

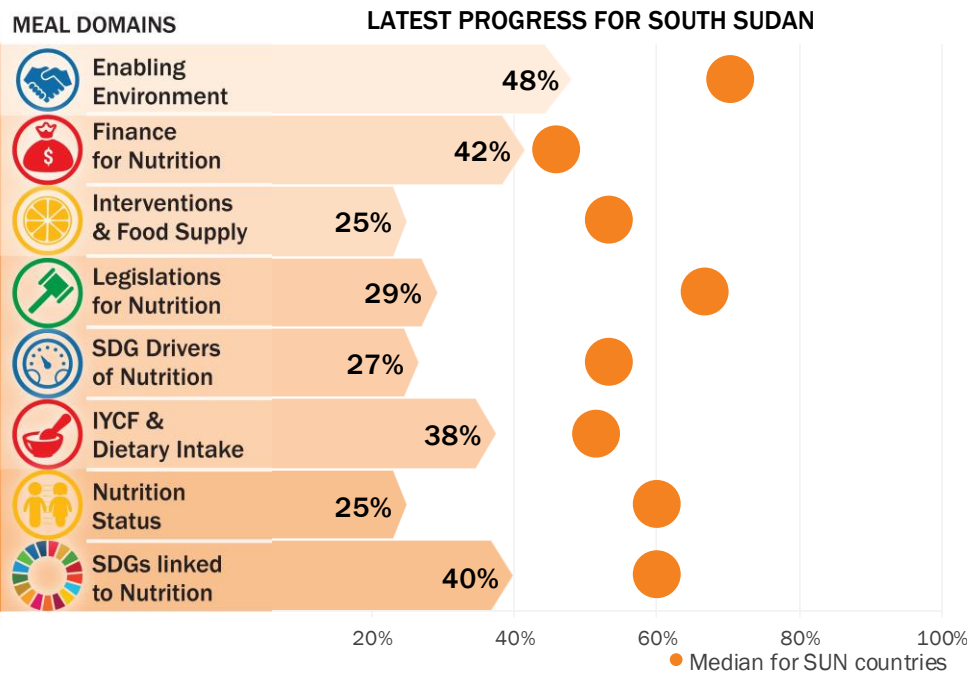
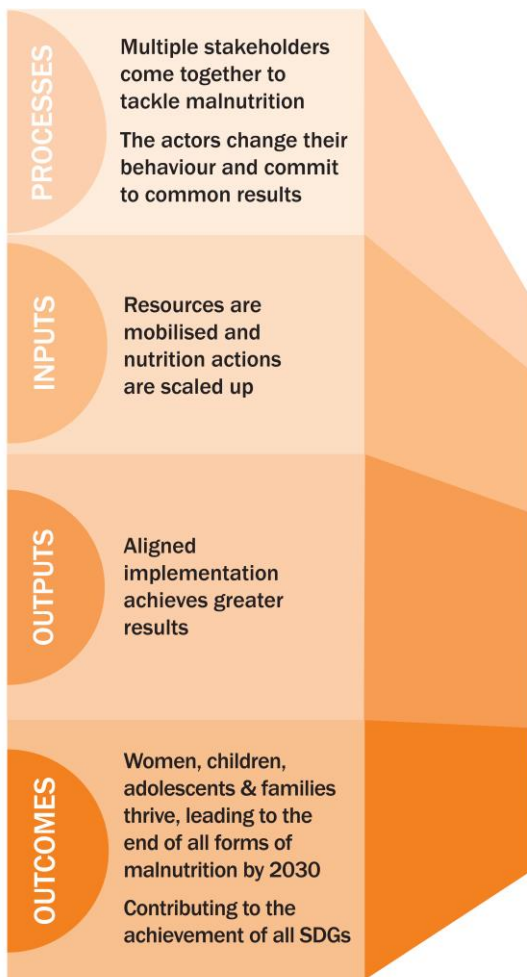


# South Sudan

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

The Country Dashboard provides an overview of progress using a set of indicators aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and the SDG Framework. It is designed to support SUN Movement stakeholders at all levels to assess performance and inform strategic decisions towards ending all forms of malnutrition.

## SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE



## South Sudan

Joined the SUN Movement in 2013

**Population** 12,576,000  
(UNPD 2017)

**Income class** Low income  
(World Bank 2018)

**Humanitarian risk class** Very High  
(INFORM 2019)

Data for South Sudan are available for 56/85 (66%) MEAL indicators, with most covering the timeframe 2010-2018. Based on the data, South Sudan is progressing with a multi-stakeholder platform, functioning nutrition networks and good performance in donor related finance for nutrition directed at high-impact interventions. However, more could be done to build the enabling environment, enact legislation, and scale-up high impact interventions, including the food supply and dietary behaviours, to address the high prevalence of child stunting and wasting and anaemia among women. A multi-sectoral approach is required to improve the underlying drivers of nutrition. A lot of missing data is noted, especially for government finance, interventions and food supply, child feeding practices, and adult nutrition status.



## Enabling Environment

As stakeholders from different sectors come together to build an enabling environment for improving nutrition, it results in a multi-stakeholder platform, functioning networks of nutrition actors, progress in the SUN Movement processes, integration of nutrition in development plans and improved nutrition information systems.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
<i>Bringing people together</i>			
1.1 Existence of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP)	Yes	JAA 2018	Yes
1.2 Number of networks (UN, business, donor, civil society)	3	JAA 2018	3
A) UN Network Functionality Index (out of 6)	4	UNN 2018	5
B) SUN Business Network Functionality Index (out of 5)	0.5	SBN 2018	0
C) SUN Civil Society Network Functionality Index (out of 6)	3	CSN 2018	4
1.3 Mobilization of High-level Advocates for Nutrition (# of types)	3	JAA 2018	2
<i>Changing behaviours and committing to common results</i>			
1.4 SUN Movement Processes Total Score	21%	JAA 2018	64%
Process 1) Bringing people together into a shared space for action	50%	JAA 2018	73%
Process 2) Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	21%	JAA 2018	65%
Process 3) Aligning actions around common results	0%	JAA 2018	64%
Process 4) Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	12%	JAA 2018	54%
1.5 WHA Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 6)	No data	No data	4
1.6 NCD Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 4)	No data	No data	0
1.7 Information Systems for Nutrition Index (out of 9)	4.7	SMS 2019	6.1
1.8 Integration of Undernutrition in National Development Policies, rank	45 of 56	2018-2021	30
1.9 Integration of Overnutrition in National Development Policies, rank	38 of 38	2018-2021	30



## Finance for Nutrition

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources, the results include increased spending for evidence-based high-impact nutrition actions from both national and external funding sources.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
2.1 National Budget Spending for Nutrition			
A) Budget Analysis Completeness (out of 4 key elements)	2	SMS 2014	3
B) Budget spending per child U5 for nutrition-specific interventions	No data	SMS 2014	\$1.56
C) Percentage budgeted for nutrition-specific spending	No data	SMS 2014	1.2%
2.2 Donor Funding for Nutrition			
A) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per stunted child U5	\$21.59	R4D 2015-2016	\$7.81
B) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per child U5	\$6.75	R4D 2015-2016	\$2.45
2.3 Agriculture Orientation Index	No data	FAO	0.22



## Interventions and Food Supply

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources and align their actions, the results include increased coverage of nutrition actions, increased diversity and quality of food supply, and equitable geographic distribution of nationally agreed core actions and implementation capacity for nutrition.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
3.1 Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative–certified Health Facilities	No data	WHO 2017	3%
3.2 Severe Acute Malnutrition Treatment (children 6-59 mos)	76%	UNICEF 2017	36%
3.3 Vitamin A Supplementation (children 6-59 mos)	51%	UNICEF 2017	62%
3.4 Antenatal Iron Supplementation (90+ tablets)	No data		30%
3.5 Nutrition Professionals Density (per 100,000 population)	No data	WHO 2016-2017	0.8
3.6 Iodized Salt Availability	60%	UNICEF 2010	80%
3.7 ORS and Zinc Treatment for Diarrhea (children 0–5 yrs)	1.7%	UNICEF 2010	7%
3.8 Deworming Treatment (children 12–59 mos)	No data	UNICEF	42%
3.9 Insecticide Treated Net Use (children 0–5 yrs)	46%	UNICEF 2013	45%
3.10 Vaccination Coverage (DTP3 in 1 yr olds)	26%	WHO 2017	86%
3.11 Family Planning Needs Met (modern method)	6%	UNPD 2010	50%
3.12 Non-staple Foods Availability (% of calories)	No data	FAO 2012	39%
3.13 Fruits & Vegetables Availability (grams per capita)	No data	FAO 2013	276
3.14 Fortification Status of Food Vehicles	Build salt, oil, wheat, maize	GAIN 2016	N/A
3.15 Social Protection Programme Coverage	6%	World Bank 2009	13%
3.16 Government ministries involved in nutrition actions at national level	No data		N/A
3.17 Stakeholders involved in nutrition actions at subnational level	No data		N/A
3.18 High-impact nutrition-specific actions coverage at subnational level	No data		N/A



## Enacted Legislations for Nutrition

Results achieved through better alignment include progress in the implementation and monitoring of legislations for nutrition.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
4.1 International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (level of implementation)	None	WHO 2018	Many
4.2 Maternity Protection Legislation	No data	ILO 2013	Partial
4.3 Right to Food Legislation (level of constitutional recognition)	Weak	FAO 2017	Moderate
4.4 Restrictions on Marketing of Food/Beverages to Children	Not achieved	WHO 2017	Not achieved
4.5 Mandatory Food Fortification Legislation	None	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles
4.6 Fortification Standards	Oil	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles



## SDG Drivers of Nutrition

Results achieved through aligned implementation also include changes in key drivers of nutrition, which are embedded in relevant sectors such as health, WASH, food systems, education, social protection and gender.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
5.1 Diarrhoea in children U5	34%	MICS 2010	17%
5.2 Access to a basic drinking water service	50%	JMP 2015	68%
5.3 Access to a basic sanitation service	10%	JMP 2015	37%
5.4 Malaria incidence (per 1000 population)	142	WHO 2017	65
5.5 Measles cases reported (children U5)	127	WHO 2018	317
5.6 Adolescent fertility (per 1000 women 15–19 years)	158	UNPD 2010	87
5.7 New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)	1.17	UNAIDS 2017	0.44
5.8 Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	146	WHO 2017	179
5.9 Undernourishment prevalence	No data	FAO 2016	20%
5.10 Severe food insecurity prevalence (adults)	No data	FAO 2016	25%
5.11 Early marriage (before age 18)	52%	UNICEF 2010	30%
5.12 Female secondary school enrollment (% gross)	7%	UNESCO 2015	47%
5.13 Violent discipline among children 2–14 years	No data	UNICEF	82%
5.14 Growth in household income (shared prosperity premium)	No data	WB	0.6%
5.15 Urban population living in slums	96%	UN-HABITAT 2014	54%



## IYCF and Dietary Intake






Aligned implementation achieves results including improved infant and young child feeding practices, as well as improved dietary intake among various population groups.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
6.1 Exclusive breastfeeding (infants 0–5 mos)	45%	UNICEF 2010	44%
6.2 Early initiation of breastfeeding	50%	UNICEF 2010	52%
6.3 Minimum Acceptable Diet (children 6–23 mos)	No data	UNICEF	13%
6.4 Minimum Diet Diversity (children 6–23 mos)	No data	UNICEF	22%
6.5 Fruit and vegetable intake (g/day in adults)	126	GBD 2016	131
6.6 Sodium intake (g/day in adults)	2.6	GBD 2016	2.8
6.7 Urinary iodine concentration (median µg/l)	94	IGN 2006	161
6.8 Population consumption of fortified food	No data		N/A



## Nutrition Status




The outcome of scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions is better nutrition for all – children, adolescents, women and men. Countries show progress towards achieving national nutrition targets, including WHA global nutrition and NCD diet-related targets.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
7.1	Stunting (children U5)		31%	JME 2010	32%
7.2	Low birthweight		No data	UNICEF	No data
7.3	Overweight (children U5)		5.8%	JME 2010	3.5%
7.4	Wasting (children U5)		24%	JME 2010	7%
7.5	Anaemia among pregnant women		39%	WHO 2016	44%
7.6	Anaemia among non-pregnant women		34%	WHO 2016	37%
7.7	Low BMI (adult women)		No data	NCD-RisC 2016	9%
7.8	Overweight and obesity (adult women)		No data	NCD-RisC 2016	37%
7.9	Overweight and obesity (adolescent girls 10-19 years)		No data	NCD-RisC 2016	15%
7.10	Diabetes (adult women)		No data	NCD-RisC 2014	7.5%
7.11	Hypertension (adult women)		No data	NCD-RisC 2015	28%



## SDGs linked to Nutrition

Better nutrition contributes to the achievement of SDGs, including reduced mortality, increased cognitive ability and school attainment, increased economic productivity and reduced extreme poverty.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
8.1	Population below the poverty line		43%	World Bank 2009	28%
8.2	U5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)		96	UNICEF 2017	57
8.3	NCD Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population)		564	WHO 2016	665
8.4	Early child development status (36–59 mos)		No data	UNICEF	63%
8.5	Annual GDP growth per capita		No data	World Bank 2017	4.2%

## Colour Classification Legends

**TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
1.1	Yes	Interim		No
1.2	3-4	2	1	0
1.2 a-c	5-6	3-4	1-2	0
1.3	All 3	2	1	None
1.4 all	≥70%	55-69%	40-54%	<40%
1.5	5-6	3-4	1-2	None
1.6	3	2	1	None
1.7	7.5-9.0	6.0-7.4	4.5-5.9	0-4.4
1.8	Top 15	16-30	31-45	46-56
1.9	Top 14	15-29	30-37	38

**TABLE 2 FINANCE FOR NUTRITION**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
2.1a	All 4	3 of 4	2 of 4	1 of 4
2.1b	≥\$8	\$5-7	\$1-4	<\$1
2.1c	>10%	5-10%	1-4%	<1%
2.2a	≥\$15	\$7.5-14	\$3.5-7.4	<\$3.50
2.2b	≥\$5	\$2.5-4.9	\$1-2.49	<\$1
2.3	≥1	0.5-0.9	0.2-0.5	0-0.1

**TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS & FOOD SUPPLY**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
3.1	≥60%	30-59%	5-29%	0-4%
3.2	≥75%	40-74%	10-39%	<10%
3.3	≥90%	80-89%	60-79%	<60%
3.4	≥50%	30-49%	15-29%	<15%
3.5	≥2.0	0.8-1.9	0.2-0.7	<0.2
3.6	≥90%	75-89%	50-74%	<50%
3.7	≥20%	10-19%	5-9%	<5%
3.8	≥60%	40-59%	25-39%	<25%
3.9	≥55%	40-54%	20-39%	<20%
3.10	≥90%	80-89%	50-79%	<50%
3.11	≥65%	50-64%	35-49%	<35%
3.12	≥50%	40-50%	30-39%	<30%
3.13	≥400 g	250-399	100-249	<100%
3.14	Sustain 2+	Sustain 1	Improve	All build
3.15	≥60%	40-59%	15-39%	<15%
3.16	TBD			
3.17	TBD			
3.18	TBD			

**TABLE 4 ENACTED LEGISLATIONS FOR NUTRITION**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
4.1	Full	Many	Few	None
4.2	Yes	Partial		Not achieved
4.3	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
4.4	Fully achieved			Not achieved
4.5	≥1 staple food + salt + oil	≥1 staple food + salt/oil	≥1 food vehicle	None
4.6	3+ foods	2 foods	1 food	None

**TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
5.1	0-11%	12-17%	18-24%	≥25%
5.2	≥85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%
5.3	≥60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%
5.4	<10	10-99	100-249	≥250
5.5	<10	10-99	100-999	≥1000
5.6	<44	44-99	100-149	≥150
5.7	<.25	0.25-0.49	0.50-1.9	≥2.0
5.8	<100	100-199	200-349	≥350
5.9	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	≥30%
5.10	<10%	10-24%	25-49%	≥50%
5.11	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
5.12	≥65%	50-64%	30-49%	<30%
5.13	<75%	75-79%	80-84%	≥85%
5.14	≥1		<1%	<0
5.15	<40%	40-54%	55-69%	≥70%

**TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
6.1	≥50%	35-49%	15-34%	<15%
6.2	≥65%	50-64%	25-49%	<25%
6.3	≥40%	20-39%	10-19%	<10%
6.4	≥50%	25-49%	15-24%	<15%
6.5	≥400	200-399	100-199	<100 g
6.6	0-1.9	2.0-29	3.0-3.9	≥4.0 g
6.7	200-299	100-199	≥300	0-99 µg/L
6.8	≥70%	50-69%	10-49%	<10%

**TABLE 7 NUTRITION STATUS**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
7.1	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.2	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.3	<4%	4-6%	7-9%	≥10%
7.4	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.5	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.6	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.7	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.8	<30%	30-34%	35-39%	≥40%
7.9	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.10	<6.0%	6.0-7.4%	7.5-8.9%	≥9%
7.11	<20%	20-24%	25-29%	≥30%

**TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION**

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
8.1	<15%	15-34%	35-49%	≥50%
8.2	0-39	40-69	70-99	≥100
8.3	0-600	601-700	701-800	≥801
8.4	≥75%	65-74%	60-64%	<60%
8.5	≥7%	3.5-6.9%	0-3.4%	<0%

Note: The classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries except when established cut-offs are available. The "green" colour indicates "good" performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>

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