Sudan

Sudan is a low-income country with a few low score in the HDI. Transport is the largest CO_2 emitter in Sudan, contributing 50% of the total emissions in the country. The country however registered a 2.5% decrease in transport CO₂ emissions between 2015 and 2021 and the per capita transport CO₂ emissions are slightly

The Sudan Railway Masterplan (2007-2026) aims to enhance rail transport services. But besides rail, there is no information available on other activities related to



GLOBAL STATUS REPORT



Population size (2022): Urban population share (2022):

GDP per capita (2021):



Transport Demand Trends

Passenger travel activity

million passenger-km for rail in 2015





Freight transport activity

897

million ton-km for rail and aviation in 2020



Energy consumption (2020)

3.43

million tonnes of oil equivalent

Average light duty fuel economy consumption Lge/100 km (WLTP) ▶

>

100% Oil Products

Transport Emission Trends

Transport CO₂ emissions (2021)

10.6 million tonnes

Per capita transport CO₂ emissions (2021)

0.24 tonnes

Per capita transport CO2 emissions



Q Global average S Income group average Regional average Sudan average

Tonnes 6

Transport is the largest CO, producing sector in the country



Transport Decarbonisation Pathways

Transport strategy identifies climate change Long-term strategy submitted to UNFCCC X NDC submitted: 1st and Updated NDC V NDC highlights transport for GHG mitigation X Transport mitigation targets in NDC X Other non-emission related transport targets in NDC 2022 VNR with transport linkages to VNR highlights transport SDG 8 and SDG 9

Transport actions in VNRs

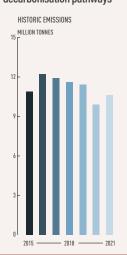
- ▶ Provide road and transportation equipment
- ▶ Train human resources on infrastructure development, engineering and technology
- ▶ Rehabilitating and maintaining the existing road network
- ▶ Private sector engagement in road construction and maintenance

Transport actions in NDC

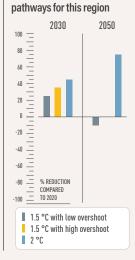
- ▶ Biofuels
- ▶ Freight transport shifting to rail or inland waterways
 - ▶ General public transport improvement
 - ▶ General shipping improvement
 - Vehicle efficiency standards

▶ Not available

Required regional transport decarbonisation pathways



IPCC transport decarbonisation





Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets



Integrated Transport Planning

National urban mobility framework (2022)	Not available
Sustainable urban mobility plans (2022)	Not available
Number of sustainable urban mobility plans (2022)	×
Low emission zones (2022)	×

🏠 Walking

National walking strategies (2022)

66 Cycling

National walking strategies (2022) Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022)

Shared Mobility, Public Transport and Informal Transport

Bus rapid transit (2022)	×
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2022)	
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2022)	Not available
Rapid Transit to Resident Ratio (2021)	Not available

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 (2021)	Not available
High-speed rail travel activity (2021)	Not available
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2022)	•



- ▶ 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)	Not available
Average annual growth rate (from 2015 to 2020)	Not available

Aviation	
Air passengers carried (2020)	0.4 million people
Air freight activity (2020):	×
Carbon-accredited airports (2022)	×
of which carbon neutral:	×

Shipping	
Liner shipping connectivity index (2021):	8.4
Container port traffic (2020):	493002.3 TEU

Transport Energy Sources	
Biofuel blend mandate (2022)	5% ethanol
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2020)	Not available
Targeted % of renewable energy	Not available

Vehicle Technologies	
Emission standards for LDVs (2020)	Not available
CO ₂ emissions performance for passenger cars (2020)	Not available
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance	Not available
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles by UNEP (2021)	Banned
0 ,	Banned Not available
by UNEP (2021)	54.1104

COVID-19	
Strongest impact of COVID-19 on	(compared to pre-COVID-19 baseline)
trips to public transport	Not available
navigation request for walking	Not available
navigation request for driving	Not available
driven kilometres	Not available
Traditional transport infrastructure investment:	Not available
Clean transport infrastructure investment:	Not available

Data in this fact sheet is based on the Energy and Transport Starter Data Kits by the Climate Compatible Growth (CCG) programme. SLOCAT is contributing transport data to the Energy and Transport Starter Data Kits; synthesising available data on passenger and freight activity, energy intensity, load factors and vehicle fleets for Africa, Asia and Latin America. For more information, please visit

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability Global Status Report 3rd Edition. Information shown in this country fact sheet is based on desk research and might not be complete or not show the most recent status. The data has been collected to the best knowledge and availability. If no information was able to be retrieved, then 'Not available' is being indicated. The content does not represent the opinion of the SLOCAT Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport. For more information, please visit tcc-gsr.com

yms
Gross-domestic product
Heavy-duty vehicle
Internal combustion engine
Light-duty-which
Light-duty-which
Light-all transit
Nationally determined contribution
Towarty-dot Equivalent Unit
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Developiment Goals
Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure

