Green Deal Country Fiche

South Sudan

Population in 2019 11,06 million habitants	**Projected population in 2050** 19,96 million habitants

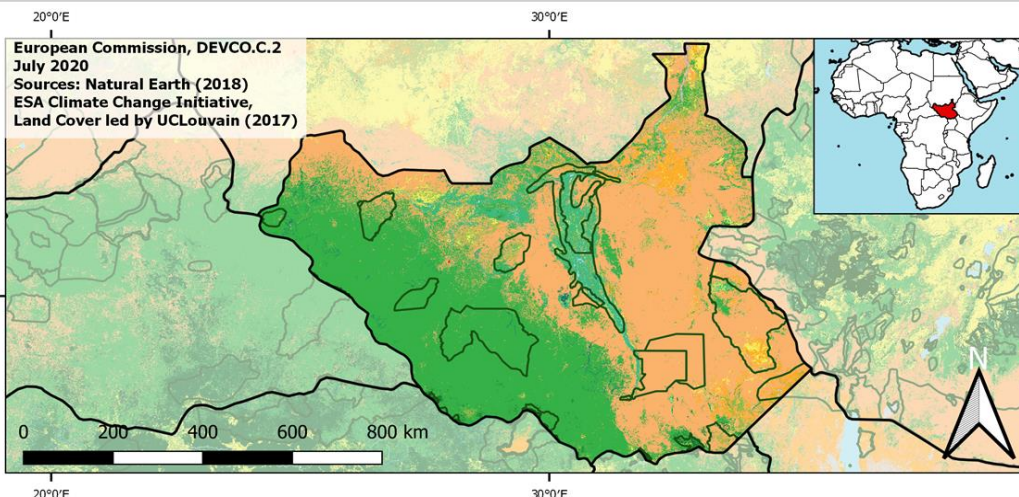| **Surface** 644,3 thousands km²	**Population density (2019)** 17 habitants per km²	**GDP per capita** 1.119,65 US$ (2015)

Population living below 1,90 $/day 44,70 % in 2009	**Human Development Index** 0,43 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend
Main Protected Areas
Land Cover Classes
Cropland rainfed
Cropland irrigated
Mosaic crops/nat.veg
Tropical dense forest
Deciduous forest
Coniferous forest
Mixed forest
Shrubland
Grassland
Sparse vegetation
Swamp forest
Mangrove
Swamps
Urban areas
Bare areas
Water bodies
Permanent snow and ice

European Commission, DEVCO.C.2
July 2020
Sources: Natural Earth (2018)
ESA Climate Change Initiative,
Land Cover led by UCLouvain (2017)

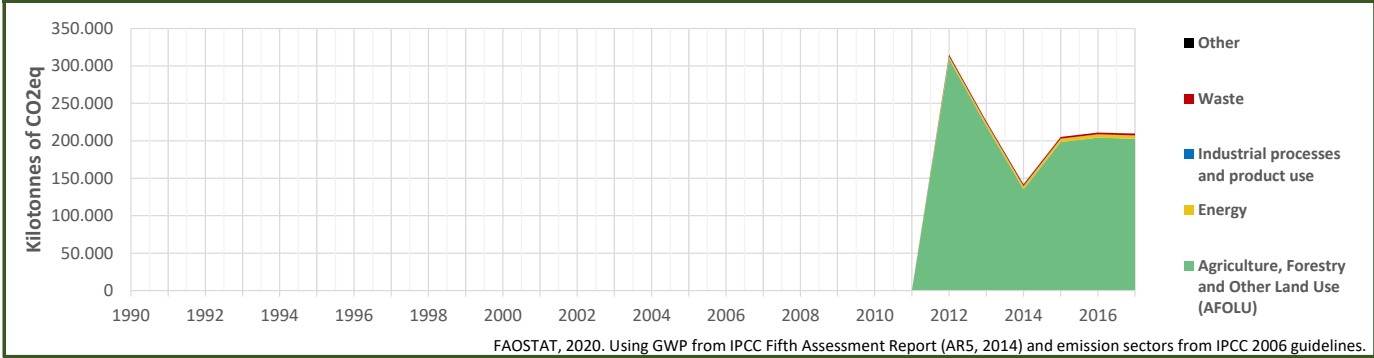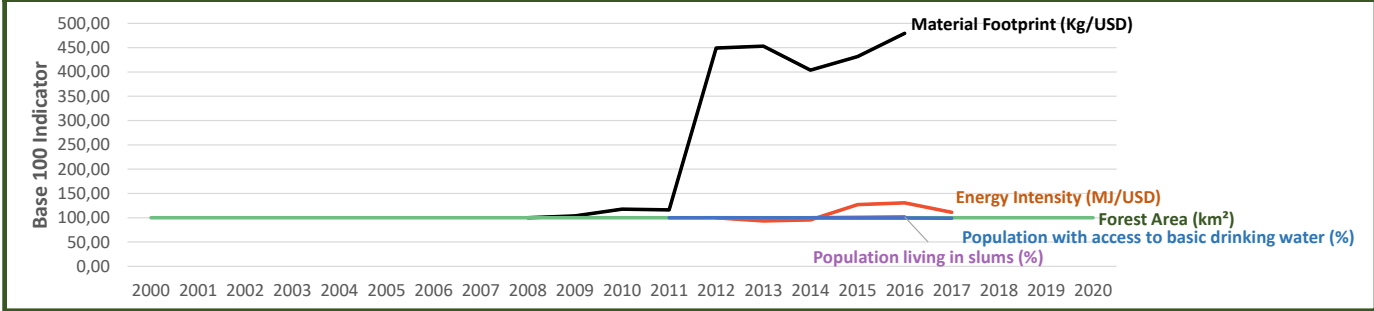| **Share of global emissions (2018)** 0,005%	**NDC: Mitigation Summary** (NDC from 2015) South Sudan has not ratified the Paris Agreement. Its 2015 INDC indicated conditional efforts on energy generation and use, land use and land use change and transport.	**INTPA "NDC Group"** Group 3 - Suggested focus on adaptation for EU cooperation

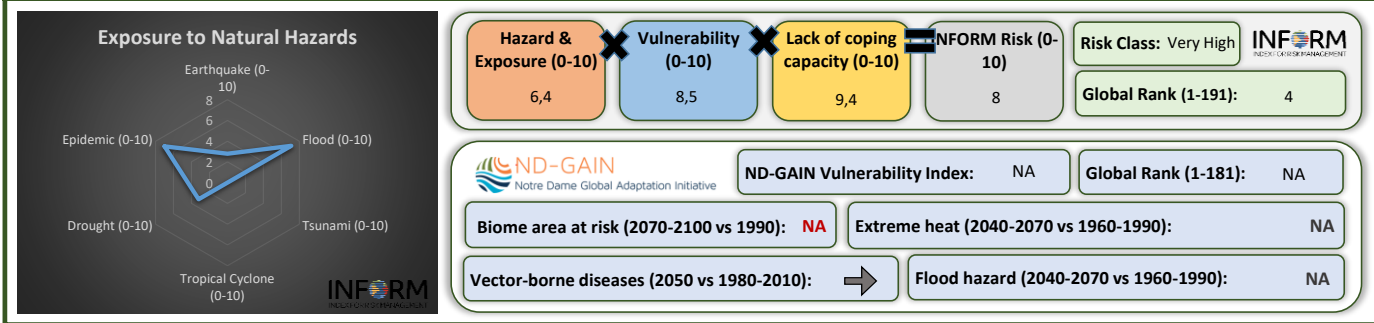| Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	Ecological footprint (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	NA	No Data
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	<5%	No or very low rate of recycling and composting (min EU MS = 7%)
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m³ of water extracted, 2017)	19,76 $/m³	Less water efficient than EU average, but within range of EU MS
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	7,74 kg/$	Highly resource-inefficient production and consumption practices
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	D	No policy framework for SCP has been reported to the UN
	Change in emissions (production) vs change in GDP (2007-2017)	NA / NA	No Data
Biodiversity & Forests	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area, 2020)	16,28%	Further progress is needed to meet CBD Target of 17% by 2020
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	3,62%	Further conservation efforts needed to secure SDG Target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	15,28%	Important share of population - consider landscape approach
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	0 %	Forest cover at equilibrium, SDG Target 15.2 achieved
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	NA	No Data
	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	NA	No Data
Green and Smart Cities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (% in 2016)	97,30%	Significant efforts needed for SDG Target 11.1 (upgrade by 2030)
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	17,66%	Low satisfaction with public transport (UN SDSN interpretation)
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	100%	Significant efforts are needed to meet SDG Target 11.6
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	NA	No Data
	Urban air pollution (µg/m³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	40,85 µg/m³	Very high air pollution, above key guideline values (WHO, EU, US)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1 Score)	NA	No Data
Sustainable Energy	Access to electricity (% of population, 2018)	28,20%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 7.1 of 100% by 2030
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	28,50%	Higher share of renewables than the EU 2020 target of 20%
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	0,61%	Very low share of renewables, low contribution to SDG Target 7.2
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018)	<5%	Significant efforts needed for universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	NA	No Data
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	1,52 MJ/$	Lower Energy Intensity than in any EU-27 MS
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	Rural poverty (% of rural population below 1$90 a day, 2018)	NA	No Data
	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	61,00%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.1 of 0% by 2030
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2010)	31,30%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	NA	No Data
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	16,47%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	96,63%	High share of emissions - Key sector for climate mitigation
Water & Oceans	Population using at least basic drinking water (% of pop., 2017)	40,68%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	11,30%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	2255 m³/cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m³/capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	1,33%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	Landlocked	Indicator not relevant because the country is landlocked
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	Landlocked	Indicator not relevant because the country is landlocked

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)

Y-axis: Kilotonnes of CO2eq (0 to 350.000)
X-axis: 1990 to 2016

Legend:
- Other (black)
- Waste (red)
- Industrial processes and product use (blue)
- Energy (yellow)
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) (green)

FAOSTAT, 2020. Using GWP from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5, 2014) and emission sectors from IPCC 2006 guidelines.

Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)

Y-axis: Base 100 Indicator (0,00 to 500,00)
X-axis: 2000 to 2020

- Material Footprint (Kg/USD)
- Energy Intensity (MJ/USD)
- Forest Area (km²)
- Population with access to basic drinking water (%)
- Population living in slums (%)

Climate Adaptation Needs

Exposure to Natural Hazards

Radar chart axes (0-10):
- Earthquake (0-10)
- Flood (0-10)
- Tsunami (0-10)
- Tropical Cyclone (0-10)
- Drought (0-10)
- Epidemic (0-10)

INFORM

Hazard & Exposure (0-10)	✗	Vulnerability (0-10)	✗	Lack of coping capacity (0-10)	=	INFORM Risk (0-10)
6,4		8,5		9,4		8

Risk Class: Very High
Global Rank (1-191): 4

INFORM INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

ND-GAIN Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index:	NA	Global Rank (1-181):	NA

| Biome area at risk (2070-2100 vs 1990): | NA | Extreme heat (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): | NA |
| Vector-borne diseases (2050 vs 1980-2010): | → | Flood hazard (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): | NA |

Environmental Performance Index 2020

2020 EPI Country Rank (out of 180)
NA

2020 EPI Score [0=worst, 100=best]
NA

No evaluation at the Environmental Performance Index

SDG Index 2020
(UN SDSN & Bertelsmann Stiftung)

SDG icons: 1 No Poverty, 2 Zero Hunger, 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, 13 Climate Action, 14 Life Below Water, 15 Life on Land

Legend:
- ● SDG achieved
- ● Challenges remain
- ● Significant challenges remain
- ● Major challenges remain
- ● Information unavailable