

# Trade and Market Headlines North Darfur



## Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency

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### December 2015 to February 2016

- Cereals:** Cereal prices differed from market to market according to local circumstances this quarter. Prices increased, particularly during February, in those areas most affected by the poor harvest, such as El Fashir, Um Kadada, Dar Alsalam, Tawilla and Tabit. The highest millet price was reported in Um Kadada market in February (SDG 593), which was an increase of 11% compared with January. Similarly, millet prices had increased between January and February by 10% in Tabit, 5% in Tawilla and 4% in Dar Alsalam. Prices were stable but high in some other areas where the harvest was better, such as Mellit, Zamzam and Kutum. Prices also decreased slightly in some areas, such as Malha where cereals were supplied from other parts of Malha locality (e.g. the Sayaah area). Prices also decreased in Kebkabiya, a production area, and were stable and comparatively low this quarter in Saraf Omra, a production area. See Figure 1. Figure 2 shows how prices are substantially higher in Um Kadada and Dar Alsalam this quarter compared with the same time last year.

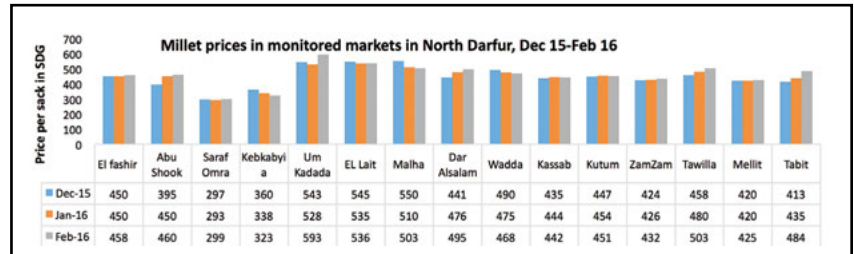


Figure 1: Millet prices in monitored markets, North Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

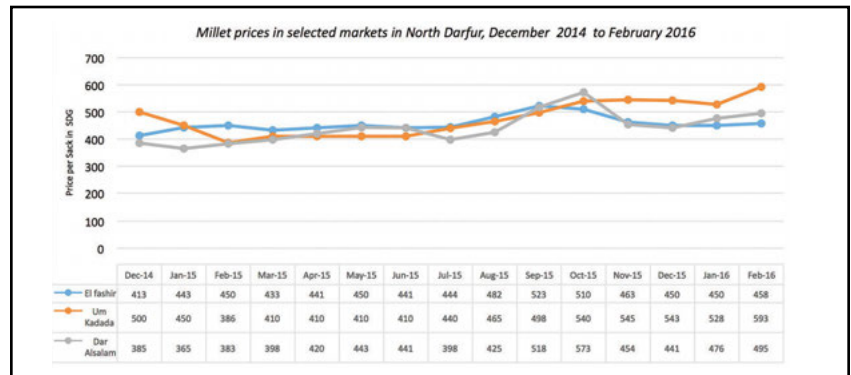


Figure 2: Millet prices in selected markets, North Darfur, December 2014 to February 2016

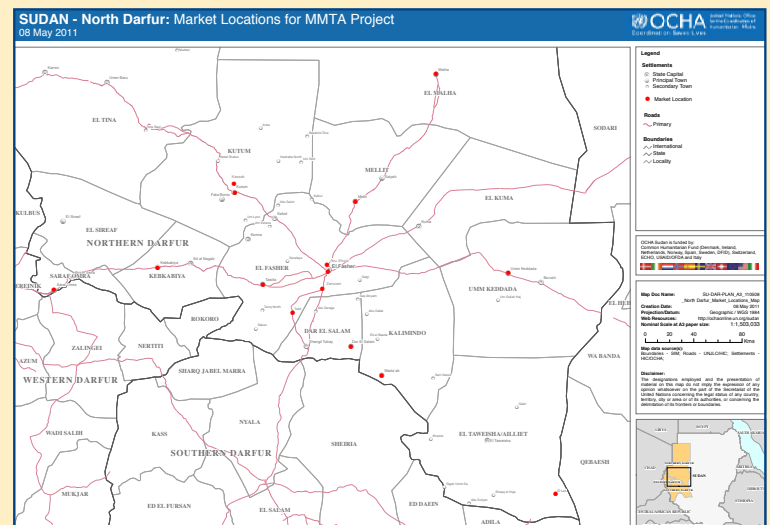
The price of food-aid sorghum increased over this quarter and was only available in a few markets (El

### 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. Seven CBOs plus DDRA are monitoring 15 markets across North Darfur, including three markets in IDP camps, 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. DDRA holds quarterly analysis workshops with the CBO enumerators.

### Participating CBOs and the markets they monitor

EVNRHD	El Fashir, Tabit, Tawilla, and Wadda	SAG	Mellit
KEADS	Kutum and Kassab	DWDA	Dar Alsalam
KSCS	Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra	Buzza	Malha
URDP	Um Kadada and El Lait		
DDRA	Abu Shook and ZamZam camps		



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Fashir, Kutum, Zamzam, Dar Alsalam and Tawilla). This was due in part to a delay in the distribution of food vouchers by WFP in January and February in Abu Shook and Zamzam IDP camps, but also due to sorghum being used as animal fodder to cover the poor pasture this year, such as in El Fashir. See Figure 3.

The terms of trade between cereals (a sack of millet) and livestock (a male goat) continued decreasing this quarter in most monitored markets throughout North Darfur, such as in El Fashir, Saraf Omra and Um Kadada, reflecting increasing cereal prices. The terms of trade increased in some places due to livestock moving away from the area, such as in Dar Alsalam, and stabilised in Malha where the price of livestock was stable. See Figure 4.

- Livestock:** Livestock prices, sheep, goats and cattle in particular, varied from market to market according to local conditions this quarter. Generally, however, prices were stable in most monitored markets (e.g. in El Fashir, Dar Alsalam, Kutum, Malha, and Mellit). However, traders are less interested in investing in livestock during a poor pasture year like this one. Sheep prices increased during January and February in those areas livestock moved away from in search of pasture (e.g. in Wadda and Kebkabiya) and fluctuated in Saraf Omra according to the local conditions there. See Figure 5. The price of cattle decreased in Tawilla and Kebkabiya due to an increase in supply, a result of insecurity in the east Jebel Mara area. See Figure 6.

- Cash crops:** The price of **dried okra** and **dried tomatoes** increased in December but decreased in January and February due to increased availability of both cash crops in most monitored markets as they came into season, normal at this time of year. See Figures 7 and 8. Despite the poor harvest this year the price of **groundnuts** was stable in most production areas. This was mainly due to limited exporting opportunities and some traders bringing in oil from outside the region, from Omdurman, thus increasing supply. See Figure 9. The price of **dried tombac** continued increasing in the main markets (El Fashir, Tawilla and Tabit) reflecting poor production this season as well as traders anticipating increased demand from South Sudan as the prospects for cross-border trade between Sudan and South Sudan look more positive. See Figure 10.

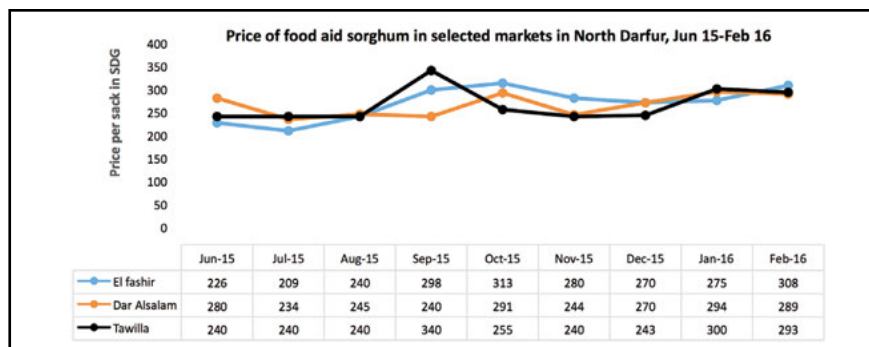


Figure 3: Food aid sorghum prices in selected markets, North Darfur, June 2015 to February 2016

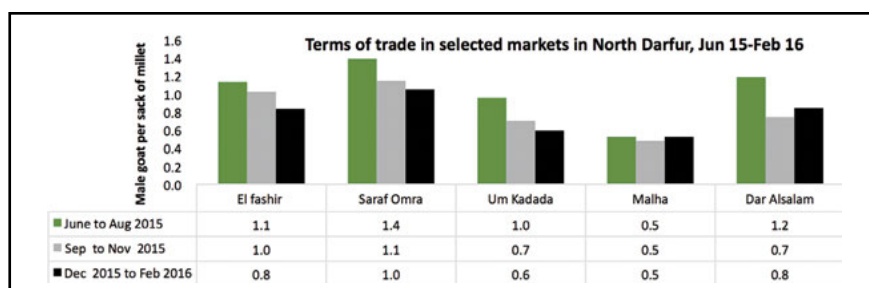


Figure 4: Terms of trade (male goat per sack of millet) in selected markets in North Darfur, June to February 2016.

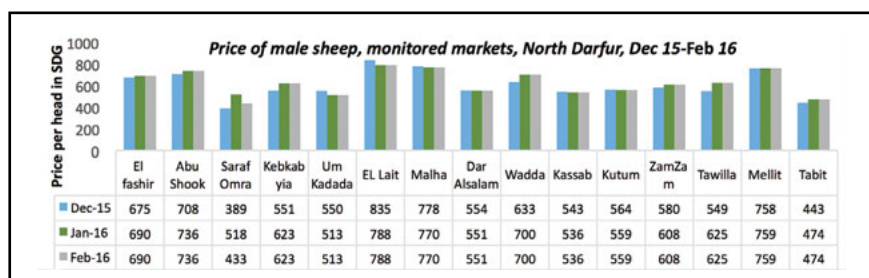


Figure 5: Price of male sheep in monitored markets, North Darfur, Dec 15-Feb 16.

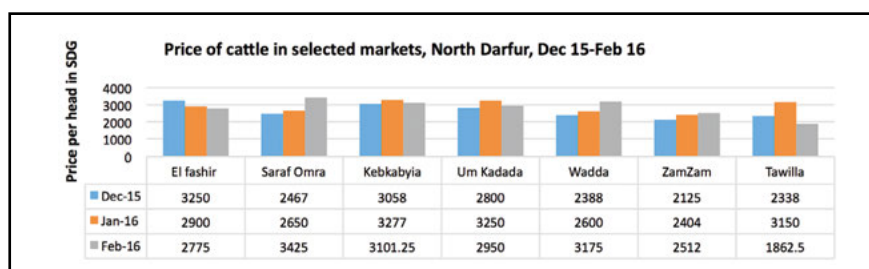


Figure 6: Price of cattle in selected markets, North Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

- Fruit and vegetables:** Fresh tomato prices continued decreasing this quarter and fresh tomatoes were available in all monitored markets, reflecting the in-season, normal at this time of year. See Figures 11 and 12. **Onion prices** started to decrease in December in all monitored markets as the harvest started, again normal at this time of year. See Figure 13.
- Daily Labouring:** During this quarter brick-making and construction were the main sources of daily labouring. Opportunities were available in most monitored markets in North Darfur with no significant changes in the daily rate over the quarter. See Table 1.
- Trade Routes:** During this quarter (December 2015 to February 2016) commodities coming from production areas to consumption areas, such as oranges, were affected by tax increases along some trade routes particularly the routes connecting Nyala to El Fashir and El Fashir to Kutum.

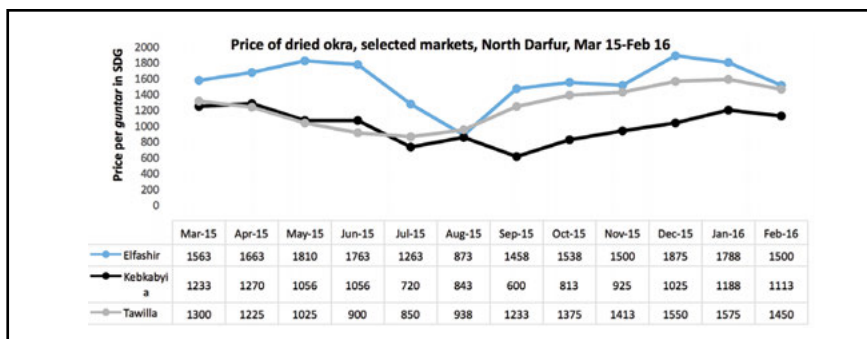


Figure 7: Price of dried okra in selected markets in North Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016

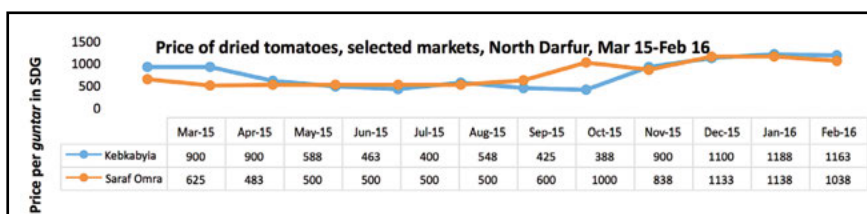


Figure 8: Price of dried tomatoes in selected markets, North Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016.

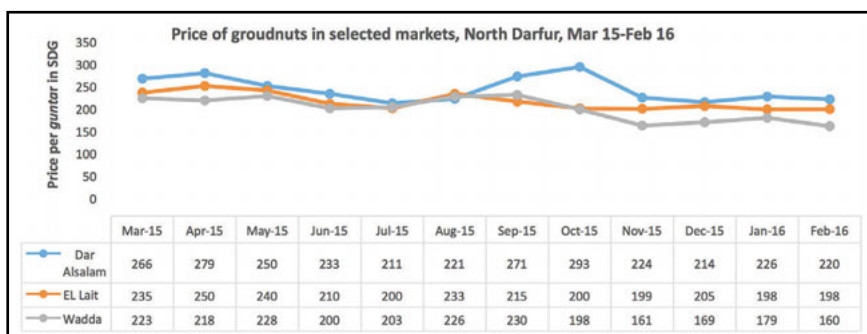


Figure 9: Price of groundnuts in selected markets, North Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016.

Table 1: Wage rates for daily labouring in selected areas in North Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016.

Market	Activities	Wage rate for daily labouring in SDG		
		December 2015	January 2016	February 2016
El Fashir	Brick-making (Per 1000 bricks)	55-60	55-60	60
	Daily labouring (construction)	35-40	35-40	35-40
Zamzam	Bricks making (Per 1000 bricks)	60-70	60-70	60-70
	Daily labouring (construction)	20-25	20-25	20-25
Saraf Omra	Brick-making (Per 1000 bricks)	140-150	140-150	140-150
	Daily labouring (for agricultural activities)	15-20	20-25	20-25

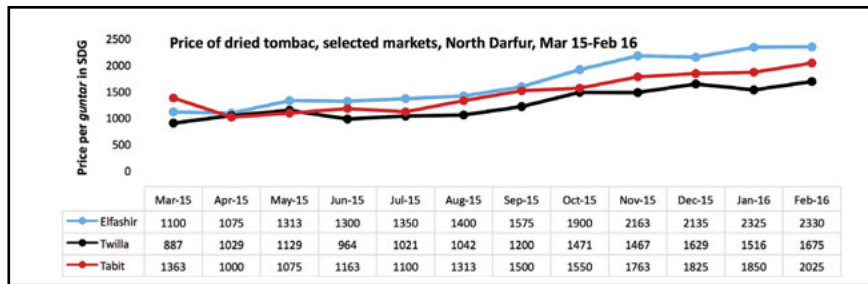


Figure 10: Price of dried tobacc in selected markets, North Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016.

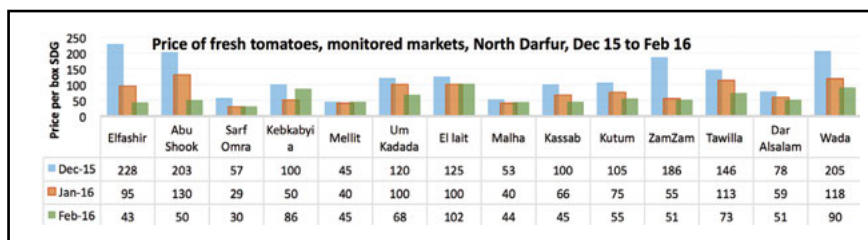


Figure 11: Price of fresh tomatoes in monitored markets, North Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016.

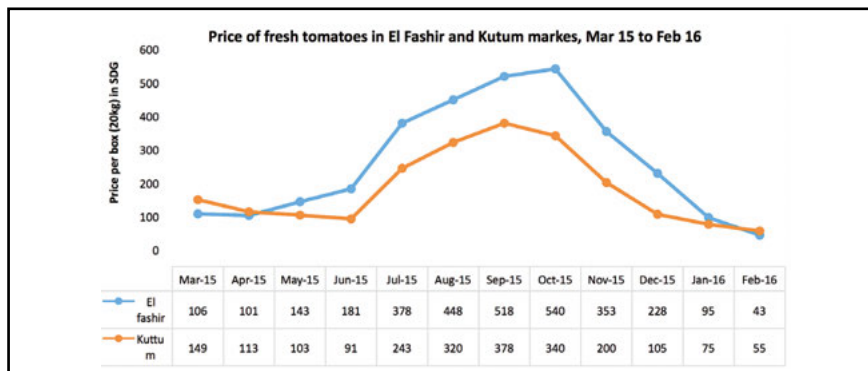


Figure 12: Price of fresh tomatoes in selected markets, North Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016.

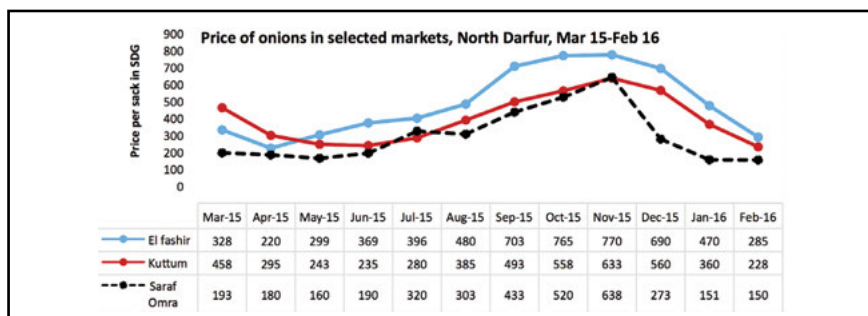


Figure 13: Price of onions in selected markets, North Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016.