



CF/RAD/USAA/DB01/1997-02549

Expanded Number **CF/RAD/USAA/DB01/1997-02549**

External ID **E/ICEF/1981/P/L.2032 (REC)**

Title

Country Programme Profile - Sudan

Date Created / From Date

Date Registered

Date Closed / To Date

Primary Contact

Home Location **Off of Secy, ExecBoard, UNICEF NYHQ = 3024**

F12: Status Certain? **No**

3/31/1981

1/1/1997

Contained Records

Owner Location **Off of Secy, ExecBoard, UNICEF NYHQ = 3024**

Current Location/Assignee **Record & Archive Manage Related Functions=80669443 since 3/19/2001 at 1:40 PM**

Record Type **A04 DOC ITEM: E/ICEF 1946 TO 1997 EX BD**

F13: Record Copy? **No**

F01: In, Out, Internal Rec or Rec Copy

Container

Date Published Fd3: Doc Type - Format Da1:Date First Published Priority

Document Details **Record has no document attached.**

Notes

Document Format Series/Year/SubSeries/Number/Rev: E/ICEF/1981/P/L.2032 (REC); Doc
Series/SubSeries/Year/Number/Rev: E/ICEF/P/L/1981/2032
Doc Series: E/ICEF/P/L; Series Valid date on import: 01-Jan-1961; Doc Year: 1981; Doc Number: 2032; Doc
Numb Short: 2032; Doc Revision #:
English, L.Avail: E.; L.Orig: E-?
Document Alternate Media Store [AMS]: 003; Type AMS: MF
Note PDF or TIF: Chk_PDF: No; Chk_PDF_Prob: No; Comment: ; Chk_TIF: No; Chk_TIF_prob: No; TIF ID# Start
= ~~Printed~~ Person Submit Image Signature of Person Submit Number of images
without cover

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Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/ICEF/P/L.2032(SBC)
31 March 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

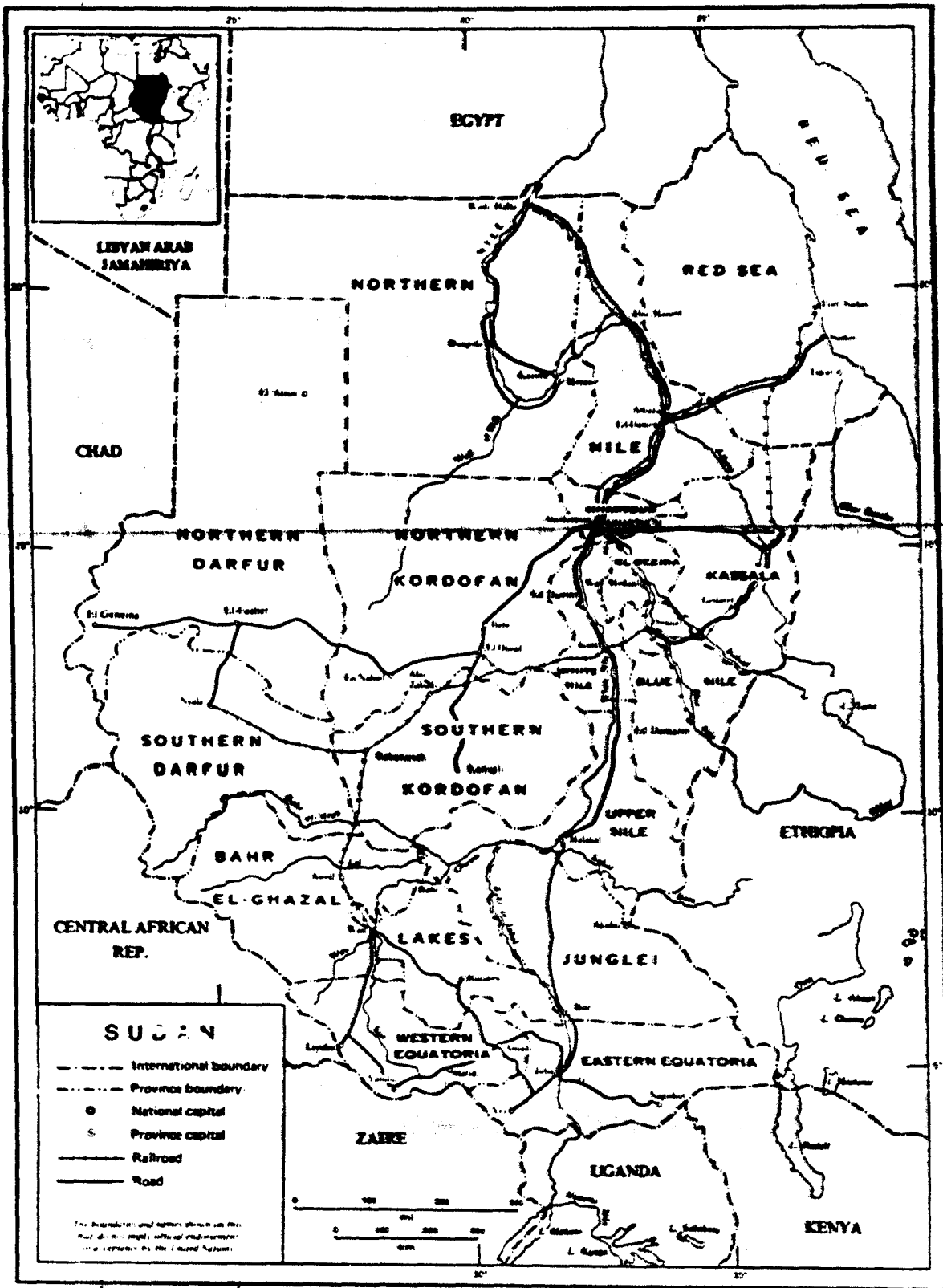
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Programme Committee
1981 session

COUNTRY PROGRAMME PROFILE

Sudan

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MAP NO. 1434 REV. 3 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1981

BASIC DATA

LDC/MSA/UNICEF group I

Area (1979): 2,505,813 sq km

Population density: 7 per sq km

GNP at market prices (1978): \$US 5,900 million

GNP per capita (1978): \$US 340

GNP per capita growth rate (1970-1978): 2.6 per cent

Population projections	Population (thousands)			Annual growth rate (percentage)	
	1975	1980	1985	1975-1980	1980-1985
	Total population	16 015	18 371	21 153	2.74
Children					
0-15	7 356	8 499	9 657	2.89	2.96
0-6	3 785	4 421	5 102	3.11	2.87
7-12	2 488	2 647	3 344	2.69	3.22
13-15	1 083	1 231	1 411	2.57	2.73
16-18	988	1 124	1 282	2.57	2.64

Population breakdown (percentage)

	1975	1980	1985
Rural	79.63	75.23	70.61
Urban	20.37	24.77	29.39

Life expectancy at birth (years)

	1950-1955	1975-1980	1980-1985
Male	35.0	45.5	48.0
Female	37.0	47.5	50.0

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

	1978 (percentage)
All children	50
Girls	42

Infant mortality rate (1980)

National: 125 per 1,000 live births

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, and in general, the situation of children in terms of health, education and nutrition is precarious, especially in the rural areas.

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The United Nations Statistical Office estimate of the infant mortality rate in the Sudan is 125 per 1,000. There is wide variation, however, between the north and the south of the country; by the most recent population model developed, the infant mortality in the south is 170 per 1,000, compared to 110 per 1,000 in the north.

A 1978 FAO/WHO mission report on food and nutrition in the south indicates that severe protein-energy malnutrition affects between 2 and 4 per cent of children aged 0-5 years, with children between 6 and 35 months appearing to be hardest hit. Various surveys carried out in different parts of the country by the nutrition division of the Ministry of Health 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 states 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 a safe water supply. The same study indicated that while 83 per cent of the urban population were covered by sanitation services, figures for the rural population were not available.

A recent disease survey carried out by the Ministry of Health in the rural areas of South Kordofan province for the expanded programme on immunization revealed that the prevalence of tetanus among children up to five years old is 11 per 1,000, and that it is invariably fatal. An earlier study in 11 towns of the Sudan had revealed a prevalence of 2.2 per 1,000 for children up to 15 years of age. Thus it would appear that deaths resulting from tetanus, and most likely from neonatal tetanus, are five times higher among children in rural than in urban areas.

A nation-wide urban-based disease survey carried out in 1979 by the Ministry of Health indicated that diseases preventable by immunization account for 32 per cent of all deaths of children up to 15 years of age. The second most common cause of death is gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea at 31 per cent, followed by malaria at 8 per cent. Of all deaths attributable to immunizable diseases, measles, at 71 per cent, is the most common cause.

In the school year 1978/1979, the latest year for which statistical data were available from the Ministry of Education, a Sudanese child between the ages of 7 and 12 had a 37 per cent chance of being in school, although rather less if the child were a girl. The variation between provinces, however, is striking. In the Northern province, the chance was 74 per cent, with only a marginally smaller chance if the child were a girl. In Bahr-el-Ghazal province in the south, children had only a 12 per cent chance of being in school, while girls had only a 7 per cent chance.

Educational deficiencies are numerous. There is a general shortage of trained teachers, especially at the primary level. In the southern region, some 50 per cent of teachers are untrained. School facilities are frequently inadequate. Schools in rural areas are generally overcrowded, deprived of furniture, equipment and materials for learning and without access to medical care. Curricula tend to be stereotyped, and their objectives are neither well-defined nor related to the real development needs of the rural areas.

The influx of an estimated 500,000 refugees into the Sudan has further strained the already seriously limited capacity of the Government to provide social services. Although a "silent emergency" exists country-wide and affects all sectors of the Sudan's population, the problems of delivering adequate social services are particularly acute in the provinces of Kassala, Red Sea, North and South Darfur and East and West Equatoria, affected by the refugee influx and the drought. In these six provinces, it is estimated that 3 million members of the local population have been seriously affected.

PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION, 1975-1980

Latest commitment: \$US 10,790,600 a/

for period 1979-1982

(E/ICEF/P/L.1857(REC), E/ICEF/P/L.2009(REC), and E/ICEF/P/L.1773)

	Annual expenditures		1980 call-forwards	
	1975-1979 average	1980	Planned	Actual
From balance of earlier commitments on 1 January 1980 and 1980 Board commitments			4 347	4 566
From commitments between Board sessions in 1980			2 811 a/	2 472
Total	2 292	6 371	7 158	7 038

(thousands of US dollars)

Breakdown by field of assistance

Child health	727	1 079	1 955	1 577
Water supply and sanitation	815	2 223	2 343	2 374
Child nutrition	51	324	153	204
Social welfare services for children	27	121	127	45
Formal education	483	1 705	663	738
Non-formal education	139	123	204	100
Planning and project support services	27	796	1 708	1 920
Emergency relief	23	-	-	-

a/ Including \$1 million from general resources.

Child health

Prior to 1977 UNICEF support lay mainly in the provision of supplies, equipment and vaccines for rural health services that included immunization activities, midwifery training, trachoma control and mass campaigns for smallpox/BOG vaccinations. Later UNICEF broadened its assistance to cover the preparatory stages of the primary health care (PHC) programme, within the framework of the 1977-1983 national health plan. UNICEF's assistance in child health has been designed to support the Government's efforts to strengthen the

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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 goals places emphasis on community participation, environmental sanitation, personal hygiene, nutrition education and immunization.

In addition to the general provision of supplies, equipment, vaccines, transport and training grants for trachoma control projects, immunization activities, medical facilities and the training of health personnel, specific UNICEF assistance to the PHC programme has included: support for the training and orientation of community health workers (CHWs), village midwives and other medical personnel; supplies, drugs and equipment for PHC units; technical advice and transport for logistical and supervisory services; strengthening the transport maintenance operation of the Ministry of Health; and support for the medical referral system and project support communication activities.

Implementation of the PHC programme continues to be relatively satisfactory. More than 1,000 CHWs have been trained, and an additional 600 are undergoing training, 100 in the southern region. In theory, 4.5 million people should now be covered by the PHC programme; in practice, however, coverage per CHW has tended to be low, so that the total actually covered by the programme is not more than 2 million. Since the beginning of the programme in 1977, communities in the north have built some 448 PHC units, while the Government has renovated 336 dressing stations and turned them into PHC units. In collaboration with Save the Children Fund, UNICEF sponsored a survey of traditional birth attendants in South Kordofan in 1980, which will be the basis for new initiatives in training in that area.

A UNICEF-sponsored audit of the PHC programme has indicated that communities are enthusiastic about the programme and support the CHW as much as possible, and that generally the CHWs are well motivated and confident. However, the lack of drugs is the single most important factor limiting the credibility of the CHW. The audit recommended that basic equipment, supplies and drugs be stockpiled in order to compensate for logistical constraints in the country; UNICEF's inputs have been adjusted accordingly.

Very close co-operation has been maintained between UNICEF and other donors who have an interest in PHC, notably the United States Agency for International Development, Netherlands Technical Assistance, the African Development Bank and numerous non-governmental organizations.

UNICEF sponsored a workshop that prepared a national plan of action for an expanded programme of immunization. A new oral rehydration therapy programme has also made a satisfactory start. Nevertheless, fuel shortages, weak supervision and the continuing "brain drain" to the Gulf States have all hampered progress in the delivery of health services.

water supply and sanitation

UNICEF participation in water supply programmes in the Sudan has been 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. Project offices to support UNICEF assistance are maintained in Wau and Kadugli respectively.

In Bahr-el-Ghazal, a new well-drilling technique was introduced in 1976, and by the end of 1980 a total of 450 boreholes will have been drilled. Over 350 of these have been fitted with hand-pumps and have drainage aprons constructed. It is particularly noteworthy that the Sudanese drilling crews now operate and maintain their equipment without assistance from an international master driller. Training courses also have been held for drilling crews, pump maintenance and repair teams, platform construction teams and machine workshop staff. Two national crews provide mobile maintenance and repair services for pumps installed to date. A training course was held in 1980 for four technicians who will operate the first satellite maintenance centre some 200 miles from Wau. If this is successful, other maintenance centres will be established throughout the project area. Laboratory and field water analysis capabilities have been expanded, and in 1980 water samples from 310 boreholes were tested and found fit for human consumption. Village women now also receive instruction in basic health, sanitation and simple pump care during the installation of every new hand-pump.

The South Kordofan project, initiated in 1978, 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 successful drilling programme in South Kordofan has completed 100 boreholes, 60 of which produce sufficient water and have been equipped with hand-pumps and cement aprons. This important activity provided useful support to the hafir rectification programme, which encountered some difficulties because of unforeseen delays in supply and equipment arrivals. The full rectification programme started in October 1980. One slow sand filtration system has been rebuilt and a design established for future filtration plants. Local government interest and assistance remain encouragingly high, and include the formation of a provincial committee which has proven very helpful in overcoming various problems.

Both the Bahr-el-Ghazal and the South Kordofan projects, however, continue to share common implementation difficulties. Erratic supply movement by rail and road within the country is often beyond UNICEF's ability to change. Difficulties in the recruitment and replacement of international personnel have also limited the expansion and formalization of several areas of training. A continuing unfunded balance of more than \$5 million in "noted" projects throughout 1979 and the first half of 1980 also seriously delayed implementation activities. In 1980, however, a significant impact upon overall activities resulted from the receipt of specific-purpose contributions in the

amount of \$2 million (\$1 million from the Austrian Committee for UNICEF and \$1 million private Saudi Arabian contribution), the arrival of an aircraft for UNICEF's use in the Sudan, and the start of twice-daily radio transmissions between the four UNICEF offices in the country. Monthly reports have proven to be good monitoring instruments for both projects.

Child nutrition

UNICEF has provided supplies, equipment and transport for provincial nutrition units of the Ministry of Health and the village nutrition centres of the Ministry of Education. Training courses have also been financed for school feeding supervisors, teachers, community nutrition guides, midwives, kindergarten supervisors and rural women. In 1980, UNICEF supported a market survey of commercially prepared breast-milk substitutes in the Sudan, which is expected to help national planners determine the present situation and trends regarding the use of these products.

Dried skim milk powder donated to UNICEF by the European Economic Community has been distributed through maternal and child health centres to children 0-5 years of age and to pregnant mothers, as part of a country-wide supplementary feeding programme. UNICEF's involvement in the programme is scheduled to end in 1980 when the activity will be taken over by the World Food Programme (WFP). In addition, UNICEF has continued to assist the WFP-supported school feeding programme through logistical support, training and the provision of food and the supply of utensils.

Educational posters and pamphlets on nutrition education for mothers as well as growth surveillance charts for 0-5-year-old children have also been provided. Nutrition surveys were supported in two provinces.

In addition, UNICEF has become increasingly involved in oral rehydration therapy in the Sudan. In 1980 a million packets of oral rehydration salts were provided through the national health services. Health workers and mothers have been trained in rehydration therapy and in the home preparation of oral rehydration salts. The ultimate aim is to fully integrate oral rehydration therapy into the PHC programme.

Social welfare services for children

UNICEF's co-operation in social services projects has been designed to assist government efforts to upgrade and expand pre-school child services and promote social services for women.

UNICEF assistance to pre-school child services has focused on planning, promotion and training. The preparation of a statistical handbook on the demographic, educational and health situation of the young child was initiated. Surveys of day-care facilities and Koranic schools were supported. A 10-day workshop on national day-care policy was conducted in February 1980 with 31 participants from 11 provinces.

UNICEF also assisted the former National Council of Social Welfare to prepare a public information booklet on the dangers of female circumcision that has been distributed to health educators and practitioners to test its contents. Women's services of the former Ministry of Social Affairs were assisted with supplies and equipment for social centres and model centres and with transport for trainees and for supervision. Support has also been provided to the University of Khartoum to help establish a women's documentation unit within the Development Studies and Research Centre. UNICEF assistance also made possible the participation of two delegates in the Economic Commission for Africa's second regional conference on the integration of women in development, held in Lusaka in December 1979, and also of a participant in a family planning management course sponsored by the Centre for Population Activities in the United States.

Formal education

UNICEF's co-operation in education has been designed to assist the efforts of the Government to attain universal primary education by 1990. Emphasis was placed on primary-school teacher training, curriculum development activities, integrated rural education centres, the equipping of primary schools and teacher training institutes and the production of primary-school textbooks, and on short-term study tours, nutrition education activities, preventive maintenance of UNICEF-provided vehicles, and technical assistance for a proposed primary-school building programme.

UNICEF continued to support the training courses of the In-service Educational Training Institute. A total of 1,102 primary-school teachers completed the two-year course in 1980. In addition, 201 supervisors completed a one-year primary-school supervisors' in-service training course in 1980, and 233 headmasters completed the newly introduced one-year primary-school headmasters' course the same year. In 1978 UNICEF supported an evaluation of the in-service training programme.

Assistance has been provided to the educational institutes at Bakht-er-Ruda in the north and Maridi in the south for the purpose of developing a curriculum for primary schools that would reflect indigenous values, relate to the environment in which children live and promote socio-economic development. Technical assistance was provided by a consultant in curriculum development, and a training programme for teachers was conducted which initiated a curriculum-writing programme, with trials for Arabic, English, science and mathematics primary-school curriculum panels.

UNICEF has also provided assistance to a programme for developing integrated rural education centres which is also supported by the World Bank and UNESCO. A curriculum has been proposed for the centres and experimental trials have been carried out at two adapted primary schools near Bakht-er-Ruda. A series of seminars and training courses has been held for teachers, government officials, and community leaders working with these trials.

In 1980, basic teaching sets were supplied to 900 primary schools, two thirds of these in the southern region. In addition, 60 sets of teacher training equipment in science, home economics, geography, crafts and rural education were supplied to 16 primary teacher training institutes.

Other assistance has included paper donated by the Government of the Netherlands for nearly 3 million primary-school textbooks and manuals; short-term study tours for educational supervisors; nutrition education activities; technical support and spare parts for the preventive maintenance workshops of the Ministry of Education in Khartoum and Juba; and technical assistance from a team of architectural consultants for a proposed primary-school construction and rehabilitation programme.

Non-formal education

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. The vocational training centres were also assisted by UNDP and ILO.

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. Training activities were, however, significantly hampered in 1980 because of the severe financial constraints of the Government.

Planning and social statistics

In 1976 and 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 social data on the situation of children, to assist in the planning of programmes to meet their special needs. UNICEF supported the participation of Sudan government officials in a social survey seminar and a study tour of the Kenyan household survey organization.

In 1979 UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Government's 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.

In 1980 UNICEF provided the Department of Statistics with a social statistics adviser who will help to strengthen headquarters and field operations, as well as to establish a new social statistics section. Field-work and coding of the national household income and expenditure survey was completed with UNICEF support, and punching and programming work began. In this regard, UNICEF also provided a local consultant to the Department to assess the situation of its printing unit, which is expected to publish the social statistical reports of the household surveys. UNICEF co-operation with United Nations advisers in Juba has ensured implementation of the local-level social monitoring and planning project. Field operations with this project have been progressing well, with the help of UNICEF-provided supplies and equipment, technical advice from the social statistics adviser, and an expert from the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in Geneva. Co-ordination has been maintained with the Economic Commission for Africa and UNFPA on the above activities and other related matters.

Area development

Following on discussions held earlier with the Ministry of Planning, steady progress was made in 1979 and 1980 in developing the South Kordofan water project into a multisectoral area development programme. Programme activities in this initial planning stage have focused on identifying those UNICEF inputs most readily available for zonal concentration, on collecting and generating information needed for more comprehensive programming, and on advocacy among government officials of a cross-sectoral basic services approach within limited geographic areas. To this end, numerous field trips and several field surveys on health, nutrition, water, social welfare and day-care services were undertaken in 1980. The UNICEF-supported water supply project has proven to be an important vehicle for providing the logistical and managerial infrastructure needed to support the initial stages of the area development programme's planning activities.

Initial reactions of government officials and communities in the area have been very encouraging. The Provincial Commissioner established a provincial committee, based in Kadugli, which includes representatives from health, water, education, agriculture and other development sectors, as well as the project manager of the UNICEF-assisted water project. The committee advises on the planning and programme priorities in South Kordofan.

Similar multisectoral expansion of the water project has been planned in Bahr-el-Ghazal where, with the assistance provided by a specific-purpose contribution from the Austrian Committee for UNICEF, new initiatives in social statistics, health monitoring and primary education are now possible.

Project support services

In the 1979 country programme profile (E/ICEF/P/L.1857(RBC)), a number of stumbling-blocks to programme execution were identified, including the congestion of Port Sudan, poor rail facilities and road conditions, the unreliability of the national air carriers and fuel shortages.

In 1980, however, there were some important positive developments in UNICEF's capacity to deal more effectively with the otherwise largely unimproved logistics situation in the country. There has been a definite though as yet modest improvement in UNICEF shipping operations through Port Sudan, and in the transport of supplies up-country to Khartoum and Kadugli, largely owing to UNICEF's improved capacity to monitor and facilitate the clearance and movement of supplies. It has now also proved possible to ship UNICEF supplies by through-container services from UNIFAC in Copenhagen to Khartoum via Port Sudan in a safe, relatively prompt and less expensive manner than permitted by previous arrangements. The transit of cargo into the southern region from East Africa, however, has been hindered by poor security and political or economic difficulties outside the Sudan. The provision to UNICEF of an aircraft has made a dramatic positive impact on all UNICEF's programme and supply operations in the country. The twice-daily radio contact between Khartoum, Juba, Kadugli, and Wau has also had a marked impact on programme development.

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 the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to provide medicines and other supplies in these provinces.

PROJECTED PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION, 1981-1985

Commitments and notings	Total	Probable yearly call-forwards				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(thousands of US dollars)						
Commitments						
Balance of commitments for future call-forwards as of 1 January 1981						
From supplementary funds	1 524	1 353	171	-	-	-
Commitment approved at January 1981 Special Board Session	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-
Proposed 1981 Board commitment	<u>26 000</u> a/	<u>4 600</u>	<u>5 000</u>	<u>4 700</u>	<u>5 400</u>	<u>6 300</u>
Subtotal	28 524	6 953	5 171	4 700	5 400	6 300
Notings						
as of 1 January 1981	6 003	4 023	1 980	-	-	-
Proposed 1981 Board noting	<u>24 000</u>	<u>1 900</u>	<u>3 550</u>	<u>4 680</u>	<u>6 290</u>	<u>7 580</u>
Subtotal	30 003	5 923	5 530	4 680	6 290	7 580
Total actual and projected commitments and notings	58 527	12 876	10 701	9 380	11 690	13 880
Breakdown of total by field of assistance						
Child health	15 814	2 977	2 867	2 496	3 665	3 809
Water supply and sanitation	22 313	4 933	4 105	3 425	4 600	5 250
Child nutrition	1 350	309	308	234	241	258
Social welfare services for children	500	134	98	97	75	96
Formal education	11 350	833	2 440	1 947	2 338	3 792
Non-formal education	1 500	298	334	380	285	203
Emergency relief and rehabilitation	2 300	1 372	239	276	176	237
Area development	1 500	420	235	450	235	160
Other	1 900	1 600	75	75	75	75

a/ An additional commitment of \$135,066 is recommended to the Board session to cover deficits incurred under a previous commitment (E/ICEF/P/L.1613).

Government plans (1981-1985)

To confront the major economic and social problems of the Sudan, a six-year development plan (1977-1982) was launched in July 1977. It is expected that a new six-year plan, based on decentralized planning, will succeed the current plan beginning in the second half of 1982. While the Government's present economic situation has seriously hampered effective implementation of the development plan, the commitment to improving the situation of its young children remains firm.

In health, increased emphasis will be given to the PHC programme, which aims at reaching an additional 5 million settled rural people and some 600,000 nomads by 1985. This will involve the establishment of an additional 3,000 PHC units for settled communities and 200 mobile units for nomads. Trachoma control, immunization, and education in nutrition and health will also be promoted. Oral rehydration therapy will spearhead efforts at the control of diarrhoea among under-fives, the single most significant killer of children.

In water supply and sanitation, the Government has recently stressed the need to improve existing rural water supply sources and to expand efforts to increase the availability of new potable water supplies for domestic use, with the aim of reaching all the rural inhabitants of the country. In particular, hafir rectification and borehole drilling are to receive special attention over the next five years. Significant external assistance will be required to supplement the government's rural water supply departments, which face continual manpower depletion.

Strengthened social welfare services directed toward improving rural women's access to information and training in home economics, child care, family health, nutrition, and income-generating activities continue to be an important objective of the Government. The improvement of day-care services and the co-ordination of social welfare policy and project planning will continue to be emphasized. Working groups to implement the recommendations of the UNICEF-supported national day-care policy workshop have been established, and are expected to make an important contribution to the social service sector over the next several years. The strengthening of the outreach activities of the rural community development institute in the southern region is also planned to begin in 1981.

The Government will devote a major share of its efforts and resources for education to increasing accessibility to basic and primary education. It is the declared policy of the Government to achieve universal primary education in the 1990s, commencing with the target of 100 per cent enrolment of children seven years of age in the first grade of primary school by the school year 1990/1991. The Government intends to effect expansion of educational opportunity simultaneously with the promotion of relevancy and an increase in the effectiveness of education. The curriculum in primary schools will increasingly be based on an environment-related and activity-oriented approach. The Ministry of Education will place increasing reliance on community participation in providing school facilities. Curriculum reform will continue at the Bakht-er-Ruda and Maridi centres. Pre-service and in-service training programmes for teachers will be given added emphasis.

In the area of non-formal education the youth training centres programme continues to play a key role. In 1981-1982 all existing 24 youth training centres will be upgraded and made fully operational, with an appropriate infrastructure of trained instructors and managerial and support staff; suitable syllabuses, teaching materials and equipment; and overall systems of organization and management for the programme, both at the national and the provincial levels. During 1983-1985 the programme will expand; some existing youth centres will be converted to youth training centres and 10 new centres will be established.

In preparation for the next national population census in November 1987, the extensive cartographic and planning work required throughout 1981 and 1982 will absorb most of the country's field survey facilities. However, not only will the census produce vital social statistics, but the pre-census field-work will provide an opportunity to collect useful data, particularly at the village level. As a separate exercise the statistical office in the southern region has already embarked upon a round of village surveys which can be used not only to develop an accurate sampling frame, but also to constitute a training exercise for field survey teams. Starting in 1983 the Department of Statistics will establish a permanent national household survey; by that time the census field-work will have been completed, the regional and provincial statistical offices will have been strengthened (as a result of the government policy of decentralization), and the southern region will have built up its own field survey capability with at least one mobile survey team in each province.

**RECOMMENDATION TO EXECUTIVE BOARD
FOR PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION, 1981-1985**

Proposed commitment: \$US 26,135,066 ^{a/}
 Proposed noting: \$US 24,000,000
 Estimated government expenditure: \$US 147,800,000
 Participating agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, FAO/WFP, United Nations

Structure of proposed co-operation
(thousands of US dollars)

<u>Field of aid</u>	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Noting</u>	<u>Type of aid</u>	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Noting</u>
Child health	7 300	8 000	Supplies,		
Water supply and sanitation	7 800	9 000	including freight	14 100	16 800
Child nutrition	1 350	-	Training grants	8 200	4 700
Social welfare services for children	500	-	Project support	3 700	2 500
Formal education	4 350	7 000			
Non-formal education	1 500	-			
Area development	1 500	-			
Planning	1 300	-			
Other	400	-			

^{a/} This includes a commitment of \$135,066 to cover deficits incurred under a previous commitment (E/ICBF/P/L.1613).

This proposal seeks to continue assistance to services in health, education, nutrition, social statistics, women's non-formal training, and domestic water supply. The proposal also includes assistance to the six provinces (Kassala, Red Sea, North and South Darfur and East and West Equatoria) most seriously affected by the recent refugee influx and the drought. An innovative area development component is being proposed for the first time to improve co-ordination among several sectors' services to women and children in selected geographical areas.

Area development

UNICEF will support government efforts to develop a comprehensive set of basic services in eight village districts in South Kordofan province. These services will be based on community-identified needs and popular participation, and supported by integrated cross-sectoral administrative structures. Assistance to health, education, nutrition, and women's training activities will complement the ongoing UNICEF-supported domestic water supply programme in this area, and enhance its impact on the health of its targeted beneficiaries.

Improved co-ordination of provincial social service delivery systems will be the purpose of UNICEF's technical assistance and material support to training courses for government officials and community leaders. The introduction of participatory planning techniques and the strengthening of village development committees are the central objectives of these activities. Direct services to be assisted include multipurpose social centres, curriculum reform and practical education, and nutrition. Social monitoring activities including simple household surveys and nutrition surveillance will also be assisted.

These activities will be supported by UNICEF's inputs to national programmes in health, education, social statistics, and community development.

Health

Support will be given to the Government's efforts to achieve its stated objective of health for all by the year 2000. Emphasis is placed on strengthening the organizational infrastructure of the PHC programme in order to ensure the continued development of an effective system of preventive health care in the rural areas, aimed at controlling the incidence of the major endemic diseases and illnesses responsible for the high infant and child mortality rates in Sudan. Special emphasis is being given to the needs of populations in rural areas affected by the influx of refugees and by drought.

The specific objectives of UNICEF co-operation are to maintain PHC coverage among 3.25 million settled rural population and 600,000 nomads, and to extend and maintain the coverage to an additional 8 million settled rural population and 500,000 nomads by 1985. To attain these objectives, support will be provided for the establishment of basic laboratory and analysis units in 777 PHC facilities; the extension of midwifery and maternal and child health services to 4,000 new rural communities; training of 8,000 front-line paramedical workers for PHC complexes and 5,000 paramedicals for the PHC referral and support systems; establishment of effective supervisory, evaluation and monitoring capacities in 18 provinces; and establishment of training and management organization in logistics, supply and transport, as well as health education capacities, in Khartoum, Juba and Kadugli. Within this context, basic supplies and equipment for rural health facilities, transport for supervision and grants for training of all categories of front-line health workers will be provided. The training of traditional birth attendants, an innovation in UNICEF's support of maternal and child health services, will be assisted for the first time.

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The extension of the expanded programme of immunization to 20 urban centres and two rural areas will be assisted through the provision of vaccines and essential cold-chain equipment. About 2.4 million children and mothers will be covered. Support of the trachoma control programme benefiting over 2 million people will continue, and assistance to the control of onchocerciasis amongst a population of 10,000 will be given for the first time. The development of health education materials to support preventive health activities at the village level, and the wider adoption of oral rehydration therapy for the control of diarrhoea in children, will also be promoted. Health surveillance activities will also be supported.

Water supply and sanitation

The UNICEF-supported domestic water supply programme in Bahr-el-Ghazal province will be expanded to include portions of Lakes and Western Equatoria provinces. By 1985, 3,500 boreholes will be drilled and equipped with hand-pumps; a hand-pump maintenance system will be established; eight drilling crews will be trained to operate and perform basic maintenance on drilling rigs; training of all cadres of workers will be supported; and complementary health education and sanitation activities will be carried out.

The operational areas in South Kordofan's water programme will also be expanded. The main objectives of UNICEF co-operation include: establishment of 48 water filter systems; rectification of 140 hafirs; drilling of 500 boreholes and their equipping with hand-pumps; establishment of a hand-pump maintenance system; training of two drilling crews; and coverage of 300 villages with a health and sanitation education programme.

UNICEF's co-operation will include provision of required supplies and equipment including drilling rigs, hand-pumps and accessories, transport, materials for construction, grants for training, health education materials and technical assistance. Increased promotion of community involvement in both programmes will also be assisted.

In both Bahr-el-Ghazal and South Kordofan the water programmes form the core of the area development programme for basic services in health, education, nutrition, and child welfare.

Education

The objective is to increase the accessibility, relevance, and effectiveness of primary education and of training opportunities for women. Support is proposed for curriculum development activities, primary teacher training programmes, formal and non-formal basic education, educational management and information systems, improved school facilities, and nutrition education. Amongst some of the specific activities to be assisted during 1981-1985 are the establishment of a curriculum development panel for integrated social subjects in the southern region, as well as training of 42 teachers in curriculum development activities; production of various manuals

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for teachers and teacher training institutes on different subjects; training of 750 primary-school supervisors, 2,500 head teachers and 5,600 untrained teachers; refresher training of 6,000 primary-school teachers; upgrading of 18 provincial teacher training institutes; equipping of primary schools with basic teaching and learning equipment; establishment of better systems for collection and tabulation of statistical data; and outreach activities of provincial nutrition education centres, and local production of nutritious foods. The proposed programme takes into account the special needs of primary schools in refugee affected areas.

Subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, support for an innovative school construction and rehabilitation project in the southern region would be provided for the first time. Concentrated in Bahr-el-Ghazal, this activity will complement the ongoing UNICEF-assisted domestic water supply project in that province and further develop it as a second area development programme. The objective is to establish a self-sustaining and replicable school development programme in the southern region. Assistance would be provided for socio-economic and educational surveys; establishment of a provincial school building and maintenance unit; development of designs and modules for primary-school units; building of 100 primary schools; training of mobile school construction teams; and development of local capability for production of teaching aids and school furniture.

Non-formal education

To promote the integration of women into the social and economic development of the country, training and refresher courses for 179 women's vocational training instructors, as well as 225 directors and assistant directors, will be supported. Supplies and equipment will be provided for courses for women at 33 youth training centres that will include home economics, family health, child care and income-generating activities. Training of 240 storekeepers and 124 clerks/bookkeepers will be supported. Multimedia project support communications materials will be developed to promote these activities. UNICEF will support services for pre-school children within these centres including in-service training of 112 kindergarten staff.

Nutrition

UNICEF will support the Government in improving the effectiveness of nutrition education in schools and of non-formal training programmes for women. Assistance is proposed for a wide range of essential activities: nutrition surveillance, baseline surveys, staff training, and oral rehydration therapy. The extension of existing nutrition education programmes into hitherto unserved and refugee and drought affected rural communities will also be supported. Emphasis is to be placed on the use of locally available foods and training materials to increase the relevance of the training provided.

Family and child welfare

UNICEF will support the development and delivery of services for children by promoting and assisting community involvement in the planning and implementation of a wide range of social services. Assistance will be given to training courses in social planning for social welfare officials at the national and provincial levels. The efforts of these officials and communities to develop social centres, day-care programmes, and women's training programmes at the provincial and district levels will be supported. Efforts to improve the current state of knowledge regarding the situation of women in the Sudan will be assisted through a women's documentation project. The development of a comprehensive system of extension services by the Amal Kural Development Institute in the southern region will also be supported.

Social statistics

UNICEF will assist the Department of Statistics to improve the availability, range and use of social statistics by national and regional planners. Emphasis will be on improving in-service training and equipment to establish a permanent survey capacity which will provide social planners with reliable information on the social situation of the population in general, and of children in particular. In addition to supporting the national household survey programme, UNICEF will assist a related social monitoring programme in the southern region. This will include an innovative pilot activity establishing a reliable system to monitor the health status of women and children in Bahr-el-Ghazal province.

Programme support

UNICEF operates a light aircraft for use in transporting staff and urgently needed supplies within the country. The aircraft also serves involved government colleagues and collaborating international agencies, thus contributing even more to the improvement of services for children.

Proposed co-operation

The Executive Director recommends a commitment of \$26,000,000 from general resources in support of these activities during the period 1981-1985. The Executive Director further recommends that the Board "note" an amount of \$24,000,000, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, to permit the full implementation of this proposal during the period 1981-1985. From the recommended commitments and the noting, \$3,400,000 and \$3,900,000 respectively will be utilized in activities directly related to meet the needs of refugee and drought affected population.

BUDGET INFORMATION

KHARTOUM Office 2/

A. Staffing and Costs

STAFFING	1980-1981		1982-1983	1984-1985
	Approved	Revised	Proposed	Projected
1	2	3	4	5
1. <u>Posts financed from budget</u>				
2. Established posts				
3. International professional	9	9	9	9
4. National officer	4	4	5	4
5. General service	18	18	21	21
6. Short-term personnel (in work-years)				
7. Professional (consultants)	-	-	-	-
8. General service	4	-	-	-
9. <u>Forecast of personnel who may be financed from Project Funds</u>				
10. <u>Project posts</u>				
11. International project officer	14	15	15	16
12. National project officer	3	3	3	4
13. General service	13	22	18	20
14. Short-term personnel (in work-years)				
15. Professional (consultants)	2	3	3	3
16. General service	-	-	-	-
17. <u>Sponsored staff</u>	3	3	3	3
18. <u>Total professional (in work-years)</u> (lines 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17)	35	37	38	40
19. <u>Total general service (in work-years)</u> (lines 5, 8, 13 and 16)	35	40	40	41
COSTS	Approved estimates	Revised estimates	Proposed	Projected
20. <u>Budget</u>	- in thousands of United States dollars -			
21. International professional posts	1 135.1	1 362.2	1 430.2	1 401.8
22. Local posts	550.3	578.2	927.2	1 046.3
23. Other budget expenses	383.7	420.4	561.2	673.4
24. Total budget	2 069.1	2 360.8	2 918.6	3 121.5
25. <u>Project assistance</u>				
26. Cost of posts financed from project funds (lines 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 & 17)	1 481.5	1 978.3	2 407.5	2 427.6
27. Call-forwards for regular projects	7 581.6	9 762.1	8 447.0	9 667.0
28. Other call-forwards	12 057.9	11 015.6	9 361.5	17 775.5
29. Total project assistance	21 121.0	22 756.0	20 416.0	29 870.0

KHARTOUM OFFICE

B. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SERVED

<u>LDC/ MSA</u>	<u>LDC</u>	<u>SMALL/ MSA</u>	<u>SMALL</u>	<u>REGULAR/ MSA</u>	<u>REGULAR</u>	<u>HIGHER INCOME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CHILD POPULATION</u>
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8,499,000

C. PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL - 1982-1983

IDENT.
NUMBER

ESTABLISHED POSTS FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME SUPPORT BUDGET

~~1. INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL (LINE 3, PART A)~~

36201 UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE
 00097 SENIOR PROGRAMME OFFICER
 NEW SUPPLY OFFICER
 36217 PROGRAMME OFFICER (JUBA)
 36225 PROGRAMME OFFICER - WATER SUPPLY
 36244 PROGRAMME OFFICER - SOCIAL SERVICES
 36209 ADMIN & FINANCE OFFICER
 36223 PROGRAMME OFFICER - HEALTH
 36285 PROGRAMME OFFICER (JUBA)

TOTAL 1.....9

2. NATIONAL OFFICERS (LINE 4, PART A)

36226 PROGRAMME OFFICER - EDUCATION
 NEW ASST PSC OFFICER
 36207 ASST SUPPLY OFFICER
 36218 ASST PROG & SUPPLY OFFICER
 36241 ASST PROGRAMME OFFICER - FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE

TOTAL 2.....5

TOTAL 1 AND 2...14

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KHARTOUM OFFICE

C. PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL - 1982-1983 (CONTINUED)

IDENT.
NUMBER

SHORT-TERM PERSONNEL FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME SUPPORT BUDGET

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

--- NIL ---

TOTAL 3.....0

FORECAST OF PERSONNEL WHO MAY BE FINANCED BY PROJECT FUNDS

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

01109	ADVISER - STATISTICS	
01122	PILOT MANAGER	
01127	FLIGHT ENGINEER	
36228	PROJECT OFFICER (MAU)	
NEW	PROJECT OFFICER - WATER	
36240	PROJECT OFFICER WATER SUPPLY (KADUGLI)	
NEW	PROJECT OFFICER - ZONAL DEV'T (KADUGLI)	
36203	ASST PROJECT OFFICER (JUBA)	
36204	TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT OFFICER	
36232	INSTRUCTOR - MECHANIC (MAU)	
36234	PROJECT OFFICER - DRILLER INSTRUCTOR (MAU)	
01128	ASST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (KADUGLI)	
01259	ASST INFORMATION OFFICER	
36261	PROJECT OFFICER - HEALTH	
NEW	ASST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (MAU)	
		TOTAL 4.....15

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

01213	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - SOCIAL SERVICES	
01214	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - HEALTH	
01215	ASST PROJECT OFFICER - ZONAL DEVELOPMENT	
		TOTAL 5..... .3
		TOTAL 4 AND 5...18

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KHARTOUM OFFICE

C. PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL - 1982-1983 (CONTINUED)

IDENT.
NUMBER

SHORT-TERM PERSONNEL FINANCED FROM PROJECT FUNDS

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

N/A	EDUCATION CONSULTANTS	1.5 w/y
N/A	PHC CONSULTANTS	1.5 w/y

TOTAL 6.....3

SPONSORED PERSONNEL (LINE 17, PART A)

36219	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE (JUBA)
36282	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE (NNU)
NEW	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE - SUPPLY & LOGISTICS

TOTAL SPONSORED 3

GRAND TOTAL.....38