



South Sudan

South Sudan, officially known as the Republic of South Sudan, is a landlocked country in East-Central Africa. The capital and largest city is Juba. South Sudan is approximately 620,000 square kilometres in size and has a population of around 12 million. The country gained independence from the Republic of the Sudan in 2011, making it the newest country with widespread recognition. As a new nation, South Sudan has the dual challenge of dealing with the legacy of more than 50 years of conflict and continued instability, along with huge development needs. It has significant oil wealth. The country is governed through a multi-party political system. South Sudan consists of a devolved three tier system made up of a national government, over thirty State Governments and several local governments, with defined roles and responsibilities, and powers are separated between the executive, legislature, and judiciary.*

There is a basic law on SWM and a long-term plan on SWM at the national level. The concentration of population in cities, towns and camps requires appropriate resources, infrastructure and services to treat solid and liquid waste. In fast-growing urban areas, waste management has become increasingly important as the strain on infrastructure and treatment facilities can directly impact the environment and subsequently human health (UNEP, 2013).

Source: * Wikipedia, South Sudan, accessed 29 March 2019, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sudan>

Information

Population*	12.58 million (2017)
Population growth (annual %)*	2.8 (2017)
Area (km ²)**	619,745
Climate**	Tropical
GDP (current USD)*	2,904 billion (2016)
GDP growth (annual %)*	-13.8 (2016)
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)*	390 (2016)
Main industries**	Mainly agriculture, timber, oil
Currency***	USD 1 : SSP 130.26 (South Sudanese pound) (March 2019)

Sources: * World Bank, South Sudan, accessed 29 March 2019, <<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=SSD>>

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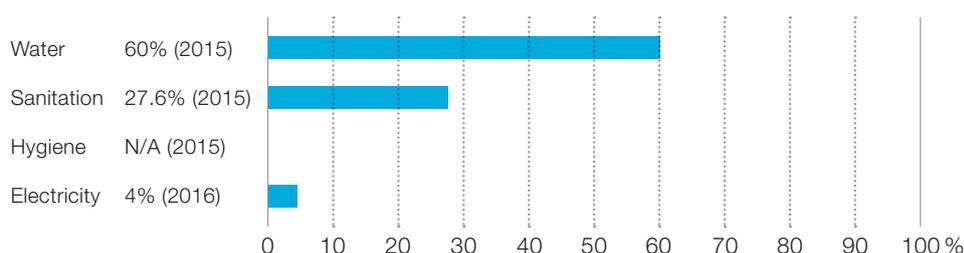
*** Cuex.com

Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
Legal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a basic law on MSWM. The law defines municipal waste and the responsibilities of the stakeholders, and regulates the preparation of a national plan for municipal solid waste management. ● There is no specific law on recycling. ● There is a specific law/regulation to encourage renewable energy.
Policy/Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The overall development plan is outlined under the 2011-2013 South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP), entitled "Realizing Freedom, Equality, Justice, Peace and Prosperity for All." (The Plan's implementation period has been extended until 2016.) ● The overall environmental policy is outlined in the National Environment Policy. ● There is a long-term MSWM plan. ● Top priorities for MSWM policy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Maintain public sanitation in cities by improving waste collection. » Reduce environmental burdens by improving waste disposal. » Reduce disposal amount by composting.
Implementation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The National Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the lead agency for environmental management at the national level, responsible for guiding, directing, and coordinating stakeholders with its vision, "To ensure a clean and healthy environment for all the people of South Sudan". ● The Ministry of Environment and Forestry also monitors and evaluates the status of SWM in municipalities through reports and site visits.

Item	Outline
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At the State level, the State Ministry of Health and Environment is the coordinating agency with regard to environmental management. States are governed by Local Government Councils (LGCs). Local Government's mandates are provided by the following laws and regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan of 2005. » Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan. » Local Government Act of 2009. ● Regulation and management of environment at the State/local level is under the jurisdiction of the local governments. The State and local governments' responsibilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enforcement of environmental policy at the State level. » Identifying training needs. » Conducting environmental and social impact assessments. » Implementing environmental education. ● The above-mentioned basic law on MSWM is not being enforced very well due to lack of understanding among the stakeholders. ● There seems to be no available data on SWM.
Financial system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No taxation on SWM. ● Lack of government funding and financial resources in SWM sector. ● No subsidy provided to municipalities.
Donor support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data not provided.
Areas for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation of the legislation. ● Set-up of a waste data collection system. ● Awareness raising and capacity building to increase stakeholder understanding.

Status of Access to Basic Services* (in urban area)



*The definition of each basic service is on page 1 of ANNEX.

Estimated Waste Amount

The future amount of waste generation is estimated based on the projection of urban population at three waste generation rates, i.e. 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 kg/person/day.

		unit: thousand persons			
		2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	Total	11,882	13,610	15,395	17,254
	Urban	2,240	2,749	3,378	4,164
		unit: thousand ton/day			
		2015	2020	2025	2030
Waste Amount	0.50 kg/pers/day	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.1
	0.75 kg/pers/day	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.1
	1.00 kg/pers/day	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.2

Waste Amount = (generation rate) x (urban population)

Source for population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.

