

Economic Evaluation of Camel meat Trade in Khartoum state –Sudan 2010

Maria Babekir Khogali and Fayga Hussein Ballal

Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agricultural Studies, Sudan University of Sciences and Technology – P.O. Box 71 Khartoum North, Sudan

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in three governorates in Khartoum State during the period of 2009-2010 to evaluate the economics of camel meat and study the socio-economic characteristics of camel traders. The study relied on primary data of a field survey based on a questionnaire and personal interviews. The secondary data were collected from different sources including Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Animal Resources, Fisheries and Range, and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, Arab Corporation for Agricultural Development and Ministry of Livestock Wealth, Agriculture and Irrigation. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistic. Budget analysis was used to define revenues and costs of camel meat for each trader. The results showed that camel meat traders had profitable revenues, the gross profit of camel meat for each trader was 1775.04 SDG for each 20 heads, on average, thus indicating that stinging camels had profitable revenues with a benefit/cost ratio of 3.42% inspite of the high cost of stinging. The study suggests that modern slaughter houses and a decrease of stinging cost are of primary importance for promotion of camel meat industry.

Keywords: Camel meat, Trade, Soci-economic