

Is agriculture the mainstay of poverty in Sudan?

While agriculture remains the mainstay for a large share of the population in Sudan, and rural poverty has seen a dramatic decrease (between 2009 and 2014/15), poverty remains relatively high among those engaged in agriculture.

Is there a structural gap between agriculture and agriculture in Sudan?

In Sudan, the economy has not experienced such a transition, and thus we observe stagnation in the structural gap. Though both agriculture's share of total GDP and the share of employment in agriculture have decreased, we do not observe a convergence toward equality between these two values (a movement toward the dotted line in Figure A.1).

Is there a resurgence in agricultural activity in Sudan?

These include investing in agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, diversifying their crop portfolio to include cash crops in the short-term, and investing in human capital to improve productivity in the long-term. Recent evidence suggests that there has been a resurgence in agricultural activity in Sudan as IDPs return (FAO 2019).

Why should Sudan invest in solar power?

Agriculture is a major driver of Sudan's economy and this project will help increase Sudan's energy security and decouple its GDP from fluctuations in fossil fuel prices and availability. Furthermore, the project plays a catalytic role in the transformational scaling up of solar power for productive use in Sudan's agricultural sector.

Does Sudan support solar energy?

State Minister of the Ministry of Finance Dr. Moslem Ahmed Alamir Ahmed further stated that the "The Government of Sudan is committed to expanding the application of solar energy in all sectors including agriculture, health, education and is willing to financially support the Solar for Agriculture initiative all across Sudan."

Is crop farming still a livelihood in Sudan?

In 2014, 40 percent of rural households identified crop farming as their main livelihood. Despite the decrease from 50 percent in 2009, crop farming still represents the most common source of livelihood in rural Sudan. In urban areas, only around 5 percent of households engage in crop farming (which is likely to be peri-urban farming).

Railpen secures 50% shareholding in leading renewable energy business, AGR Power. Railpen, one of the largest pension managers in the UK and responsible for managing £34 billion of assets on behalf of over 350,000 members, has acquired a 50% shareholding in AGR Power (AGR), a leading London-based

renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure ...

Equally important to the long term success of the programme was the training aspect of AGR's brief, which set out to equip Sudanese +47 66 98 32 90. Well Kill. and Emergency Support. SERVICES. AGR ... In a challenging international aid effort to revive the oil industry of Sudan, AGR was appointed by International Petroleum Associates Norway ...

Sudan, [c] officially the Republic of the Sudan, [d] is a country in Northeast Africa borders the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west, Libya to the northwest, Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the east, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the southeast, and South Sudan to the south. Sudan has a population of 50 million people as of 2024 [20] and occupies 1,886,068 ...

Omar al-Bashir (born January 7, 1944, Hosh Wad Banaqa, Sudan) is a Sudanese military officer who led a revolt that overthrew the elected government of Sudan in 1989. He served as president of Sudan from 1993 ...

Sudan has implemented several plans and policies which directly relate to climate change adaptation and development priorities. The focus of these plans and policies is: food security and raising productivity, reducing poverty and ...

Drawing inspiration from the Sudanese people's struggles over the course of history and during the years of the former dictatorial regime from the time that it undermined the constitutional regime on 30 June 1989; believing in the ...

Agriculture offers significant opportunities in Sudan but often relies on diesel-powered water pumps. Introducing solar technology has increased land use & productivity by nearly 50%. By ...

Publication date: 2020, September Author: UNDP Description: Renewable energy is critical to unlocking Sudan's development potential, particularly in agriculture, and addressing poverty, gender inequality and other challenges this report, Empowering Sudan: Renewable Energy Addressing Poverty & Development, we assess the potential role for renewable energy as a ...

About ZERAF Engineering. Our operations in South Sudan are represented by the newly established company Zeraf Engineering, which is primarily focused on successfully launching Komatsu products to serve the growing needs of the emerging South Sudanese economy and in particular providing machinery and service in support of the South Sudan infrastructure projects.

Rural Sudanese women have little access to land in terms of tenure and ownership, thus depriving many to uptake farming as a means of income generation. The customary law in rural areas is taken more often into consideration than the statutory law, which does not object to women's land ownership. Although some women do undertake farming, it is ...

Drawing inspiration from the Sudanese people's struggles over the course of history and during the years of the former dictatorial regime from the time that it undermined the constitutional regime on 30 June 1989; believing in the principles of the glorious September 2018 Revolution; honoring the lives of the martyrs and affirming the rights of the victims of the policies of the ...

Agriculture is at the center of the South Sudan Economy, providing the main source of livelihood for the majority of South Sudans. South Sudan has an arable land area of 34 million hectares: 6.5 million hectares for permanent crops, and 30.3 million hectares on meadows and pastures.

Disaster in Sudan expands on a daily basis. South Sudan secession deprived the country of 25% of its total area, 24% of the population, and more than 80% of its oil revenue. Moreover, Sudan has 75% of the vegetation and 30% of the land suitable for agriculture. In addition, Sudan has at least 25% of its water resources.

As much as one-third of territory in the Northern State of Sudan can support agriculture, a key industry for Sudanese living in poverty. However, unequal access to reliable electricity and water leads many farmers to rely on ...

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A farmer in the Nuba Mountains. Agriculture in Sudan plays an important role in that country's economy. Agriculture and livestock raising are the main sources of livelihood for most of the Sudanese population. [1] It was estimated that, as of 2011, 80 percent of the labor force were employed in that sector, including 84 percent of the women and 64 percent of the men.

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