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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of the Sudan

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: \$8 million of which \$6 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$2 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources

Estimated value of the Government's contribution: \$3 million

Duration: Five years

Estimated starting date: January 1987

Executing agencies: United Nations  
International Labour Organisation (ILO)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Government co-ordinating agency: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

SUDAN

Demographic facts

<b>Population by sex</b>		<b>Population density (/sq. km.)</b>	<b>9</b>
Total (in 1000)	21,550	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	10,813	Population increase (in 1000)	669
Female (in 1000)	10,737	Births (in 1000)	1,027
Sex ratio (/100 females)	100.7	Deaths (in 1000)	358
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	32,926	Net migration (in 1000)	0
<b>Population by age group</b>		<b>Rate of annual change</b>	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	9,727	Population change total (%)	2.89
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	11,223	Urban (%)	4.2
Age 65+ (in 1000)	600	Rural (%)	2.5
Age 0-14 (percentage)	45.1	Crude birth rate (/1000)	44.2
Age 15-64 (percentage)	52.1	Crude death rate (/1000)	15.4
Age 65+ (percentage)	2.8	Natural increase (/1000)	28.8
<b>Age indicators</b>		Net migration (/1000)	0.0
Median age	17.4	<b>Fertility and mortality</b>	
Dependency: age 0-14	86.7	Total fertility rate	6.38
Dependency: age 65+	5.3	Completed family size	n/a
Dependency: total	92.0	Gross reproduction rate	3.12
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	4,049	Net reproduction rate	2.28
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	4,848	General fertility rate (/1000)	197
<b>Urban-rural population</b>		Child-woman ratio	n/a
Urban population (in 1000)	4,447	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	106
Rural population (in 1000)	17,103	Life expectancy: male	49.1
Per cent urban (%)	20.6	Life expectancy: female	51.6
Per cent rural (%)	79.4	Life expectancy: total	50.3
<b>Agricultural population density</b>		<b>GNP per capita</b>	
(/hectare of arable land)	1.13	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	360

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1986; completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17, (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3) - "population by sex" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1985-1990.

## I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$8 million over a five-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Sudan, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, to achieve its population and development objectives. Should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA proposes to commit \$6 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of \$2 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.
2. The proposed programme, the second country programme, has been formulated on the basis of the findings of the needs assessment mission that visited the Sudan in March-April 1985 and on the recommendations of the project formulation mission undertaken in October 1986. Under the proposed programme for 1987-1991, UNFPA would concentrate its assistance on the areas of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP), population information, education and communication (IEC), data collection and analysis and research and training aimed at strengthening the Sudan's planning efforts to improve its human resources. Emphasis will be placed on the improvement of the overall status of women by ensuring that all project activities are developed and implemented with due consideration given to the interests of women as well as their participation in the work involved.
3. The first country programme was approved in June 1980 at the Governing Council's twenty-seventh session in the amount of \$12 million for four years. Programme activities included integrating MCH/FP services in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs through training in family planning, family planning outreach and the collection of family planning services statistics. It also included projects in formal and non-formal population education and the creation of an information/communication service centre. In addition, UNFPA supported the population and housing census, undertaken in 1983, and the establishment of a population studies centre at the University of Gezira. Socio-economic operational research in the southern region and a project on the role of women in population and development in rural areas were also funded.
4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, the population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)) and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

## II. BACKGROUND

5. The 10 years between the 1973 and 1983 censuses have shown an increase in annual population growth rates from 2.1 to 2.9 per cent. Population density is, however, low at nine persons per square kilometre and population distribution is very uneven. About one third of the population resides in the Khartoum and Gezira provinces on about 7 per cent of the land. Eighty per cent of the population lives in the rural areas, 11 per cent of whom has been classified as nomadic. In addition, migration plays an important, largely negative, role in the economy. Rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban movements and the exodus of professionals and skilled workers are considered to be unsatisfactory. The number of refugees from other countries, currently more than 1.2 million, has reached critical proportions.

6. Because the population density in the Sudan is low, the Government does not consider its high population growth rate a problem. Instead, it considers the main issue to be population distribution. The country's fertility rate of 6.4, one of the highest in the world, is considered satisfactory in relation to both population growth and family well-being, and there is no official government policy of intervention. However, mortality and morbidity levels and trends are considered unacceptable with mothers and children at considerably high risk. The declared policy of the Government is to achieve primary health care for all by the year 2000. The main priorities of the Government have been the improvement of the standard of living, lowering infant and maternal mortality, improvement of mother and child care and the provision of primary health care and basic social services.

7. The Sudan National Population Committee, established in 1974 under the auspices of the Economic and Social Research Council, acts as a forum for the preparation and implementation of population policies. Until recently, however, the development of population policies and programmes was accorded very low priority by the Government. Since his election to office, the Prime Minister has expressed a strong interest in formulating a clear and comprehensive population policy at the earliest possible date. He has requested that the Committee take the leading role in the formulation of such a policy.

## III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

8. Prior to the first programme, UNFPA provided the Sudan with approximately \$1.7 million mainly in support of the first national census in 1973 and maternity-centred MCH/FP. Under the first UNFPA-assisted programme, 1980-1985, a total of \$12 million was approved by the Governing Council in June 1980. Expenditures up to the end of 1981 totalled \$1.1 million. Owing to UNFPA's financial constraints at the time, the balance of \$10.9 million was reduced to \$6 million in accordance with the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme 1982-1985. Eventually, expenditures for 1982-1985 amounted to \$4.9 million and allocations for 1986 to \$1.7 million. Assistance in this programme was directed towards activities in MCH/FP, population IEC, data collection and analysis, population dynamics and a special workshop for women in development.

Maternal and child health and family planning

9. Development and strengthening of MCH integrated with family planning. This project was a continuation of the MCH/FP maternity-centred project for the period 1975-1978. The project operated on a limited scale in the capital, Khartoum, and in the Gezira province with headquarters in Omdurman. The project was affiliated with Omdurman Maternity Hospital. Guided by the Government's commitment to primary health care, a more comprehensive project was formulated in 1979. Its objective was to improve the health of mothers and children, with priority given to those living in the Red Sea, Northern, North Kordofan and Eastern Equatoria provinces where the primary health programme was expanding. A central MCH/FP directorate was established for the project in Omdurman, and, in 1985, an MCH directorate under the Ministry of Health's general directorate of primary health care, was established. MCH services were delivered within the Government's health services system by village midwives at the peripheral level and at the higher level by health professionals in urban health centres. From 1982 onwards, regular training courses were held in 11 provinces, including the 4 priority provinces, and approximately 3,500 health workers were trained through 1985. Over the course of the project, 87 family planning clinics were established, 36 of which were in the priority provinces. Contraceptive pills have proven to be the preferred family planning method, but attitude studies have shown that the intra-uterine device (IUD) is acceptable to Sudanese women as an alternative method. Early in 1986, a pilot research activity began training health staff in IUD insertions and preliminary findings from Khartoum clinics showed an increase in the number of women using the IUD.

10. Other operational research activities undertaken by the project have included the introduction of comprehensive child health services as a pilot activity in health centres in Khartoum. A manual and the road-to-health chart for children under five years were developed and produced as part of this research activity. A confidential inquiry into maternal death has been going on intermittently since 1983 and is expected to be completed in the beginning of 1987. A study concerning sexually transmitted diseases and infertility in a district of South Kordofan started in 1985. A programme review in late 1987 found that the project had progressed satisfactorily despite shortages of electricity and fuel and a high attrition rate of trained personnel. However, there were frequent delays in fielding a senior medical expert, suitable placement of fellows abroad and equipment delivery. UNFPA assistance to this project through 1986 has been \$1,823,241. WHO executed this project.

11. In addition to assisting the Government in strengthening MCH and family planning integration, UNFPA also provided assistance for MCH training care for teachers, paramedicals and health workers. Eighteen three-month courses have been held for 256 teachers. The project, which began as a WHO pilot project in 1977, has been funded by UNFPA since 1979. The project was executed by WHO and UNFPA has provided assistance in the amount of \$543,243.

Population information, education, and communication

12. Curricula development and teacher training for in-school population education. This project assisted the in-school population education activities of the Ministry of Education and Guidance. In-school population education has been incorporated in seven subjects at primary and preparatory levels. A plan was made for the development of a population education curriculum for higher secondary schools as well as for the preparation of a teacher's guide for supplementary materials on the subject. UNFPA provided \$858,897 in assistance and the project was executed by UNESCO.
13. Integration of population education in out-of-school education programme. As a result of project activities, the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Health and Internal Affairs, together with other ministries and institutions, have developed population-oriented activities and a network of field workers to cover the whole country. They have carried out extensive out-of-school education and development programmes in which population concepts have been meaningfully incorporated. These programmes reach groups traditionally excluded from the school system, such as girls, urban and rural unskilled workers, women and rural populations in general. UNFPA provided \$725,716 in total assistance and UNESCO served as the executing agency.
14. Establishment of a population information and communication service centre for population training and communication support. A range of activities undertaken throughout the media was reported to have contributed substantially to the success of the 1983 population and housing census. Seminars and workshops were organized for policy-makers, religious leaders, women, youth and community leaders and covered population problems and development plans, MCH/FP and child-spacing programmes. Posters and pamphlets were produced to promote hygiene, immunization and breastfeeding. Films and radio programmes covering development issues and MCH and child-spacing were produced. Some 450 female teachers working in primary and preparatory schools in remote areas benefited from workshops on face-to-face communication skills, home economics, health education, MCH and child-spacing and out-of-school population education. Women with training abilities were considered the best communicators as they were aware of local customs and traditions and were respected in their communities. UNFPA provided assistance in the amount of \$478,041 for this project, which was executed by UNESCO.
15. Workers' population education in Gezira province. The project assisted the workers' education institute within the public corporation for workers' education at Gezira province in carrying out population education activities. These included creating awareness of population in relation to socio-economic development among Gezira factory personnel and union leaders; training technical personnel so that they might be able to undertake population and family welfare education activities among farmers, agro-industrial workers, agricultural workers and women and increasing the number of women workers and workers' wives who benefit from MCH/FP services provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare under other UNFPA/WHO projects. UNFPA provided \$202,775 in assistance for this project executed by ILO.

### Basic data collection and analysis

16. Population and housing census. This project was focused on planning, organizing and executing the 1983 population and housing census and strengthening data-processing facilities. The work plan was subject to various revisions taking into account the progress of the work and justified needs. Moreover, there were severe delays in processing the data, arising mainly from factors associated with the installation of the computer system. Recent improvements in the situation have been noted and all the census data are expected to be entered by March 1987. UNFPA provided for four international experts, three fellowships, data-processing equipment, vehicles and printing costs. The census tabulations are to be completed by March 1988. UNFPA has provided assistance in the amount of \$1,651,750 for this project executed by the United Nations.

### Population dynamics

17. Assistance to demographic evaluation and analysis and survey of internal migration. Because the census data were not available, the project work plan was revised based on the expected availability of the results. The internal migration portion of the project was dropped owing to UNFPA's financial constraints. Total expenditure amounted to \$92,949. The executing agency was the United Nations.

18. Establishment of a population studies centre at the University of Gezira. Project objectives were to develop undergraduate and post-graduate courses in population studies at the university, carry out research on population issues and train personnel of the professional and middle levels to meet the research needs of the Government. These objectives were met as population courses were introduced, a series of 21 population maps and 8 research studies were completed and several national and regional seminars were held on the effects of population growth on economic and social development. UNFPA provided assistance in the amount of \$632,983 for this project executed by the United Nations.

### Population policy formulation

19. Population and human resources development and planning in the southern regions. This project aimed at insuring effective utilization of human resources in order to enhance the economic development of the southern regions and establish an institutional capacity to develop a comprehensive population and human resources strategy for the regions in line with overall development goals. The project came to an end in February 1986. UNFPA provided assistance in the amount of \$625,162 for this project executed by ILO.

### Women, population and development

20. Women in development. A three-day workshop on the role of women in population and development was partially funded by UNFPA in the amount of \$15,000 in 1985. The project was executed by the Economic and Social Research Council and the Sudanese Council of Women. Topics included women in production, health and nutrition, family planning, migration and the family and education and dissemination of information.

Other external assistance

21. The Government of the Sudan has received other assistance from United Nations agencies including WHO for development of national strategies for health care systems; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for health care extension to rural and nomadic populations; the World Food Programme (WFP) for refugee feeding and emergency drought programmes; and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for health and income-generating training for women. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided bilateral support to the Ministry of Health for MCH/FP training, contraceptives and supplies, IEC activities in support of MCH/FP and technical support for planning and training. The British Overseas Development Administration has provided assistance for a fertility survey conducted by the Ministry of National Planning and World Fertility Survey staff. Non-governmental agencies active in the country include the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Family Health International, Family Planning International Association, International Planned Parenthood Federation and Johns Hopkins University.

## IV. FINDINGS OF THE 1985 NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION

22. The needs assessment mission which visited the Sudan in March-April 1985 was sent to update the findings of the first mission in 1978. The primary objective was to identify the areas requiring external assistance in order to achieve national self-reliance in formulating and implementing population policies and programmes. The recommendations of the mission were fully accepted by the Government and incorporated in new project documents under the proposed programme, 1987-1991. The principal recommendations of the mission were as follows.

23. Since MCH is given high priority in national health policy, the mission recommended developing a central unit for MCH/FP within, or in conjunction with, the primary health care division of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Similar MCH/FP units should be developed in each of the eight regions of the country. The mission also recommended that assistance be given to help to promote MCH/FP and its extension to rural and remote areas through provision of necessary equipment, supplies and vehicles.

24. In the area of population IEC, the mission recommended that continued support be given to in-school population education activities in order to involve both the remaining teacher training institutes and the in-service teacher training institutes. It also recommended the consolidation and integration of activities at the classroom level. For the out-of-school population education programme, the mission recommended that a pilot scheme be established in the central region, which had the highest fertility rate in the country according to the 1978 fertility survey, in order to spread the population message throughout this populous area.

25. Aware of the positive results achieved by the implementation of small-scale population education and family welfare projects in Khartoum and in Gezira province, the mission recommended expanding activities already under way. The mission also recommended that further assistance should be provided for the Public Corporation for Workers' Education.



26. The mission recommended continued assistance to the population communication centre for all population communication media. It also recommended the production of well structured radio and television shows and short films with population education topics. The mission further recommended establishing training programmes for midwives and traditional birth attendants as they are considered the best vehicles for face-to-face communication related to MCH/FP.
27. In the area of demographic data collection, research and training, the mission recommended that technical support for the 1983 population census be continued in order to finalize tabulation and disseminate the results. It also recommended the extension of support for completion of the census analysis.
28. The mission recommended the establishment, on a pilot basis, of a sound vital statistics and civil registration system to be expanded later by the Government with coverage to the entire country. It also recommended that a family planning service statistics system be established attached to the department of health statistics in order to monitor supplies and provide the needed information about users and drop-outs. The mission also recommended that a well planned third national census be conducted to provide population data and further strengthen the statistical infrastructure.
29. The mission recommended that external assistance be given to strengthening the population studies centre at the University of Gezira in the areas of personnel, teaching, research, documentation, printing and publishing. It is also recommended expanding the role of the centre to work towards nationally oriented activities.
30. In the area of population policy, the mission recognized the need for a comprehensive national population policy. Technical support should be provided by means of short- and long-term consultants and by various training courses. The mission concurred with the view put forward by the 1978 needs assessment mission that the National Population Council be upgraded to develop and formulate policies. Encouragement should be given to the establishment of a secretariat as a first step in this direction.
31. The mission recommended that the structure and content of the existing education and training systems and the absorptive capacity of the labour market be expanded to establish a proper balance between the development of primary, secondary and vocational training systems. The mission also recommended that a national survey be carried out on migration and the labour force, patterns and trends of population movement and redistribution and emergency plans and programmes needed for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees and displaced persons and their absorption in the labour market.
32. In the area of women and development, the mission recommended establishing a focal point for women's concerns in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. This focal point, within the context of overall socio-economic development planning, would be responsible for co-ordinating technical assistance geared towards programmes specifically designed to benefit women. It also recommended that a programme for studies related to women's situation be established in the Economic and Social Research Council to compile, review and identify gaps in

existing information and research areas and to carry out research of use to the women's unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for the formulation of required policies and programmes.

#### V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE

33. The proposed five-year programme, 1987-1991, will be implemented by various governmental sectoral ministries and agencies. It would aim at assisting the Government in developing a national population programme which would serve the country's development efforts.

##### Maternal and child health and family planning

34. Development and strengthening of MCH integrated with family planning. This project would concentrate its activities in the same four provinces which were selected as priority provinces in the previous phase, Red Sea, Northern, North Kordofan and Eastern Equatoria. The project aims to establish 6 regional MCH offices, each with an MCH specialist in charge, up-grade training facilities in 21 midwifery schools by providing technical materials and transport for outreach activities and establish a system for evaluation of MCH/FP services in the 4 target provinces through revising and improving the effectiveness of the MCH/FP information system. In-service training programmes would continue in each of the 18 districts in the target provinces to train district supervisors and trainers to carry out MCH/FP work for health workers, mostly women, at the peripheral level. UNFPA assistance, proposed in the amount of \$3.2 million, would cover a long-term adviser, a short-term consultant, training and fellowships, seminars and workshops, study tours, expendable, medical and audio-visual equipment, vehicles and contraceptives. The project would be executed by WHO and UNFPA.

35. National teacher training in MCH/FP care. This project is a continuation of the training programme in the previous cycle. The main objective is to train teachers of health workers, such as health visitors, village midwives, medical assistants, community health workers and other personnel involved in MCH/FP services, so that these teachers will be able to plan, implement and evaluate a training programme for effective MCH/FP care. The project aims to upgrade the trainees' technical knowledge in MCH/FP and environmental health, their educational skills and their knowledge of community problems; to involve communities in the programme and ensure their active participation in their own health care; and to assist trainees in the development of their own curricula after the course. The majority of both staff and trainees are women. The project would continue to offer two three-month courses a year, each course divided into four phases. During the second and fourth phases, trainees would stay and work for two weeks each time in selected villages, two villages for each course, as field practice areas. UNFPA support in the amount of \$500,000 is proposed for this project for administrative support, travel, local personnel, honorariums, training and study tours and courses. The project would be executed by WHO and UNFPA.

Population information, education and communication

36. Extension of the population education programme of the public corporation for workers' education, phase II. The main objective of this project is to create an awareness of the implications of population change in relation to socio-economic development among union leaders and eventually to help the masses of farmers, factory workers and their wives to understand the relationships between family size and the quality of life. The project aims to help them to form favourable attitudes towards planning the number and the spacing of their children. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$150,000 is proposed for local payments, travel, training, fellowships and vehicles. The project would be directly executed by ILO.

37. Integration of in-school and out-of-school population education programme. The main objectives of this project are to achieve the institutionalization of population education in three levels of general education, primary and intermediate, teacher training institutes and in-service educational training institutes; to increase the proportion of trainers trained in population education in teacher training institutes from 66.6 to 100 per cent; to train 13 per cent of the primary education leaders in the three provinces of the central region in population education for the pilot project; to develop population education school materials; to train 3,275 students of higher education institutions in population education; and to strengthen the capacity of the ministries and institutions involved in the project to plan, co-ordinate and manage population education in their non-formal education and development programmes. UNFPA assistance, proposed in the amount of \$850,000, would cover an international consultant on evaluation, administrative support, travel, sub-contracts, training including seminars and workshops, courses, expendable and non-expendable equipment including audio-visual equipment and vehicles. The project would be executed by UNESCO.

38. Expansion of the activities of the Information, Communication Service Centre. The project objective in its new cycle is to increase the proportion of local influentials and public audiences knowledgeable about the causes, consequences and impact of population growth on the community, family and individual quality of life and to increase the proportion of married couples knowledgeable about pregnancy and post-partum care and infertility treatment services. Other topics to be covered include at least three contraception methods, vaccination and immunization, breastfeeding, nutrition, causes and consequences of female circumcision and child development. Posters, pamphlets, radio and television programmes would be produced and training sessions for regional information officers and mass media staff would be held. The project would concentrate its efforts in the Khartoum, Central Kassala, Kordofan, Northern Darfur, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile regions. Messages would be aimed at both men and women. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$300,000 is proposed for an international expert, administrative personnel, local payments, sub-contracts, workshops, fellowships, study tours, expendable and audio-visual equipment and vehicles. Multi-bilateral funding in the amount of \$100,000 would also be sought. UNESCO would be the executing agency.

### Basic data collection and analysis

39. Strengthening the capabilities of Department of Statistics for conducting population census and other demographic studies. This project aims at finalizing the 1983 population and housing census tabulations, disseminating census results and strengthening the Department's technical capabilities to conduct future population censuses and surveys through in-service training and fellowships in cartography, data processing and sampling. Data would cover statistics on both men and women. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$180,000 is proposed for an international adviser, workshops, fellowships and printing equipment. The United Nations would be the executing agency.

40. Improvement of civil registration. The objectives of this project are to establish an efficient system for the registration of births and deaths and to produce up-to-date and reliable vital statistics for deriving estimates of the country's needs in socio-economic planning and development. The project would establish a model system in Gezira province, which after one year would be evaluated and recommended for Government replication. At the same time, data already available in Khartoum province would be processed. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$150,000 is proposed for a consultant, travel, local personnel payments, training, a study tour and office equipment. The United Nations would be the executing agency.

### Population dynamics

41. Organization of national survey and analysis of data on migration and labour-force statistics. This project would assist the Government in providing the elements, based on solid migration and labour-force statistics, needed to formulate policies, measures and programmes appropriate to project the national economy against existing imbalances in the labour market. It would be implemented by the staff of the General Directorate for Research, Information and Publication, two thirds of whom are women. The proposed survey of 8,000 households would provide information on the movement of the population nationally and internationally, its size, structure, characteristics and directions, as well as information on the magnitude of the labour force, both male and female, its distribution and utilization. It would be conducted by the department of statistics in the six northern regions of the country and analysed by a number of labour economists drawn from the staff of the National Research Council, Khartoum University and Gezira University's Population Studies Centre on a sub-contract basis. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$220,000 is proposed for an international consultant, administrative personnel, travel, local personnel payments, sub-contracts, study tours, expendable and non-expendable equipment including vehicles, one micro-computer and office equipment. Multi-bilateral funding in the amount of \$150,000 is also needed. This project would be executed by ILO.

42. Strengthening the demographic analysis capability of Department of Statistics. This project would assist the Government in strengthening the national capacity for demographic analysis of census and survey data so that the information might be used in development planning. Analysis would not await the completion of all the province-level analysis but would be undertaken as the provincial tabulations became available. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$300,000 is

proposed for a demographic adviser, training and fellowships and expendable and non-expendable equipment including micro-computers. This project would be executed by the United Nations.

43. Strengthening of the Population Studies Centre, Gezira University. This project would strengthen the Population Studies Centre so that it could expand its undergraduate, post-graduate and nationally oriented training and research programmes. The project would produce an annual documentary review of all population activities being undertaken in the Sudan and hold annual seminars to examine the goals, strategies, overlaps and omissions of the national population projects. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$300,000 is proposed for a United Nations Volunteer and some short-term consultancies, research, seminars and workshops, study tours and expendable and non-expendable equipment including two micro-computers. This project would be executed by the United Nations.

#### Population policy formulation

44. Assistance for formulation and implementation of national population and human resources policies and planning. The main objective of this project would be to create the capacity within the Department of General Planning and Administration in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to complete a programme of work comprising analysis, elaboration and implementation of population, employment and human resources programmes and policies. This would be achieved through training of national counterpart personnel in order to develop a planning institution; increasing the data base through 15 research studies; establishing a system of continual mutual exchange of information among the different government agencies dealing with human resources, population and employment questions with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning as the focal point; and contributing to the preparation of the population and human resources chapter of the forthcoming development plan. The project would begin by forming a steering committee and by reviewing the present and anticipated data situation. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$525,000 is proposed for an international expert, a United Nations Volunteer, training, fellowships, seminars and workshops and research sub-contracts. The project would be executed by ILO.

#### Women, population and development

45. Participation of rural women in population and development activities. This project would strengthen the national capacity for supporting women in development by assisting the Government in the formulation of a national policy on women in development to be integrated in the country's overall socio-economic development plans; encouraging the creation of a viable unit for programming and co-ordinating women's projects, and supporting this unit with a relevant studies and research programme; supporting the integration of a curriculum on women and development in the higher education institutions; adopting appropriate training for skill development and gainful economic activities for rural women; and creating a community outreach programme to support MCH/FP and educating the public on the health hazards of female circumcision. UNFPA assistance is proposed in the amount of \$325,000 and approximately \$750,000 in multi-bilateral funding is recommended for administrative support personnel, travel, local personnel payments, sub-contracts, training and equipment. The project would be executed by ILO.

Evaluation and monitoring

46. The programme will be subject to monitoring and evaluation in accordance with revised UNFPA guidelines for monitoring and evaluation which emphasize the need for progress reports, internal evaluation reports, tripartite reviews, occasional independent evaluations and a final report for the individual projects of the programme. The programme as such will be monitored through periodic country reviews and may also be the subject of an independent programme evaluation.

Financial summary

47. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$8 million is proposed, of which \$6 million will be provided from UNFPA'S regular resources. This commitment of \$6 million would cover all projects but at a lower level, as indicated in the table below. If UNFPA'S funding situation permits, the balance of \$2 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas will accommodate these two levels of funding.

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u> \$	<u>Other resources including multi-bilateral sources</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Maternal and child health and family planning	2 700 000	1 000 000	3 700 000
Information, education communication	1 300 000	100 000	1 400 000
Basic data collection	330 000		330 000
Population dynamics	820 000	150 000	970 000
Population policy and development planning	525 000	-	525 000
Women, population and development	<u>325 000</u>	<u>750 000</u>	<u>1 075 000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>6 000 000</u></u>	<u><u>2 000 000</u></u>	<u><u>8 000 000</u></u>

48. The status of programme and project development as of January 1987 is as follows:

	\$
Approved for allocation	3 300 000
Pending	<u>2 700 000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>6 000 000</u></u>

VI. RECOMMENDATION

49. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for the Sudan in the total amount of \$8 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$6 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$2 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of the Sudan and with the executing agencies.

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