Please cite as: EUAA, '3.1.2. Employment' in *COI Report - Sudan: Country Focus*, February 2025.

3.1.2. Employment

In 2022, the unemployment rate was 8.4 %, with Khartoum and Central Darfur experiencing 1.5 times higher rates than the national average.552 For 2024, the IMF projected a rate of 58 %.553 South and Central Darfur and North Kordofan showed lower employment rates than the national average.554 The lack of employment and income, as well as the destruction of critical infrastructure, are among the main drivers for the increasing number of civilians joining armed groups.555

According to the IFPRI and UNDP survey, 39.3 % of heads of households are self-employed, 15.6 % are full-time wage workers, 8.2 % are part-time wage workers, and 18.1 % are unemployed. 556 The survey also indicated that self-employment is most common among male household heads (40 %, compared to 28.9 % of female household heads), but female household heads are more likely than male household heads to report no income or employment (36.4 % compared to 16.9 %).557

- 552

  IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, url, p. 1

- 553

  IMF, World Economic Outlook (October 2024): Sudan, n.d., url

- 554

  IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, url, p. 1

- 555

  ACAPS, Sudan: Scenarios, October 2024, url, p. 11; IRC, Crisis in Sudan: What is happening and how to help, 24 October 2024, url

- 556

  IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, url, p. 11

- 557

IFPRI and UNDP, The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households: Evidence from a National Urban Household Survey, November 2024, url, p. 11

© European Union Agency for Asylum 2026 | Email: info@euaa.europa.eu