Commission on Population and Development
The 50th Session
Voluntary Contribution
Limiaa Abdelghafar
Secretary General, National Population and Development Council
New York 3-7 April 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (Miles)</td>
<td>760,000</td>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Size (Million, 2017)</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>FGM/C prevalence rate</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFR</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Poverty Line</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>GDP Growth Rate</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMR</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Net Attendance Ratio (Primary School)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U5MR</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Factors influencing Socioeconomic Situation

- Conflicts (IDPs, refugees, humanitarian setting, development),
- Peace and Development (South Sudan Cession,
- Poverty
- Social Change
Age Structure

Population Pyramid 1990

- 80+
- 75-79
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 5-9
- 0-4
Age Structure

Population Pyramid 2008
Age Structure

Population Pyramid 2008 - 2058

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2058</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>00-14</td>
<td>00-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Percent</td>
<td>0.425</td>
<td>0.257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>15-64</td>
<td>15-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Percent</td>
<td>0.539</td>
<td>0.663</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>65 +</td>
<td>65 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Percent</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Source: CBS, Population Census, 2008
Challenges of Change in Age Structure

Number of workforce aged 20 to 64 per child below age 15
Challenges of Change in Age Structure

- Change in social and economic needs (health, education, jobs, skills development),
- Youth participation,
- Girls’ education disparities,
- Rapid urbanization,
- Disaggregated data
- Migration (age selective),
- Sustainability of Demographic Dividend,
Opportunities of Change in Age Structure
2005 - 2100

Number of Workforce aged 20 to 64

Number of Children Below Age 15

Millions

2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050 2055 2060 2065 2070 2075 2080 2085 2090 2095 2100
### Policies and Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dividend Stage</th>
<th>Policy in place</th>
<th>Policy priorities for the future</th>
<th>Link to ICPD/PoA and SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Sudan focus draws on other indirect factors to harness demographic dividend, such as expansion of girls’ education, empowerment of women and youth, improvement of maternal and child health, creation of jobs and employment opportunities as key areas for public policy development and future action in the Sudan.
Visioning DD in Sudan

- Demographic Dividend as a development policy tool for actions to transform inevitable changes in the age structure of people in the Sudan, especially youth and the working age people, into tangible gains for development as well as for peace and security.
Visioning DD in Sudan

• While achievement of demographic transition is essential, avoidance of shrinkage of working age population is absolutely necessary of sustainability of demographic dividend in Sudan.
Thank You