

Millennium Development Goals in South Sudan



Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than USD 1 a day

Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Status: Although chronic hunger has been reduced from 48 to 33% between 1995 and 2006, more than 90% of the population in South Sudan currently live on less than USD 1 dollar a day.

Under current budget plans, this goal will never be achieved.



Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Status: Although 1.3 million children are enrolled in primary school, only 1.9% completes the level. The ratio of pupils per teacher stands at a staggering 1,030.

Under current budget plans, this goal will never be achieved.



Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Status: In South Sudan girls make up only 27% of primary school enrolment. More than 90% of women are illiterate.

Under current budget plans, this goal will never be achieved.



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Status: Although the under-five mortality rate decreased from 250 (per 1000 live births) in 2001 to 135 in 2006, one in eight children dies before their fifth birthday.

Under current budget plans, this goal will not be achieved by 2015.



Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 6. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Status: South Sudan has the highest maternal mortality rate in the world – 2,054 per 100,000 live births.

Under current budget plans, this goal will never be achieved.



Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Status: Although there is limited information on HIV/AIDS in South Sudan, reports show yearly increases in the prevalence rate and limited knowledge among the population about prevention. In South Sudan, malaria is considered hyper-endemic.

Under current budget plans, this goal will never be achieved.



Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target 11. Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Status: 48.3% of the population in South Sudan has access to improved drinking water, while only 6.4% has access to improved sanitation.

Under current budget plans, this goal will never be achieved.

Conclusion

There are numerous challenges facing South Sudan in attaining the MDGs by 2015 including: weak institutional capacity of national institutions; weak coordination among sectors; political uncertainty and insecurity in large parts of the country; poor basic infrastructure; lack of a development and anti-

poverty strategy; weak civil society organisations and limited resources for development.