

Executive Summary

Population Size:

Population size changes due to births, deaths and migration. Four censuses had been carried in Sudan since independence (1955/1956) and until 2008, the period between first and last census had witnessed high increase in population growth rate (54.3%).

Population density is quite high in each of Khartoum, South Darfur and Gezira States, its population size reached 5.3, 4.1 and 3.6 million respectively according to 2008 census.

Northern, Blue Nile and River Nile, respectively, were the lowest States in population size. They represented .7%, .8 and 1.1 in 2008.

In comparison between 1993/2008 censuses the age group (0-14) percentage decreased by about 3.4% and the age group 60+ increase by about 1.3%. Which indicate declining in fertility and improving in health conditions.

The young people represent nearly half of population according to 2008 census, after decade this age group will enter labor market and if they make use of this opportunity this will make a real development.

Majority of population from rural areas according to censuses and projections data, they depend on agriculture, grazing, fishing and small businesses. The statistics showed declining in percentage of rural population compared to urban because of migration from rural to urban areas due to conflict, drought and desertification.

The percentage of nomads declined during the period 1956-1983 by a regular rate and it decreased sharply in 1993 census data which it reached 2.6% of the total population.

Population Structure:

Sudan is the largest country in Africa and the Arab world in terms of space. It characterized by tribal, cultural and traditions diversity.

About 70% of the population is Muslims; most of them from the Northern regions while the rest are Christian most of them belong to the South. The main language is Arabic in addition to many dialects and local languages.

Age structure according to 2008 census showed that due to declining in fertility the percentage of youngest people (less than 15) about 44.8% approximately. So that the population structure in Sudan is a young structure, this age group is non productive in addition to those over 65 who they form 3.4, the dependency ratio reached 45.2%.

As for sex structure we find that sex ratio is 105, when pursuing this percentage it reached 109 in less than 15 years age group, then it decrease to 100 in (15-64 years) age group and it increase to 129 for 65+ age group.

In spite of increasing in maternal mortality but there is a decrease in sex ratio 20-29 years age group due to either male migration or male mortality in wars.

As for sex structure in states, sex ratio range between 1.02 and 1.3. There are also states with low sex ratio like Algardrif, Algezira, Sinnar, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Darfur, North Bahr Algazal and Warab states. it is likely that this decline due to factors such as migration and wars.

Median Age:

Median age reflects change in population change structure. It means the age limit at which half the population number will be above it while the other half will fall below it.

The median age according to 2008 census data is 18.5 years, it increased one year from 1993 census and 1998-2018 projections. Median age according to sex is 18.1 year for male and 19 year for female.

Age Dependency:

Age dependency reported as 85.16% according to 2008 census, it significantly decreased despite of it still high, this percentage indicate that among each100 workers there are 85 consumers.

We noticed that percentage of youngest people exceeding old people percentage which it means dependency ratio for young people is higher than old people. Conclude from this the higher percentage will continue over the next fifteen years pending to entry of those under fifteen to 15-49 age group.

The states data indicate Northern state, Red sea and River Nile states are the higher state in terms of dependency ratio. Where as North and South Kordofan states considered as highest states in terms of child dependency ratio. It is clear that adult dependency ratio in north Sudan is higher than south while it is equally in the both regions.

Population Dynamics:

Fertility:

Total fertility rate estimated by 6.7 child according to 1955/1956. While the result of second census 1983 total fertility rate about 6.9 child for every woman.

Demographic health survey (1989) results showed that reported total fertility rate by 4.8 child for every woman. Sudan Households Health Survey estimated total fertility rate is 5.7 child for every woman.

2006 results indicates that total fertility rate in south is more than 6 child while in the north is less than 6 Childs. In demographic transition stages this result indicates south Sudan is in pre transition stage while North Sudan is in the first stage.(begin transition).

Determinants of fertility in Sudan are marriage, family income and type of housing in terms of life style. SHHS data showed significant increase in total fertility rate in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Mortality:

The crude mortality rate for all the Sudan is estimated at about 26 per 1000 persons in 1956 it dropped to 21 per 1000 in 1973 then it receded to 17.2, 11.5 in 1983, 1993 censuses respectively.

CBS statistics showed that continuous drop in general fertility rate till 2006 and then increase to 60% in 2006 and then gradual decline till 2009.

Under Five's Mortality

SHHS data showed that under five mortality rate at about 112 per 1000, in comparison to CBS projections it almost doubled.

The main disease that causes deaths among children are blood poisonous, pneumonia and malnutrition.

Maternal Mortality:

Maternal mortality threatened most developing countries and thus has become one of the most issues of concern to local and regional governments and international organizations. There was a global commitment at the Cairo Conference on Population and Development in 1994 to reduce the maternal mortality rate to 75 per 100000 live births by 2015.

SHHS (2006) showed that maternal mortality rate is 1107 per 100.000 live birth based on that Sudan is considered as one of the countries with high maternal mortality rate and is one of four countries in the region with a high level of maternal mortality.

SHHS data showed that morbidity during pregnancy has a direct relationship with socio-economic and demographic variables such as: age at first marriage, educational level, number of births and the economic level of the family.

The results of the statistical analysis proved that maternal morbidity among women is growing, and vary between states. Where we find states that suffered from wars and internal conflicts also suffer from high maternal mortality rate compared to other states.

Life Expectancy at birth:

UN statistics showed that life expectancy continues to increase during the period 1955-2010 with a difference of three years between males and females, this difference decreased to 2.9 years during the period 1970-1985 and then the difference increase during the period 1985-2000 and continue to 2005 and then decrease again during the period 2005-2010. It is clear that civil war and famine which happened in the eighties of the last decade affected in pattern of change in life expectancy between sexes.

Migration:

Information on Internal migration provided by census 1973, 1983 and 1993 showed more consistent and coherent in terms of increasing in migration size for all regions in Sudan. It showed also the trends in net internal migration and its impacts on population in each region were consistent between 1973 and 1993.

The exception of this generalization is a change in net migration from positive to negative for the Darfur region and southern region. But this change to drought that swept Darfur region in the mid-eighties of the last century due to out break of civil war again in Southern region in 1983.

Population census in 2008 indicates that the largest number of migrant population has turned to Khartoum to provide basic services such as education, health and employment. This population movement has so much significance implications with regards to achieving economic and social development in stable and sustainable level.

Socio-Economic Indicators:

General Education

Pre – school education

There is an increasing in number of school which accommodates students and teachers in Pre School phase between 2000/2003. It is worth mentioning that convergence of girls and boys enrolment rate in pre basic phase with an increase in girls numbers in the year 2002/2003 which prompts us to be optimistic to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Basic Education:

Enrolment rate in basic education is 54%, this percentage reflects the existence of a gap of 46%. If we peer in mind the entrants in first quarter of 21st century in school age up to 43% of the population, the demand of education will be high and educational policy maker have to integrate these indicators in their plans.

Statistics shows that there is a drop out in basic phase by an average 15% in upper classes and 9% in lower class up to fifth class, a completion of basic education is 65% in average and decline in rural areas to below 60%.

Secondary Education:

Quarterly century strategy for Education in secondary education area directed to empowerment of 40% in the age group (14-16 year) and completion of their secondary education by the end of year 2007 but the percentage does not exceed 19%.

Academic section data in secondary education phase in the years 2000-2007 indicated to continuous development in student's enrolment and large increase in new teachers enrolment in the year 2006/2007, which their number reach 38953 teachers, despite of that academic education needs an increase in schools and teachers numbers for the different fields.

As for technical education, notes fluctuate in this important type of education which push development wheel, we find a decrease in school numbers from 178 in the educational year 2000/2001 to 159 schools in the educational years, similarly in the educational years 2002/2003, 2003/2004 respectively. On the other hand there is a declining in enrolled student's numbers in general and the best student's enrolment reached 44351 students in the educational year 2005/2006. Also there is a lack of interest in enrolment of girls in technical education, it is worth mentioning that boy's number reached four times girls numbers.

Literacy and Adult Education:

Quarterly century strategy for Education directed to increase illiteracy rate among population and decrease literacy rate, work to enroll 80% of children in school age who had not have an access to education or they dropped out before they acquired education skills, higher reading level among adults 15-45 to 75% and acquired them self learning skills to decrease illiteracy among them to 25% by the end of fifth year and make use of Khalwi and non formal education sources in increase literacy percentage.

Attention is paid to literacy and adult education where the number of open classes has been increased, absorbed male and female students and prepared teachers. It is obviously girls' number is more than boys' number and this is consistent with illiteracy rate between females (51.1%) and males (49.3%).

Higher education:

A number of students enrolled in governmental higher education had been increased from 16328 in 1972 to 326950 in 2008 students, on the other hand number of teachers increased from 208 teachers to 14671 teachers. And thus contribute to graduate qualified staff and make a balance in labor market, also universities in community development.

Government encouraged private sector to open private education institutions in the different disciplines according to higher education institution regulation, private institutions number increased to 66 institutions for higher education and it called public education, it helped greatly in providing opportunities for higher education.

Health:

The numbers of hospitals in Northern state in the year 2008 is 1.1 hospitals per 100.000 populations. Which were about 353 hospitals, while the proportion of beds in Northern state in 2008 is 81.9 beds per 100.000 population.

There are disparities in beds distribution by states, as we find the three states of Darfur are the least in terms of beds rate and the highest rate in Northern, River Nile and Red Sea states.

The common diseases in Sudan are malaria, diarrhea, gastroenteritis, dysentery, schist soma, tuberculosis, leishmania and anemia.

Safe Drinking Water:

Although there are many water sources in Sudan, the proportion of people with access to safe drinking water (water pipes, public tap, well tube, well fenced and springs water) is vary from state to another.

The states which consider as most receipt improved water According to multi indicators survey (2000) are Khartoum 39%, South Kordofan 79%, Gezira 78%, the least states are White Nile 39%, West Darfur 29% and Blue Nile 24%.

Compared to SHHS data we find that there is a declining in percentage of people with access to improved water in some states like Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala, Elgadrif, South Kordofan, North and South Darfur.

The best states in terms of improved water according to SHHS (2006) are Northern state, Sinnar and River Nile.

Youth:

Sudan was greatly focused on promotion of development and effective participation of youth (aged 15-34) not only because of more than one third of are youth about 13.5 millions according to SHHS 2006, but the Sudan government have been identified that youth represent one of the main determinants of prosperity and security of country future.

From this point the government represented in Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports began in developing National quarterly century strategy for youth. Also government declared 2009 as a youth year. This underlines the need to empower youth institutions and sectors to promote youth development policies and programs to improve their situations.

Thus, the development of national policies and strategies targeting youth have provided opportunities to promote the youth participation in national development and empowered of institutions working in the youth field.

Although the youth policy at forefront of the government political agenda, but there is still a need for further efforts on the level of resources allocated to achieve Sudan Youth Policy objectives.

There are many challenges facing youth in Sudan include: technical illiteracy, high unemployment rates, globalization impact, youth health including reproductive health and considered among the most vulnerable

group to HIV/AIDS, community violence effects, lack of professional skills and participation and empowerment in development process.

Lack of funding for activities and programs targeting youth reduced the activities and programs, in addition to structural weakness of youth institutions at federal at state level.

Manpower:

Manpower in Sudan estimated at 7.4 million, the percentage of participants in economic activity around 33% (85% of them practitioners and 15% are unemployed). The last survey for migration and manpower (1996) estimated Sudan population at about 23 millions and the manpower in North Sudan by 7.4 million, representing about 56% of the population, and 52% of manpower involved in production of service and goods, the non- participation percentage about 4% and the unemployment rate 15.1%.

The survey also showed that, the unemployment rate among illiterate people reached 12.8%, and whom they read and write reached 15.3% and among people whom completing intermediate school about 20.7%, the percentage of unemployment among whom complete secondary, university, post graduate education has reached respectively 17%, 20.7% and 18.8%.

Woman:

A percentage of women to the total population in Sudan decreased from 49.6% to 48.7% between two censuses 1993 and 2008. Woman have an important role in Sudan economy, where beside producing children, it contribute to economic activity such like agriculture especially cotton cultivation where involved in the most fundamental process of planting. There are many females-headed households because of migration of their husbands or in death of husbands in war.

Despite efforts to improve woman health, education and empowerment, but women still suffer from high rates of maternal mortality, illiteracy and lack of participation in the political field

Woman and Health:

The percentage of births attendant by trained staff in 2006 reached about 50%, this percentage varies from 91% in River Nile to 5% in East Equatoria. The rate of women who have found care services during pregnancy about 64% in 2006 compared to 70.6% in 1990, and the rate of mothers who gave birth at home is 86% (70% in urban areas, 94% in rural areas) (Federal Ministry of Health 2007).

Woman and Education:

The percentage of women who write and read is about 49.2%. (Sudan MDGs 2003) increased to 51% in the year 2007.

Enrolment rate in basic education in the last years have estimated by 57.4% for girls and 65.7% for boys, the challenge remains the gender gap which still within the limit 8.3%. In secondary education the data indicate that the gap was bridged as the proportion of enrolment for both sexes reached 25.9% (National Population Council/ Plan of Action 2007).

Despite an increase of numbers of females in all levels of education especially the higher education where the gap is in favor of females also the gap percentage in basic education 12.6%, the percentage of illiteracy for females reached 62% in rural areas and 34% in urban areas.

Woman and Work:

Percentage of women who occupying senior position especially in national service 1.4%, who held senior executive positions in national service about 9.2% and those who held clerical positions 77.8%. The percentage of them was 85% in informal sector and the percentage of female employment in traditional agricultural sector is 78% (MDGs Report 2003).

Woman made a clear progress in the area of decision making where the percentage of its participation in National Assembly 48.6%, Federal Ministries 6.8%, state ministers 8.6% and ministers in states 1.6%. (CBS 1999). The big push came when it was allocated 25% of women representation in parliament and legislative councils.

Food Security:

The total arable areas in Sudan is about 84 million hectares, one third of total area, the actual exploited areas in agriculture estimated by about 19.3 million hectares for the year 2000/2001 only 23% from the arable areas and un tapped 64.7 million hectares.

Sudan produces about 6 million tons of grains (75%) of it is corn and the rest of it from wheat and have a million tons of corn as a surplus to export , also it produces sesame, groundnuts, cotton seed and sun flower and it manufactured locally to meet the population needs of oils and the rest export as raw materials.

Strategic stock corporation plan approved by Federal Ministry of Finance and National Economy that annual stock of maize is 200.000 tons to be up to 600.000 tons and then begin the replacement, this goal was not achieved due to lack of sufficient fund. But is expected to be achieved after completion of the silo in 2009 which contain 100.00 tons and there for we can have strategic stock.

Environment:

Creating more secured and well being world depend on economic and conducive environmental status and this required strategies and policies development and concrete efforts in implementation.

Sudan suffers from first implications especially as we are in development stage through major development projects which must be accompanied by studies on environmental impact whether in the petroleum field or dams' field and different industrial development area.

Although some projects attached by studies on environmental impact but precautions to meet environmental impact is below the required level in most development projects. Expansion in agriculture sector and the use of modern techniques in agriculture to improve the soil led to soil contamination and water contamination as a result of spraying by planes, there are some bad uses of pesticides due to absence of occupational health and as result of lack of awareness in use of pesticides in the best manner.

As well as protracted conflict for decades was the cause of environmental degradation its indirect results were: population displacement, abuse of resources due to conflicts and poor management and lack of investment in development. On the other hand, the environmental degradation is a cause of conflict, competition for oil resources and reserves, Nile water and other water sources as well as land ownership or right to use is the cause of conflict. But the environmental degradation interferes with a range of social, political, ethnic and economic reasons to feed conflict.

Random expansion of towns and poor treatment of waste and sanitation are the main causes of environmental degradation. The great growth in urban centers in the continuation where 64% of Sudan population live in capital and increase Darfur' major cities' population by 200% in last three years due to war has led to pressure on existing resources and led to lack in sewage treatment and wastes in most cities in Sudan. This lack in environmental health has led to increase of water transmitted diseases to 80% of all diseases recorded in cities.

To reduce these effects Sudan had developed National program to adaptation with climate change effects (NAPA) contains urgent strategic needs, national work plan, contribution in addressing poverty issues, water, health, desertification and deforestation, in addition to programs and recommendations to build capacities and policies development to implement actions of adaptation with climate variables.