



# Southern Sudan Livestock & Fisheries Bulletin Markets & Rangeland Performance



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## Introduction

### Key highlights

- Bull and goats prices declined by a range of 1-41 percents in Torit, Kuajok, Bor, Bentiu, Yambio, Rumbek and Malakal markets .. Pg 1-2
- Terms of trade of goat to sorghum deteriorated by 9-31 percents in Bentiu, Kuajok, Malakal, Torit, Wau and Bor .....Pg 3
- Compared to long-term average, rangelands /Pasture performance were normal-to-above normal in most parts of Southern Sudan...Pa 3-4

This MARF livestock and Fisheries bulletin is produced monthly to provide an indicative market price of major livestock commodities traded in major terminal markets and to examine pastoral households' cereal access through sale of male goat. The analysis further looks into how well or bad the entire rangelands of southern Sudan have performed during July and in the first dekad of August 2010 (i.e. first 10 days of August). The core aims of producing this MARF bulletin are to update policy makers, livestock producers, traders, consumers, market analysts and programmers on the recent and current performance of livestock markets and pastures conditions in the entire region of southern Sudan. The production of this bulletin

has been possible by a joint effort between the State Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries and the GOSS Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries with technical and financial supports from SIFSIA Programme and European Commission, respectively. The raw datasets for this bulletin production are aggregated from the web-based Crops and Livestock Market Information System (CLiMIS): [www.southsudan-climis.org](http://www.southsudan-climis.org). These price data are updated weekly by the ten state marketing Focal Persons in the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries.

## General livestock markets observations, June - July 2010

The price per head of bull and male goat had declined by a range of 1- 41 percents in Torit, Kuajok, Bor, Bentiu, Yambio, Rumbek and Malakal state markets and improved by 3 - 16 percents in Juba and Wau in July 2010. Similarly prices per head of ram declined by 4-38 percents in Bor, Bentiu, Kuajok, Wau and Juba and improved by a range of 4 - 47 percents in Rumbek, Malakal, Torit and Awiel markets respectively.

Price per kilo of beef steak increased by 4, 8, 9 and 43 percents in Juba, Wau, Kuajok and Awiel markets in July 2010 and remained as stable as observed in June 2010 for the rest of state markets. The highest price per kilo was in Juba (17 SDG) and lowest price was recorded in Rumbek, Bentiu, and Awiel (10 SDG). Similarly, prices per kilo of goat meat shot up by 3, 4, 12 and 40 percents in Juba, Bentiu, Kuajok and Rumbek and dropped by 2 and 6 percents in Awiel and Malakal over July period. The highest price per kilo of goat meat was observed in Juba and Wau (20 SDG per kg) and lowest the price was in Bor market (12 SDG per Kg).

On the other hand, prices of cocks have continued to increase in July by 3, 4, 12 and 40 percents in Juba, Bentiu, Kuajok and Rumbek. Contrary to cock sale, market prices per hen have declined by about 1-16 percents in Yambio, Bentiu, Bor, Juba markets. Overall markets observation indicates that Yambio market has persistently continued to command best selling prices for both cocks and hens in the whole of the ten state capital markets (39 SDG per cock and 35 SDG per hen). Observation of fresh fish markets indicated that prices per piece of fresh fish have continued to remain as stable as it was in June 2010. Prices per piece of fresh fish varied between 8-24 SDG across the ten state markets. The highest selling price per piece of fresh fish in both June-July period was in Malakal market (24 SDG per piece) and least price per piece of fresh fish was in Juba and Bentiu markets (8-10 SDG).

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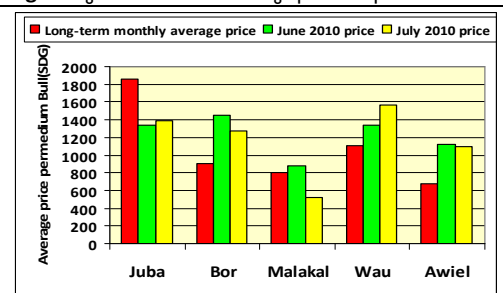
SIFSIA is a programme  
funded by the European  
Union to build capacity in  
food security in Southern  
Sudan

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## Bull price trends July 2010

As shown in Fig 1, bull prices continued to improve in Juba, Yambio and Wau by 3, 4 and 16 percents and have dropped by 2- 41 percents in Awiel, Torit, Kuajok, Bor, Rumbek and Malakal state markets respectively. In Comparison to June 2010 and long-term average for July, Fig 2 below further affirms that July 2010 prices of bulls were generally lower than June prices. The current prices of bulls in some markets like Bor, Wau and Awiel are, however, quite above the long-term average. The observed improvements in bull price in both Juba and Wau markets have been so persistent in the last two months. This improvement especially for Wau market has been attributed to the limited supply of cattle in market, insecurity caused by LRA attacks in Raga County, recent fighting in south Dafur and impassable road conditions caused by heavy rainfall.

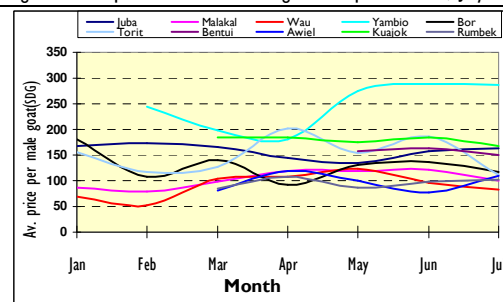
**Fig.2 Long-term and current average price comparison for bull**



Source: State Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources & Fisheries & WFP

## Goat price trend July 2010

**Fig.3 Nominal price trend of medium goat in capital markets, July 10**



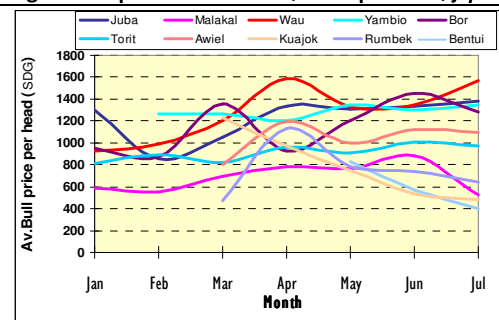
Source: State Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources & Fisheries

-sized male goat in July2010 continued to be registered in Yambio and Kuajok markets (286, 167 SDG) and the lowest price for the same sized male goat was registered in Wau market (83 SDG). The General market price observation indicates that, Yambio price continues to offer stable and best price for male goat in the whole of south Sudan state capital markets.

## Sheep price trends

Compared to both male goat and bull, prices of rams have persistently performed better in July 2010 than in June2010. The Ram prices have improved by 6, 18, 19 and 47 percents in Rumbek, Malakal, Torit and Awiel markets and decreased by 4,9,17 and 38 percents in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Kuajok markets respectively (Fig.6).

**Fig.1 Nominal price trend of medium Bull, across capital markets, July 10**



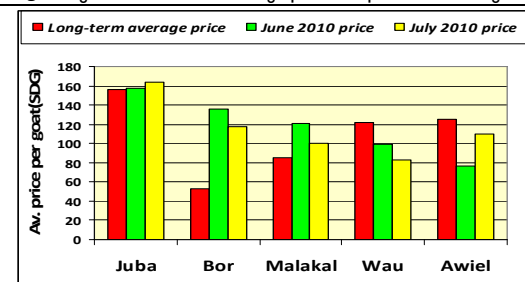
Source: State Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources & Fisheries

However, the general price observation in Fig 1 and 2 indicate that, July market prices of medium-sized bull in most of the state markets (with only exception of Wau, Yambio and Juba markets), were quite lower than they were during June -July2010 period. The highest price for medium-sized bull in July2010 was observed in Wau market (1564 SDG) and the worst offer for the same size of bull, in the same period, was recorded in Bentiu market (400 SDG). In terms of income earning perspective, pastoral households who were selling their bull in Juba, Wau, Bor, Yambio and Awiel, markets have improved prospects of earning higher incomes than those who were trading in Torit , Rumbek, Malakal, Bentui and Kuajok state capital markets in July2010.

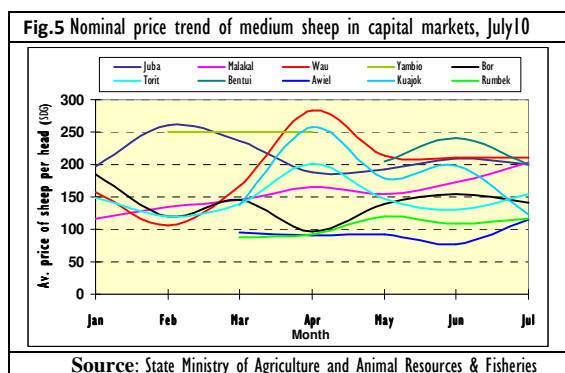
Contrarily to the observed price trend in May-June2010, prices of goats have decreased by 1-40 percents in most state capitals in July2010. The only positive improvements in prices were noticed in Rumbek, Juba and Awiel markets. While in the rest of the states, prices have continued to decline even in July 2010. As justified in Fig.3 and also Fig 4 below, changes in goat price have been more negative for Torit, Malakal, Bor, Wau, Kuajok and Bentiu markets. This indicates that July market performance was worse than the June 2010.

In terms of earning, the highest sale price for a medium

**Fig.4 long-term and current average price comparison for male goat**

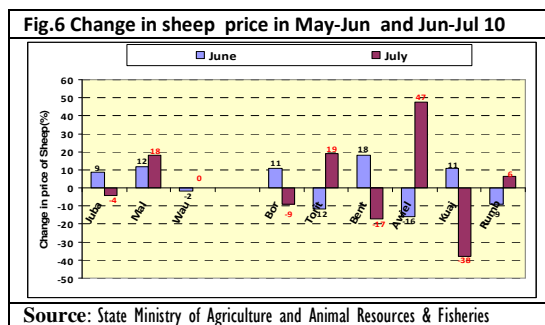


Source: State Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources & Fisheries & WFP



As indicated in **Fig.5**, the Ram price continued to stabilize in Wau and Juba markets. However, overall observation indicated that ram price was much better in Wau (210 SDG) and Malakal (203 SDG) markets than they were in Awiel (115 SDG) and Rumbek (116 SDG) markets.

In terms of performance, much more improvements were observed in ram prices in Awiel, Torit



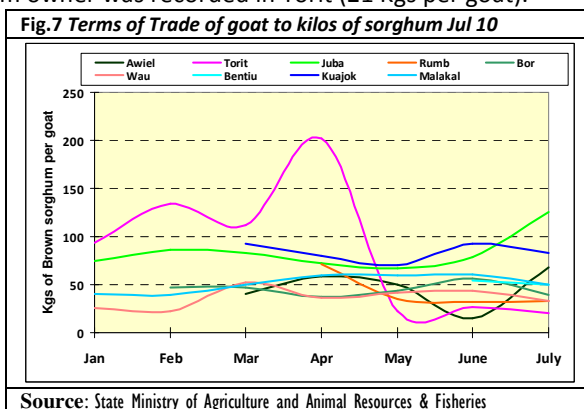
Malakal markets in July2010 than in June 2010.

### Terms of Trade of goat to sorghum July 2010

Compared to June 2010, the July 2010 terms of trade of goat to Kilograms of sorghum have deteriorated by 9-31 percents in Bentiu, Kuajok, Malakal, Torit, Wau and Bor and continued to improve in Juba and Awiel by more than 60 percents(**Fig.6**). The worsening terms of trade is reported to be due to declining market price of goats in most state markets. As depicted in **Fig.7** below, the best and most favorable terms of trade in July 2010 was registered in Juba (126 Kgs per goat) and the worse terms of trade between goat and sorghum owner was recorded in Torit (21 Kgs per goat).

### Food access implication

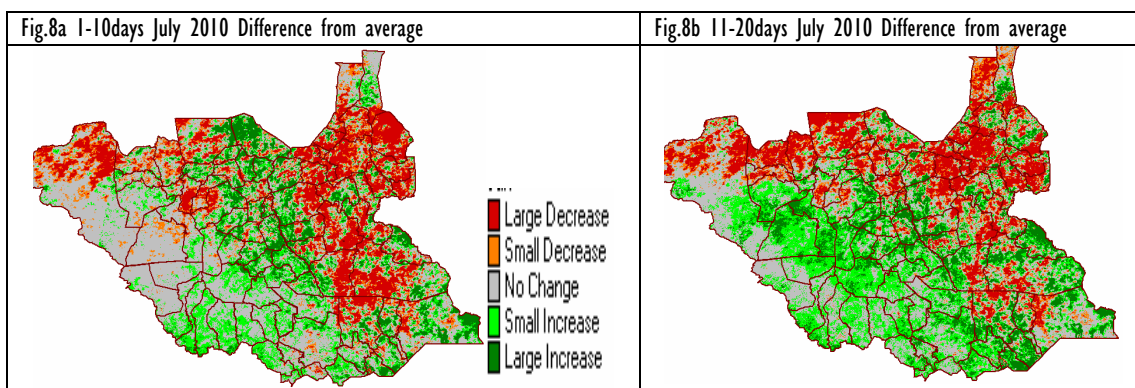
Based on households' food access point of view, there are some evidence that , the purchasing power of pastoral households that were accessing cereal from Torit, Rumbek, Wau and Bor markets were very much limited to buy enough quantity to meet households' calories requirements. Whereas those household who were sourcing sorghum from Juba and Awiel markets have continued to get better terms of trade for their commodities in July2010 (**Fig.7**).



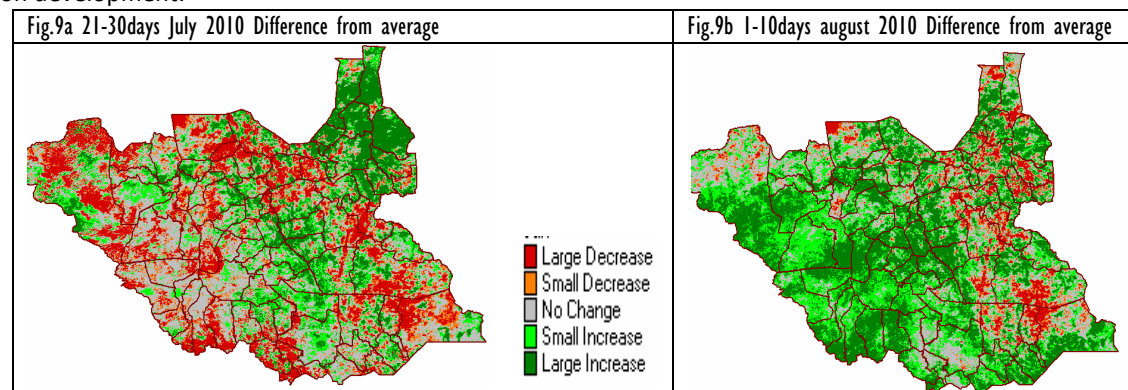
### Pasture performance in July 2010

Pasture performance and quality, to a greater extent, depend on rainfall amount and its distribution, the moisture retention capacity and nutrient contents of the soil. Therefore, how well or bad a given rangeland would perform is determined by a combination of above factors. In this analysis, Agro-meteorological report is made as reference source for the entire interpretation and understanding of satellite images of rangeland conditions in the different livelihood zones of southern Sudan. A simplified concept of a normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) is used to analyze the satellite images produced by an orbital satellite. The better the rainfall performance and soil properties are, the greener the vegetation appearance and the better pasture performances. Conversely, the poorer the season performance is, the browner the vegetation appearance. Therefore, based on these concepts, the NDVI imagery analysis in the below **Figures 8 and 9**, display various vegetative development in different locations of Southern Sudan rangelands during the periods of July2010 and in the first 10 days of August 2010.





Comparison of long-term NDVI images analyses for the first and second dekads of July 2010 in **Figs. 8a** and **8b** have both indicated that Nile river corridor areas, Western, Central and parts of Eastern Equatoria states have continued to have small to large increase in vegetation growth. Whereas parts of Upper Nile, Abiemnhom, Mayom counties in Unity state and Awiel east and north counties in Northern Bahr-el ghazel state and northern part of Raga County have continued to show small-to-large decrease in their pasture development in both first and second dekads of July 2010. These observations clearly indicate that, although most areas of southern Sudan continued to have better pasture growth and conditions, larger areas of Upper Nile, Abiemnhom, Mayom counties in Unity state and Awiel east and north counties in Northern Bahr-el ghazel state and northern part of Raga County have persisted to have small-to-large reduction in vegetation development.



As depicted in **Fig 9a**, pasture development continued to progress well above normal in most parts of Upper Nile state, along Nile corridor and Bahr-Arab River areas in the last dekad of July 2010 as opposed to the rest of parts of southern Sudan. The general performance has, however, improved in the first dekad of August 2010 (**Fig.9b**). The overall appearance of vegetation have largely improved, indicating likelihood of having better pasture quantity and quality in most of the pastoral areas of southern Sudan.

#### **Livestock production implications**

The improvement in rainfall performance and vegetation development may more likely improve livestock and milk production or worsen prevailing food insecurity situation in some poorly drained pastoral areas due to increased over runs and outburst of rivers. As reported in southern Sudan Agrometeorological report and FEWSNet update in July and August 2010 respectively, some areas like Bor, Bieh, Yirol, Sobat, latjor, Renk, Yei, Juba, Terekeka are already experiencing flooding hazard. If the season progress as forecasted, there are higher possibilities of flooding in low-lying areas. This may eventually disrupt livelihood activities and further pasture development. Apart from flooding, increased vegetation growth also increases the likelihood of outbreaks of East Coast Fever disease, Tick and gastro-intestinal worm infestations in areas that are prone to pests and diseases. This therefore, calls for increased disease surveillance activities in livestock producing areas.

Despite the worsening livestock prices and flooding hazard in some of states, the general outlook can still guarantee some possibilities for better food security situation in pastoral zones during the remaining quarter of 2010, if the rain continues to perform normally.