



TARAN  
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# POVERTY & INEQUALITY

## RESEARCH TASK

Subject:

Economics

Task No.

9

Final date for submission:

Friday 21<sup>st</sup> September

Task:

Folio – Research Task (approx 1500 words)

*Great Task Taran! You covers wave 4  
Very good grasp of the Economic Issue  
Here! well done!*

**SACE STAGE 2 ECONOMICS**

**TASK 9: Poverty & Inequality**



| <b>Knowledge and Understanding</b> |  | <b>Analysis and Evaluation</b>   | <b>Communication</b>  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <b>A</b>                           | Comprehensive knowledge, insight, understanding, and focused application of complex economic concepts, principles, processes, and skills.<br><br>Comprehensive and well-informed understanding of the role of economic systems in dealing with the economic problem of scarcity. | Ascribe and logical analysis and evaluation of economic issues and events (past and current) using economic models and the skills of economic inquiry.<br><br>Perceptive evaluation of the effects of interdependence on individuals, business, and government locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Inclusive analysis and evaluation of the impact of economic change locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Insightful and well-informed evaluation of the way in which economic decisions involve costs and benefits. | Sophisticated communication of economic principles and models, and complex concepts.<br><br>Consistent, clear, and appropriate use of correct economic terminology. |
| <b>B</b>                           | Some depth of knowledge and understanding, and focused application, of a variety of economic concepts, principles, models, and skills.<br><br>Well-informed understanding of the role of economic systems in dealing with the economic problem of scarcity.                      | Well-considered analysis and evaluation of economic issues and events (past and current) using economic models and the skills of economic inquiry.<br><br>Well-considered evaluation of the effects of interdependence on individuals, business, and government locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Well-informed analysis and evaluation of the impact of economic change locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Well-informed evaluation of the way in which economic decisions involve costs and benefits.           | Clear and accurate communication of economic principles and models, and a variety of concepts.<br><br>Clear and appropriate use of economic terminology.            |
| <b>C</b>                           | Considered knowledge and understanding, and competent application, of economic concepts, principles, processes, and skills.<br><br>Informed understanding of the role of economic systems in dealing with the economic problem of scarcity.                                      | Considered analysis and evaluation of economic issues and events (past and current) using economic models and the skills of economic inquiry.<br><br>Considered evaluation of the effects of interdependence on individuals, business, and government locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Informed analysis and evaluation of the impact of economic change locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Informed evaluation of the way in which economic decisions involve costs and benefits.                               | Competent communication of some economic principles, models, and concepts.<br><br>Appropriate use of economic terminology.  |
| <b>D</b>                           | Superficial understanding and partial application of some basic economic concepts, principles, models, and skills.<br><br>Some recognition of the role of economic systems in dealing with the economic problem of scarcity.   | Basic consideration and description of one or more economic issues and/or events (past and current) using some skills of economic inquiry.<br><br>Basic consideration and description of one or more of the effects of interdependence on individuals, business, and government locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Recognition of aspects of the impact of economic change locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Some awareness of the way in which economic decisions involve costs and benefits.                    | Communication of some basic economic principles, models, and concepts.<br><br>Some appropriate use of some economic terminology, with inconsistencies.              |
| <b>E</b>                           | Identification and attempted application of one or more basic economic concepts, principles, models, or skills.<br><br>Limited recognition of the role of economic systems in dealing with the economic problem of scarcity.   | Emerging awareness of one or more economic issues or events (past and current) with limited use of skills of economic inquiry.<br><br>Limited recognition of one or more of the effects of interdependence on individuals, business, and government locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Emerging recognition of an aspect of the impact of economic change locally, nationally, and globally.<br><br>Limited awareness of the way in which economic decisions involve costs and benefits.                                  | Attempted communication of one or more simple economic principles, models, or concepts.<br><br>Limited use of economic terminology.                                 |

# PART A

(500 words max + any accompanying research)

YOU WILL RESEARCH COMPOSITE AND INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR 6 COUNTRIES WHICH ARE AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT REPORT.

*Using these findings, write a 500 word report to evaluate the usefulness of these indicators.*

The United Nations Development Report provides a large number of indicators to give an understanding of how well countries can adapt to deal with the economic problem of scarcity, which often leads to poverty and inequality. Comparing these indicators from a range of countries with very high and very low human development shows that overall these indicators are useful, however isolated or individual indicators provide a very minimal insight into the true situation of a country.

To analyse the importance and significance of the indicators, six countries of varying levels of human development (listed from highest to lowest) were studied: Norway, Sweden, China, Thailand, Sudan and Mozambique. To gain an overall idea of how the country was functioning economically on a local, national and global scale, as well as to analyse the effects on individuals, businesses and the government, indicators relating to development, health, education, income, inequality, poverty, gender, sustainability, demography, composite indices, innovation and technology and trade, economy and income were studied.

When initial research was conducted, a number of estimations were made, one of these being as basic as that Norway would have a higher human development ranking than Mozambique. By ordering the countries according to their HDI rank, any erratic indicators could be discussed. The presence of these bizarre indicators led to the decision that no indicator could be taken individually without considering a larger number of indicators to gain an overall picture. One such example is in regards to the expenditure on public health, measured as a % of GDP. Mozambique, with a HDI rank of 185, had a far higher percentage (3.7)<sup>1</sup> than Sudan (1.9)<sup>2</sup>, Thailand (2.9)<sup>3</sup> and China (2.7)<sup>4</sup>, although their HDI ranks were greater than Mozambique's (171, 103 and 101 respectively). Another unusual indicator showed that Thailand has a greater level of GDP per capita (7,633)<sup>3</sup> than China (7,418)<sup>4</sup> and also more fixed and mobile telephone subscribers per 100 people (113.6)<sup>3</sup> than China (86.2), although China had a higher HDI rank<sup>4</sup> and many higher indicators than Thailand overall. These discrepancies in the indicators meant that no single indicator could be accepted as a complete evaluation of the country's economic situation.

*A standard.*

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<sup>1</sup> International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., Mozambique, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MOZ.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

<sup>2</sup> International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., Sudan, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SDN.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

<sup>3</sup> International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., Thailand, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/THA.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

<sup>4</sup> International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., China, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CHN.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

|                      | Norway | Sweden | China | Thailand | Sudan | Mozambique |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| HDI rank             | 1      | 8      | 101   | 103      | 171   | 185        |
| Health index         | 0.966  | 0.971  | 0.846 | 0.856    | 0.659 | 0.485      |
| Non-income HDI value | 0.977  | 0.940  | 0.728 | 0.715    | 0.405 | 0.327      |
| GDP per capita       | 46,982 | 35,048 | 7,418 | 7,633    | 1,878 | 861        |

Despite the inconsistencies and slight data divergences in some of the indicators, many of the indicators proved useful in identifying the economic condition of a country. When considering composite indices, the non-income HDI value for each country coincided appropriately to the HDI rank, with Norway boasting the highest rank of 0.977<sup>5</sup>, and Mozambique with the lowest at 0.327<sup>1</sup>. The other countries, Sweden, China, Thailand and Sudan fitted within these parameters in perfect conjunction with their HDI rank. Income indicators (GNI per capita in PPP terms) also showed a congruous relationship between the country and the expected level of income. Norway once again was the highest at 48,688<sup>6</sup> and Mozambique was lowest with 906<sup>7</sup>. Many of the other 46 indicators considered also followed the expected pattern.

Overall, the best judgment to make concerning the usefulness of these indicators would be that consideration of many indicators concerning many social and economic aspects of each country provides a valuable, reliable and well based insight into the way in which countries deal with the issue of scarcity. Considering one indicator alone will not provide a good basis for economic evaluation, but considering a large number of indicators for a large number of countries will provide useful information.

560 words

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<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SWE.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

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<sup>5</sup> International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., *Norway*,  
<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/NOR.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

<sup>6</sup> International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., *Norway*,  
<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/NOR.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

<sup>7</sup> International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., *Mozambique*,  
<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MOZ.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

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International Human Development Indicators – UNDP, n.d., *Thailand*,  
<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/THA.html>, accessed 15 September 2013

# PART B

(1000 words max)

*Sudan*

Sudan is a low development country located in Africa. It currently holds the Human Development Index rank of 171 out of 186 listed countries (many of which are also located in Africa). Sudan has a level of 1,878 GDP per capita and 19.8% of the population live below \$1.25 PPP per day (multidimensional poverty index)<sup>1</sup>. Poverty and inequality are very large problems in Sudan – the Rural Poverty Portal reports that “poverty in the Sudan is deeply entrenched”<sup>2</sup>. As a result much foreign aid is being invested into the country to try and improve the economic and social conditions. ✓

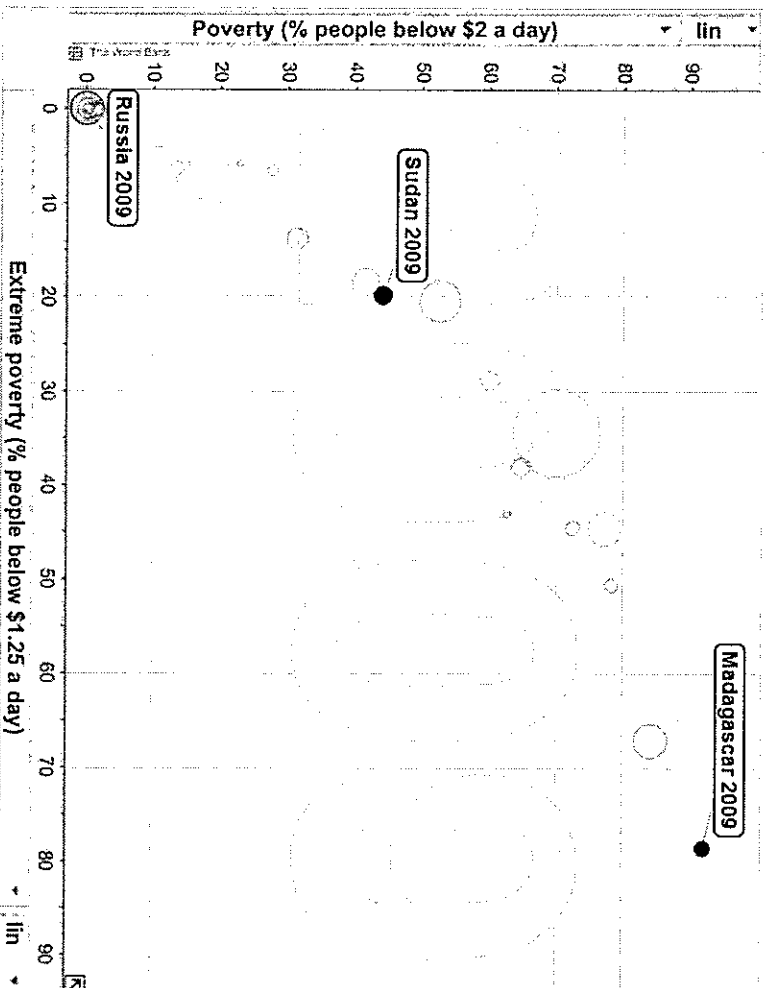


Figure 1 Graph comparing those living below \$2/day and \$1.25/day (% of population), [www.gapminder.org](http://www.gapminder.org)

There are many possible causes for the poverty and inequality experienced in Sudan. The greatest of these causes is most likely the ongoing and fierce conflict experienced in the country. Civil war<sup>3</sup> is a major problem in Sudan, and the country has experienced at least two major conflicts in history as well as the present situation in Sudan, which has been a particularly large problem since 2011<sup>4</sup>. The effects of the conflict stem from a variety of additional factors, and also serves to increase the effects of these factors, creating a cycle that results in scarcity and hence poverty and inequality. Environmental issues and concerns lead to poverty and inequality, as severe problems such as land degradation, deforestation, desertification and climate change prevent peace and development. Sudan reportedly has 39.9% of the population living on degraded land<sup>5</sup>. For a country that relies greatly on agricultural development to grow economically, this is a major hindrance. The UNEP 2007 ‘Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment’ reported “clear linkages existed] between environmental problems and the ongoing conflict”, and the poor agricultural growth leads to poverty as individuals struggle to survive<sup>5</sup>. Other issues that exist include gender

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A. Spalding

<sup>1</sup> International Human Development Indicators (Sudan), n.d.

<sup>2</sup> Rural Poverty Portal, n.d.

<sup>3</sup> USAID (Working in Crises and Conflict), 2013

<sup>4</sup> Wikipedia, 2013

<sup>5</sup> UNDP Sudan (Environment and Energy for Sustainable Development), 2012

inequality<sup>5</sup>, as the conflict causes serious safety, health and economic issues for women, food insecurity, as the natural disasters, environmental damage and conflict threatens stability in that industry and poor governing and as a result, growth<sup>7</sup>. Sudanese people have insufficient medical assistance, and HIV/AIDS is a large problem requiring intense focus<sup>8</sup>. The vision of UNDP Sudan provides an insight into the problems faced in the country and the actions intended to target these problems:

*“Together with national and international partners, UNDP Sudan will contribute towards achieving peace, stability and sustainable human development that meet the needs and aspirations of the people of Sudan through strategic capacity development initiatives which promote inclusive, participatory, transparent and efficient governance systems at national and sub-national levels”<sup>9</sup>.*

The major causes of poverty and inequality in Sudan could be summarised in the following list: conflict, natural disasters or environmental pressures and threats, gender inequalities, human security challenges, extreme poverty and hunger and less revenue from oil (providing domestic and export revenue for individuals and businesses).

From analysing the economic situation of Sudan, it can be seen that policies are required to promote development and growth. An interesting view on policies in this area was proposed by George Ayittey, who basically believes that foreign aid should be placed towards helping “fast-moving, entrepreneurial leaders and citizens who will help rebuild Africa” as oppose to “complacent, greedy bureaucrats”. He says that in a country with large amounts of natural resources, money should be invested into small businesses with the expectation that some return will be felt. This is based on the idea that most of the money from foreign aid will not go to helping those in need as, at this point, corruption alone costs Africa \$148 billion per year. His point is that if money is directly invested in those active enough to spend it wisely, Africa will have the best hopes of recovery<sup>10</sup>.

Policies requiring government support (such as microeconomic reform, fiscal or monetary policies), will not be useful in fighting poverty and inequality based on the corruption in Sudanese government systems. There are four major areas in which aid can be provided to those in Sudan who experience poverty and inequality: foreign aid, trade, security and government integrity. As the government is corrupt, the aid must be directly injected into those small, individual businesses who are self motivated to see results, and hence growth. Many countries in Africa, Sudan included, are rich in natural resources like oil, and the focus must be on mobilising them to “create their own wealth”<sup>11</sup>.

Currently Sudan receives foreign aid from organisations such as the United Nations Development Program, which aims to achieve the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. These goals are to:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV Aids, malaria and other diseases
7. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
8. Develop a global partnership for development<sup>12</sup>

<sup>5</sup> USAID (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment), 2013

<sup>7</sup> USAID (Democracy, Human Rights and Governance), 2013

<sup>8</sup> UNDP Sudan (Responding to HIV/AIDS), 2012

<sup>9</sup> UNDP Sudan (UNDP Sudan), 2012

<sup>10</sup> 'Africa's cheetahs versus hippos', 2007

<sup>11</sup> 'The "bottom billion"', 2008

<sup>12</sup> UNDP Sudan (The UN Millennium Development Goals in Sudan), 2012

In order to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1), particular effort is being made to help those in rural areas, as rural poverty is most prevalent<sup>13</sup>. Sudan is particularly aiming to reduce by half the amount of people living in extreme poverty by around 2015. Many anti-poverty strategies are being employed where international organisations such as UNDP are working with Sudan to combat extreme poverty and hunger<sup>14</sup>.

Foreign aid is also being given to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (MDG 6). Projects have been organised that work with the public on an individual and community level to prevent and assist these issues<sup>15</sup>. Sudan has experienced fierce conflict and natural disasters; so much aid is being given to ensure environmental sustainability (MDG 7). Reports have shown that there are clear links between the conflict and deteriorating environmental conditions. Improving the agricultural and environmental situation of Sudan will also help to fight poverty and hunger as it will provide work and food for many individuals and businesses<sup>16</sup>.

Aid is also being given to promote gender equality and empower women (MDG 3). Women make up half of the population of Sudan, which has a total population of 37 million. Sudanese women suffer a great amount from the ongoing conflict and experience extremely difficult living conditions. Women suffer from violence and work extremely hard to make use of Sudan's scarce resources and as a result, their unsatisfied wants<sup>17</sup>.

Aid is also being given to aid in promoting fair democracy, decentralising power and developing better legal systems, in order to combat the corruption Africans face from their governments<sup>18</sup>.

From analysis of the foreign aid being supplied to low-development countries such as Sudan, it can be seen that this is a valuable method of assistance. Foreign aid definitely plays a significant role in rebuilding and empowering societies in order to promote economic development and growth for individuals, businesses and the government. However, it is most important to ensure that the aid is being directly used to help those in the "cheetah" generation<sup>19</sup> - that is, those with entrepreneurial abilities and the desire to see Sudan grow, rather than corrupt bureaucratic leaders who "get their wealth by ripping off the backs of their suffering people"<sup>19</sup>. While foreign aid is beneficial in promoting growth in Sudan and combating poverty and inequality, the aid must be distributed in the most appropriate manner to have the best effects.

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<sup>13</sup> Rural Poverty Portal, n.d.

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<sup>16</sup> UNDP Sudan (Crisis Prevention and Recovery), 2012; UNDP Sudan (Environment and Energy for Sustainable Development), 2012; USAID – Agriculture and Food Security, 2013

<sup>17</sup> UNDP Sudan (Women's Empowerment), 2012; USAID – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2013

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<sup>19</sup> 'Africa's cheetahs versus hippos', 2007



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## Indicators of Economic Performance

| INDICATORS  |             |             |                                  |                                  | Norway             | Sweden        | China | Thailand | Sudan | Mozambique |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| Human Development Index (Ranking)                         | 1           | 8           | 101                              | 103                              | 171                | 185           |       |          |       |            |
| HDI 2012 (country)  | 0.955       | 0.916       | 0.699                            | 0.690                            | 0.414              | 0.327         |       |          |       |            |
| Level of development and figure                           | Very high   | Very high   | Medium                           | Medium                           | Low                | Low           |       |          |       |            |
| HDI 2012 (area)   | OECD: 0.888 | OECD: 0.888 | East Asia and the Pacific: 0.683 | East Asia and the Pacific: 0.683 | Arab States: 0.652 | Africa: 0.475 |       |          |       |            |
| HDI 2012 (world)  | 0.694       | 0.694       | 0.694                            | 0.694                            | 0.694              | 0.694         |       |          |       |            |
| <b>HEALTH INDICATORS</b>                                  |             |             |                                  |                                  |                    |               |       |          |       |            |
| Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)              | 8.0         | 7.8         | 2.7                              | 2.9                              | 1.9                | 3.7           |       |          |       |            |
| Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)              | 3           | 3           | 18                               | 13                               | 103                | 135           |       |          |       |            |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)                          | 81.3        | 81.6        | 73.7                             | 74.3                             | 61.8               | 50.7          |       |          |       |            |
| Health Index  | 0.966       | 0.971       | 0.846                            | 0.856                            | 0.659              | 0.485         |       |          |       |            |
| <b>EDUCATION INDICATORS</b>                               |             |             |                                  |                                  |                    |               |       |          |       |            |
| Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)            | 7.3         | 7.3         | 1.9                              | 3.8                              | 8.5                | 5.0           |       |          |       |            |
| Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)              | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.                             | n.a.                             | 59.7               | 75.9          |       |          |       |            |
| Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) | 0.5         | 1.0         | 12.7                             | n.a.                             | 9.1                | 64.6          |       |          |       |            |
| Expected years of schooling                               | 17.5        | 16.0        | 11.7                             | 12.3                             | 4.5                | 9.2           |       |          |       |            |
| Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)     | n.a.        | n.a.        | 94.3                             | 93.5                             | 71.1               | 56.1          |       |          |       |            |
| Mean years of schooling (of adults; years)                | 12.6        | 11.7        | 7.5                              | 6.6                              | 3.1                | 1.2           |       |          |       |            |
| Education Index   | 0.990       | 0.913       | 0.627                            | 0.599                            | 0.250              | 0.222         |       |          |       |            |
| Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes; %)     | 97.0        | 92.0        | 70.0                             | 72.0                             | 39.0               | 59.0          |       |          |       |            |
| <b>INCOME INDICATORS</b>                                  |             |             |                                  |                                  |                    |               |       |          |       |            |
| GNI per capita in PPP terms                               | 48,688      | 36,143      | 7,945                            | 7,722                            | 1,848              | 906           |       |          |       |            |
| <b>INEQUALITY INDICATORS</b>                              |             |             |                                  |                                  |                    |               |       |          |       |            |
| Loss due to inequality in life expectancy (%)             | 3.7         | 3.3         | 13.5                             | 10.1                             | 33.0               | 40.8          |       |          |       |            |
| Loss due to inequality in education (%)                   | 2.2         | 3.8         | 23.2                             | 18.0                             | n.a.               | 18.2          |       |          |       |            |
| Loss due to inequality in income (%)                      | 12.8        | 11.2        | 29.5                             | 34.0                             | n.a.               | 37.0          |       |          |       |            |
| Inequality-adjusted education index                       | 0.968       | 0.878       | 0.481                            | 0.491                            | n.a.               | 0.182         |       |          |       |            |
| Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index                 | 0.928       | 0.937       | 0.731                            | 0.768                            | 0.440              | 0.286         |       |          |       |            |
| Inequality-adjusted income index                          | 0.797       | 0.772       | 0.455                            | 0.424                            | n.a.               | 0.205         |       |          |       |            |

|   |          |          |             |           |           |           |
|---|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Inequality-adjusted HDI value   | 0.894    | 0.859    | 0.543       | 0.543     | n.a.      | 0.220     |
| <b>POVERTY INDICATORS</b>   |          |          |             |           |           |           |
| MPI: Multidimensional poverty index (%)   | n.a.     | n.a.     | 0.056       | 0.006     | n.a.      | 0.512     |
| MPI: Intensity of deprivation   | n.a.     | n.a.     | 44.9        | 38.5      | n.a.      | 64.6      |
| MPI: headcount, % of population in multidimensional poverty (% of population)                   | n.a.     | n.a.     | 12.5        | 1.6       | n.a.      | 79.3      |
| MPI: population living below \$1.25 PPP per day (%)   | n.a.     | n.a.     | 13.1        | 0.4       | 19.8      | 59.6      |
| <b>GENDER INDICATORS</b>  |          |          |             |           |           |           |
| Population with at least secondary education, female/male ratio (Ratio of female to male rates) | 1.002    | 1.009    | 0.778       | 0.759     | 0.702     | 0.249     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (women aged 15-19) (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)                | 9.0      | 6.0      | 8.4         | 43.3      | 61.9      | 149.2     |
| Labour force participation rate, female-male ratio (ratio of female to male shares)             | 0.880    | 0.872    | 0.845       | 0.797     | 0.404     | 1.037     |
| GII: Gender inequality index, value   | 0.065    | 0.055    | 0.213       | 0.360     | 0.604     | 0.582     |
| Shares in parliament, female-male ratio   | 0.657    | 0.808    | 0.271       | 0.186     | 0.317     | 0.645     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)                              | 7        | 4        | 37          | 48        | 730       | 490       |
| <b>SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS</b>  |          |          |             |           |           |           |
| Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)  | 10.5     | 5.3      | 5.3         | 4.2       | 0.3       | 0.1       |
| Population living on degraded land (%)  | 0.2      | 0.3      | n.a.        | 17.0      | 39.9      | 1.9       |
| Change in forest area, 1990/2010 (%)  | 10.2     | 3.4      | 31.6        | -3.0      | -8.4      | -10.0     |
| <b>DEMOGRAPHY INDICATORS</b>  |          |          |             |           |           |           |
| Population, total both sexes (thousands)  | 4,960.5  | 9,495.4  | 1,353,600.7 | 69,892.1  | 35,048.5  | 24,75.2   |
| Population, urban (% of population)   | 79.7     | 85.4     | 51.9        | 34.4      | 33.3      | 31.4      |
| Population, female (thousands)  | 2,475.11 | 4,760.41 | 650,798.35  | 35,561.55 | 22,685.72 | 12,539.03 |
| Population, male (thousands)  | 2,485.37 | 4,734.98 | 702,802.34  | 34,330.60 | 23,036.36 | 11,936.15 |
| <b>COMPOSITE INDICES</b>  |          |          |             |           |           |           |
| Non-income HDI value  | 0.977    | 0.940    | 0.728       | 0.715     | 0.405     | 0.327     |
| <b>INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY INDICATORS</b>   |          |          |             |           |           |           |
| Fixed and mobile phone subscribers per 100 people   | 149.3    | 168.8    | 86.2        | 113.6     | 41.4      | 31.3      |
| <b>TRADE, ECONOMY AND INCOME INDICATORS</b>   |          |          |             |           |           |           |
| GDP per capita  | 46,982   | 35,048   | 7,418       | 7,633     | 1,878     | 861       |
| Income Index  | 0.913    | 0.870    | 0.646       | 0.642     | 0.431     | 0.325     |