

Price Monitoring and Analysis Country Brief

Sudan

January-April 2011

Key Messages

- The high levels of cereal and livestock prices have a negative effect on access to food for poor households, exacerbating their food insecurity situation. Nominal wheat price has reached or exceeded the highest levels observed in 2008.
- In North Sudan some 4 million people are estimated to be food insecure while in South Sudan, people in need of food assistance range between 1.4 to 2.7 million depending on post-referendum developments.
- The country is still faced with violence and civil insecurity with some 2 million IDPs in Darfur facing high levels of hunger.
- The Government is assisting the population with food and cash distributions targeted to the poorest; however it has also eliminated subsidies on fuel and sugar and imposed import duties.

Background

The total population in Sudan was 42.27 million, with an annual growth rate of 2%. The prevalence of undernourishment is estimated at 22 %.

Economic Indicators	View Data
Total Population (millions) - 2009 (WB)	42.272
Population growth rate - 2009 (WB)	2%
GNI per capita, \$ PPP - 2009 (WB)	1990
Population below 1\$ PPP per day	n.a.
Rural population - 2009 (WB)	55%
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) - 2009 (WB)	29%

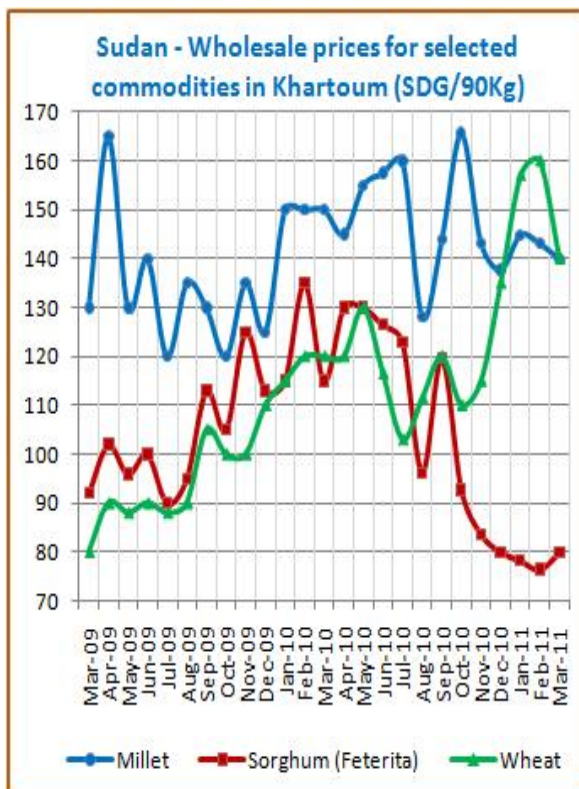
Food Consumption	
Undernourished Population - 2005/2007 (FAO)	22%
Cereal share in total dietary energy consumption - 2007 (FAO)	50%
Meat share in total dietary energy consumption - 2007 (FAO)	5%

Health Indicators	
Pop. with sustainable access to improved sanitation - 2008 (WHO)	34%
Life expectancy at birth (years) both sexes - 2008 (WHO)	57
Pop. with access to improved drinking water sources - 2008 (WHO)	57%
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged >= 15 years - 2009 (WHO)	1.1%

Prices

Cereals: Sorghum prices in Khartoum remained almost stable at 80 SDG/90Kg since Dec. Thanks to good production, prices are 30% below last year prices (March 2010). In March 2011, in Al Damazin, prices fell to 57.6, in Al Fashir prices increased by 63% (Dec/March) (146,7). In Khartoum, wheat prices declined by 12% from Feb (160) to March (140 SDG/90Kg). However, prices were 17% higher than in March 2010. Wheat prices (568.51 USD/T) were 70% higher than prices of US Wheat No2 Hard Red Winter. No prices for April.

Livestock: After increasing in previous months, prices have now started to stabilize, though still favouring livestock to cereal terms of trade for pastoralists.



Source: GIEWS Country Briefs

Food Security Situation Assessment

In north Sudan, approximately 4 mln people currently face moderate to high levels of food insecurity, including 2 mln IDPs in Darfur where recent violence has displaced about 100,000 people (80,000 in Darfur and 20,000 in Abeyi). The 2010 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Southern Sudan estimated that under a peaceful post-referendum scenario, people requiring food assistance could be 1.4 mln in May 2011, the beginning of the lean season. This number, however, may rise to 2.7 mln if civil security conditions worsen and trade flows are consequently disrupted for several months, reducing food supplies in local markets and increasing food prices. GIEWS estimates severe localized food insecurity. FAO Hunger map reports moderately high hunger and IFPRI describes the situation in Sudan as alarming hunger.

CURRENT EMERGENCY ASSESMENT

Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production supplies	Widespread lack of access	Severe localized food insecurity	FAO/GIEWS CPFS 2010
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In northern Sudan, the food security situation is likely to deteriorate during most of the Outlook period due to the onset of the lean season. The gradual diminishing of stocks at household and market levels will bring increased market demand. ...more

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SCALE OF HUNGER (% of Undernourishment)

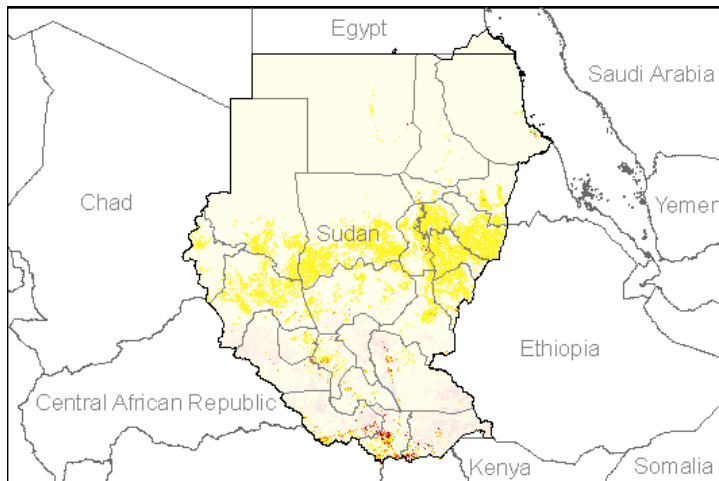
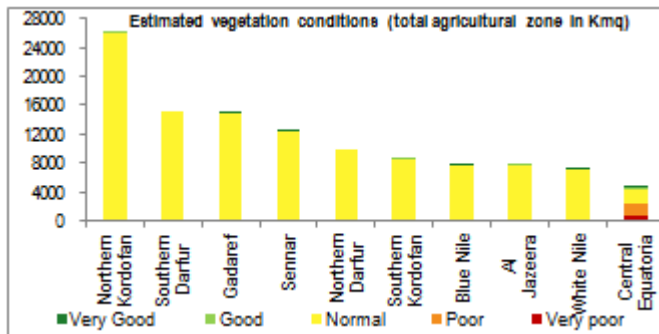
Very high (>= 35%)	High (25-34%)	Moderately high (15-24%)	Moderately low (5-14%)	Very low (< 5% under.)	FAO Hunger Map
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FAO Hunger Map classifies all countries of the world into five based on % of population undernourished.

Extremely alarming	Alarming	Serious	Moderate	Low	IFPRI/2010 GHI
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Vegetation Condition

At the beginning of the rainy season, normal conditions are observed in the major part of the country with some concerns in the Central, Eastern, and Central provinces, where a delay of greenup onset is observed. The indicator of vegetation condition provided below is the relative difference between the NDVI for April 2011 and the average of the last 10 years on the agricultural zones derived from the Africover (FAO).



Source: JRC MARS – FoodSec

Crop phase in the reference period

Sowing	Maize(South) - Millet(South) - Sorghum(South)
Growing	Wheat
Harvesting	Wheat

Natural Disasters, Drought and Conflicts

In southern Sudan, moderate food insecurity in Unity and Jonglei states could deteriorate due to increased militia insecurity since Jan/Feb. Insecurity conditions are also likely in the western part of Upper Nile. Escalating insecurity in these areas is expected to hamper market re-stocking with cereals that are much needed during the April-July lean season.

Refugees and IDPs	2007	2008	2009
Total in the country	1695573	1499683	1426412
Total outside the country	2007976	1749536	1619296

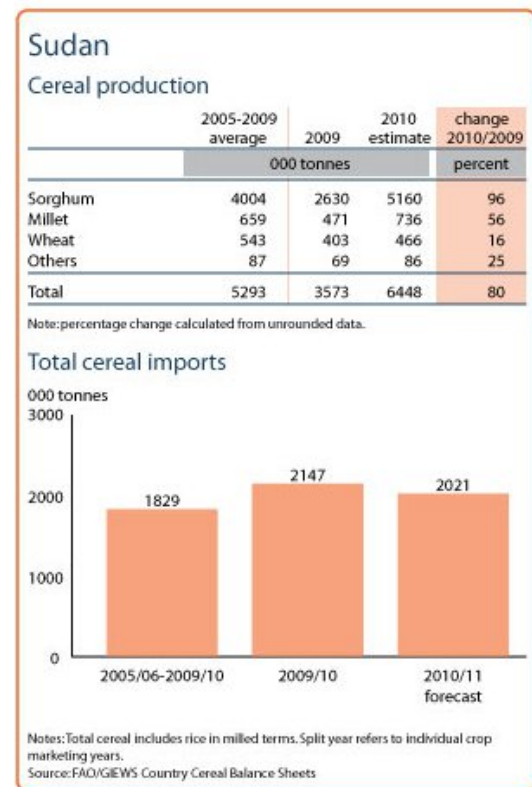
Source: UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted on 01/12/2010.

Disaster Type (last year)	Date	Location	Alert
Earthquake	2010-10-23	Al Istiwa iyah Province	1/3
Flood	2009-08-16	Khartoum	2/3
Flood	2010-07-15	Northern Bahr el-Ghazal	2/3

Source: Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System - 3 = 1000 or more people killed or 800000 or more people displaced. 2 = 100 or more people killed or 80000 or more displaced.

Food Balance Sheet

The 2010 cereal production is estimated at about 6,45 mlnMT, some 80% above the 2009 output. In spite of the overall surplus cereal production in Sudan, a 1.4 mlnMT deficit of wheat is expected. Imports are forecast at 2 mlnMT, 6% lower than in 2009 and 10% above the five year average.



Source: GIEWS Country Briefs

Government Policies

The Gvmt approved the gradual elimination of subsidies to fuel and sugar and the introduction of new taxes and import duties to reduce the 2011 budget deficit. It also plans to distribute 1 mln pieces of bread per day in Khartoum at lower prices to target low income populations. Also cash distributions are assisting the poor.

Consumer and market oriented measures	Bread price subsidies & eliminated subsidies on fuel and sugar
Producer oriented measures	n.a.
Trade policy measures	n.a.
Safety net (increased or introduced)	Food and cash distributions

Different sources

Current events to watch (Click to see the full report)

[Economic and Social Council Adopts Resolutions Concern...](#)

[Mediation Practice Series: Negotiating ceasefires](#)

[Air strikes near Kuma, North Darfur](#)

[The USAID FEWS NET Weather Hazards Impacts Assessment ...](#)

[Refugees and the regional dynamics of peacebuilding](#)

For more information, contact: Information-for-action@fao.org
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