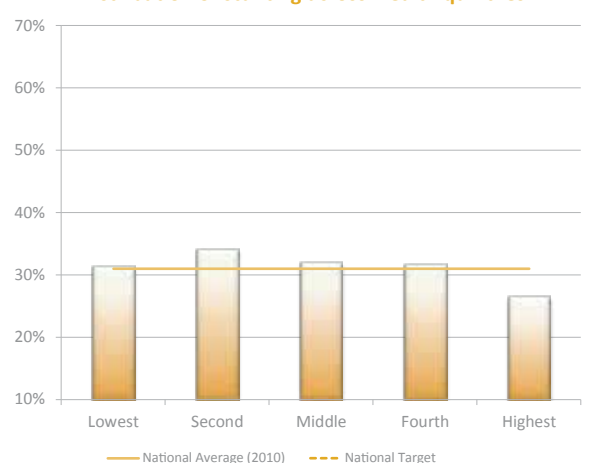
Joined: June 2013

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	9.94
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	1.6
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.54
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.35
Population growth rate (2010)	4.25%
WHA nutrition target indicators (MICS 2010)	
Low birth weight	N/A
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	45.0%
Under five stunting	31.1%
Under five wasting	22.7%
Under five overweight	6.0%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	3.1%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	17.3%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	70.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	45.3%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	21.7%
Female employment rate	41.9%
Median age at first marriage	-
Access to skilled birth attendant	-
Women who have first birth before age 18	18.4%
Fertility rate	7.5
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	18.00%
Income share held by lowest 20%	-
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	-
Energy from non-staples in supply	-
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	-
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	7.4%
Open defecation	64.1%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	69.0%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	0.9%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	11.7%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	1,221.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	-
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	-

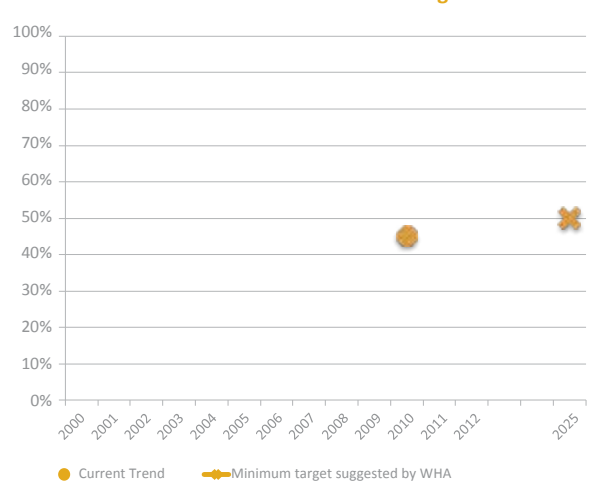
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



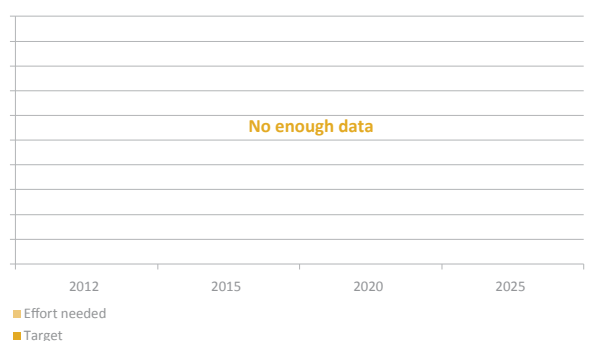
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Food Security Council,, chaired by H.E. the President of the Republic, is the highest level multi-sectoral policy coordination platform. During the launching of the SUN Movement in South Sudan, SUN stakeholders recommended its upgrading into “Food Security and Nutrition Council”. The Government, with the support of all SUN stakeholders, has committed to do that through the lead role of the SUN Focal Point, Dr. Makur Kariom, in concert with the Secretary General of the Council. The platform is envisaged to take up the responsibility of coordinating and overseeing the progress achieved on food security and nutrition and bringing together different sectors of the government – the line ministries including Economy and Planning, Health, Agriculture, Education, Rural Development, Local Government, and Gender, Child and Social Welfare), civil society, businesses, universities and research institutes, donors and the UN system. USAID, the World Bank, DFID, the EU, Germany, Australia and other donors operate in different States in the country. A donor convenor has not been appointed yet. The NGO Forum is the existing platform for civil society organizations. The relevant UN agencies with responsibility on nutrition (UNICEF, WHO, WFP and FAO) are actively engaged in supporting the government’s efforts to generate and analyze nutrition information, capacity building and programme implementation.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The current armed conflict, which started in December 2013, has resulted in an emergency and in acute humanitarian needs, which require lifesaving approaches and interventions. As a result, the focus of all nutrition interventions is on the provision of emergency nutrition services, which can imply a lack or a diversion of funding for longer term nutrition interventions. Prior to the rise of the current crisis, the Government expressed the need to develop a costed multi-sectoral integrated action plan which may serve as a common results framework. Several sectoral programmes which contribute to nutrition are being implemented, mainly by development partners. However, these need to be aligned behind a common set of expected results. The Department of Nutrition in the Ministry of Health, with support from development partners, coordinate the integration and scaling-up of specific nutrition interventions and the adoption of nutrition-sensitive approaches. However, there is limited capacity in country to plan and implement nutritional strategies and programmes and financial resources are limited.

A Nutrition Information System is in place, although still managed through support of development partners. The Ministry of Health is running an emerging Health Management Information System which is being upgraded to integrate more nutrition indicators.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

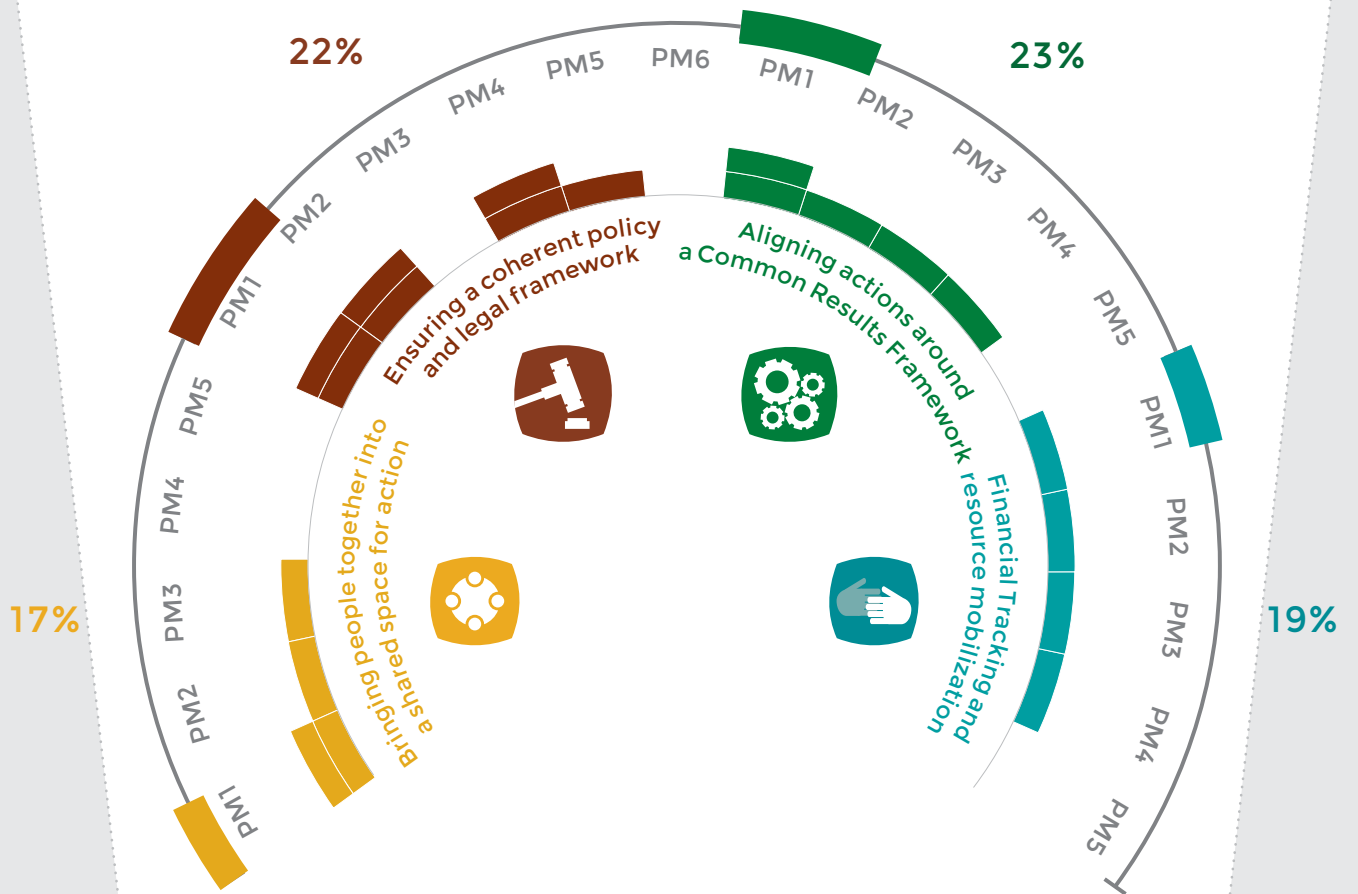
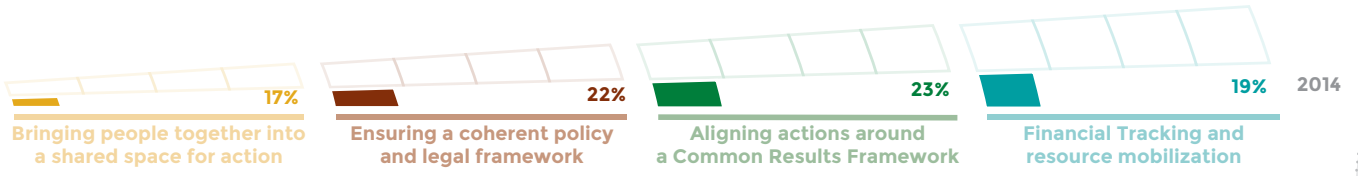
The Ministry of Health is in the process of finalizing the National Nutrition Policy.. Most recently, the nutrition sector has finalized the revision of the Basic Package of Health and Nutrition Services (BPHN). Its endorsement and implementation by the Ministry of Health will enhance integration of nutrition in health services. A stock-taking exercise of the food and nutrition security situation in the country, including an analysis of existing strategies, institutions, stakeholders and ongoing programmes and initiatives is a priority for the government and may require support from development partners. Nutrition is integrated in different national policies and plans, including the South Sudan Development Plan, the Health Sector Development Plan, the Food Security Policy, the Social Protection Policy and the draft National Nutrition Health Policy. Development partners will play a key role in supporting line ministries develop and review national nutrition policies, providing technical orientation in the development of guidelines, capacity building and ensuring the implementation of nutrition interventions.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Due to the current humanitarian crisis, almost all nutrition funds in the country are allocated for emergency action and provided in short term intervals. Funding for long-term interventions is minimal. The Government, with support from its development partners, is taking the lead in mobilizing resources to achieve nutritional results. Some of these efforts aim at supporting initiatives to build its own capacity to address food and nutrition needs of its population. More resources and capacity are required to strengthen scaling up of nutrition interventions. Apparently, there are parallel systems for financial tracking – normally run by development partners, which are not coordinated. The Government would like to receive support on financial tracking for food security and nutrition.

2014¹ Baseline on Four SUN Processes South Sudan

2014 Scoring of Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat