

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Sudan

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Sudan was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Sudan became an independent country in 1956. In 2011 South Sudan separated and became an independent republic after a long civil war. This knowledge profile deals with the ‘new’ Sudan. There is a separate country profile for South Sudan.
- 2 Sudan’s population increased from 5.7 million in 1950, via 20.1 million in 1990 to 43.4 million in 2020.
- 3 Sudan’s literacy rate was 61% in 2018 (65% for adult men and 56% for adult women). The mean years of schooling for adults increased from 1.5 years in 1990 to 3.7 years in 2018.
- 4 The education index, one of the elements of the human development index, increased from .159 in 2000 to .339 in 2018. The best region shifted from Northern to Khartoum; the worst ones shifted from South Darfur, via West Darfur to Blue Nile. Regional inequality was and still is extreme.
- 5 Net primary school enrolment was 60% in 2017, and the expected years of schooling for children increased from 3.9 years in 1990 to 7.8 years in 2018.
- 6 Net secondary school enrolment was 32% in 2017.
- 7 Gross tertiary enrolment was 17% in 2015. The total number of students in Sudan’s tertiary knowledge institutions has rapidly increased to currently ca 660,000. The number of Sudanese students abroad is not known to us.

- 8 In 1960 there were six universities or other tertiary knowledge institutes in Sudan, which included one private college. In 2020 there are many more: 36 public ones and 56 private ones. 64% of the locations of these tertiary knowledge institutions can be found in the Region of the capital city Khartoum.
- 9 We found 13 think tanks / research institutes in Sudan, and 10 museums.

Part 1: The Story

Introduction: Sudan's demographic and education development

The Egyptian dynasty of Muhammad Ali conquered the entirety of Sudan in the 19th century. After a successful revolt against Egyptian rule the Caliphate of Omdurman was established. This state was destroyed in 1898 by Great Britain who would then govern Sudan with the Egyptians till its independence in 1956. A Southern Sudan Autonomous Region was formed after the first civil war in 1972. A second civil war broke out in 1983 and ended in 2005. In 2011 this region broke off from the rest of Sudan in 2011 after a referendum. Omar al-Bashir ruled Sudan with an iron fist for 30 years since he took control in a military coup in 1989. Omar al-Bashir was removed during the Sudanese Revolution in 2019. A joint military-civilian transitional institution has now been established and governs Sudan¹.

Sudan's population increased from 5.7 million in 1950 to 43.4 million in 2020. In 1955 a mere 8.6% of the population lived in cities (560,000 people). Currently the urban population has risen to 35% in 2020 (15.3 million people). Khartoum is the capital and largest city with 2 million inhabitants, followed by Omdurman (1.2 million). Increased urbanization has caused Khartoum and Omdurman to grow together and they both occupy the opposite banks of the White Nile. Nyala (570,000) is located in the south west. Port Sudan (489,000) on the coast of the Red Sea, and Kassala (400,000) at the border with Eritrea. Sudan's life expectancy increased from 43.2 years for males and 46.0 for females in 1950 to 64.2 for males and 68.0 for females in 2020. Sudan's median age first decreased (from 17.8 years in 1955 to 16.4 in 1980) and then started to increase to 19.7 in 2020. This can be attributed to diminishing fertility rates which started to decline in 1980. In 1955 the average woman gave birth to 6.7 children, which increased to 6.9 in 1980, to decrease afterwards to the current level of 4.4 in 2020².

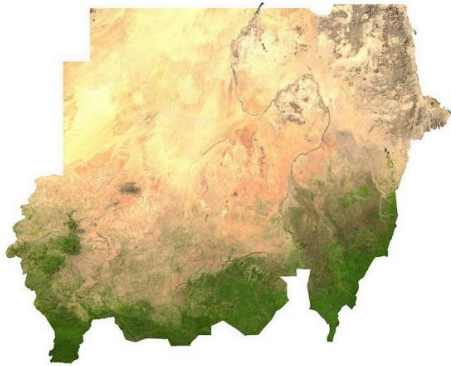
¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan>

² <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/sudan-population/>

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<https://geology.com/world/sudan-map.gif>



<https://www.mapsland.com/africa/sudan/satellite-map-of-sudan>

Literacy and enrolment

UNESCO assessments are that the adult literacy rate in Sudan was 61% in 2018³ (65% for men and 56% for women): a total of 4.3 million illiterate adult men and 5.5 million illiterate adult women.

Although education is compulsory between 6 and 13 years (a total of eight years), net primary school enrolment was only 60% in 2017: 61% for boys and 59% for girls). In total there are 6.6 million children between the ages of 6 to 11. Net secondary school enrolment was 32% (boys 32%, girls 31%) in 2011. There are 4.9 million children in the 12-16 age cohort. Gross tertiary enrolment was 17% in 2015. With 3.9 million people between 17 and 21 years old this would mean that there were 660,000 students in Sudan's higher education institutions. Campusfrance does not include data about students numbers in Sudan and abroad⁴.

Regional differentiation of education results in Sudan, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018 and uses fifteen regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Sudan as a whole increased 2.08 times but regional differences are considerable: from 393% in the Blue Nile Region to 102% in West Darfur.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools.

³ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ss>

⁴ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Education Index

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index. For Sudan it increased from a very low .159 in 1990 to .339 in 2018, still quite low for African standards. In 1990 and 2000 Northern Region had the best performance but that position shifted to Khartoum in 2010 and 2018 and Khartoum also shows the most rapid developments. South Darfur had the worst education situation in 1990 and 2000, followed by West Darfur in 2010 and by Blue Nile in 2018. Kassala's position has improved least of all regions. Regional inequality was quite extreme in 1990, but improved after 1990 and until 2010, after which the situation became more unequal again.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades"⁵. In Sudan it increased considerably, from a very low 1.5 years in 1990 to 3.7 years in 2018. The best region has always been Khartoum. The worst region shifted from Kassala in 1990 and 2000, via West Darfur in 2010 (deteriorating there between 2000 and 2010), to Blue Nile in 2018. Blue Nile also experienced the slowest improvements; the Red Sea Region the fastest. Regional inequality was and is high, and it increased between 1990 and 2010, and diminished somewhat afterwards.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the 'expected years of schooling' as the: "Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life"⁶. In Sudan it increased from 3.9 years in 1990 to 7.7 years in 2018, with Northern Region leading in 1990 and 2000, and Khartoum in 2010 and 2018. South Darfur has the worst performance in 1990 and 2000, West Darfur in 2000, and Blue Nile in 2018. South Darfur experienced the most rapid improvements (but from a very low level in 1990); Kassala the least rapid improvements. Regional inequality was extreme in 1990 and 2000, but became much less extreme in 2010, after which inequality increased again.

⁵ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

⁶ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

Sudan's tertiary knowledge development

Sudan currently has 58 universities, of which 32 are public and 25 are private. In addition there are 10 research centres or think tanks. Four of Sudan's universities belong to the top 200 in Africa, according to 4ICU: two public ones and two private ones⁷.

The development of universities of which the establishment year is known is given in the table below (for seven private tertiary knowledge institutes institutes we do not have information about the years in which they started, so we added them to the figure for 2020).

Sudan's universities 1960-2020

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
public	5	6	6	7	10	10	10	24	27	29	33	34	36
private	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	12	19	34	41	47	56
total	6	7	8	10	13	13	16	36	46	63	74	81	92

We will now give some information about the public universities, followed by the private ones and the think tanks or research centres.

Public universities in Sudan



University of Khartoum⁸



Sudan University of Science and Technology⁹

There have always been more public universities than private ones. Currently the known number of students in public universities (19 out of 36 universities) exceeds 444,000, while the known number of students in private universities (6 out of 56 universities) exceeds 74,000. The Sudan University of Science and Technology is the largest university in terms of student enrolment with approximately 83,000 students. The Open University of Khartoum comes in second with 60,000 students followed by Al-Neelain University with 50,000 students. 12 of the public universities are Islamic and 11 of those offer additional alternative programmes. The Nyala university is the only university offering just Islam related courses. Almost all universities offer bachelor degrees and many also offer master's and PhD degrees. See table 5 in part 2.

⁷ <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>

⁸ https://www.dabangasudan.org/uploads/cache/article_detail_image/uploads/media/5da5c8c8c60bb.jpeg

⁹ <https://www.sustech.edu/wp-content/uploads/sust-logo.png>

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Khartoum and Omdurman serve as a hub for universities and research centres, with 22 of the public universities located here, 45 private universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions and at least 8 research centres and think tanks, which are located in Khartoum Region. In fact of all 105 known locations of tertiary knowledge institutions in Sudan 67 are located in the Khartoum Region (see table 7 in part 2).

Private universities in Sudan



Ahfad University for Women¹⁰



ElSheikh Adballah Elbadri University¹¹

There are 56 private universities in Sudan, of which at least 3 are religious (1 catholic, 2 Islamic). Science, engineering and medicine are dominant disciplines taught at these institutions. Since the 1990s the establishment of private institutions really picked up momentum, but the trend seems to have stagnated around 2010. After 2010 only a few private universities have been established. See table 6 in part 2.

Research Centres and Think Tanks in Sudan

There are 13 research centres and think tanks in Sudan (8 public and 5 private ones). The older institutions are public institutions and are mainly oriented to scientific research. The younger private institutions are more social, economic and strategic policy oriented. See table 8 in part 2. There is also a National Academy of Science.

The Chinese Confucius institute is also active in Sudan, albeit not as an independent research centre but affiliated to the University of Khartoum.

¹⁰ <https://academicimpact.un.org/sites/academicimpact.un.org/files/styles/large/public/field/image/SDGHub5-01.jpg?itok=z2VikjV5>

¹¹ https://scontent-amt2-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-1/72309924_1320484051475118_3120735744218365952_n.png?nc_cat=101&ccb=2&nc_sid=dbb9e7&nc_ohc=lpQMKlezRdgAX-6d1FV&nc_ht=scontent-amt2-1.xx&oh=8074341c67c4adc6ac1278388cc70453&oe=6009599F

Museums in Sudan



Sudan National Museum¹²

There are 10 museums in Sudan. It is unclear who owns the museums in Sudan because Sudan lacks an independent administration of museums¹³ like Egypt's Ministry of Antiquities. This would also enhance post-graduate students' ability to do research because they can gain better access to materials. Many of these museums now serve as a storage facilities for archeological artefacts, and while museums function as storage facilities, they also play their role in society including culture, education, research and tourism. See table 9 in part 2.

¹² https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9f/Sudan_National_Museum_%288625532907%29.jpg

¹³

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326919564_Museums_in_Sudan_History_Current_Situation_and_Challenges

Part 2: The Data

Table 1: Sudan: regions and population 1990-2018

Map	Region	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	Al Gedarif	1120	2120	1.89
	Al Gezira	2920	6880	2.36
	Blue Nile	440	1730	3.93
	Kassala	1050	1730	1.65
	Khartoum	2810	5850	2.08
	Nahr el Nil	780	1570	2.01
	North Darfur	1190	3290	2.76
	North Kordofan	1350	2690	1.99
	Northern	560	920	1.64
	Red Sea	590	1050	1.78
	Sinnar	980	1590	1.62
	South Darfur	2140	5290	2.47
	South Kordofan	1710	3690	2.16
	White Nile	1270	2120	1.67
Total Sudan		20100	41800	2.08

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Map: <https://www.worldatlas.com/r/w960-q80/upload/bb/90/16/states-of-sudan-map.png>

Table2: Sudan: Education index 1990-2018¹⁴

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Al Gedarif	154	228	282	274	1.78
Al Gezira	217	322	336	363	1.67
Blue Nile	100	150	230	222	2.22
Kassala	186	272	244	252	1.35
Khartoum	160	244	424	486	3.04
Nahr el Nil	157	239	336	431	2.75
North Darfur	200	296	298	340	1.70
North Kordofan	120	179	238	286	2.38
Northern	250	370	380	446	1.78
Red Sea	173	255	277	367	2.12
Sinnar	140	209	272	305	2.18

¹⁴ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

South Darfur	96	146	270	278	2.89
South Kordofan	152	226	235	257	1.69
West Darfur	137	204	222	284	2.07
White Nile	133	202	309	325	2.44
Total	159	238	306	339	2.13
Inequality	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.2	

Table 3: Sudan, Regional data for ‘mean years of schooling’ for adults

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Al Gedarif	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.36
Al Gezira	1.7	2.8	3.6	4.1	2.41
Blue Nile	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.91
Kassala	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.56
Khartoum	2.2	3.6	5.2	6.4	2.91
Nahr el Nil	2.0	3.3	3.6	5.4	2.70
North Darfur	1.4	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.14
North Kordofan	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.45
Northern	1.9	3.0	4.3	5.6	2.95
Red Sea	1.0	1.6	2.5	3.6	3.60
Sinnar	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.67
South Darfur	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.92
South Kordofan	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.00
West Darfur	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.00
White Nile	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	1.94
Total	1.5	2.4	3.1	3.7	2.47
Inequality	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.0	

Table 4: Sudan, Regional data for ‘expected years of schooling’ for children

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Al Gedarif	4.2	6.1	7.0	6.8	1.62
Al Gezira	5.7	8.2	7.8	8.1	1.42
Blue Nile	2.3	3.3	6.1	5.5	2.39
Kassala	5.6	8.1	6.3	6.3	1.13
Khartoum	3.1	4.5	9.0	9.9	3.19
Nahr el Nil	3.2	4.6	7.7	9.1	2.84
North Darfur	5.5	7.9	7.6	8.7	1.58
North Kordofan	3.0	4.3	6.2	7.1	2.37

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	<i>Public</i>	<i>Since</i>	<i>Location(s)</i>	<i>Students</i>	<i>Type (NS: Natural Science, TS: technical science, MH: medicine & health, HSS: humanities and social sciences, BEL: business studies, economics, law and others)</i>	<i>Website</i>
<i>Omdurman Islamic University (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>		1901 (1912) ¹⁵	Omdurman	~30.000	NS, TS, MH, BEL, HSS	https://oiu.edu.sd/
<i>University of Khartoum (non-religious) (1902 as Gordon Memorial College, 1951 as University College Khartoum, 1956 University of Khartoum) 4ICU rank 1 in Sudan, and rank 50 in Africa's top 200.</i>		1902 ¹⁶	Khartoum	~17.000; 41,000 in 2014	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	https://www.uofk.edu/index.html
<i>Sudan University of Science and Technology (non-religious) 4ICU rank 2 in Sudan, and rank 63 in Africa's top 200.</i>		1902 ¹⁷	Khartoum	~83.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.sustech.edu/
<i>Bakht al-Rida University (non-religious) (1934 as Bakht Institute of Education, 1997 as Bakht al-Rida University); WHED: Bakht Er-Ruda University</i>		1934 (1997)	Ed Dueim	3,000 in 2018	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.uofb.edu.sd/index.html
<i>Al-Neelain University (Nile University) (non-religious) (1956 as Cairo University - Khartoum Branch, 1993 as Al-Neelain University)</i>		1956 ¹⁸	Khartoum	~50.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.neelain.edu.sd/
<i>Sudan Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences</i>		1963 ¹⁹	Khartoum	?	HSS, BEL	http://www.sabfs.edu.sd/

¹⁵ WHED: Founded 1912 as Islamic Institute, became College 1924 and University 1965. Acquired present status 1975. A State Institution under the jurisdiction of and financially supported by the National Council for Higher Education. Also external branches in Syria (Abu-el Nour Islamic Complex in Damascus and in Kenya Branch (College of Islamic and Arabic Studies)

¹⁶ WHED: Founded 1951 as University College of Khartoum incorporating Gordon Memorial College, established 1902, and the Kitchener School of Medicine, established 1924. Became University 1956. An autonomous Institution financed by the State.

¹⁷ WHED: Founded 1950 as Khartoum Technical Institute. Became Khartoum Polytechnic 1975. Acquired present status and title 1990 incorporating previously existing higher Technical Institutes and specialized Colleges.

¹⁸ WHED: Founded 1955 as Khartoum Branch of Cairo University. Acquired present status and title 1993.

¹⁹ WHED: Founded 1963 as El-Maahad El-Ali Lederasat El-Masrafia Walmalia, upgraded into higher Institute 1993 (Higher Institute for Banking and Financial Studies). Upgraded into Academy 2006.

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<i>Nile Valley University (religious/Islamic; non-religious) (1971 as Faculty of Engineering, 1990 as Nile Valley University)</i>	1971	Khartoum and Atbara	~22.500	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.nilevalley.edu.s
<i>University of al-Jazirah</i>	1975	Wad Madani	~17.000	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://en.uofg.edu.sd/
<i>University of Gezira (non-religious)</i>	1975	Wad Madani	23,000 in 2015	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://en.uofg.edu.sd/
<i>Sinnar University (non-religious) (1977 as Abu Nama College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, as 1993 Blue Nile University, as 1995 Sinnar University)</i>	1977	Sinnar	13,000 in 2015	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.sinnaruniv.edu
<i>Al Fashir University (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	1990	Al Fashir	~12.000	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.fashir.edu.sd/
<i>Kassala University</i>	1990	Kassala	11,000 in 2016	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://kassalauni.edu.sd/en
<i>University of Kordofan (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	1990	Al-Ubayyid	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://kordofan.edu.sd/
<i>University of the Holy Quran and Islamic Sciences (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	1990	Omdurman	12,000 in 2010	HSS, BEL	http://www.quran-unv.edu
<i>University of West Kordofan / Kordufan (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	1990 ²⁰	En Nahud / Al-Fulah (plus: Khartoum, Babanusa)	11,000 in 2015	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.wku.edu.sd/en
<i>Al-Nasr Technical College</i>	1990	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	?

²⁰ WHED: Founded 1997. Academic programmes started 1998, in line with the early 1990s shift in the government's policy towards meeting the local, national and international needs for higher education and scientific research, in addition to achieving social and economic development in Sudan in general and El-nuhud district in particular. This district was chosen due to availability and productivity of land and to its worldwide reputation in the field of Gum Arabic cultivation and provision. Animal production farms were built to train students and provide veterinary advice to other animal producers in the nearby localities.

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<i>University of Dongola</i>	1991 (1994)	Dongola	?	MH, TS, HSS, BEL	http://www.uofd.edu.sd/en/
<i>University of Gadarif (religious/Islamic; non-religious) (1991 as University of Sharq, 1994 as University of Gadarif)</i>	1991	Al Qadarif	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://gaduniv.edu.sd/
<i>Alzaiem Alazhari University (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	1993	Bahri (plus: Al-abasia, Wad-Nubawi, Al-Tijani Hilal, Kafori)	20,000 in 2015	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://aau.edu.sd/aau/ar/
<i>Nyala University (religious/Islamic)</i>	1994 ²¹	Nyala	?	HSS, BEL	http://nyalau.edu.sd/
<i>University of Zalingei (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	1994	Zalingei	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://zalingei.edu.sd/
<i>El Imam El Mahdi University (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	1994	Kosti	?	MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.mahdi.edu.sd/
<i>Shendi University (non-religious)</i>	1994 ²²	Shendi	7,000 in 2015	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.usd.sd/en/
<i>Red Sea University (non-religious)</i>	1994	Port Sudan	13,000 in 2015	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.rsu.edu.sd/
<i>Dalanj University (non-religious)</i>	1995	Dalang	~8.500	NS, TS, MH, BEL	http://www.dalanjuniversit
<i>Blue Nile University (non-religious)</i>	1995	Ad-Damazin (plus: Roseires)	?	TS, BEL	http://www.bnu.edu.sd/

²¹ WHED: Founded 1990 as Alsharq University according to the Third Constitutional Decree for the year 1989, when the National Salvation Revolution Command Council passed Alsharq University Law 1990. It was opened in May 1991 with headquarters in Kassala. In the 1993, the Eastern Region was divided according to a constitutional decree into three States (Kassala, Elgedareef and Red Sea). Accordingly, Alsharq University was split into three Universities Kassala, Red Sea and Elgadareef). Acquired current title 1994.

²² WHED: Founded 1990 as Faculties of Nile Valley University, acquired present status and title 1994. Also Teaching Hospital and Centers for Surgery, Oncology and Heart Diseases.

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<i>Karary University (non-religious)</i> ²³	1996 (2008)	Omdurman		TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.karary.edu.sd/
<i>Open University of Sudan (non-religious)</i>	2002	Khartoum	~60,000	TS, BEL	https://www.ous.edu.sd/
<i>Sudan Academy for Sciences</i>	2004 ²⁴	Khartoum		NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.sas.edu.sd
<i>University of Al-Butana (non-religious)</i>	2008 (2010)	Rufaa		NS, TS, MH, BEL	http://albutanaedu.com/en
<i>Peace University (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	2008 (2010)	El Fulah (plus: Babanusa, Al Muglad, Laqawa, El Dibab)	7,000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.peace.edu.sd
<i>University of the Holy Qura'n and Taseel of Sciences / Jameat El-Qur'an Alkarim Wa Taseel Al Uloom</i>	2008	Wad Madani	?	BEL	http://en.uofq.edu.sd
<i>Public Health Institute (non-religious)</i>	2009	Khartoum	?	MH	http://www.phi.edu.sd/
<i>University of Bahri</i>	2011	Bahri	?	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://bahri.edu.sd
<i>Abdulatif Alhamad University of Technology (non-religious)</i>	2015	Merowe		NS, TS, MH	http://merowe.edu.sd/en/
<i>Africa College / Koliat Ifriqya</i>	<2018	Khartoum	?	BEL	-

Sources: <https://www.daad.org/files/2017/02/Sudanese-Universities-and-Research-institutions-in-brief.pdf>, 4ICU.org and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Sudan, also: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 6: Private Universities in Sudan

²³ WHED: upgrade of the Karary Academy of Technology.

²⁴ WHED: Founded 2004 as a governmental university for Postgraduate Studies that represents a Federal Union of different research institutes and centres.

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<i>Private</i>	<i>Since</i>	<i>Location(s)</i>	<i>Students</i>	<i>Type (NS: Natural Science, TS: technical science, MH: medicine & health, HSS: humanities and social sciences, BEL: business studies, economics, law and others)</i>	<i>Website</i>
<i>Comboni College of Science & Technology (religious/Catholic; non-religious) (1930 as Comboni College Khartoum, 2001 as Comboni College of Science & Technology)</i>	1930	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	http://www.combonikhartoum.com/
<i>Ahfad University for Women (non-religious) (full university status since 1995) 4ICU rank 3 in Sudan, and rank 187 in Africa's top 200.</i>	1966 ²⁵	Omdurman	~5.000 in 2017	MH, BEL	http://www.ahfad.edu.sd/
<i>Khartoum International Institute for Arabic Language</i>	1974	Khartoum	?	HSS	http://www.alecsolugha.org
<i>International University of Africa / Jameat Ifriyya Al-Alamiyyah (IUA). Religious Islamic</i>	1985 ²⁶	Khartoum	12,500	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.iua.edu.sd
<i>Omdurman Ahlia University (non-religious) (1986 Omdurman Ahlia College, 1995 Omdurman Ahlia University)</i>	1986 (1995)	Omdurman	~46.000 (8,000 in 2015)	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.oau.edu.sd/?lang=en
<i>Khartoum College for Applied Studies /Koliat Khartoum Al-Tatpigia</i>	1988	Khartoum	5,000 in 2015	TS, BEL	http://tatbigia.edu.sd
<i>Sudan International University</i>	1990	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	http://www.siu-sd.com/

²⁵ WHED: Founded 1907 as Sudan's first school for girls, became Ahfad Schools in 1930s. Evolved into Ahfad University College for Women 1966, acquired university status 1995.

²⁶ WHED: Founded 1966 as the Islamic African Institute and 1977 as the Islamic African Centre. University Colleges affiliated to Omdurman Islamic University founded 1985. Acquired present status and title 1991.

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<i>Elnasr Technical College / Koliat Elnasr Eltagania (NTC)</i>	1990 ²⁷	Omdurman	?	TS, BEL	www.elnasrtech.edu.sd
<i>The Future University (non-religious)</i>	1991 ²⁸	Khartoum	?	TS, HSS	http://www.futureu.edu.sd/
<i>Khartoum College of Science and Technology</i>	1991	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	http://www.kct.edu.sd
<i>Wad Medani Ahlia University (non-religious; non-profit)</i>	1992 ²⁹	Wad Medani	?	TS, HSS, BEL	http://wadmedani-ahlia.edu.sd/web/english/index.html
<i>Wadmedani Ahlia University</i>	1992	Wad Medani	?	NS, TS, HSS, BEL	?
<i>University of Science and Technology (non-profit)</i>	1995	Omdurman	?	NS, TS, MH	http://ust.edu.sd/en/
<i>University of Medical Sciences and Technology (Also affiliated Centres: Yastabshiroon Medical Centre, and Raja Hospital). Port Sudan Ahlia College</i>	1995	Khartoum; Pot Sudan	?	TS, MH	http://umst.edu.sd/
<i>Alsharg Alahlia College</i>	1995	Pot Sudan	?	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://pac.edu.sd/portal/wpar/
<i>Alsharg Alahlia College</i>	1996	Kassala	?	BEL	http://www.alshargahlia.edu.sd/en
<i>Bayan College for Science & Technology (non-religious)</i>	1997	Khartoum	?	NS, TS	http://www.bayantech.edu/
<i>Bahri Ahlia College (Civil Maritime College)</i>	1997	Khartoum North		HSS, TS, BEL	http://www.bahricollege.com

²⁷ WHED: Founded in 1956 as a national secondary school. Acquired current title and status 1990.

²⁸ WHED: Founded 1991. Acquired present title 2011. Formerly known as Koliat Elhasibat Elalia (Computer Man College for Computer Studies). F

²⁹ WHED: Created 1992. Acquired current status 2011. Formerly known as Koliat Wad Medani Ahlia (Wad Medani Ahlia College).

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<i>Ibn Sina University (non-religious) (1999 as Khartoum College of Medical Sciences)</i>	1999 ³⁰	Khartoum	?	MH, BEL	http://isu.edu.sd/college/management-studies/
<i>National Ribat University (religious/Islamic; non-religious)</i>	2000 (2001)	Khartoum	?	TS, MH, BEL	http://ribat.edu.sd/
<i>Emirates College of Science and Technology</i>	2000	Khartoum	?	TS, HSS, BEL	http://ecst-sd.com/ar
<i>Jordanian Sudanese College for Science and Technology</i>	2000	Khartoum	?	TS	?
<i>Elrazi University (non-religious)</i>	2001 ³¹	Khartoum	?	MH, BEL	http://www.elrazi.edu.sd/
<i>Elsheikh Abdallah Elbadri University (religious) 4ICU rank 4 in Sudan, and rank 189 in Africa's top 200.</i>	2001 ³²	Berber	4,000 in 2018	NS, TS, MH, BEL	https://eaeu.edu.sd/
<i>East Nile College</i>	2001	Omdurman	?	TS, MS, HSS	?
<i>Manhal Academy of Sciences / Academiati Al-Manhal l'Leloom</i>	2002	Khartoum North	?	TS, BEL	?
<i>Imam Hadi College</i>	2002 (2003)	Omdurman	?	TS, HSS, BEL	?

³⁰ WHED: Created in 1999 as Koliati El-Khartoum Alaloom Eltbia (Khartoum College of Medical Sciences). Acquired current status and title 2016.

³¹ WHED: Founded 2001 as Koliati El-Razi l'Leloom El-Tibiya Wa El-Tigania (Elrazi College of Medical and Technology sciences).

³² WHED: Founded 2011 following the upgrading of and merger between Technical College (founded 2002) and Technical Health College (founded 2008), to create a university-level institution.

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<i>Academy of Engineering Sciences (non-religious)</i>	2002 ³³	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	http://www.aes.edu.sd/
<i>University of Garden City (non-religious; non-profit)</i>	2003	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	?
<i>Mashreq University (for-profit, non-religious)</i>	2003	Khartoum	?	NS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://mashreq.edu.sd/
<i>Canadian Sudanese College (non-religious; foreign)</i>	2003	Khartoum	?	TS, MH, BEL	http://www.ccs.edu.sd/index.php
<i>Delta College of Science and Technology</i>	2003	Omdurman	?	TS, BEL, HSS	http://deltanc.net
<i>Gezira College for Technology (non-religious)</i>	2003	Khartoum	?	TS, MH, BEL	http://www.geziracollege.edu.sd/index.php/en/
<i>White Nile College of Science and Technology</i>	2003	Kosti	?	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://wncollege.edu.sd
<i>National University, Sudan / Al Jamea Alwatania (NUSU)</i>	2005 ³⁴	Khartoum	?	MH, BEL	https://www.nu.edu.sd/
<i>Academy of Health Sciences (AHS)</i>	2005	Khartoum	?	MH	http://www.ahs.edu.sd
<i>Kamlin Ahlia College (KAC)</i>	2005	Kamlin, Gezira	?	MH, BEL	www.kac.edu.com
<i>West Nile College</i>	2005	Omdurman	?	MS, BEL	www.gnc.edu.sd

³³ WHED: Founded 2002 as Faculty of Electrical Engineering. Acquired current status and title 2005.

³⁴ WHED: Founded 2005 as National College for Medical and Technical Studies (Elkolia Alwatania Liddirasat Altibia Wa Attaqaniya Eltigania). Acquired present status and title 2013.

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<i>Peace College for Languages and Translation / Koliat El-Salam Llogat Wa El-Targam</i>	2007	Khartoum	?	HSS	-
<i>Nile College</i>	2008	Khartoum	?	TS, MH, BEL	http://www.nilecollege.com
<i>Alyarmouk College</i>	2009	Khartoum	?	MH	http://yarmoukcollege.com
<i>AlMughtaribeen University (non-religious)</i>	2010	Khartoum	1600 in 2014	TS, MH, BEL	http://www.mu.edu.sd/
<i>College of Igra for Science and Technology (ICST)</i>	2011	Fadasi	?	MH, BEL, HSS	http://icst.edu.sd
<i>International College for Sciences and Technology (ICST)</i>	2011	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	http://internationalcollege.edu.sd
<i>Arab Open University - Sudan Branch</i>	2013 ³⁵	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL, HSS	See ³⁶
<i>Hikma College of Science and Technology</i>	2013	Khartoum	?	TS	http://hikma.sd
<i>Nahda College (non-religious)</i>	2014	Khartoum	?	TS, MH, BEL	http://nahda.edu.sd/en/
<i>Nobles College (non-religious)</i>	?	Khartoum	?	TS, BEL	http://nb.edu.sd/

³⁵ WHED: Was sharing facilities with Al Razi University for the first year (2013/2014) then moved to the current building on 2015.

³⁶ https://www.arabou.edu.kw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2477&Itemid=998&lang=en

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<i>National College of Khartoum</i>	?	Khartoum	?	?	?
<i>Sharq El Neal College</i>	?	Khartoum	?	?	?
<i>College of Aviation Sciences / Koliat Uloom Altyaran</i>	?	Khartoum-North	?	TS, BEL	?
<i>Islamic Institute of Translation / Mahad Elitergma Elislami (ISINTRA)</i>	?	Khartoum	?	HSS	?
<i>Obeid Technical College</i>	?	El Obeid	?	TS, HSS, BEL	http://www.otc.edu.sd
<i>Sudan University College for Girls</i>	?	Ryadh Town (Khartoum)	?	HSS, BEL	?

Source: <https://www.daad.de/files/2017/02/Sudanese-Universities-and-Research-institutions-in-brief.pdf>, 4ICU.org and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Sudan. Also: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 7: Regional distribution of the locations of tertiary knowledge institutions in Sudan

Region	Cities	Public	Private	Total	Total per million inhabitants
Al Gedarif / Al Qadarif	Al Qadarif	1	0	1	0.5
Al Gezira / Al Jazirah	Wad Madani, Rufaa, Gezira, Fadasi, Kamlin	4	5	9	1.3
Blue Nile	Ad Damazin, Roseires	2	0	2	1.2
Kassala	Kassala	1	1	2	1.2
Khartoum	Khartoum, Omdurman, Bahri/North, Al Abasia, Wad Nubawi,	22	45	67	11.5

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	Hilal, Kafori, El Dibab, Ryadh				
Nahr el Nil / River Nile	Atbara, Shendi, Berber	2	1	3	1.9
North Darfur	Al Fashir	1	0	1	0.3
North Kordofan	Al Ubayyid, En Nahud, El Obeid	2	1	3	1.1
Northern	Dongola, Merowe	2	0	2	2.2
Red Sea	Port Sudan	1	1	2	1.9
Sinnar / Sennar	Sinnar	1	0	1	0.6
South Darfur	Nyala	1	0	1	0.2
South Kordofan	Al Furah, Babanusa, Dalang, Al Muglad, Laqawa	7	0	7	1.9
West Darfur	Zalingei	1	0	1	0.8
White Nile	Ed Dueim, Kosti	2	1	3	2.4
Total		50	55	105	2.5

Table 8: Research centres and think tanks in Sudan

<i>Research center/Think Tank</i>	<i>Since</i>	<i>Where</i>	<i>Website</i>
<i>Agricultural Research Corporation (public)</i>	1904	Wad Madani	http://arcsudan.sd/
<i>Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (public)</i>	1972	Khartoum	http://www.aoad.org/
<i>The National Centre for Research (public)</i>	1991	Khartoum	https://council.science/member/sudan-republic-of-national-centre-for-research/
<i>Sudan Atomic Energy Commission (public)</i>	1996	Khartoum	http://www.saec.gov.sd/
<i>Public Health Institute (public)</i>	2009	Khartoum	http://www.ianphi.org/membercountries/memberinformation/sudan.html
<i>Sudan Democracy First Group (private non-profit)</i>	2010	Khartoum	https://democracyfirstgroup.org/

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<i>Sudan Research and Consultancy Group (private; non-profit)</i>	2019	?	https://www.linkedin.com/company/sudan-research-and-consultancy-group/
<i>Sudanese National Academy of Science</i>	?	Khartoum	http://www.snas.org.sd/
<i>Center for Development and Public Policy (private)</i>	?	?	?
<i>Development & Perfection International Center (private)</i>	?	Khartoum	http://www.dpicgroup.com/
<i>Giad Industrial Group (public)</i>	?	Khartoum	http://www.giad.com/en/
<i>Africa city of Technology (public)</i>	?	Khartoum	https://www.act.sd/index.php/en/component/k2/item/36-about-us
<i>Institute of Tomorrow (private non-profit)</i>	?	?	http://iotsudan.org/

Source: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report and <https://www.policycenter.ma/events/conferences/2018-africa-think-tank-summit#.XhjA4MhKiUI>

Table 9: Museums in Sudan

<i>Museum</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Where</i>
<i>Natural History Museum (closed from 1941:1946)</i>	1922	Khartoum
<i>Khalifa House Museum</i>	1928	Omdurman
<i>Ethnographic Museum</i>	1932	Khartoum
<i>Archeology Museum</i>	1948	?
<i>Merowe Museum</i>	1949	Merowe
<i>National Museum of Sudan (government)</i>	1971	Khartoum
<i>Jebel Barkal Museum</i>	1979	Jebel Barkal
<i>Kerma Museum</i>	2008	Kerma
<i>Sudan Art Diwan</i>	?	Khartoum
<i>Mojo Gallery</i>	?	Khartoum

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_museums_in_Sudan and https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326919564_Museums_in_Sudan_History_Current_Situation_and_Challenges

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