

Sudan

In **Sudan**, transport demand is largely driven by automobile use. According to the available data, automobiles account for over 90% of passenger travel. The transport sector is the second-largest source of GHG emissions, contributing 8.9% of the national total in 2023, with an increase of 12.9% in emissions since 2015. Transport contributes 2.5% to air pollution.

Transport policies focus on improving freight through rail expansion and enhancing public transport. However, the country faces significant challenges, with no national strategies for sustainable urban mobility or emission reduction targets. The reliance on oil products for 100% of transport energy consumption highlights the need for stronger efforts in decarbonisation and renewable energy integration.

Income group: Low-income

Human Development Index (2023): 0.51

Population size (2023): 40.63 million **+26.94%** (2015 - 2023)

Urban population share (2023): 33.96% **+29.73%** (2015 - 2023)

GDP per capita (2023): 844.80 USD **-35.62%** (2015 - 2023)

Share of transport and storage jobs in workforce (2023) —

Share of women employed in transport and storage (2023) —



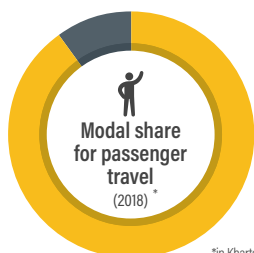
Transport Demand Trends

Passenger transport activity

81.5

million passenger-km of rail transport in 2014

(2015 to 2023)



90.6% Automobile

9.4% Walking

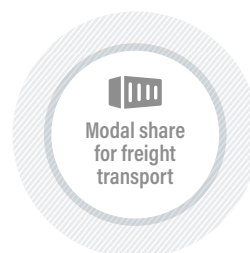
SDG 91

Freight transport activity

33.9

million ton-km of rail transport in 2013

(2015 to 2023)



SDG 91

Transport energy consumption (2022)

167 057 TJ

+21.8%
(2015 to 2023)

Oil products

100%

of total transport energy consumption

Per capita fossil fuel subsidies (2022)

96.72 USD per capita

SDG 12

Fuel quality standards (2022)

50-500 ppm

Average light duty vehicle fuel consumption (2022)

No data

Lge/km

Road traffic fatalities (2021), WHO estimates

SDG 3.6

19.6 deaths per 100,000 people

18.7 Regional
15.0 Global

Road traffic fatality cost as percentage of GDP (2021)

5.7%

Premature deaths linked to transport air pollution (2019)

SDG 11.6

0.9 deaths per 100,000 people

1.0 Regional
2.3 Global

Contribution of transport to air pollution (2019)

2.5%

Transport Emission Trends

Transport GHG emissions (2023)

12.3

million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent

+12.9%
(2015 to 2023)

+0.2%
(2022 to 2023)

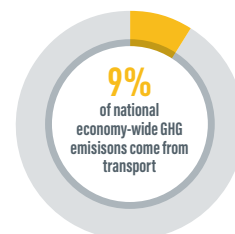
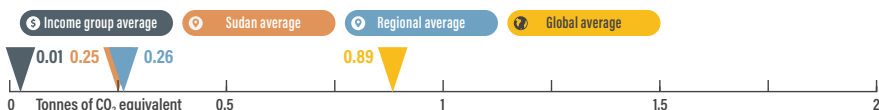
2015 2023

Per capita transport GHG emissions (2023)

0.25

tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per capita

PER CAPITA EMISSION COMPARISON



Transport is the **second-largest** GHG-emitting sector in the country in 2023.

Transport Decarbonisation Pathways

Transport strategy identifies climate change —

Long-term strategy submitted to UNFCCC ✕

NDC submitted:

1st and Updated NDC

NDC highlights transport for GHG mitigation ✔

Transport mitigation targets in NDC ✕

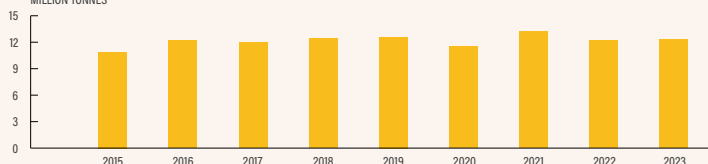
Other non-emission related transport targets in NDC ✕

VNR highlights transport ✔

2022 VNR with transport linkages to SDG 8 and SDG 9

Transport GHG emissions from 2015 to 2023

HISTORIC EMISSIONS MILLION TONNES



Transport actions in VNRs

- ▶ Provide road and transport equipment
- ▶ Train human resources on infrastructure development, engineering and technology
- ▶ Rehabilitating and maintaining the existing road network
- ▶ Private sector engagement in road construction and maintenance

Transport actions in NDC

Mitigation

- ▶ Biofuels
- ▶ Freight transport shifting to rail or inland waterways
- ▶ General public transport improvement
- ▶ General shipping improvement
- ▶ Vehicle efficiency standards

Adaptation

Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets

Integrated Transport Planning

National urban mobility framework (2024)	✕
Sustainable urban mobility plans (2024)	✕
Number of sustainable urban mobility plans (2022)	✕
Low emission zones (2022)	✕

Adaptation and Resilience

ND-GAIN Index (2022)	32.72
Vulnerability score for infrastructure (2022)	0.27

Walking

Walkability Score (2024)	0.29
National walking strategies (2024)	—

Cycling

Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022)	—
Percent near protected bikeways (2024)	0%
Bike sharing systems (2024)	0
National cycling strategies (2024)	—

Public Transport

Bus rapid transit (2024)	—
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2024)	—
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2024)	—
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (2020)	12.97% SDG 11.2

Intercity Rail

Rail network (2020)	2747 km
Rail travel activity (2014)	81.5 million passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2013)	33.9 million ton-km
High-speed rail	—
High-speed rail travel activity	—
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2024)	✓

Target

- ▶ To enhance the competitive position of the railway by expanding and improving services
- ▶ To construct railway links between Sudan and the neighbouring countries

Road Transport

Total road vehicles in use per 1,000 people (2020)	0.0
Road vehicle fleet growth (from 2015 to 2020)	—
Rural Access Index (2019)	24.3 RAI PST SDG 9.1
Diesel prices (2022)	0.29 USD per litre
Gasoline prices (2022)	0.29 USD per litre

Aviation

Air passengers carried (2021)	1.4 million people
Air freight activity (2021)	25.8 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2023)	—
of which carbon neutral:	—

Shipping

Logistics Performance Index (2023)	2.4
Liner shipping connectivity index (Q4 2024)	8.4
Container port traffic (2020)	493 002.3 TEU

Transport Energy Sources

Biofuel blend overall mandate (2023)	—
Biofuel blend biodiesel mandate (2023)	—
Biofuel blend ethanol mandate (2023)	5.0%
Carbon intensity of electricity (2023)	214.33 gCO ₂ /kWh
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2022)	0.0% of total transport energy consumption SDG 7.2.1
Biofuels (2022)	—
Electricity (2022)	—
Targeted renewable power share	—

Vehicle Technologies

Emission standards for LDVs (2024)	Below Euro 3
CO ₂ emissions performance for passenger cars (2024)	—
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance (2024)	No target set
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles (2024)	Banned
Electric vehicles stock for passenger cars (2023)	—
Share of electric vehicles in car sales (2023)	—
ICE phase-out targets	✕
Electric vehicles stock for vans (2023)	—
Electric vehicles stock for trucks (2023)	—

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability Global Status Report - 4th Edition. The country fact sheets have been made possible thanks to financial support from the ClimateWorks Foundation. Information presented in this fact sheet is based on desk research and may not be complete or reflect the most recent status. Data has been collected to the best of our knowledge and availability. Where no information could be retrieved, the indicators are shown in grey. The content does not represent the views of the SLOCAT Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport or the ClimateWorks Foundation. For more information, please visit gsr4.slocat.net.

Supported by:  Drive Electric CAMPAIGN

List of acronyms

GDP	Gross-domestic product
HDV	Heavy-duty vehicle
ICE	Internal combustion engine
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LDV	Light-duty vehicle
LRT	Light-rail transit
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
PST	Primary, secondary or tertiary roads

TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNR	Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals
WLTP	Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure

