

# Trade and Market Headlines South Darfur



## Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency

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### September to November 2015

- Cereals:** During this quarter (September to November 2015), cereal prices in South Darfur increased in some monitored markets but fluctuated in others. Generally, **millet prices** showed an upward trend due to the consequences of a predicted poor harvest because of poor rainfall. Alban Gedeed market (a consumption area) reported the highest quarterly average price of millet at SDG 487 per sack and Umdafog (a production area) reported the lowest quarterly average price at SDG 311 per sack. Sorghum prices also increased in some monitored markets this quarter. See Figures 1 and 2.
- Livestock:** Livestock prices, cattle in particular, decreased in most monitored markets in South Darfur, reflecting the lack of pasture and also the gathering of cattle around markets. Livestock have started to move away from South Darfur to neighboring countries, such as South Sudan and the Central Africa Republic, during the dry season in search of fodder and water.

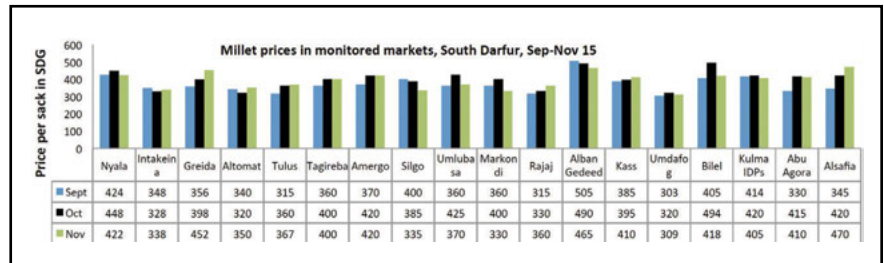


Figure 1: Millet prices in monitored markets, South Darfur, September to November 2015

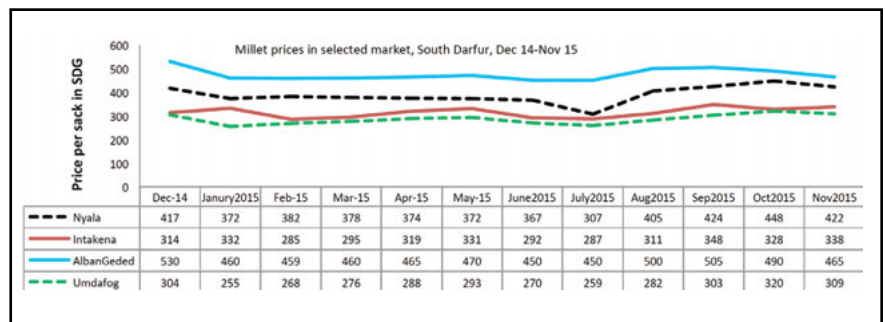


Figure 2: Millet prices in selected markets, South Darfur, December 2014 to November 2015

### Background and methodology

The goal of this community-based market monitoring initiative is to deepen analysis and understanding of the shifting patterns of trade and markets in Darfur, on an ongoing basis for key agricultural and livestock commodities, to identify how livelihoods and the economy can be supported through trade, and to identify peace-building opportunities through trade. Sixteen CBOs/NGOs are monitoring 22 markets across South Darfur on a weekly basis. Quantitative data, for example the price of Darfur's main cereals, livestock, cash crops and fruits and vegetables are collected weekly as well as qualitative data, for example on sources of supply. Some data are collected on a monthly basis, for example transport costs, transport routes and the impact of the conflict on flows of commodities. DDRRA holds quarterly analysis workshops with the CBO enumerators.

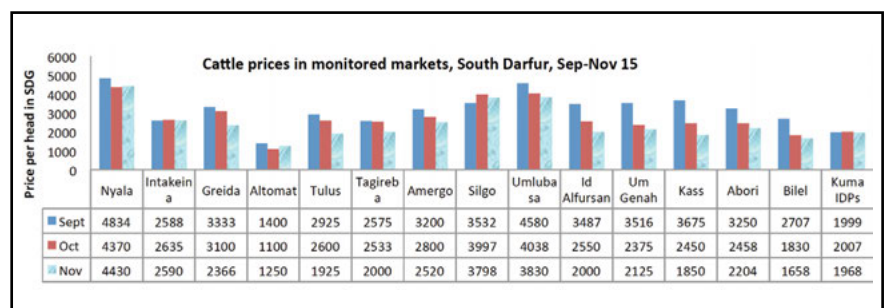


Figure 3: Cattle prices in monitored markets, South Darfur, September to November 2015

### List of CBOs and markets monitored in South Darfur

Al Methag Organization  
Rehead -Alfrsan for Rural Development  
Ghafran for Peace and Development  
Afaq Al Mustagbl  
Al Ruhma for Development  
National Organization for Care & Development  
Al Shorog Organization  
United Peace Organization  
Save Motherhood and Children's Organization  
Al Shamail for Humanitarian Support

Nyala  
Intakeina  
Geraida  
Bulbul Tembico  
Al Tomat, Tolous  
Tajreba, Um Morgo  
Silgo, Um Labasa, Markondi  
Ragag  
Um Ganah, Id-Alfrsan  
Al Ban Gadeed

People's Organization for Development & Rehabilitation  
Darfur Peace Initiative for Development  
Rufaida Health Foundation  
Jebel Marra Charity for Rural Development  
Ghaya for Development  
Shera Alamal

Kas  
Aborey  
Um Dafoog  
Belail, Kalma IDP camp  
Abu-Ajora  
Al-Safia

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Sheep prices decreased or were stable in most monitored markets this quarter. The price of donkeys also decreased reflecting the phasing-out of the agricultural season. See Figures 3, 4 and 5.

- **Cash crops:** The price of **groundnuts** decreased a little this quarter reflecting increased supply due to seasonality and in spite of the poor rainfall this year which will result in a poor harvest. See Figure 6. The price of **dried okra** and **dried tomatoes**, however, showed an upward trend due to the lack of supply - an impact of the poor rainfall and subsequent poor harvest this season.
- **Fruit and vegetables:** **Onion prices** sharply increased reflecting the off-season. See Figure 7. **Fresh tomato prices** also increased in the first two months of the quarter (September and October) but started decreasing in November as the harvest season started. Fresh tomatoes became available during October in some markets that had previously reported the unavailability of fresh tomatoes in the last quarter (July to August 2015). See Figures 8 and 9.
- **Trade routes:** Although the rainy season continued until the middle of October, no changes in **trade routes** (either within South Darfur or those connecting South Darfur with other states) were reported this quarter due to an improvement in security and generally low rainfall which meant that trade flowed more freely this quarter.
- **Daily labouring:** The main **daily labouring** opportunities were agricultural labour, construction, domestic labouring and shepherding. Daily rates were SDG 80-100 for agricultural labour; SDG 30-60 for construction; SDG 15-20 for domestic labour; SDG 50-80 for looking after animals.

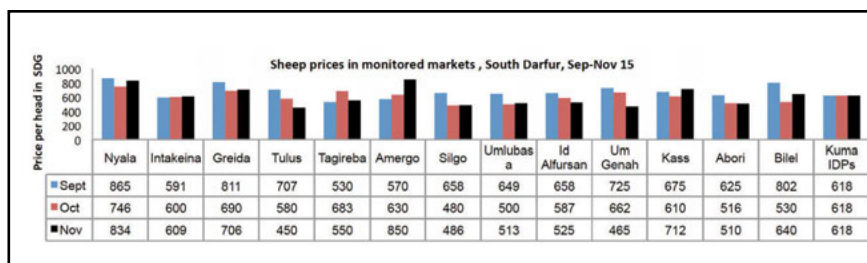


Figure 4: Sheep prices in monitored markets, South Darfur, covering September to November 2015

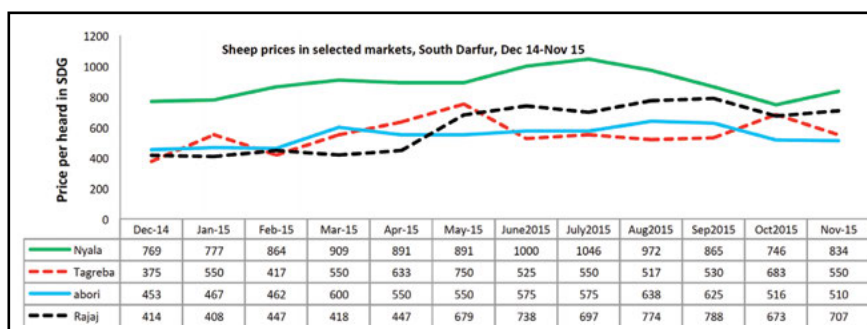


Figure 5: Sheep prices in selected markets, South Darfur, December 2014 to November 2015

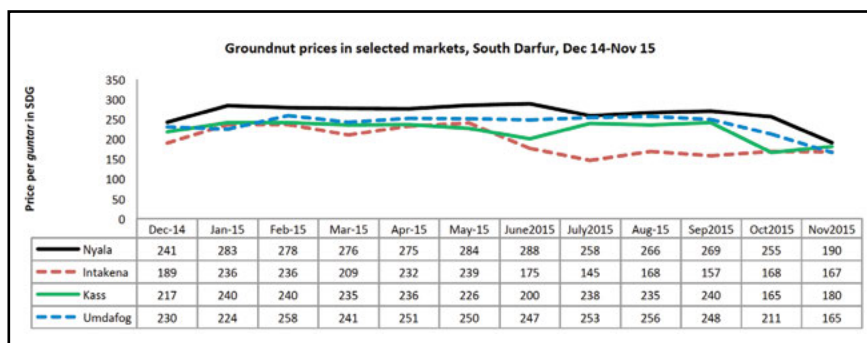


Figure 6: Groundnut prices in selected markets, South Darfur, December 2014 November 2015

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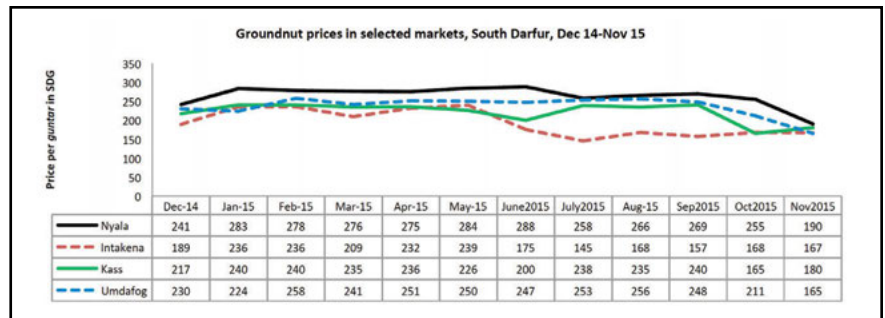


Figure 7: Onion prices in monitored markets, South Darfur, December 2014 to November 2015

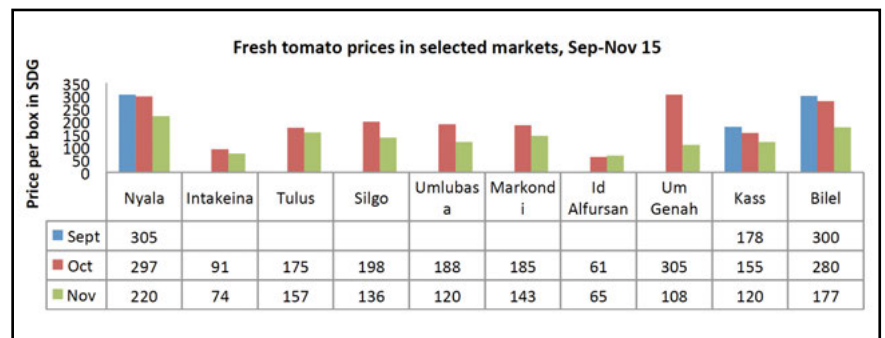


Figure 8: Price of fresh tomatoes in selected markets, South Darfur, September to November 2015

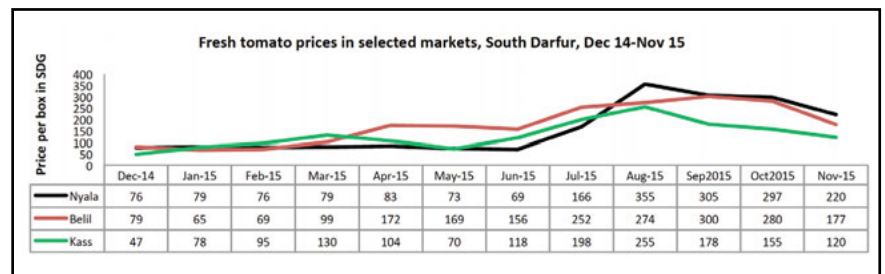


Figure 9: Price of fresh tomatoes in selected markets, South Darfur, December 2014 to November 2015