Poverty and Ageing Workshop, Dar es Salaam

Country Position Paper

Sudan

October 2003
Objectives:
• Maintaining Economic Stability
• Ensuring Political Stability (Through Peace Process)

Implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy:
• Achieving Social Stability
• Increasing Standard of Living
• Debt Relief (HIPICs)
• Assist Flow of External Funding (International, Regional)
Poverty Analysis

Lack of Data and Information

Poverty Surveys & Studies Needed:

- Agric Census
- Household Budget Survey
- Population Census
- Sectoral Studies
- Government Investment Priorities

For the Purpose of the IPRSP the Following Surveys Were Used for Poverty Analysis:

- Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (2002)
- PRS (1992)
- Safe Motherhood Survey 1999
The indicators of these surveys showed that:

- There is an increasing trend in poverty levels.
- There is an increase in the relative Rural/Urban Poverty rates due to negligence of the rural sector.
- Despite disparities among States’ Poverty levels are actually within short limited range.
- More than one factor contributed to the increase of poverty levels (Lack of Social Services and Means of Production, and Institutional and Legislative Frameworks, repeated drought intervals, the civil war in the South and other parts of the country, ....etc.).
The Strategy’s Main Pillars

- Development of the Traditional Agricultural Sector, & Reforming the Institutional Set-up of the Irrigated Sector
- Basic Social Services
  - Education-Health -Water
- Strengthening Institutional, Legislative, and Organizational Frameworks for increased Transparency and Improved Service Delivery
- Privet Sector:
  - Improvement of Investment Environment, Increasing Expenditure on Infrastructure and Increasing Employment Levels
- Supporting Civil Society’s Organizations and Broadening Participation

Poverty Reduction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sudan %</th>
<th>Targeted Based on expected available budget</th>
<th>LDC’S%</th>
<th>Arab Countries%</th>
<th>Developing Countries%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic education</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic Education Enrolment Rate</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>68/1000</td>
<td>65/1000</td>
<td>103/1000</td>
<td>55/1000</td>
<td>64/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Mortality Rate</td>
<td>103/1000</td>
<td>96/100000</td>
<td>161/1000</td>
<td>72/1000</td>
<td>93/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Mortality Rate</td>
<td>509/1000</td>
<td>478/100000</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>Na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria Rate</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS Rate</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.12%</td>
<td>4.13%</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
<td>10.18%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Provision</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation Coverage</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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# Education Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Policies</th>
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</table>
| Primary Education    | Generalize quality and appropriate primary education for all children at the age (6-13) | ▪ Raising the Enrolment rate to 67.1% and absorption to 53%.  
▪ Training 13581 teachers.  
▪ Rehabilitate 73 Educational Institution in different States in the country.  
▪ Provide food for 747300 students.  
▪ Provide means of education  
▪ Decrease drop out rate to 5% by the end of 2006. | Commitment with the Millennium Development Goals.  
Improve teachers conditions.  
Achieve geographical and gender balance in education opportunities.  
Increase Federal support.  
Encourage private sector investment to manufacturing Schools equipment.  
Reintroduction of Student’s complexes in some areas using the popular efforts.  
Removing constraints and provision of means and development of curriculums.  
Open channels for continuous education. |
## Health Sector

<table>
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</table>
| Primary Health Care        | Increase the coverage of Primary Health Care                               | ▪ Provide Primary Health Care Unit for every 5000 People  
▪ Provide Health Center for every 20000 People                                      | Equitable distribution of Primary Health Care Services.  
Coordination and integration among Sectors.  
Usage of appropriate Technology.                                                   |
| Mother and Child Health    | Strengthening Health Services to achieve Healthy Mother and Children.     | Reduce Infant Mortality (4%).  
Reduce Child Mortality (less than 5 years) (6%).  
Reduce Maternal Mortality (6%).  
Provide a Midwife for every village (36% of the villages). | Provide instruments to monitor growth.  
Strengthen information system, and research.  
Increase the coverage of emergency services for pregnant and delivery.  
Expand vaccination coverage of pregnant against tetanus.  
Increase the coverage of family planning programs.  
Reduce female circumcision.  
Involve midwives with the health system.  
Reduce mortality and diseases for children below five resulting from premonitions and diarrhea.  
Increase the rate of natural nursing.  
Raise the level of positive behavior and conduct towards sick children. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malnutrition Diseases</th>
<th>Control Malnutrition Diseases</th>
<th>Reduce the rate of infection with Vitamin A Deficiency for less than 1%. Reduce infection with Thyroidenitis rate to less than 5%. Reduce the rate of infection with Ferrous deficiency disease to less than 15%. Reduce the rate of infection with Hypoprotienemia and energy to less than 10%.</th>
<th>Provide children under 5 years with preventive vitamin A with the rate of 80% continuously. Generalize consumption of Iodized salt. Expand distribution of Ferrous and Folic Tablets in more than 90% of Primary Health Care Centers. Strengthening information, observation, and research systems.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Diseases for Vaccination</td>
<td>Expand the coverage of immunization of infants below 1 year.</td>
<td>Expand the coverage in all Localities from 70% to 73%.</td>
<td>Provide necessary materials. Strengthening information, nutrition, and research systems.</td>
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<td>Health human resources and institutional change.</td>
<td>Control and eradicate Epidemic Diseases (Malaria, T.P, and Bilharzias).</td>
<td>Reduce infection and mortality rates caused by Malaria to less than 23%. Reduce annual infection by T.P to less than 1%. Reduce infection by Bilharzias to less than 10% Reduce infection by AIDS to 1.12%.</td>
<td>Introduce and expand early diagnosis systems and provide appropriate health care services. Raise health awareness and activate the community and civil organizations for effective participation in the control process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epidemic Diseases</td>
<td>Development of technical and administrative capacities in the health sector.</td>
<td>Expand training of assistant technical health staff and fill the gaps therein by 50%</td>
<td>Set a health human resource plan that responds to the requirements of the health system. Establish an effective training institution with branches in the States. Introduce clear policies for employment, advancement, and incentives. Ensure balanced distribution of the health staff Clarify relationship and distribution of roles and responsibilities between the center and States.</td>
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## Water and Sanitation Sector

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| Drinking Water.      | Increase the number of people who have access to clean water.              | Increase the available to 64.5% in rural areas and 56.8 in urban areas.                             | Review and activate legislation to identify relations between different institutions.  
Encourage investment and domestic industry of equipment and machinery of water.  
Investigate typical approaches to produce sustainable water services to assist communities to administer and assist provide spare parts.  
Improve energy production.                                                                                      |
| Sanitation           | Increase the sanitation coverage                                           | Increase the number of latrines to cover 66% of the country’s Population.                             | Improve the existing services and establishment of new networks in areas that not excising.  
Usage of appropriate technology.  
Organize environmental health institutions.  
Raise the awareness regarding customs and traditions.  
Develop laboratory systems for water test.                                                                                                           |
|                      | Increase the number of latrines to cover 66% of the country’s Population.  | Establish health committee in the rural areas to every 2000 People.  
Training 1 person in the rural areas for every 400 people                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                      | Establish health committee in the rural areas to every 2000 People.        | Training 1 person in the rural areas for every 400 people                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                      | Training 1 person in the rural areas for every 400 people                  |                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
Aging and Current Social Policy/Strategy

The Strategic Goal:
“To achieve social welfare and provide health care for elder through improving the living conditions of the family and enable it to carryout its role and responsibility towards the elder efficiently and effectively”.

The Main principles of the National Social Policy:
1. The Family is the most relevant environment for the elder.
2. The State and society are responsible for the old who have no shelter.
3. Training of able and active ones.
4. Legal protection by the State.
5. Empowerment of old women.
6. Provision of employment opportunities.
7. Ensure social and economic contribution of the elders.
8. Establishment of information system on elders.
9. Provide information on poverty and poverty reduction indicators (%).
10. Education and training policies and studies.
11. Ensure safe nutrition for the elder.
12. Establishment of specialized division for elders in hospitals and universities for health promotion and disease prevention.
13. Establish social clubs with various activities related to elders.
15. Establish national council for older people.
16. Ensure integration between the national social policy and the country’s national socio-economic policy.
The Executive Bodies of the Strategy

Safety Nets:
1. Zakat Fund.
2. National Health Insurance.

Social Welfare:
1. National Pension Fund.
2. Social Support.
5. Women and Family Department.

Social Development:
1. Saving and Social Development Bank (financing small-scale enterprises for the poor aiming at reducing poverty).
2. National Pension Fund (financing productive families projects).
3. Zakat Fund (Up lift the poor from poverty by providing means of production with the objective to improve their living conditions).

Poverty Reduction Projects Coordinating Center:
Civil Society Organizations: (Help Age, Jessen, National Pension Union).
Current Thinking on Aging


2. Debt Relief

3. Resource Mobilization Strategy

4. Encourage and strengthen Civil Society Organizations to support elders programs and projects.

5. Government financial support to all parties involved in elders programs/projects