



SUDAN

Irrigated crop calendar

2011

Calendar used in 2012 'Irrigation water use' study is downloadable in [PDF](#)

Irrigated crops	Area	Crop area as percentage of the full control equipped and actually irrigated area by month											
	1000 ha	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Wheat	255	26	26	26	26	26						26	26
Sorghum	679						68	68	68	68	68		
Millet*	8						1	1	1	1	1		
Maize and other cereals*	62						6	6	6	6	6		
Vegetables*	95	10	10	10	10								10
Sunflower*	21						2	2	2	2	2		
Groundnut*	45	5	5	5								5	5
Potatoes*	16	2	2	2								2	2
Other roots and tubers*	16	2	2	2								2	2
Sugarcane	71	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fodder temporary*	139	14	14	14	14							14	14
Cotton	157				16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
Harvested irrigated crop area [AHI_{full}]	1 563												
Area equipped for full control irrigation actually irrigated [AAI_{full}]	994	64	64	64	72	49	100	100	100	100	100	54	64
Cropping intensity (%) = 100 x [AHI_{full}]/[AAI_{full}]	157												
Area equipped for full control irrigation [AEI_{full}]	1 726												
% of full control equipped actually irrigated = 100 x [AAI_{full}]/[AEI_{full}]	58												
Total area equipped for irrigation [AEI_{tot}]	1 852												

* These figures refer to the year 2000



Narrative Sudan

The irrigated crop calendar has first been prepared for the pre-2011 Sudan, and in the absence of separate data for both Sudan and South Sudan after independence of the latter, the respective crop calendars have been prepared proportionally to the respective irrigated areas. So for pre-2011 Sudan, AEI_{tot} is 1 890 000 ha in 2011 while AEI_{full} is 1 757 970 ha for the same year (FAO, 2014). A partial AHI_{full} including irrigated cereals, cotton and sugarcane for 2010-2011 was 1 191 000 ha (AWF, 2011; FAO, 2011). It was completed with other irrigated crops from the previous cropping calendars for 2000. Finally AHI_{full} equals to 1 592 000 ha. As a result and because AAI_{tot} which was 800 000 ha in 2000, AAI_{full} is estimated at 1 012 000 ha, eventuating in a cropping intensity of 157 percent. The main irrigated crops are cereals (64 percent, mainly sorghum and wheat), cotton (10 percent), fodder (9 percent). It is assumed that fodder is temporary as indicated in the AQUASTAT database. Some vegetables, sugarcane, groundnut, sunflower, roots and tubers are also irrigated. Irrigation is practiced mostly during the dry winter, from November to March or April, except for maize, sorghum, sunflower and cotton. For Sudan after independence of South Sudan, AEI_{tot} is 1 851 900 ha in 2011 while AEI_{full} is 1 725 870 ha for the same year (FAO, 2014) and AHI_{full} is 1 562 930 ha (AWF, 2011; FAO, 2011 and 2014). As a result AAI_{full} is estimated at 993 520 ha, eventuating in a cropping intensity of 157 percent. It was assumed that irrigated crops and cropping intensity were similar in the 2 separate countries.

References

FAO. 2014. AQUASTAT, FAO's global information system on water and agriculture. <http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat>

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FAO. 2011. *Farming Systems Report*. Project "Information Products for Nile Basin Water Resources Management". Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome.