Investing in children and youth today to secure a prosperous region tomorrow

**Sudan**

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS**

- Number of total population and adolescents (10-19 years), 2015, 2030 and 2050 (in millions)

  - Total: 39 million (2015), 55 million (2030), 80 million (2050)
  - Adolescents: 9.1 million (2015), 11.8 million (2030), 15.7 million (2050)

**THE PROSPECT OF A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

- **Pre-dividend** (as of 2015)
  - Increasing working age population & high child-dependency ratio
  - Window of the opportunity for accelerated economic growth has not yet opened

- **The most urgent policy priorities:**
  - Ensuring that children, adolescents and youth are healthy and well nourished, protected and well educated

- **Prerequisites for realizing the window of opportunity for accelerated economic growth offered by this demographic dividend:**
  - Political and social stability
  - Inclusive and equitable economic and social policies
  - Expanded employment opportunities

**HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION**

- **Number of health service providers (doctors, nurses and midwives) for each scenario (in thousands)**
  - Health service providers 2015 (Estimated using 2000-2015 trend)
  - Health service providers 2030 if trend maintained
  - Health service providers in 2030 to meet WHO Standard

  - If trend maintained country will meet WHO recommended level of 4.45 skilled health personnel per 1,000 inhabitants.
EDUCATION SERVICE PROVISION

Increase in and composition of the school age population
By 2030, Sudan will face a 27 per cent increase in school-age population (aged 5-17), resulting in the need for approximately 3 million additional students to be accommodated in the education system.

Quantitative/proportional change in school-age population between 2015 and 2030 (in thousands)

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Assumption: Population growth follows the trend projected by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

Most urgent policy priorities
Ensuring access to quality education opportunities, nurturing the skills required to realize the full potential as productive members of the economy and society.

SCHOOL TO WORK TRANSITION

Increase in composition of the youth labor force
By 2030, Sudan will face a 26 per cent increase in the youth labor force (aged 15-24) compared to 2015, and hence 0.6 million new entrance into the labor markets.

Quantitative/proportional change in the youth labor force between 2015 and 2030 (in thousands)

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Assumption: Labor force participation rate for both, men and women, follows the trend projected by the International Labor Organization (ILO)

Most urgent policy priorities
Ensuring (1) the supply of qualified workforce through education systems that are adjusted to labor market requirement, and (2) the demand of the economy through creating new jobs for these new labor force entrance.

BOX 1 / Female youth labor force participation
Number of youth labor force in 2015 and 2030 under different scenarios (in thousands)

- Scenario 1 – youth labor force participation for both men and women follows ILO projection for 2030
- Scenario 2 – youth labor force participation for men as in scenario 1, while for women increase to close the gender gap by half;
- Scenario 3 – youth labor force participation for men as in scenario 1, while for women increase to close the gender gap by full

Most urgent policy priorities
Realizing the full share of human capital with vast potential for economic growth, requires unlocking the potential of girls and women contributing to the labor force and productivity of the country.

BOX 2 / Government health expenditure
A growing population requires the increase in total health expenditure to even maintain the status quo. This charts shows the resulting health expenditure per capita for 2030 and 2050 if the total expenditure would remain at the level of 2015.

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita (current US$) and total population (in millions) under assumption of constant 2015 total expenditure

Most urgent policy priorities
Ensuring (1) the supply of qualified workforce through education systems that are adjusted to labor market requirement, and (2) the demand of the economy through creating new jobs for these new labor force entrance.

- See the full report for more details, sources and additional explanations: https://www.unicef.org/mena/reports/mena-generation-2030
- All population projections based on 2017 revision of World Population Prospects (United Nations Population Division). Current and future crises and refugee movements may alter these projections for single countries significantly.

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