

Health Insurance Premium and Fixed Assets in Fragile State South Sudan

Lado Gwokorok*

X – assistant Professor, South Sudan

***Corresponding Author**

Lado Gwokorok, X – assistant Professor, South Sudan.

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Many post conflict fragile states have pockets of dwellings that are productive economically. Households in Post Conflict fragile state South Sudan, sustained their wealth by generating income from crop, animal farming, owning a land title and having a permanent building/s. In the three major states of Post Conflict fragile state South Sudan, government salaries are less reliable as a means of income. Households in Bharghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile states of South Sudan, earned their regular income from agricultural produced, land and property rentals. These sources of income are the livelihood of families in the three former states of Southern Sudan, post the 1983.

1. Introduction

In every community of people, there is an average to sources of capital such as land, labor and capital money (Smith, 1776). In rural sub Saharan Africa, (63%) of the population earned income from farming (Davis, Giuseppe, & Zezza, 2017). Nonagricultural productivities in many of the African countries were noted to be low, because of funding barriers to investments. Pecuniary Estimating savings on both tangible and intangible assets is crucial for nations that have issues with keeping financial data (Modigliani & Cao, 2004). Post conflict fragile state South Sudan embraces the life cycle hypothesis of revolving door between the older and younger generation, vice versa [1].

Consumption is always less than income to make savings while holding other factors constant (GERSOVITZ) (Ibid. 384). No matter how the circumstances are, households will have income and other assets to sustain themselves. Crop and animal farming are sometimes affected by the effect in changes of weather. These effects vary between the three regions of Bharghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile. As such many households are owning investments in land and property rentals.

2. Findings

The research has found that households' assets are guarantors to paying insurance premiums. Households in the three Southern Sudan states of Bharghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile demonstrated strong preferences for using their wealth. Families are

sustaining their living by earning incomes from land rentals, agricultural produces and having a permanent house. Ownerships of land and property have the highest frequency scores followed by crop and animal farming. Weighted by age groups, Bharghazal has a score of 36.80% for land, 18.4% for property, 13.65% for crop and 4.45% per cent for animal farming. Upper Nile has 35.56% per cent for land, 20.42% for property, 6.69% for crop and 4.58% for animal farming. While Equatoria has 35.95% for land, 16.61% for property, 10.76% for crop and 1.12% per cent for animal husbandry, ref (fig 1., table 1.).

Collateral choice and premium guaranteed; indicates agriculture and its products are having a lower priority to meet insurance coverage. Crop and animal farming have their downsides; but out puts from farming can allow farmers to make advance payment to mitigate yields' reduction due to unforeseen circumstances. It is land ownership and property investments are the immediate guarantors to paying insurance premiums; i.e. health insurance. Rather than letting the assets to a lender and be charged interest, the individual holds his / her asset and make prepaid premiums of several terms (Pickart, 2005).

Overall, the three states of Bharghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile states had joint score of 35.67% per cent for land ownerships, 16.64% per cent for property, 10.68% per cent for crop farming and 2.06% per cent for animal farming, ref (table 2.). The below oral interview transcripts support the assets to income as premium collateral.

In conclusion there is a transition of households investing in owning a permanent house among the three major post 1983, Southern Sudan states. The female gender has demonstrated transitions from being a farmer to investing in property across the sampled age groups, holding land constant [2]. Similarly, the male gender with the exception of age groups [32 – 38] years old, sees crop farming as a great investment, ref (table 2.). These assets were the guarantors to the findings of Willingness to Pay for social health insurance in Post Conflict fragile state South Sudan 2019 research survey.

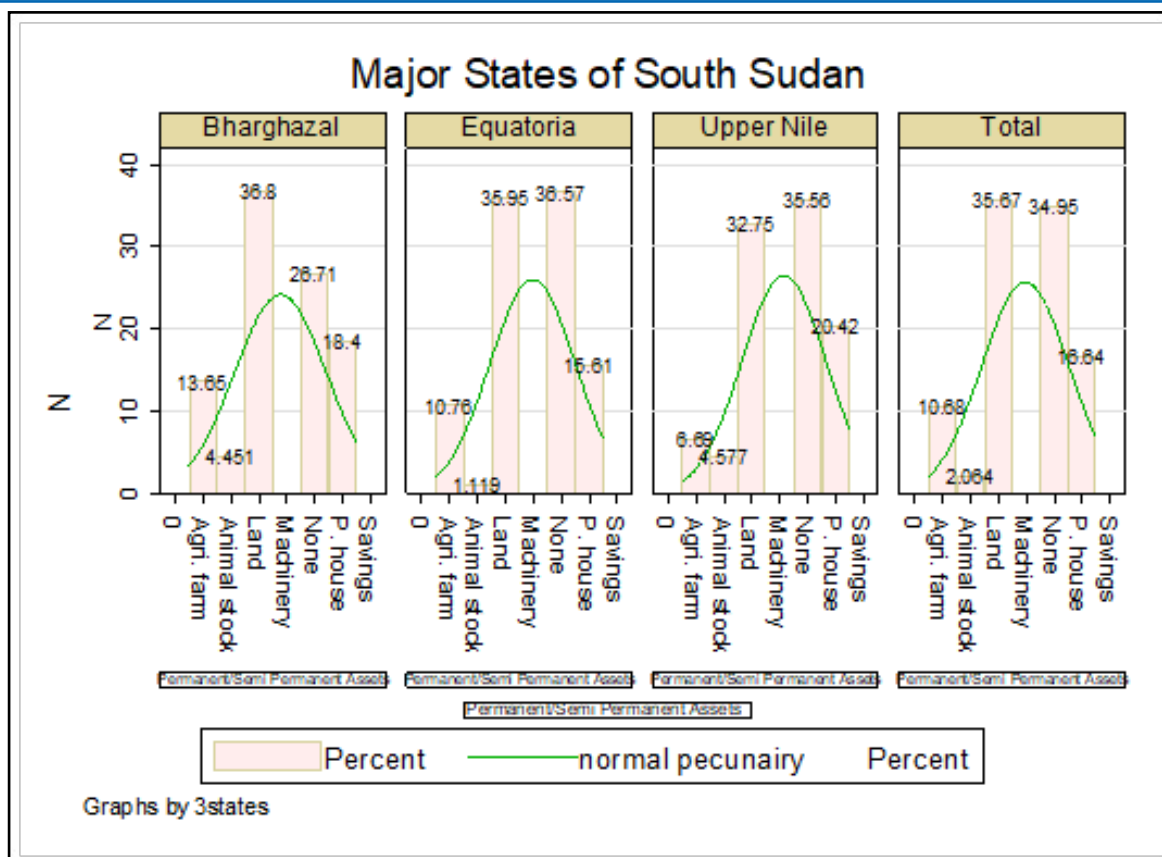


Figure 1: Major States of South Sudan, Household's Assets – Age weighted

Asset	Tri Southern Sudan states			Total
	Bharghaza	Equatoria	Upper Nil	
Agri. farm	16	52	7	75
Animal stock	8	6	7	21
Land	40	162	27	229
None	31	194	34	259
P. house	19	70	17	106
Total	114	484	92	690

Table 1: Assets' Frequencies in the three States of South Sudan

Age groups	Gender and Asset														
	F					M					Total				
	Agri.	Anima	Land	P. ho	Total	Agri.	Anima	Land	P. ho	Total	Agri.	Anima	Land	P. ho	Total
18-24	3	2	3		8	5	4	11	6	26	8	6	14	6	34
25-31	4	2	11	7	24	13	8	30	19	70	17	10	41	26	94
32-38	5		16	6	27	15	2	39	12	68	20	2	55	18	95
39-45	2	1	13	6	22	12		48	15	75	14	1	61	21	97
46-64	1		13	11	25	15	2	45	24	86	16	2	58	35	111
Total	15	5	56	30	106	60	16	173	76	325	75	21	229	106	431

Table 2: Frequencies of Assets among Age groups and Gender of South Sudanese Sampled 2019

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