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Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/ICEF/P/L.2009 (REC)
31 March 1980

UNEP/WHO/UNICEF

Duration of current country programme, 1979-1981

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

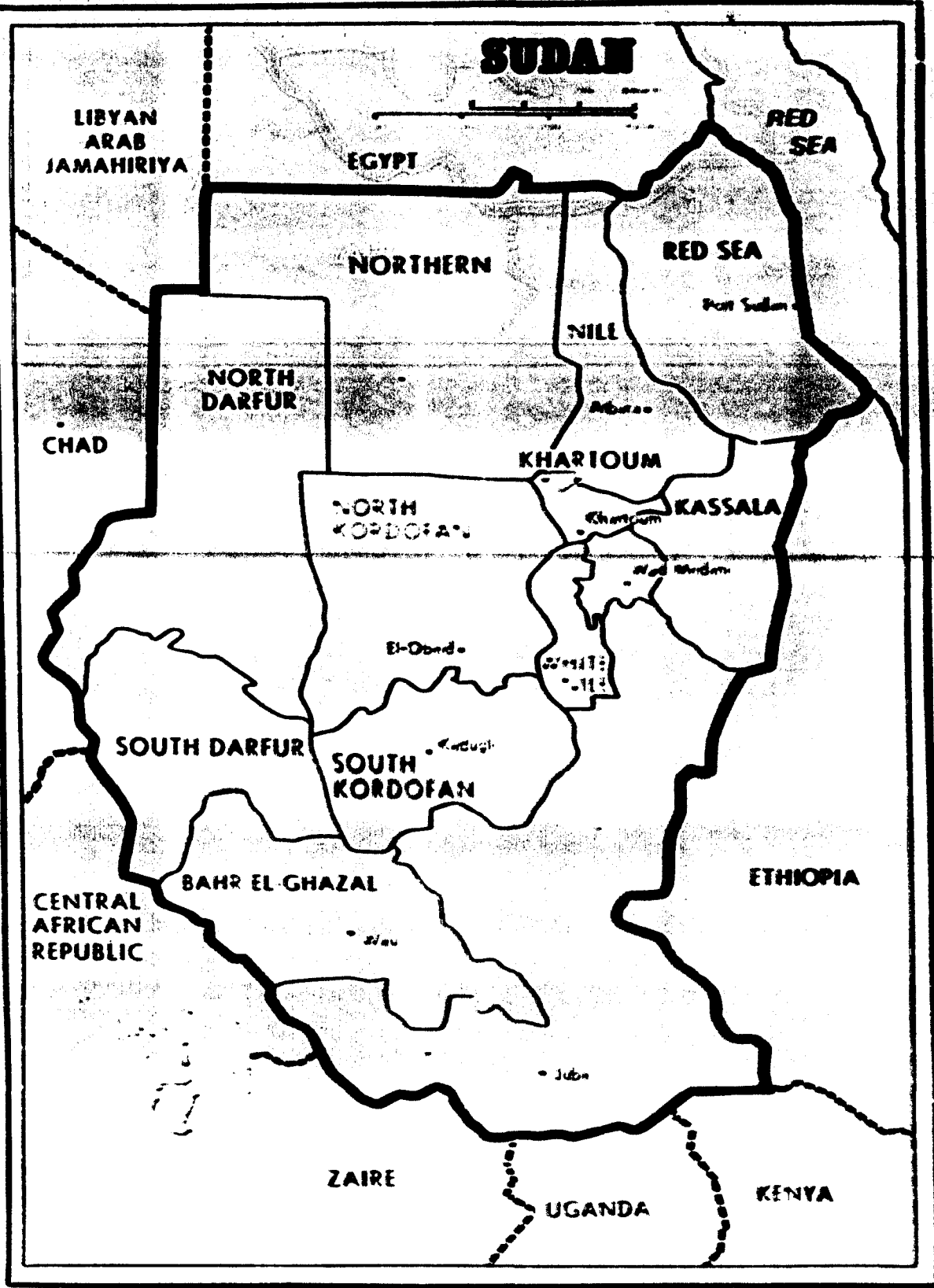
COUNTRY PROGRAMME PROFILE

Sudan

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Duration of current country programme, 1979-1981: recommendation contained in E/ICEF/P/L.1857 (REC), 1979, (general resources 1979-1980 and noting 1979-1982).



The State Names and Names of Towns in this Map are for Information Only and are not intended to be used for any purpose other than the identification of the geographical features.

Basic data

LIX/NSA/UNICOP group I GNP at market prices (1977): \$US 5,650 M
 Area (1978): 2,505,618 sq.km. GNP per 1977: \$US 130
 Population density (1978): 7/sq.km. capital 1978-77 growth rates 2.5 per cent

Population projections

	1975	1980		1985	1975-80	1980-85
		Population (thousands)			Annual growth rate (per cent)	
Total population	16 015	18 371	21 153		2.74	2.82
Children						
0-15	7 356	8 499	9 857		2.89	2.96
0-6	3 785	4 421	5 102		3.11	2.87
7-12	2 488	2 847	3 344		2.69	3.22
13-15	1 043	1 222	1 411		2.57	2.73
16-18	928	1 124	1 282		2.57	2.64

Population breakdown 1975 (per cent)

	Male	Female
Rural	80.34	78.91
Urban	19.66	21.09

Life expectancy at birth (years)

	1950-55	1975-80	1980-85
Male	35.0	45.5	48.0
Female	37.0	47.5	50.0

School enrolment ratios - first level gross (7-12)

	1977 (per cent)
Both sexes	41
Female	34

Priority problems and needs of children

Official national data on the condition of children and their access to services are not available. The limited services that are available for children are mostly urban-based. In general, the situation of children in terms of health, education and nutrition is precarious, especially in the rural areas. UNICEF is supporting a survey on the needs of young children and women that is being carried out by the Development Studies and Research Centre of the University of Khartoum, but for various reasons the project is, unfortunately, far behind schedule.

Some local statistics, however, do appear in various studies. The draft analysis of the 1973 census suggests an infant mortality rate in the Sudan of 160 per 1,000. There is a wide difference, however, between the north and the south of the country, and by the measurement method used in the draft analysis, the infant mortality in the south is 225 per 1,000.

A 1978 FAO/WHO mission report on food and nutrition in the Sudan indicates that severe protein-energy malnutrition affects between 2 and 4 per cent of children aged 0-5 years, with children between 6-35 months appearing to be hardest hit. Various surveys carried out by the Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health in different parts of the country have also indicated that between 40 and 60 per cent of children in the 0-5 years age group suffer from some form of protein-energy malnutrition.

A WHO/World Bank study of water supply and sanitation in 1978 stated that 46 per cent of the total population of the country, but only 7 per cent of the rural population in the south, had access to safe water supply. The same study indicated that 83 per cent of the urban population were covered by sanitation services, but figures for the rural population were not available.

Programme co-operation 1974-1979.

Latest commitments: \$US 7,000,000

for period 1979-1982

(E/ICEF/P/L-1857 (RBC))

	Annual expenditures		1979 call-forwards	
	Average 1974-78	1979	Planned	Actual
	(in thousands of \$US)			
From balance of earlier commitments on 1 January 1979 and 1979 Board commitments			4 305	4 739
From commitments between Board sessions in 1979			483	260
Total	1 499	4 367	4 788	4 999

Breakdown by field of assistance

Child health	874	3 547	2 874	3 197
(Basic child health)	(552)	(909)	(1 209)	(1 012)
(Water supply and sanitation)	(322)	(2 558)	(1 665)	(2 185)
Child nutrition	43	45	177	165
Social welfare services for children	25	8	129	76
Education	518	678	1 509	1 462
(Formal)	(417)	(491)	(1 330)	(1 324)
(Non-formal)	(101)	(187)	(171)	(138)
Planning and project support services	16	89	99	99
Emergency relief	23			

1974-1978Child health

Prior to 1977 UNICEF mainly provided supplies, equipment, vaccines and transport for provincial rural services, immunization, midwifery training, trachoma control and mass smallpox/BCG vaccination campaigns. Later UNICEF broadened its assistance to cover preparatory stages of the primary health care (PHC) programme, within the framework of the 1977-1983 national health plan; this included support for the orientation and training of community health care workers and other medical personnel. Additionally, two films on community health workers were produced for activities related to health education and community motivation. A start was also made in strengthening the transport maintenance operations of the Ministry of Health.

Water supply

UNICEF participation in water supply programmes was designed to assist government efforts to improve the general health and socio-economic conditions of rural inhabitants in Bahr el Ghazal and South Kordofan provinces, through the provision of easily accessible safe water for domestic use. In Bahr el Ghazal, a new well-drilling technique was introduced in 1976, and more than 150 boreholes were drilled and fitted with hand-pumps before the end of 1978. Training was carried out for maintenance personnel. Equipment and training were also provided for the national well-drilling training school. The South Kordofan project was initiated in 1978, and aimed at provision of safe water through the repair and desilting of hafirs (man-made reservoirs) and water purification, as well as borehole drilling and hand-pump installation. The project manager was recruited, supplies and equipment were ordered, an office base was established and construction began on storage facilities, with excellent co-operation from the provincial government authorities.

Child nutrition

UNICEF provided supplies, equipment and transport for provincial nutrition centres and financed training courses for school feeding supervisors, schoolteachers, community nutrition guides, kindergarten supervisors, midwives, and rural and urban housewives. As part of a country-wide supplementary feeding programme, dried skim milk powder for children aged 0-5 years and pregnant mothers was distributed through MCH centres. Nutrition surveys were supported in two provinces. Growth surveillance charts for children up to five years of age and educational materials on nutrition were also provided.

Education

UNICEF's co-operation in education was designed to assist the efforts of the Government to attain universal primary education by 1990. Emphasis was placed on increasing the supply and quality of teachers through pre-service and continuing in-service training programmes, improving school supervision, equipping primary schools and evolving a curriculum for primary schools that would reflect indigenous values and promote socio-economic development.

Most of UNICEF's assistance in this area went to the In-Service Educational Training Institute (ISETI) for improving the quality of teacher training. More than 2,200 teachers graduated from ISETI and UNICEF supported an evaluation of the programme in 1978. In collaboration with the World Bank, UNICEF helped provide a team of architectural consultants for a proposed national primary-school building programme. Other assistance included paper for primary-school textbooks and manuals, short-term study tours for educational supervisors and nutrition education activities.

Social welfare

UNICEF's co-operation in social services projects was designed to assist government efforts to upgrade and expand day-care facilities and to improve the situation of disadvantaged rural women through non-formal vocational

Training courses for day-care supervisors, and surveys of day-care facilities and Koranic schools, were assisted. An adviser in social planning and training was recruited to assist the Ministry of Social Affairs in identifying, formulating and implementing social welfare programmes. To promote the integration of women into the social and economic development of the country, UNICEF supported training and refresher courses for women's vocational training instructors. Supplies, equipment, transport and funds for in-service training were provided for courses for women at 23 youth training centres. Training activities included home economics, child care, family health, nutrition, sewing, income-generating activities, and short-term study visits for women from provincial centres to similar projects in Egypt, Jordan and Kenya. Services for pre-school children within these centres were also supported.

Planning and social statistics

In 1976/1977 a follow-up to an earlier UNICEF-supported survey was carried out in co-operation with FAO and WHO to assess the nutritional status of the primary-school children receiving WFP food assistance in the provinces of Red Sea, Kassala, North and South Darfur and Bahr el Ghazal. Some aspects of the school-feeding programme were modified as a result.

Beginning in 1978, UNICEF actively advocated the need for more reliable data on population and health statistics in the planning of development projects. UNICEF supported the participation of Sudan government officials in a social measurement seminar and a study tour of the Kenyan household survey organization.

Emergency relief

In September 1975, UNICEF provided urgently needed drugs, medical supplies and tents to people affected by extensive flooding in central and eastern Sudan. Again, in July 1978, UNICEF supplied food and medicines to flood victims in the Northern, Nile, White Nile and Bahr el Ghazal provinces. The reimbursable procurement services of UNICEF were also used by UNDP and UNDPF to provide medicines and other supplies in these provinces.

1979

The year 1979 was one of modest success for the UNICEF Sudan country office. Implementation of the new country programme was particularly encouraging in primary health care, education and water supply. New programme initiatives in non-formal education for women, social statistics, zonal development and environmental sanitation show promise for 1980 and beyond. Equally important was the attention given to UNICEF staff training and office reorganization; the improved organizational capability made it possible to strengthen UNICEF's programme planning and monitoring activities in the Sudan.

Child health

UNICEF's assistance in this area has been designed to support the Government's efforts to strengthen the organizational infrastructure of the national health services and to establish an effective system of preventive medicine in rural areas. The PHC programme established by the Government to meet these ends places emphasis on community participation, immunization, nutrition education, improved personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. An estimated 4 million rural people now have access to PHC facilities. Recipient communities have contributed to the programme by constructing 321 PHC units since 1977, and converting 226 dressing units into PHC units.

UNICEF support in 1979 included the provision of supplies, equipment, vaccines, transport and training grants for trachoma control projects, immunization activities, medical facilities at all levels and training of midwives, medical assistants, health visitors and nurses. Specific assistance to the PHC programme included: training and orientation of 809 community health care workers and 724 village midwives; equipment for PHC units; technical advice and transport for logistical and supervisory services; and support for the medical referral system and project support communications activities.

The Bam el Ghazal water project reached its principal goal ahead of schedule; 300 boreholes have now been completed and over 200 hand-pumps installed. Two additional drilling crews, one maintenance team and one pump platform construction team were trained. Regular in-service training has also been provided for the machine workshop staff. The health education components, however, remain only partially implemented.

Supplies and equipment began to arrive for the South Kordofan water project in mid-1979. An administrative and finance assistant was recruited to support the project manager. Storage buildings and underground fuel storage tanks have been constructed. One hafir water filtration plant was installed and tested, the results indicating that further investigations are needed to find a suitable filtration system. Nineteen small-diameter boreholes were drilled, of which 13 were productive.

These two "noted" projects have been maintained by funds made available from UNICEF general resources, but the lack of specific-purpose contributions continues to inhibit future planning. Personnel mobility has also been a major problem since staff have to rely on an undependable air-carrier.

Child nutrition

UNICEF distributed dried skim milk powder donated by the EEC for a country-wide supplementary feeding programme for children 0-5 years old, and also provided posters and pamphlets on nutrition education for mothers and growth surveillance charts for a supplementary feeding programme for 0-5-year-olds in the provinces of Khartoum and Kassala. Provincial nutrition

units of the Ministry of Health have been strengthened through in-service staff training supported by UNICEF. A total of 17 village centres for nutrition education, assisted by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, were opened in three provinces; more than 7,000 people attended various nutrition courses.

Education

During 1979 UNICEF assistance in education included primary-school teacher training, curriculum development activities, experimental trials for integrated rural education centres, production of primary-school textbooks, and nutrition education services.

A total of 1,146 trainee teachers completed the two-year ISETI course in 1979; those completing their first year of training numbered 1,150 and 1,100 new trainees were admitted. In addition, 48 primary-school supervisors completed a one-year in-service training course at two ISETI subcentres. Preparations were also made for a one-year in-service training course for primary-school headmasters, to be inaugurated in mid-October 1979; it will be conducted in 10 ISETI subcentres for 250 headmasters. A course was also held to orient 18 new ISETI tutors in the application of multimedial methods to teacher training.

UNICEF sponsored a short-term curriculum development consultant in September/October to help the Educational Institutes at Bakht-er-Ruda in the north and Maridi in the south to identify their long-term curriculum needs and develop a plan of action. The consultant is also conducting a training course for curriculum development panels in Maridi.

A curriculum has been proposed for the integrated rural education centres and experimental trials are beginning at two adapted primary schools near Bakht-er-Ruda. A series of seminars and training courses will be held for teachers, government officials and community leaders working in these trials. Also in 1979, more than 1.6 million primary-school textbooks were printed with paper donated by the Government of the Netherlands.

Social welfare services

UNICEF assistance to the pre-school child services of the Ministry of Social Affairs focused on planning and promotion. A statistical handbook on the demographic, educational and health situation of the young child was prepared. Preparations were begun for a national day-care policy workshop planned for late November. Women's services were assisted with supplies and equipment for 22 social centres and two model centres, and transport for trainees and for supervision. A public education booklet on the dangers of female circumcision was prepared for distribution to schools, teacher training colleges, midwives, and local social welfare councils.

Training courses in various trades, handicrafts and family improvement skills for young men and women continued in 1979 at youth training centres throughout the country and were supported by UNDP, ILO and UNICEF. However, financial and administrative constraints will restrict further expansion of the project in the near future.

Courses in income-generating and income-saving skills were attended by a total of 1,860 women in 20 different youth training centres. Specific activities included sewing, soft-toy making, various handicrafts and home economics. Four subcentres were inaugurated in Athara, Mad Madani and El Obeld. These subcentres are designed to serve poor urban women who live outside town or at some distance from the main centres, and they conduct short courses in skills specifically requested by the trainees.

In-service training courses were also held in 1979 for 32 instructors and 27 directors and deputy directors of youth training centres. The project has its own continuous monitoring and evaluation unit, and small-scale local surveys have often led to innovations in training which better meet the needs of the local population.

Planning and social statistics

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the National Department of Statistics to help resolve problems in its social survey activities, and to help develop a permanent household survey/programme which will provide social planners with reliable information on the population in general, and children in particular.

International Year of the Child

The Year had an auspicious start in the Sudan, as the President of the Republic established a High Commission for IYC under his personal patronage. Although economic and political constraints curtailed some of the activities planned, a national conference did produce proposals for continuing action on behalf of the young child. The results of the surveys that were carried out will also be useful to social planners in designing services for children.

Project support services

In the 1979 country programme profile (E/ICEF/P/L.1657 (HEC)), numerous stumbling-blocks to programme execution were reviewed, including persistent congestion of Port Sudan, poor rail facilities and road conditions, the unreliability of the national air-carriers and fuel shortages. These problems have not been alleviated and continue to hamper field monitoring and the movement of staff and urgently needed supplies within the country.

Projected program co-operation 1980-1983

Commitments and notings	Total	Probable yearly call-forwards			
		1980	1981	1982	1983
(in thousands of \$US)					
<u>Commitments</u>					
Balance of commitments for future call-forwards as of 1 January 1980	4 633	4 347	115	171	
Projected future commitments to be prepared	<u>15 235</u>		<u>4 571</u>	<u>4 964</u>	<u>5 700</u>
Total commitments	19 868	4 347	4 686	5 135	5 700
<u>Notings</u>					
Notings awaiting funding as of 1 January 1980	7 278	3 268	2 030	1 980	
Proposed 1980 Board noting	<u>2 500</u>	<u>2 000</u>	<u>500</u>		
Subtotal	9 778	5 268	2 530	1 980	
Projected future notings to be prepared	<u>18 300</u>		<u>4 300</u>	<u>5 900</u>	<u>8 100</u>
Total notings	28 078	5 268	6 830	7 880	8 100
Total actual and projected commitments and notings	47 946	9 615	11 516	13 015	13 800

To confront the major economic and social problems of the Sudan, a six-year development plan (1977-1982) was launched in July 1977. However, the country's present unstable economic environment is greatly limiting the Government's capacity to improve the situation of the young. Although development spending rose in 1979, it emphasized export-oriented agriculture and industrial production, and there were cutbacks in the social services (education, social development, health services and others). In addition, the persistent economic and administrative problems have led to periodic and unpredictable replacements of high officials, which limit Government's and UNICEF's ability to make long-term plans.

UNICEF will continue its efforts to adapt to this unstable situation. Firstly, the country programme is designated to support those components of the national development plan most likely to suffer from the present economic difficulties, primary health care, immunization, nutrition, water supply and primary-school teacher training and curriculum development.

Secondly, UNICEF will continue to pay increasing attention to strengthening local administrative capacity through the training of health and educational supervisors, the establishment of a vehicle management system, advice on social policy planning, and the strengthening of social data collection systems.

Thirdly, UNICEF is actively seeking greater co-operation with bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental agencies in the Sudan, to increase the assistance available for children. Additional supportive factors will be the current re-organization of UNICEF internal operations, the provision of an aircraft for field monitoring activities, and the gradual consolidation of UNICEF assistance in certain development zones of the country.

Zonal development

Following on discussions held with the Ministry of Planning since 1977, major attention will be given in 1980 to the feasibility of developing the South Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal water projects into multisectoral zonal development programmes. Recent directives by the Government on decentralization and the strengthening of the co-ordinating role of the Ministry of Planning should facilitate UNICEF's efforts to formulate a zonal approach to programme development and implementation.

Child health

Increased emphasis will be given to the PHC programme, which aims at reaching an additional million rural inhabitants by 1980 through the establishment of 500 PHC units and 1,350 maternal and child health centres, the training of 2,500 paramedical staff, and the reorientation of 3,100 Ministry of Health officials. Trachoma control, immunisation, school health and nutrition/health education will also be supported. Efforts will be made to concentrate assistance in the 10 poorest provinces of the country. Support will also be given to the provision, distribution and local production of oral rehydration salts. Increased attention will also be paid to monitoring UNICEF assistance and evaluating projects in the field.

Water supply

The UNICEF-supported water programmes in Bahr el Ghazal and South Kordofan will be expanded, with top priority going to the promotion of zonal development activities. Efforts will be made to improve the capacity and quality of hafirs for domestic use and to install small-diameter boreholes with hand-pumps in the less accessible areas of South Kordofan. Specific concern will be comprehensive support services for hand-pump maintenance, water filter plants and formal and non-formal training. Basic health and nutrition education will be initiated in the 300 villages involved in the hafir and drilling programme. In Bahr el Ghazal a total of 1,400 boreholes equipped with hand-pumps will be installed by 1982. Training facilities will be expanded in both provinces.

Child nutrition

It is anticipated that MFP will take over from UNICEF in 1980 the dried skim milk supplementary feeding programme for children 0-5 years old. In co-operation with MFP, cooking and eating stencils will be provided for primary schools serving 50,000 students, and the cooks in these schools will also be trained in nutritious food preparing. Emphasis will be placed upon developing nutrition education activities for mothers by strengthening the provincial nutrition units of the Ministry of Health and providing posters, pamphlets, transport, growth surveillance charts and oral rehydration salts.

Education

Curriculum development activities will be supported through the training of panels of teachers who will formulate new syllabuses. To improve pre-service teacher education, technical consultants' services will be provided, teacher educators trained, and teaching aids supplied to pre-service institutes. School administrators and headmasters will also be trained. Vehicles and spare parts will be supplied to reinforce the supervision of educational activities.

Social services

Efforts will be made in 1980 to establish more subcentres of the existing youth training centres so that rural women will have better access to training in home economics, child care, family health, nutrition, sewing and income-generating activities. UNICEF assistance will continue to be in the form of supplies and equipment, transport and funding for training.

UNICEF will support the formation of working groups to follow up the recommendations of the national day-care policy workshop. The strengthening of services for young children at the local level, through the training of social workers, provision of day-care centres, improved field supervision and planning and advisory services, will continue in response to the Government's decentralization policy. The development of zonal social welfare services to complement UNICEF's two water projects will be a major activity in 1980.

Planning and social statistics

UNICEF will fund a social statistics adviser for the National Department of Statistics. The adviser will concentrate on strengthening and developing the Department's field and central organization, as part of the national household survey programme. A series of bulletins on the social situation of children and their families is the short-term objective. UNICEF will also assist the southern regional government to develop a local-level social monitoring and planning capability.

Recommendation to Executive Board

Total proposed notings	Probable yearly call-forwards	
	Total	1980 1981

(in thousands of \$US)

2 500 a/ 2 000 500

Structure of proposed programme
(in thousands of \$US)

Type of aid	Noting
Supplies, including freight	2 000
Project support	500

a/ An additional commitment of \$66,483 is recommended to the Board to cover the deficit incurred under previous commitment E/ICEF/P/L.1498 and 1498.

With its large area and its scattered population, the Sudan has a poor communications and transport infrastructure. There are few roads, many of them passable only in the dry season. Railway lines are narrow gauge and subject to wash-outs during the rainy season. Chronic shortage of fuel, unreliable national air-carriers and congestion at Port Sudan exacerbate the difficulties of transporting supplies to the interior of the country.

UNICEF has adopted numerous measures to improve delivery of assistance, including a radio network, air-freighting of supplies to Khartoum, and delivery of equipment for the south via Kenya to Juba; given the Government's limited capacity to administer the assistance effectively, UNICEF has assumed greater responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of assisted projects. However, the prompt delivery of supplies and equipment to project sites remains a problem, and UNICEF staff's ability to travel to project areas for field observation and monitoring remains limited.

To overcome these problems and to render UNICEF assistance more effectively, the Executive Board in 1979 approved the provision of a light aircraft for use by the UNICEF office, to carry urgently required or perishable supplies and enable UNICEF staff to monitor and support project implementation.

In a technical assessment undertaken at the request of UNICEF, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has recommended specific light aircraft and analysed the concomitant requirements in spare parts, hangar facilities and operational and maintenance personnel.

As already mentioned, UNICEF is assisting a wide range of activities in the Sudan with funds from general resources and specific-purpose contributions. The major part of UNICEF's 1960 assistance of \$4,347,000 will be in the form of imported supplies and equipment, destined for project sites which are mostly in outlying areas of the country best reached by plane.

Proposed co-operation

The Executive Director recommends that the Board "note" an amount of \$2,500,000, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for provision of a light aircraft with spare parts, hangar facilities and operational and maintenance personnel during the period 1960-1961.

Budget Information

Khartoum Office 2/

A. Staffing and Costs

DESCRIPTION	2009	2010		2011	2012	2013
	Filled (as of 31 Dec. 09)	Approved	Revised	Proposed	Projected	Projected
1. Posts financed from programme support budget	2	-	-	5	5	5
2. Established posts						
3. International professional	7	9	9	9	11	11
4. National officer	2	2	3	3	6	6
5. General service	15	15	15	19	25	25
6. Short-term personnel (in work-years)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Professional (consultants)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. General service	1	2	4	-	-	-
9. <u>Partnership of personnel who may be financed from Project Funds</u>						
10. Project posts						
11. International project officer	11	9	10	10	12	12
12. National project officer	-	-	3	3	-	-
13. General service	11	12	15	15	9	9
14. Short-term personnel (in work-years)	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Professional (consultants)	2	-	2	-	-	-
16. General service	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. <u>Sponsored staff</u>	2	3	3	3	3	3
18. <u>Total professional (in work-years)</u> (lines 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17)	24	24	34	32	32	32
19. <u>Total general service (in work-years)</u> (lines 5, 8, 13 and 16)	29	29	32	32	34	34
COSTS	Called forward	Approved estimates	Revised estimates	Proposed	Projected	Projected
20. <u>Programme support budget</u>	- in thousands of United States dollars -					
21. International professional posts	287.7	591.3	544.4	590.7	790.0	781.1
22. Local posts (section 1)	236.4	215.2	255.6	294.7	368.4	423.2
23. Other expenses (section 2)	207.7	147.9	306.7	197.3	210.8	227.7
24. <u>Total programme support budget</u>	731.8	954.4	1106.7	1,082.7	1,369.2	1,432.0
25. <u>Project assistance</u>						
26. Cost of posts financed from project funds (lines 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 & 17)	594.4	599.5	794.3	687.2	657.1	667.2
27. Call-forwards for regular projects	2,041.5	4,974.0	3,943.6	4,348.0	4,710.4	5,493.6
28. Other call-forwards	1,775.1	1,581.5	5,477.1	6,500.8	7,667.5	7,699.7
29. <u>Total project assistance</u>	4,167.0	6,095.0	9,615.0	11,536.0	13,035.0	13,860.0

a/ The Khartoum Office serves Sudan (E/ICEF/E/L.2009 (REC)).

HEARTOUM OFFICE

B. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SERVED

<u>LDC/ NEA</u>	<u>LDC</u>	<u>SMALL/ NEA</u>	<u>SMALL</u>	<u>REGULAR/ NEA</u>	<u>REGULAR</u>	<u>HIGHER INCOME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CHILD POPULATION</u>
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8,499,800

C. PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL - 1981

**IDENT.
NUMBER**

ESTABLISHED POSTS FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME SUPPORT BUDGET

1. INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL (LINE 3, PART A)

36201	UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE
00097	SENIOR PROGRAMME OFFICER
36225	PROGRAMME OFFICER - WATER SUPPLY
36244	PROGRAMME OFFICER - PLANNING AND SOCIAL SERVS
36209	ADMIN & FINANCE OFFICER
36223	PROGRAMME OFFICER - HEALTH
36229	PROGRAMME OFFICER - WATER SUPPLY
36285	PROGRAMME OFFICER (JURA)
36217	ASST PROGRAMME OFFICER (JURA)

TOTAL 1.....9

2. NATIONAL OFFICERS (LINE 4, PART A)

36241	ASST PROGRAMME OFFICER - YOUTH SERVICES
36218	ASST PROG & SUPPLY OFFICER
36226	ASST PROGRAMME OFFICER - EDUCATION

TOTAL 2.....3

TOTAL 1 AND 2...12

SHORT-TERM PERSONNEL FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME SUPPORT BUDGET

3. PROFESSIONAL (CONSULTANTS) (LINE 7, PART A)

--- NIL ---

TOTAL 3.....0

STARTUP OFFICE

C. PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL - 1981 (CONTINUED)

IDENT.
NUMBER

FORECAST OF PERSONNEL WHO MAY BE FINANCED BY PROJECT FUNDS

4. INTERNATIONAL PROJECT OFFICERS (LINE 11, PART A)

36228	PROJECT MANAGER (MAU)
01109	ADVISEK - STATISTICAL
NEW	PILOT MANAGER
NEW	FLIGHT ENGINEER
36232	INSTRUCTOR-MECHANIC (MAU)
36234	MASTER DRILLER INSTRUCTOR (MAU)
36233	DRILLER INSTRUCTOR (MAU)
36240	WATER SUPPLY OFFICER (KADUGLI)
36203	ASST PROJECT OFFICER (JUBA)
36204	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - TRANSPORT
36206	ASST SUPPLY OFFICER
36261	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - HEALTH
NEW	ASST INFORMATION OFFICER
NEW	ASST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (KADUGLI)
	TOTAL 4.....14

5. NATIONAL PROJECT OFFICERS (LINE 12, PART A)

NEW	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - SOCIAL SERVICES
NEW	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - HEALTH
NEW	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - WATER SUPPLY
	TOTAL 5.....3
	TOTAL 4 AND 5...17

SHORT-TERM PERSONNEL FINANCED FROM PROJECT FUNDS

6. PROFESSIONAL (CONSULTANTS) (LINE 15, PART A)

--- NIL ---

TOTAL 6.....0

SPONSORED PERSONNEL (LINE 17, PART A)

36219	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE (JUBA)
36281	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE (MAU)
36282	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE (MAU)
	TOTAL SPONSORED...3