

Organic Agriculture in Sudan

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Introduction

Sudan vast country characterized by the broad diversity in the soil and multiple in climates.

The management of each of these resources and its development needs to cover local, regional and international key objectives seek by farmers and the state and local and global investors.

The idea of the project proposal by European companies for the production of specific crops Sesame, Sun flower has been expanded to cover various Sudanese crops to become a model of organic farming in the Sudan.

Organic Agriculture Program in Sudan

This program began in 2001 by ARAB Authority for Agriculture investment and development and aims to produce food commodities free of agricultural pollutants.

Three areas were selected to cover different types of agriculture in Sudan :-

1-traditional farming areas in the rain - sandy land in the middle, East and western Sudan to produce Red sesame - Beans - Corn-Hibiscus - Alsenmke - Watermelon seeds, Gum arabic was chosen the eastern region of the state of North Kordof and East State in Dalta Elgagash and Tokar to produce Sunflower - Watermelon .

Sunflower - Cotton - Gum -wheat and sugar cane were selected mandate of the River Nile. Mentors plan focused on a spate irrigation system, lasting and select specific sites in each system are piled cultivation period and provide broad success factors and mixed organic agriculture and surveys to map each region and for the renewal of the characteristics of the site and the quality.

The Plan emphasized the important role of agricultural research mandate and urged agricultural research stations on the implementation of research programs to provide financial and technical support for the draft organic farmers River Nile , providing information on soil management .

There is also the foundations and standards adhered to by the project aims to achieve.

1. Biodiversity
2. Naturally, without the use of any chemicals.
3. Symbiosis resources-plant and animal
4. Maintaining soil fertility and renewal of natural.
5. Continuity and sustainability.
6. Complementary roles-public sector and private farmers Participatory approach.
7. The achievement of Exports to the common European market and the region.

Selected working group composed of four national experts and team leader for a foreign-study and a plan of action which includes projects in each area.

1. Production organic ended manner recognized.
2. Extension services and training, water supply and relocation services and storage.
3. Services for agricultural finance farmers.
4. Foundations and inspection standards and quality control and follow INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM.
5. Marketing and promotion.

We have been a broad study of the draft GREEN NILE PROJECT headed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests study identified the following objectives :-

1. Provide the necessary funding to the Ministry of Agriculture , Forests plans , programs and bases for the development of organic farming and sustainability.
2. The establishment of effective administration of development and promotion.
3. Develop plans, programs , Officers as foundations , international standards recognized for development , development and marketing .

4. Develop research, training of modern technology verification needs global markets and sustainability.

5. Develop partnerships between various sectors and participate third and strengthening linkages between exporters , investors and supply.

6. Develop bank information, field studies, technical and various economic and increase income to various sectors and the development markets.

7. An action plan has been integrated, multi-stage, and a proposal for the regional administrations in three states.

Trade in Organic Products

Trade in organic products is a new area whereby Sudan can realize additional export earnings and enhance farm incomes, food security and rural development. Estimated at 10-12 billion US\$ annually, trade in organic products is increasing rapidly. It is estimated to reach 80 billion US\$ by 2008. Most of Sudanese commodities are free from chemical contamination and could be sold as organic products provided the necessary infrastructure and procedures are put in place At present, production and trade on organic products is handicapped by many constraints, including:

- 1-Absence of a national organizing body to oversee the whole range of issues of the supply chain.
- 2-Lack of awareness of farmers of the opportunities in international markets.

3-Low productivity and high costs of production due to lack of improved technology, weak extension services, lack of finance.

4-Poor infrastructure and inadequate marketing system.

Sudan must build its organic food industry on sound bases to avoid setbacks.

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Thank you