

Trade and Market Headlines South Darfur



Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency

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December 2015 to February 2016

- Cereals: Cereal prices**, especially millet, were either stable or decreased in most of South Darfur's markets this quarter, reflecting seasonality. The highest quarterly average price was reported in Alban Gedeed, a consumption area, at SDG 470 per sack. The lowest quarterly average price was reported in Umdafog, a production area, at SDG 313 per sack.

Sorghum prices decreased in most monitored markets this quarter. See Figures 1 and 2.

- Livestock: Sheep prices** increased in most monitored markets this quarter because livestock moved away from most markets in search of grazing and water in South Sudan and Central African Republic. Typically this movement of livestock happens in January and February each year but began earlier than normal, in November, due to the poor rainy season and subsequent poor pasture.

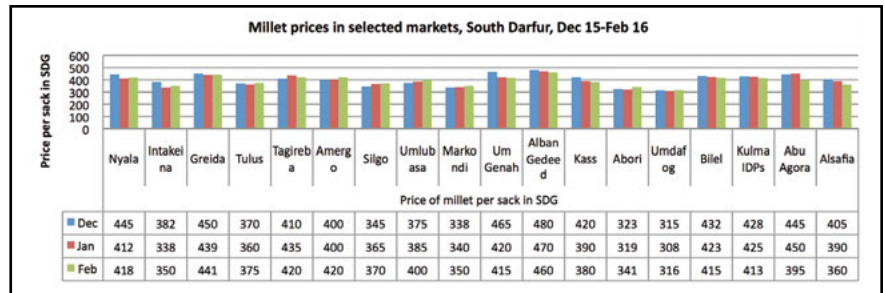


Figure 1: Millet prices in selected markets, South Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

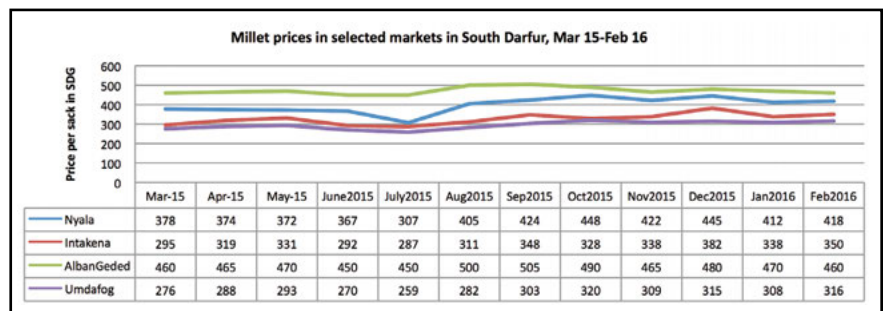


Figure 2: Millet prices in selected markets, South Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016

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.

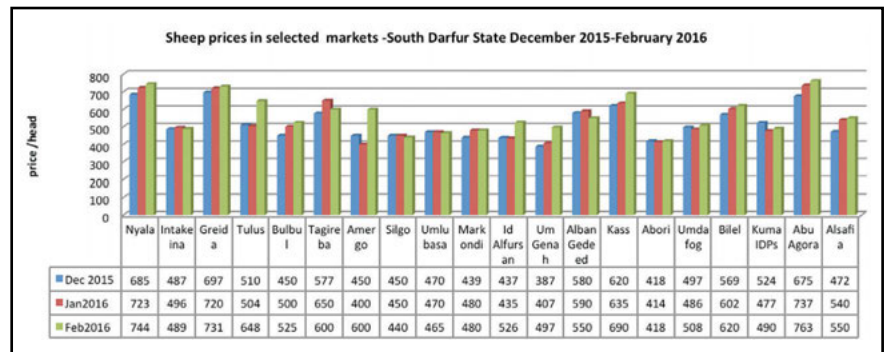


Figure 3: Sheep price in selected markets, South Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

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
Intakaina
Geraida
Bulbul Tembiso
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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Goat prices increased in some monitored markets and decreased in others. **Cattle prices** increased in markets that cattle were moved away from and were stable or fluctuated in the markets around which they gathered. See Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6.

- **Cash crops: Groundnut prices** increased this quarter in most monitored markets reflecting the poor harvest season. An exception to this trend was Nyala, the main consumption market, where prices decreased due to competition from vegetable oil that was imported from Khartoum and which was cheaper – SDG 280 for a 16kg jerry can of vegetable oil from Khartoum compared to SDG 320 for a 16kg jerry can of groundnut oil. Vegetable oil is currently being imported into Sudan and taxes on those imports appear to have decreased, which means that vegetable oil transported from Khartoum to Darfur can be sold more cheaply than locally-produced groundnut oil. See Figures 7 and 8.

Dried okra and **dried tomato prices** decreased sharply this quarter due to seasonality, which is normal at this time of year.

- **Fruit and vegetables: Onion** and **fresh tomato prices** decreased sharply due to seasonality this quarter. Despite being in season, **orange** and **potato prices** increased sharply and were unavailable in most monitored markets due to local disputes in the Jebel Marra area, which is the main production area.
- **Trade routes:** During this quarter, the flow of fruits and vegetables from production areas to consumption areas were slowed due to some local disputes in the area. Otherwise, all other routes connecting South Darfur internally and externally remained stable.
- **Daily Labouring:** The main **daily labouring** opportunities this quarter were brick-making and construction, and the rate for both was between SDG 50 and SDG 70 per day. The rate for domestic labouring was between SDG 15 and SDG 25 per day.

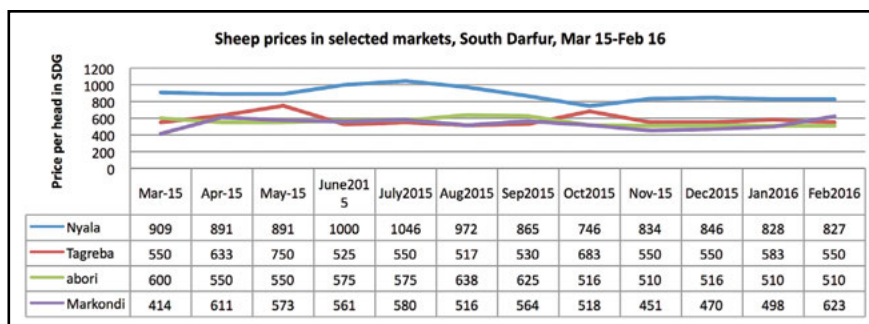


Figure 4: Sheep prices in selected markets, South Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016

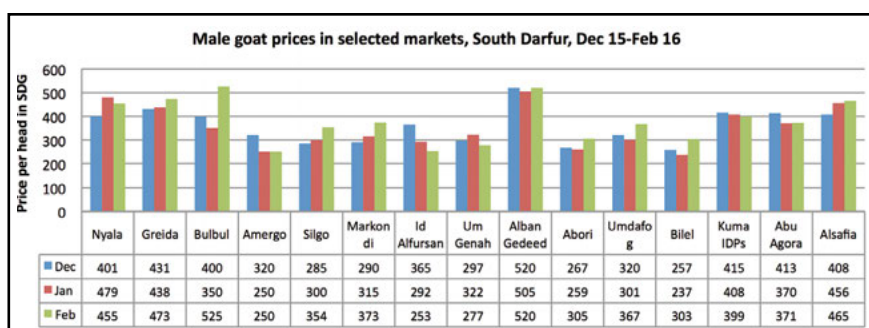


Figure 5: Male goat prices in monitored markets, South Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

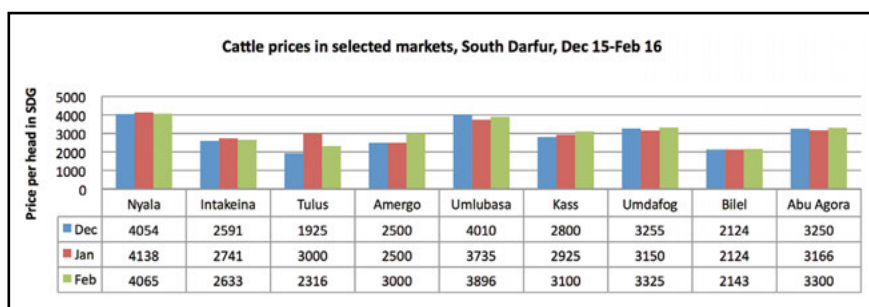


Figure 6: Cattle prices in monitored markets, South Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

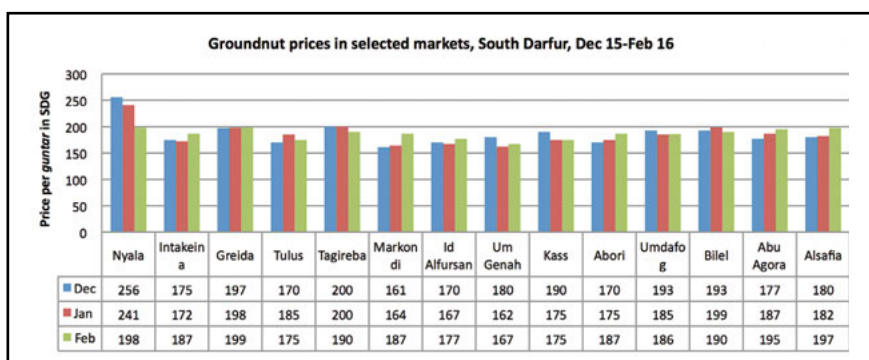


Figure 7: Groundnut price in monitored markets, South Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

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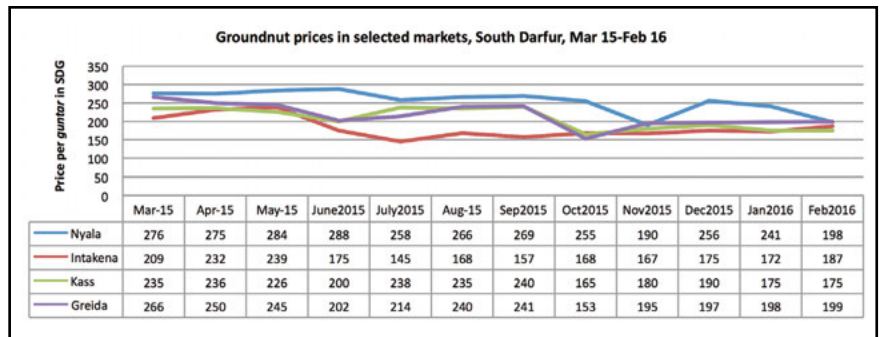


Figure 8: Groundnut prices in selected markets, South Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016

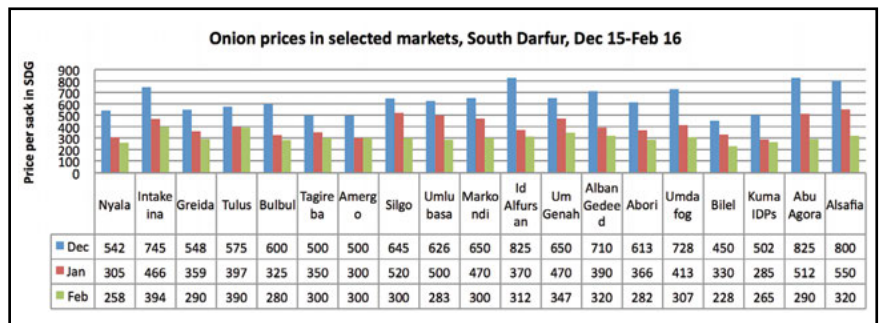


Figure 9: Onion prices in selected markets, South Darfur, December 2015 to February 2016

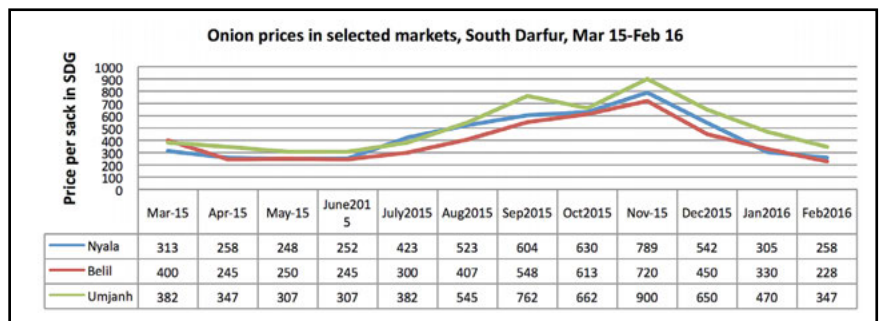


Figure 10: Onion prices in selected markets, South Darfur, March 2015 to February 2016