South Sudan

Unlocking the Growth Potential

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Infant State

Legacy of Conflict

- Borders
- Refugees
- Ethnic & Tribal Conflict
- Militias
- Immigration

Centuries of Marginalization

- Capacity Building
- Public Administration
- Governance
- Rule of Law

Security

- Tribalism
- Nepotism
- Death of Leader
- Peace-Building

State Building

- Macro Stability
- Growth
- Employment
- Service Delivery

Economy & Poverty
Regional Comparison

**GDP 2010**

**GDP + GNI per capita 2010**
South Sudan GDP Composition 2010

- Exports: 40%
- Imports: 22%
- Consumption: 30%
- Private Consumption: 20%
- Public Consumption: 10%
- Public Investment: 3%
- Private Investment: 5%
Pro-Cyclicality of Gov’t Expenditures
Our weakness is our greatest strength

Challenges

- Low levels of well-being, few facilities, low capacity
- Nascent public and private institutions with limited capacities
- Access to finance constraints
- Lack of physical infrastructure and inputs, e.g. electricity, water, transport

Opportunities

- ‘Blank slate’ can become innovative state
- Leap-frog through usage of the 21st Century technology
- Innovative and credible framework for investment promotion
Independence in the 21\textsuperscript{st} century

Knowledge and experience from other countries:
- Building government capability takes time
- Leap-frog many steps in the “process” of development

Technology, innovation, and dynamism of the age:
- “All happy families are alike, but the unhappy families need not be unhappy in the same way”
- Disruptive Innovation
Disruptive innovation

Source: Adapted by Lant Pritchett from Christensen 2003
High GDP and high poverty

State

Population
Poverty in South Sudan

50% of the population is poor

24% of urban dwellers live below poverty line

55% of rural people are below poverty

75% of household heads have no schooling

57% of households without education live in poverty

Poverty Line: 72.9 SDG per person per month
Poverty in South Sudan

[Map showing poverty rates in different regions of South Sudan, with percentages for each region.]
Health in South Sudan

Under Five Mortality Rates (per 1000 children)
Poverty in Agriculture

Source: World Bank analysis of NBHS 2009
Agricultural Potential

- Fertile Soils
- Advantageous Climate

Food Exports

Food Imports / Aid
Constraints for Agriculture

- Infrastructure
  - Lack of feeder roads
  - Lack of electricity
- Access to Finance
  - Lack of banking institutions
  - Lack of investment
- Skills
  - Low general education
  - Lack of farming experts
- Key Inputs
  - Fertilizer
  - Machines
Research for South Sudan

- Basic Policies
- Blank Baseline
- Different States

Original Research

Government can choose best policies

- Land Rights for Investment
- Mobile Money
- Labor Market Analysis
- Macroeconomic Management
- Oil Revenue Management
The End.