

46. Country profile: Sudan



1. Development profile

Geographically, Sudan is the largest country in Africa, with a total land area that equals one-quarter of the United States of America. It borders nine different countries and, according to varying sources, is considered part of either Northern or Eastern Africa. The climate is very diverse, with the northern regions dominated by desert and savannah and a tropical climate in the south. The country is also home to an extremely diverse population, with two major cultural divisions – Arab and black African – and several ethnic subdivisions and language groups.¹

Following independence from the UK in 1956, Sudan plunged into two civil wars, which lasted for the remainder of the 20th century. The first ended in 1972, but conflict resumed in 1983.² The wars were between the Arabic-speaking, Muslim North and “non-Muslims, southerners and marginalised peoples in the East and West”.³ In 2005, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed which formally ended the longest conflict in modern African history. It established a Government of National Unity and a Government of Southern Sudan, but there are still areas of insecurity in both the Northern and Southern regions. The decades of violence, famine, disease and unrest resulted in the deaths of at least two million people, forced 600,000 to flee the country and internally displaced 4 million people. As a result, Sudan has the world’s largest population of internally displaced people.⁴

A separate conflict broke out in Darfur in 2003 which has created a desperate humanitarian situation. It is estimated that the conflict “affects approximately 4.2 million people, including more than 2.7 million internally displaced people, approximately 250,000 refugees in Chad, and approximately 50,000 refugees in the Central African Republic”.⁵ The humanitarian situation in Darfur is dire and the WFP considers it the “largest humanitarian emergency in the world”.⁶ A warrant for the arrest of President Bashir was issued in 2009, citing crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide, but the African Union has refused to uphold the warrant. Although there is evidence supporting the fact that

¹ CIA World Factbook. (2010, March). *Sudan*. Retrieved from United States Central Intelligence Agency: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/su.html>

² Ibid.

³ US Department of State. (2010, June). *Background Note: Sudan*. Retrieved from United States Government, Department of State: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5424.htm>

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ CIA World Factbook (2010).

⁶ WFP. (2010, April). *Countries: Sudan*. Retrieved from World Food Programme: <http://www.wfp.org/countries/sudan>

over 300,000 people have been killed since the conflict began, President Bashir has put the death toll at only 10,000.⁷ However, it is difficult to distinguish between those that have been violently killed and those who have perished as a result of the ensuing humanitarian crisis.

Poverty is a major problem in Sudan, where an estimated 50 percent of the population still lives under the poverty line, and the World Food Programme has estimated that 11 million people will need food aid in 2010.⁸ It is even worse in Southern Sudan, where the poverty rate is estimated to be 90%. Almost all women (90 percent) are illiterate and only 3.5 percent of girls complete primary school, making women in Sudan especially vulnerable.⁹

Basic infrastructure is in extreme disrepair in war-affected areas, which hinders economic growth and social development.¹⁰ It is estimated that only 25 percent of the rural population has access to safe water and only 35 percent of the rural water points in the government's database are operational. Access to sanitation facilities is also low: 30 percent of the population, 50 percent of primary schools and even fewer healthcare facilities have access. This leads to a high incidence of waterborne diseases, and children under five are most affected: one in four dies before reaching the age of five.¹¹ Eighty percent of the world's cases of Guinea worm occur in Southern Sudan.¹²

Sudan has a diverse array of natural resources and significant economic potential, but economic growth is constantly disrupted because of conflict. In spite of this, the economy grew more than 10 percent in 2006 and 2007 and per capita income rose from \$506 USD in 2003 to \$1,139 USD in 2007.¹³ Agriculture is an important sector, as it employs 80 percent of the workforce and accounts for one-third of GDP. Despite efforts to diversify the agricultural sector, cotton and gum Arabic are still the most important agricultural exports.¹⁴ Since 2000, Sudan has become the third-largest oil producer in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2008, oil revenues amounted to 22 percent of GDP, and "oil revenue has contributed greatly to the reconstruction of the economy in the aftermath of the civil war, especially in enabling the government to develop the road and energy infrastructure".¹⁵ There are no other programmes which use this revenue to benefit impoverished and vulnerable populations. GDP growth declined by more than 2 percent from 2008 to 2009 as the oil sector was adversely affected by the

⁷ BBC. (2010, February). *Q&A: Sudan's Darfur Conflict*. Retrieved from BBC: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3496731.stm>

⁸ Medilinks. (2010, February). *Drought, Conflict More Than Triple Food Needs in S. Sudan*. Retrieved from Medilinks: <http://medilinkz.org/news/news2.asp?NewsID=30085>

⁹ World Bank. (2009, March). *South Sudan Gender Support and Development Project*. Retrieved from World Bank: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=000013944_20090402111914

¹⁰ African Economic Outlook. (2009, March). *Countries: East Africa: Sudan*. Retrieved from African Economic Outlook: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/east-africa/sudan/>

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Medilinks. (2010, February). *Sudan: Final Push to Eradicate Guinea Worm*. Retrieved from Medilinks: <http://medilinkz.org/news/news2.asp?NewsID=30213>

¹³ World Bank. (2010). *Country Brief: Sudan*. Retrieved from World Bank: http://info.worldbank.org/etools/wti/docs/Sudan_brief.pdf

¹⁴ US Department of State (2010).

¹⁵ African Economic Outlook (2009).

global financial crisis. However, growth is expected to recover in 2010 to approximately 5.4 percent.¹⁶ Unemployment in Northern Sudan is very high, and the ratio of unemployed people in the working-age population is approximately 865 to 1,000.¹⁷ Sudan's debt burden is estimated at more than \$27 billion USD. At least 80 percent of the workforce is involved in the informal economy.

Socioeconomic indicators¹⁸	
Population (millions)	41,347,723
GNI per capita, PPP (current USD)	1,920
GDP (current USD) (billions)	55.93
GDP Composition by sector (%)	Agriculture – 26 Industry- 34 Services- 40
GDP growth rate (%)	8.3
Percent below poverty line (%)	n/a
Inflation (%)	15.8
GINI index	n/a
Adult literacy rate (%)	60.9
Life expectancy (years)	58
Child dependency ratio	67.0
Elderly dependency ratio	6.4
HIV Prevalence (%)	1.4
Overseas development aid per capita (current USD)	55
Net official development assistance (USD Millions)	2,383,580,000
Remittances as % of GDP	3.7
2009 Human Development Index (HDI) ranking	150

2. Vulnerability analysis

2.1 External shocks

Because of its relatively new and significant dependence on oil, Sudan was hit hard by the 2008 global financial crisis. The decline in international oil prices led to a 21 percent decline in oil revenue from \$11.1 billion USD in 2008, although revenue is forecast to increase to \$12.4 billion USD in 2010 as prices rise again.¹⁹ This drop in revenue greatly strained public financial resources. GDP growth fell from 7 percent in 2008 to 4.9 percent in 2009, but is expected to recover in 2010. Inflation declined, from 14 percent in 2008 to 10.5 percent in 2009, due to the drop in commodity prices. Foreign direct investment also decreased during the crisis.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ UN. (n.d.). *United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Sudan 2009-2012*. Retrieved from United Nations: www.unsudanig.org/workplan/.../GoS%20Five-year%20Strategic%20Plan%202007-2011.doc

¹⁸ World Bank. (2010). *Country data: Sudan*. Retrieved from World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

¹⁹ African Economic Outlook (2009)..

During 2009, one harvest failed and the other was below average. Early and increased livestock migration in search of water will inevitably increase incidents of tribal conflicts. The WFP estimates that 4.3 million people will need food aid in 2010, which is quadruple the number from 2009.²⁰

2.2 HIV/AIDS

Sudan is the most heavily affected country in Northern Africa and the Middle East. Data on the epidemic is limited, but there have been reports of increasing infection rates in recent years. Refugees from neighbouring countries with higher infection rates and a lack of access to health services are contributing to the spread of the disease.²¹ There were 87,000 people in need of antiretroviral therapy in 2007, but only one percent were receiving treatment.²²

2.3 Foreign aid and remittances

The International Criminal Court issued a warrant for the arrest of President Bashir in 2009. In response, the government “expelled 13 international non-government organisations (NGOs) and closed down three Sudanese NGOs, which severely hindered international humanitarian aid efforts in Darfur”.²³ As a result of conflict, devastated infrastructure and insignificant government support, it has been extremely difficult for international organisations to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable and suffering populations. Both the United States and the World Food Programme provide significant help to Sudan. The United States Government has provided \$8 billion since 2005,²⁴ and the World Food Programme has provided food aid to over 6 million vulnerable individuals in the year of 2008.²⁵

In Darfur, providing humanitarian aid has become extremely dangerous: “by the end of June 2008, two truck drivers delivering food for WFP had been killed, 41 drivers were missing, and 83 trucks had been hijacked, with 55 still missing”.²⁶ Over 70 percent of the WFP’s budgeted activities in Sudan are dedicated to this region.

2.4 Political instability

Sudan’s first two civil wars were the result of rigid cultural and religious divisions between the Northern and Southern regions. The Arabic-speaking, Islamic Northern regions historically dominated the country which was unacceptable to non-Muslims, southerners and marginalised people in East and West of the country. This conflict has constantly delayed and impeded social, political and economic

²⁰ WFP. (n.d.). *Country Programme Sudan 2002-2008*. (n.d.). Retrieved from World Food Programme: http://www.wfp.org/operations/list?tid=112&tid_1=All&field_id_value=

²¹ UNICEF. (n.d.). *Sudan: HIV/AIDS*. from United Nations Children’s Fund: http://www.unicef.org/sudan/hiv_aids.html

²² WHO. (2008, September). *Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV and AIDS: Sudan*. Retrieved from World Health Organization: http://apps.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/EFS2008/full/EFS2008_SD.pdf

²³ US Department of State.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ WFP. (2010, April). *Countries: Sudan*. Retrieved from World Food Programme: http://www.wfp.org/operations/list?tid=112&tid_1=All&field_id_value=

²⁶ Ibid.

development. It has also greatly affected Sudan's neighbouring countries, as thousands of refugees have sought shelter and rebel groups have used them as bases for incursions and training.²⁷

The separate conflict in the Darfur region has been a central issue of global political discourse in recent years. In 2003, the Sudan Liberation Army and other rebel groups began attacking government targets in protest of what they saw as the oppression of black Africans by the Arab population. In response, the government supported the Janjaweed militia, which is a group of rogue self-defence forces. These "gangs" have been accused of carrying out acts of genocide on black Africans. President Omar Bashir's government has publically condemned the Janjaweed's violent tactics, but there is ample evidence that the militias receive support from the government. In March 2009, the International Criminal Court issued "issued a second warrant of arrest against the President of Sudan, Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir, considering that there are reasonable grounds to believe him responsible for three counts of genocide committed against the Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa ethnic groups, that include: genocide by killing, genocide by causing serious bodily or mental harm and genocide by deliberately inflicting on each target group conditions of life calculated to bring about the group's physical destruction".²⁸

3. Monitoring and evaluation

In 2008, the government launched its first national census since 1983, which was important for "identifying the root causes of underdevelopment, poverty and regional disparities; and addressing these through sound planning and informed decision making".²⁹ It will enable the government and development agencies to establish a baseline for essential social, demographic and economic indicators. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the implementation of the census.³⁰

The strategic planning unit will prepare quarterly monitoring reports and annual monitoring reports on the status of the implementation of the plan. An annual review meeting will be held to assess the performance of the plan, and strategic planning units in the states will provide implementation tracking data. Each ministry will have to implement a monitoring plan that focuses on several evaluation questions: Is the plan relevant to the ministry's goals? Are the services and programmes the ministry is providing in line with its primary objectives? Are its interventions efficient in terms of costs and rewards? Are impacts positive? Are results sustainable? Each ministry will need to produce at least one report that addresses these questions during the implementation period.³¹

²⁷ US Department of State (2010).

²⁸ ICC. (2010, July). *Pre-Trial Chamber I issues a second warrant of arrest against Omar Al Bashir for counts of genocide*. Retrieved from International Criminal Court: <http://www.icc-cpi.int/NR/exeres/E9BD8B9F-4076-4F7C-9CAC-E489F1C127D9.htm>

²⁹ UN (n.d.).

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Government of Sudan. (n.d.). *The Five Year Plan (2007-2011)*. Retrieved from Government of Sudan, National Council for Strategic Planning: www.unsudanig.org/workplan/.../GoS%20Five-year%20Strategic%20Plan%202007-2011.doc

4. Social assistance programmes overview

*All currency conversions are based on 17 February 2010 rates:

- 1 ADG = 0.42457 USD
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD³²

Programme# 1: in-kind transfer and capacity building	Programme name	Educational and Nutritional Support³³
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This WFP-assisted school feeding project is being implemented in six of the poorest states in government-administered regions of Sudan.
	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Sudan, basic education is in crisis. ▪ Primary school enrolment is very low (about 50% in the North and 15% in the South), and drop-out rates are extremely high. Only half of those who enrol complete primary school. ▪ Low rates, especially for girls, are related to the price of school, long distances and sociological factors (including early marriage). ▪ Schools lack qualified teachers and teaching materials. ▪ Nomadic children have trouble attending school, and in many non-governmental areas of the South, no formal schooling is available.
	Programme objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve food security, and the quality and level of education, for primary and secondary schoolchildren, especially girls. ▪ To reduce gender disparities by targeting areas where the enrolment rate for girls is low, and stabilise rates of attendance for both boys and girls. ▪ To promote education among the nomadic population, particularly of northern Darfur. ▪ To meet some of the special nutritional health needs of pre-school children and their mothers.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency school feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Southern Sudan. ○ Mainly for internally-displaced persons (IDPs). ○ Will continue, and calls for future expansion. ▪ Infrastructure improvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WFP supports latrine construction in girls' schools, as many girls stay away from school for lack of a toilet. ▪ Provides additional classrooms through food-for-work, in collaboration with the government and UNICEF.

³² *Currency Converter*. (n.d.). Retrieved from OANDA: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

³³ Table drawn from WFP (n.d.).

	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaches 335,000 children in the poorest and most food insecure areas of northern Kordofan, northern Darfur, western Darfur, western Kordofan, the Red Sea State and Kassala. Coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~310,000 children per year: breakfast at school. ~20,000 children per year: two meals a day. (Mainly girls, some nomadic boys) ~5,000 malnourished women and 9,000 preschool children will receive food rations. Women are trained in basic health.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity will require about 76,000 mt of commodities, at a total of \$33.3 million USD over the five-year period. WFP, Government of Sudan and donors.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP works through state and local authorities, forming partnerships as needed. WFP relies on and supports community participation: community and parents' committees at village level contribute school fees, donations and cook's salaries. "The crucial role played by the communities makes them essential partners and constitutes a solid base for the activity's long-term sustainability".
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring is weak; targeted schools are geographically dispersed and hard to visit regularly. Monitoring is a particular weakness of the current operation. Monitoring reports, aggregated at various levels such as those of school, district and province, serve as the basis for WFP's country office project reports and standard project reports.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of girls attending school in targeted regions is expected to rise, from 44%-53%, over the programme's five-year duration, thanks to improved infrastructure, improved community awareness and advocacy, and provision of school meals.

Programme# 2: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Food for Work³⁴
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Food Programme project uses food-for-work and food-for-training to support the construction of <i>hafirs</i>, the main source of household water, to reduce seasonal labour migration and to relieve short-term hunger.
	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1/3 of the population has access to safe potable water, and villagers often cope with severe water and food shortages. Water collection points are far apart, and villagers (particularly women) often spend every other day collecting water from a remote location. The Sudanese population generally has poor nutritional status, particularly expectant and nursing mothers and children in food-insecure regions.

³⁴ Ibid.

	Programme objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce the need for seasonal labour migration for cash income. ▪ To provide relief from short-term hunger, especially during the lean season before the next harvest. ▪ To replace the cash wage that would otherwise be obtained from migration, which allows able-bodied community members to stay in the village and participate in <i>hafir</i> construction.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP uses food-for-work and food-for-training to support the construction of <i>hafirs</i>, ponds dug in depressions where a clay subsoil layer retains water. These are the main source of household water in much of the region. ▪ School feeding, classroom construction, latrine construction. ▪ In the event of droughts and/or crop failures, all food-for-work interventions will be expanded to include emergency food distributions in affected areas.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural communities with chronic water-supply problems, which generally cannot grow large enough quantities of staple foods and rely on migration to mitigate food shortages.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP: 80% of total costs. ▪ Government: 20% of total costs. ▪ The basic activity will require about 12,900 tons of food commodities. ▪ \$5.5 million USD for the whole period.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implemented through government agencies, community-based organisations and national and international NGOs, including CARE, OXFAM, and Fellowship of African and Islamic Relief. ▪ Communities propose the construction of <i>hafirs</i> and other food-for-work projects. ▪ UNICEF contributes technical assistance, training packages and materials and takes responsibility for any therapeutic feeding programmes that are warranted. ▪ UNDP may contribute towards the maintenance and protection of <i>hafirs</i> and may also support training and other programmes directly benefiting the communities, in particular women.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A standard system of monitoring and reporting will be instituted. ▪ Monthly progress reports will compare actual and planned achievements and list the expenditure incurred, food distributed and workdays utilised. ▪ WFP and MoIC monitors will provide regular field trip reports that will address adequacy of work undertaken, availability of non-food inputs, distribution of WFP rations, communities' ability to manage completed <i>hafirs</i>, and conditions of food storage and management.

	Programme barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Instability: Instability caused by the long civil war makes it difficult to predict developments, and calls for a flexible approach. ▪ Limited progress towards peace: Slow, limited progress in peace negotiations “leaves the door open for continued insecurity and the outbreak of new hostilities”. ▪ Natural calamities can contribute to further conflict: Natural disasters, such as droughts, can intensify inter-tribal conflict and competition for water and pasture.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expected outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 35 <i>hafirs</i> constructed. ○ 25 <i>hafirs</i> rehabilitated. ○ 30,000 households with easier access to safe water for household use. ○ 30,000 rural households receiving health education and participating in sanitation activities.

Programme# 6: capacity building and public works	Programme name	Global Food Price Crisis Response Program³⁵
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase food-insecure households’ access to food for consumption in six of the most distressed counties in Southern Sudan.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerated supply response: Increase domestic food production by a combined strategy that will ensure in the short- (6-12 months) to medium-term (9-24 months) increased domestic production of some key staple foods. The expected outcomes through this component will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded productivity and availability of staple food through rapid technology transfer mechanisms. ○ Enhanced food availability all the year round for the food insecure households through promoting food storage facilities and better access at farm level. ▪ Social safety net measures: Finance public works targeting food insecure households. The intention would be mainly to enable these groups to gain access to food for consumption through rehabilitation works that would restore needed rural infrastructure. ▪ Implementation support: Ensure rapid and effective delivery of the proposed results. This will consist of financing: a) the overhead costs of implementing agencies and the GoSS implementation units; b) M&E system development; and c) overall coordination expenses.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$5 million USD.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within the project coordination unit (PCU), a post-harvest specialist in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) will take the lead on the supervision of postharvest activities on behalf of the SSTC. ▪ The Director General for Agriculture and Extension will be directly engaged in the technical oversight and will be funded through the project implementation unit (PIU).
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The results framework provides the basis for the M&E system. ▪ Implementing agencies will be required to produce technical audit reports every 6 months and submit these as part of their report to the SSTC. The

³⁵ Table drawn from World Bank. (2008, September). *Proposed Food Crisis Response Trust Fund Grant*. Retrieved from World Bank: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=000334955_20081001034705

		SSTC as well as the SSPSC will also make regular spot visits to project sites.
	Programme barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cases of adulteration of seeds and other production inputs have been reported; and there are possibilities of misappropriation of some of the materials. ▪ Political tension between the ruling party, NCP, and its Southern Sudan partner, SPLM, over the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) is a major concern. Lack of clear decentralisation policies between GoSS and State governments is straining relations.

Programme# 7: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Southern-Sudan Multi-Donor Education Rehabilitation Project³⁶
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The primary goal of the project is to accelerate progress in improving development (poverty, income and human development and governance) outcomes on a sustained basis.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component 1: Provides a model for a decentralised training program for service delivery mechanisms for the approximately 14,000 new teachers that the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MoEST) plans to recruit by 2011, and supports the MoEST's in-service teacher training and certification programs. ▪ Component 2: Provides a pool of resources targeted at demobilised soldiers, IDP's, overage children, females and other non-formal learners wishing to access educational opportunity. It is envisaged that the proposed services would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of literacy and numeracy. ○ Post-literacy accelerated learning opportunities, such as the Accelerated Learning Program. ○ Short-term occupational skill development. ○ The incorporation of life-skills development, including the issue of HIV/AIDS, as a cross cutting theme in all programs. ▪ Component 3: Provide support for a phased and integrated program of institutional capacity development that addresses the full continuum of MoEST responsibilities, from education policy formulation, management and administration, through curriculum development, program delivery, and the assessment of learning outcomes. ▪ Component 4: Commence with a rapid assessment of the rehabilitation requirements of schools in former garrison towns and war-affected areas, including rehabilitation of the Juba Training Centre.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2006 to 2011.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$75 million USD.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ministry of Education Science and Technology is the implementing ministry.

³⁶ Table text from World Bank. (2006, February). *Multidonor Rehabilitation Education Project*. Retrieved from World Bank: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRMDTF/Resources/MDTF_Progress_FINAL_Feb_28.pdf

Programme#8: capacity building	Programme name	Emergency Transport and Infrastructure Development Project ³⁷
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sudan's transport network and other key infrastructure, both within the country and linkages with its neighbouring countries for trade and transit, are highly inadequate for a country of its size. ▪ The condition of urban infrastructure almost in all the towns of Southern Sudan, affect living conditions, security and governance. ▪ Juba and the other major towns that together form the national and state capitals do not have adequate administrative buildings and accommodation to support government administration. ▪ The available road network has deteriorated as a result of a long civil war, budgetary cuts imposed for economic stabilisation, and limited access to foreign capital and technology. ▪ The situation is worse in Southern Sudan than in the North.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate and develop critical national and rural feeder roads and transport infrastructure ▪ Improve critical urban infrastructure in the major towns that form the national and state capitals of Southern Sudan. ▪ Build capacity for planning, construction and sustainable operation, maintenance and management of the infrastructure in Southern Sudan.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roads and Transport Development: Provide for the phased repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of high priority national and rural feeder roads to all weather gravel or paved standard. ▪ Basic Urban Infrastructure Improvements: Provide for rehabilitation of basic urban infrastructure and services in the 11 towns that form the national and state capitals of Southern Sudan. ▪ Institutional Development and Capacity Building: Provide for institutional capacity building and program implementation, including costs associated with oversight and management of program implementation, monitoring and evaluation and the preparation of activities for implementation in the different phases of Sudan Emergency Transport and Infrastructure Development Project.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project will be implemented over the period January 2006 to December 2010.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$150 million USD.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The midterm review is planned for before December 2007.

³⁷ Table text from World Bank. (2006, January). *Project Information Document (PID) Appraisal Stage*. Retrieved from World Bank: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=000104615_20060216091125

Programme# 9: in-kind transfer and capacity building	Programme name	Juba Rapid Impact Emergency Project ³⁸
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoSS Ministry of Health is faced with an acute shortage of drugs and medical supplies as well as the need to strengthen pharmaceutical management systems. Several hospitals, directly managed by the GoSS Ministry of Health in other areas, are also in need of immediate support. Although there was a delivery of textbooks to a number of schools in Southern Sudan in 2003, the availability of textbooks is still very insufficient for grades P1 through P4 due to the prolonged war and the returning IDPs. The Ministry of Finance needs urgent assistance in establishing the capacity of GoSS in the area of procurement. GoSS does not currently have the capacity to neither carry out the day-to-day procurement activities nor develop the international commercially compliant procurement procedures necessary to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process. Also, the Government is not able to function efficiently due to lack of furniture, computer and related equipment, and communications.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project development objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore livelihoods resulting from the long term civil unrest. Ensure adequate supply of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies for existing basic health services for the population of Southern Sudan, particularly women and children. Jumpstart the recovery process in Southern Sudan through the emergency provision of goods and services to improve government functionality.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 1: Supply and distribution of pharmaceuticals and medical consumables: \$ 6.1 million USD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the procurement and distribution of 10 months supply of pharmaceuticals, vaccines, and medical consumables for the 15 hospitals, 117 health centres, and 280 health posts in Southern Sudan and a cold room for the Juba Central Pharmaceutical Warehouse. Component 2: Supply and distribution of textbooks and student and teacher Kits: \$ 7.5 million USD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the procurement and distribution of approximately 155,000 sets of Arabic Language textbooks, 8,000 teacher's manuals and 15,000 student kits (UNICEF will provide separate funding for an additional 10,000 student kits) and 29,000 teacher's kits for grades P1 – P4. Component 3: Procurement Agent: \$ 3.0 million USD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the contracting (mobilisation, fees, reimbursables, etc.) of a consulting firm experienced in public procurement to work with the GoSS (MOF) to establish a Procurement Division, and review and revise, where necessary, the procurement regulations, policies and procedures governing GoSS procurement activities and to carry out the day to day procurement activities of GoSS for a period of two years. Component 4: Project Accounting Firm: \$ 0.5 million USD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the sole source contracting of a consulting firm experienced

³⁸ Table text from World Bank. (2005, November). *Juba Rapid Impact Emergency Project*. Retrieved from World Bank: <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P099226>

		<p>in project accounting to work with the GoSS to establish the Project Disbursement Unit for a period of 6 – 12 months until the long term project accounting agent is hired.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component 5: Support to the ten states: \$ 3.5 million USD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support the establishment of the governor's office through basic renovations of the governor's offices, providing basic office equipment, (computers and related equipment, copy machines, and a v-sat equipment). ▪ Component 6: Furnish and Equip GoSS Offices: \$ 5.5 million USD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support the initial procurement and installation of computers and related equipment, photocopiers, scanners, communication, including V-sat equipment, generators, vehicles, and furniture to functionalise the GoSS offices.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2005-2011.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$27.5 million USD.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government of Sudan implements.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the completion of the project, it is expected that there would be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved student-textbook ratios. ○ Reduced stock outs of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. ○ Connectivity between 10 states and National Government Offices in Juba. ○ Furnished and equipped ministries.

Programme# 10: capacity building	Programme name	Post-Conflict Community Based Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme³⁹
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Since its beginning in 2005, the Sudan Post-Conflict Community-Based Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme has been providing basic services to rural communities across Sudan.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve livelihoods, the Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme(RRP) is building vocational centres, and training people in such activities as bicycle repair, tailoring, carpentry, and welding. The RRP aims to improve food security through agricultural training activities, and improving market structures and access routes. ▪ The RRP will improve people's access to basic services such as access to water, healthcare, and education facilities.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme focuses on three areas: capacity building, improving livelihoods and providing basic services. ▪ Institutional Strengthening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trained 2,664 local government authorities and community leaders in public administration. ○ Created and reorganised 174 village development committees to

³⁹ Table text from UNDP. (2005, October). *Sudan Post-Conflict Community Based Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme*. Retrieved from United Nations Development Programme: <http://www.sd.undp.org/projects/cp7.htm>

		<p>enhance community leadership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provided 2,227 people with training in peace-building/human rights/gender issues. ○ Established 37 youth associations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving Livelihoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trained 2,591 farmers and veterinarians in farming and veterinary techniques. ○ Provided 31,694 households with agricultural inputs/tools to start food production. ○ Vaccinated 167,848 animals/livestock. ○ Built 18 grain banks and mills, which provide a cheaper and more accessible way for people to have their grain processed for cooking and baking. ○ Benefitted 4,658 people from micro enterprise development activities. ▪ Basic Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The RRP has built or refurbished 597 water systems, including boreholes, wells, and water reservoirs. ○ Refurbished or distributed 3,439 latrines. ○ Trained 1,505 teachers to improve curriculum and the education system. ○ Built 37 primary healthcare centres. ○ Provided 6,829 with adult literary education.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 2005 to January 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 800,000 beneficiaries.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding from the European Commission and Government of Norway. ▪ \$59,569,585.03 USD.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The RRP is managed by the UNDP on behalf of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan. ▪ Linking rehabilitation and development, the RRP has a total of 44 NGOs working together across 10 locations.

Programme# 13: cash transfer	Programme name	Zakat Chamber⁴⁰
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Zakat chamber was established in Sudan in 1980 and was the first institution in an Islamic country to organise the collection and distribution of the Zakat (Islamic form of tax).
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zakat in Sudan is a nationwide social development network, advocating for change, and connecting local communities to knowledge, experience and resources to help the poor and needy to build better life.

⁴⁰ Table text from Ismail, A. (2007, August). *Zakat at a Glance*. Retrieved from Sudan Vision: <http://www.sudanvisiondaily.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=24093>

	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One million families.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenues are 2.5 percent of a person's income when it reaches a certain amount, which varies in accordance with the individual's expenditures. 10 percent of harvests are taken.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five Year National Strategic Plan.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administered by the board of directors headed by the Minister of Social Welfare.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent years have seen a significant increase in the volume of resources given to support poor people. Collective endeavours to advance human development benefit significantly from the efforts of zakat workers, and the fund administered by it. From helping to rebuild communities shattered by war or natural disasters, focusing on the growing crisis surrounding access to clean, drinkable water, and creating new job opportunities, zakat efforts make distinctive contribution to national capacity building, through its expanding range of activities. Zakat also helps ensure that those who are too often seen exclusively as recipients of aid are empowered to contribute to the development of their communities. Zakat works with local governments nationwide to design and implement policies and initiatives that address the needs of the poor, and back efforts to develop the skills, knowledge and resources that will lead to develop the sustained progress against poverty. Zakat opened centres in many cities to create small-sized enterprises for poor people who often lack the skill, knowledge and networks to get their ideas off the ground. This means empowering particularly young people and given them tools to chart their own course of life. It also means targeting local communities abilities to deal with poverty issue.

Programme# 14: in kind transfer and capacity building	Programme name	The Sinkat Community Development Project and Port Sudan Organizational Development Program in Red Sea State in Sudan⁴¹
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) implemented the Sinkat Community Development Project in 1986 in response to food insecurity for Beja nomads living in the Red Sea State of the Sudan. Sinkat is a chronically food insecure area within the Red Sea State. The project has undergone various cycles over time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase One (1986-1990): Concerned with rehabilitation of wells and small-scale agricultural activities. Phase Two: Concentrated on earth embankments, followed by families starting to grow communal vegetable gardens. Phase three: Began a series of activities in 1996 directed at generating

⁴¹ Table text from NORAD. (2005, September). *The Sinkat Community Development Project and Port Sudan Organizational Development Program in Red Sea State in Sudan 1997-2003*. Retrieved from International Division of the Norwegian Red Cross: <http://www.norad.no/en/Tools+and+publications/Publications/Publication+Page?key=117310>

		<p>local income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the same time frame, the year 2000 marked the beginning of an institutional development project for the Sudanese Red Crescent's Red Sea State Branch in Port Sudan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe droughts in Sinkat have disrupted the food security of Sinkat and degraded both water sources and the environment. In the absence of the normal rainy season, harvesting fails and larger livestock such as camels die. This has jeopardised the Beja nomadic lifestyle and coping mechanisms. ▪ As a result the Beja have been unable to access means of subsistence to meet their basic survival needs. With a view to reintegrating the Beja back in to their traditional economic life, the SRCS approached the Norwegian Red Cross with a development/rehabilitation program in mind. This led to the Sinkat Community Development Project and Port Sudan Organisational Development Program in Red Sea State in Sudan being established in 1986.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The overall objective of the project is to re-establish the means of subsistence for up to 250,000 drought-affected Beja nomads or semi-nomads and to prepare both them and the environment they live in to cope with future climatic extremes through desertification control measures and diversification of local food production.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture: Focuses on provision of food, income and settlement opportunities through agriculture, forestry and animal production activities. ▪ Food Security: Addressed through activities such as water point construction and rehabilitation, emergency stocking, training, construction of handlooms and revival of traditional agriculture, all aimed at supporting the target groups during the drought periods. ▪ Education: Supported through school construction and rehabilitation, literacy classes and teacher training. ▪ Capacity building of the SRCS at state level: Addressed mainly through training opportunities in terms of financial management, monitoring and computer training, in Port Sudan, Red Sea State. ▪ Health: Addresses preventive and curative health through activities such as equipping hospitals. ▪ Women development: Addressed at strengthening women's' capacity through construction and rehabilitation of women's centers and support of training of women to stimulate income generation. ▪ Social Development: Addressed various community needs and awareness creation through support to the needy, assisting road accident victims and supporting various public functions.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1997-2003.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of food and water. ▪ Low incomes and high prices.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of education.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From 1997 to 2004, the Norwegian Red Cross has contributed 8 185 000 Norwegian Kroner (about 1,361,000 USD) towards the project, to fund various components such as water point rehabilitation and construction, environmental protection, health, education and income generating activities, mainly agriculturally based.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SRCS implemented the Sinkat Community Development Project.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted by the Norwegian Red Cross. ▪ Former evaluations took place in 1989, 1993 and 1996. In light of these previous evaluations and the developments, it was decided that an evaluation would take place in early 2004. ▪ The three main objectives of the evaluation as stated in the Terms of Reference are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish the actual effects and possible impact of the project. ○ Assessment of the capacity building effects of the project on the Sudanese Red Crescent at State Branch level, from the year 2000. ○ Assessment of the degree of sustainability of the project at the time of the evaluation
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NRC contribution to water point rehabilitation and construction has enabled the Beja communities to access enough water for human consumption, livestock needs and household hygiene within less than three kilometres from their homesteads. ▪ Casual labour and enrolment in literacy and formal education has increased. ▪ Capacity has increased of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Sudanese Red Crescent in Port Sudan. ○ Local institutions such as Women's Centres and Water Management Committees. ○ Households to address the health, social and economic needs of family member.

Programme# 16: emergency aid	Programme name	Humanitarian Aid in Darfur⁴²
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The crisis stems from unequal allocation of resources and discrimination between various tribes that led to historical grievances between tribal groups in the region. ▪ Women, children and the elderly have been particularly vulnerable to the violence in Darfur. Many have been forced from their homes and now live in camps operated by various international organisations.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interventions seek to improve food security, water availability and sanitation in refugee camps, provide care and informal schooling for children and boost

⁴² Table text from World Vision. (n.d.). *Sudan Response*. Retrieved from World Vision International: <http://www.wvi.org/wvi/wviweb.nsf/section/2DB76ECBAF5EED9D882573F6006412C7?opendocument>

		livelihoods.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started in 2004.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 490,000 people in 2008. More than 1.5 million people directly and indirectly.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision brings between US\$45 million and US\$50 million worth of relief and development to the war-torn region every year.

Programme# 18: in-kind transfer and capacity building	Programme name	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Sudan⁴³
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICRC reduced its activities in November 2009 following the kidnapping of two of its expatriate staff (one of whom was released on 6 February 2010 after 89 days in captivity) in West Darfur and eastern Chad. The SRCS continues tracing and family reunification activities in the region. The ICRC started working in Sudan in 1978 to assist victims of fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia. In 1986 it began assisting victims of the conflict between government forces and Southern Sudan opposition groups. Since 2004, it has been responding to needs arising from the hostilities in Darfur.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works to ensure that people directly affected by armed conflict are protected in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL), receive emergency aid, medical care and livelihood support, and can re-establish family links. It works with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and provides leadership for other partners active in Sudan.
	Programme components	<p>In 2009, the ICRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped several hundred thousand people in Darfur improve their economic outlook through agricultural, veterinary and micro-economic projects. Reduced health risks in violence-affected regions by rehabilitating water facilities serving 548,350 people and by supporting 11 Darfur health clinics. Acted as a neutral intermediary in the release and handover of 65 Sudanese soldiers and members of the police force held by armed groups. Built, equipped and co-managed South Sudan's first physical rehabilitation referral centre, opened in January. Worked to improve civilian protection, helping the Sudanese Armed Forces teach IHL and, in Darfur, initiating IHL training with 2 key security forces and broadcasting humanitarian messages on radio. Suspended most activities in Darfur from mid-November following the kidnapping of an ICRC delegate there.

⁴³ Table text from ICRC. (n.d.). *Sudan 2009 Annual Report*. Retrieved from International Committee of the Red Cross: <http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/sudan?OpenDocument>

Programme# 19: social insurance	Programme name	Old Age, Disability and Survivors ⁴⁴
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-age pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pension is equal to 0.02% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 3 years before retirement for each 12-month period of contributions. ○ The minimum pension is equal to 40% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 3 years before retirement. ○ The maximum pension is equal to 80% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 3 years before retirement. ○ The pension may be partially paid as a lump sum without interest. ○ Early pension: The pension is reduced by 15% if the insured is aged 50 to 54 or by 10% if aged 55 to 59. ▪ Old-age settlement: An amount equal to 100% of employer and employee contributions is paid; the adjusted current value of contributions is paid if the insured person resigns from work or is laid off. ▪ Disability pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pension is equal to 50% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 3 years before the disability began or 0.02% of the same earnings for each 12-month period of contributions (whichever amount is greater). ○ The maximum pension is equal to 80% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 3 years before the disability began. ▪ Survivor Pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The maximum pension is equal to 50% of the deceased's average monthly earnings in the last 3 years before death or 1/50 of the same earnings for each 12-month period of contributions, whichever is higher. If there is more than one widow, the pension is split equally among them. ○ The eligible widow(er) receives 90% of the pension if there are no other eligible survivors (50% if there are eligible parents or children; 30% if there are eligible children and parents). Full orphans receive 100% of the pension. ▪ Death Grant: A lump sum equal to 42 months of earnings is paid to eligible survivors for the death of an insured person; 42 months of pension if the deceased was a pensioner.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed and self-employed persons. ▪ Exclusions: Household workers, family labor, home-based workers, farmers and foresters, and unpaid apprentices. ▪ Special systems for civil servants and police and armed forces personnel.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-age pension: Age 60 with at least 20 years of contributions. The normal retirement age is reduced for those in arduous work. Retirement from work is necessary.

⁴⁴ Table text from ISSA. (2009, August). *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa 2009*. Retrieved from International Social Security Administration: <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/ssptw09africa.pdf>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early pension: Paid from age 50 with at least 20 years of contributions. ▪ Old-age settlement: Paid at the normal retirement age if the insured does not qualify for the old-age pension; at any age if the insured resigns from work or is laid off. ▪ Disability pension: The insured must be assessed with a permanent total disability, be younger than the normal retirement age, and have covered employment in the last year. There is no minimum qualifying period. ▪ Survivor pension: Paid for the death of an insured person or pensioner. There is no minimum qualifying period. ▪ Death Grant: Paid for the death of an insured person or pensioner. In the absence of a surviving widow(er), children, or parents, the benefit is paid to dependent brothers and sisters.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: 8% of gross monthly earnings (contributions for work periods in uncovered employment may be paid retroactively by the insured person). ▪ Self-employed person: 25% of declared monthly income according to earnings classes ranging from 15,000 dinars to 200,000 dinars. The self-employed person's contributions also finance work injury benefits. ▪ Employer: 17% of gross monthly payroll. ▪ Government: None.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First law: 1974. ▪ Current law: 1990 (social insurance), with 2004 amendment.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Social Welfare and Women and Child Affairs provides general supervision. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the program.

Programme# 20: social insurance	Programme name	Work Injury ⁴⁵
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary disability benefits: No statutory benefits are provided. ▪ Permanent disability pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the insured is assessed with a total disability, the pension is equal to 80% of the insured's monthly average earnings in the 3 years before the disability began. ○ Constant-attendance supplement: If the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions, 50% of the pension is paid. ▪ Partial disability: If the insured is assessed with a disability of at least 15%, a percentage of the full benefit is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survivor pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The maximum pension is equal to 80% of the deceased's average monthly earnings in the 3 years before death. ○ The eligible widow(er) receives 90% of the pension if there are no other eligible survivors; 50% if there are eligible children or parents; 30% if there are both eligible children and parents. Full orphans receive 100% of the pension. Surviving parents receive 90% of the pension if there are no other eligible survivors; 75% if there are surviving brothers and sisters. ○ Eligible survivors are the widow or dependent widower; children younger than age 18 or disabled; unmarried daughters; and dependent brothers, sisters, and parents. ▪ Death grant: A lump sum equal to 42 months of earnings is paid to eligible survivors for the death of an insured person or pensioner.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed and self-employed persons. ▪ Exclusions: Household workers, family labor, home-based workers, farmers and foresters, unpaid apprentices, and prisoners working in prison workshops. ▪ Special systems for civil servants and police and armed forces personnel.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no minimum qualifying period. Accidents that occur while commuting to and from work are covered.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: None. ▪ Self-employed person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors, above. ▪ Employer: 2% of gross monthly payroll. ▪ Government: None.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First law: 1947. ▪ Current law: 1990 (social insurance), with 2004 amendment.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Social Welfare and Women and Child Affairs provides general supervision. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the program. ▪ Employers must insure against liability with private insurance companies.