COTTON IN SUDAN

- Sudan is considered as one of the largest countries in Africa, if not the largest one.
- Country total area is about 2.54 million square kilometers.
- 80% of its population practice agriculture (rain fed or irrigated agriculture).
- Irrigated agriculture represents 20% of the total cultivated area and produces the main portion of cotton.

Major Irrigation Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Area in Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gezira</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Halfa</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahad</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EsSuki</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Background

- Cotton was introduced first in Sudan in the year 1890 in eastern Sudan at Tokar Delta.
- Then in the river Nile in Zaidab area in 1902.
- In Gezira Scheme in 1925. This scheme is mainly established to produce cotton for British factories in Lancashire & Yorkshire in England.
- Then later introduced in New Halfa and Rahad schemes in 1964 and 1978 respectively.
- Cotton is also practiced in rain fed and flooded areas as well.
- It was supported by a far-sighted research program that started in 1904.

Types of Varieties

- ELS: Extra Long staple – Barakat 90
- LS: Shambat – Nor
- MS: Acala 67B
- SS: Acrain

Areas (feddans) 1 feddan = 0.42 ha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Gezira</th>
<th>New Halfa</th>
<th>Rahad</th>
<th>Essuki</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/97 – 0/01</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2005</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2006</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/2007</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Export ('000 bales of Sudan Cotton 1990 -2006)

Cotton Value (M$)

Cotton Area ('000 feddans)

Why decrease in cotton areas

- Very low yield/hectare ranging from 450 – 550 kg/ha.
- High cost of production.
- Sale prices are very low and fluctuating.
- Agricultural inputs (fertilizers, etc…).
- Unstable policies
- Pest management difficulties.
- Competition of other crops

Water control

Some photos
Irrigated Agricultural Schemes
1. Gezira and Managil 870,750 ha
2. New Halfa 152,280 ha
3. Rahad 121,500 ha
4. Gash Delta 101,250 ha
5. Suki 35,235 ha
6. Tokar Delta 30,780 ha
7. Guneid Sugar 15,795 ha
8. Assalaya Sugar 14,175 ha
9. Sennar Sugar 12,960 ha
10. Khashm El-Girba 18,225 ha
11. Kenana Sugar 45,000 ha

Mechanized Agricultural Schemes (planned and unplanned)
1. Habila
2. El-Dali
3. El-Mazmum
4. El-Raheed
5. El-Sharkia
6. Dinder
7. Gedaref
8. Southern Kordofan
9. White Nile
10. Upper Nile
11. Blue Nile

Agricultural schemes boundaries are approximate.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.