

The Republic of the Sudan



# Sudan Comprehensive Agricultural Census (SUDCAC): Challenges and Opportunities

## 2021-2024

# Introduction

- In 1964, a single agricultural census conducted, which is incomplete in terms of geographical coverage
- In 1976/1977, the only animal census conducted in Sudan was carried out with comprehensive inventory and sample and the use of aerial photography

# Objectives

- SUDCAC aims at improving the production and dissemination of quality agricultural statistics on agriculture and rural development through:
  - Conduction of the Sudan Comprehensive Agricultural Census
  - Conduct of the Community Survey
  - Implementation of the Annual Crop, Livestock Production, Fisheries and Forestry surveys.
  - Contribution to the development of the national integrated census and survey program.

# Significance

- Improved benchmark of agriculture data at the State, and other levels.
- Improved availability of agricultural statistical data.
- Strengthened technical and organizational capability of the main organizations.
- Strengthened national statistics system for food and agriculture decision making.
- Infrastructure development with 20 data centres.
- Establishing the agricultural operational holdings base map.

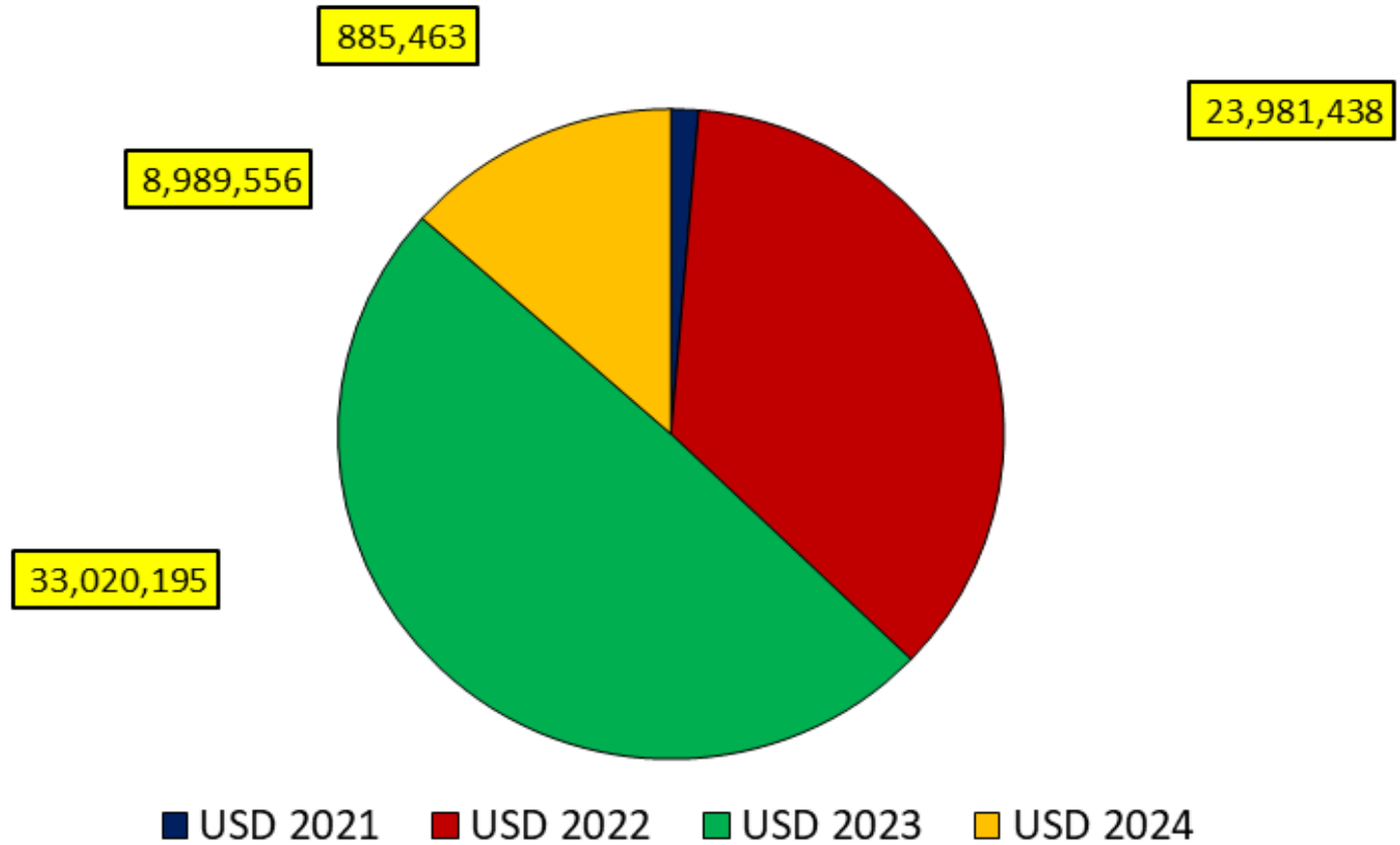
# SUDCAC Implementation Period 2021-2024

- **COMPONENT 1:** Frame Building and Community Survey (2021-2022),
- **COMPONENT 2:** The Core Comprehensive Agricultural Census (2023-2024),
- **COMPONENT 3:** Agricultural Crop, Livestock Production, Fisheries and Forestry Surveys (2024).

# Integration of CAC

- The FAO World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010 (WCA2010) highlights the importance of integrating the agricultural census within the National Statistical System.
- In particular, it stresses the importance of the relationship between the population and housing census and the agricultural census in the following areas:
  - Use of common concepts, definitions and classifications
  - Sharing of field materials
  - Collecting additional agriculture-related data in the population census
  - Using the population census as a household frame for the agricultural census
  - Making use of agriculture-related data from the population census
  - Linking data from the two censuses
  - Conducting the two censuses as a joint field operation

### SUDCAC Total Budget (USD), 2021-2024



# Challenges Sudan Face in Conducting CAC

1. The biggest single challenge faced by the census of agriculture is access to an up-to-date and reliable frame of agricultural holdings in the country
2. The use of 'minimum size limits' which determines whether a household's agricultural activity should qualify as a holding or not.
3. Lack of political visibility unfortunately leads to low political will to conduct agricultural census.
4. Limited funding for agricultural Census. There is simply not enough money to go around.



# Challenges Sudan Face in Conducting CAC

5. Skills shortage.
6. Low overall level of literacy in Sudan. This implies that applications like self-enumeration in agricultural census questionnaires become redundant.
7. Infrastructural challenges:
  - under development of road infrastructure
  - many mobile phone and internet connections are still to be covered.
  - Internet access and usage remains low

# Challenges Sudan Face in Conducting CAC

8. The changing trends in the demand of agricultural and rural statistics are stretching budgetary and skills requirements of the institutions involved to levels never experienced before.
9. Low response rates in agricultural censuses.
10. Schedules of Nomads movements
11. Lack of Master sampling frames (and in some cases lack of an agricultural statistics strategy)

# Opportunities Sudan use in Conducting CAC

1. Improved political will and donor funding
2. Technological advancements
3. Integrated approach



Thank you

