

Dedication

To the Memory of my late father, to the first lovely my mother,
brothers and sister, to every body who wants to help nations

Acknowledgment

Hereby I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to my supervisor Dr. Hag Hamad Abdelaziz, head of the department of Agricultural Economics, Sudan University of Science and Technology (SUST) for the especial treatment he gave to me, and his invaluable advice and guidance.

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Abstract

Achieving food security for sustainable political, economical and social stability has a great attention by country's governments especially the developing ones. As it's known, food security depends on availability (stability of supply) and access, (the population has sufficient purchasing power to gain access to its food needs) by several mechanisms such as inputs subsidy for production stability or developed improvement income programmes....etc.

Sudan as a developing country is suffering from various problems that constrained food security such as low income and production fluctuations. The government attempts to decrease the negative impact by several policies one of them is establishing (THE STRATEGIC RESERVE CORPORATION) to interfere in the emergency cases and price stability for cereal crops through purchasing when prices are low to protect producers and selling (distributed) when prices are high to protect consumers.

The study attempting to analyze the performance of SRCO on price stability of sorghum by analyzing the model of guarantee floor-ceiling price which is the dependent variable depending on purchased, distributed, and stocks quantities (explanatory variables) during 1997-2007.

The study depended mainly on secondary data which is the annual average price per sack of sorghum, annual purchased quantities, annual distributed amounts and annual volume of stocks. Descriptive statistics and regression were used as the techniques of analysis.

The results of the study illustrated the weak performance of SRCO on price stability of sorghum during the study period. The estimated parameters were insignificant which include purchased quantities(x_1) and distributed amounts(x_2). The study recommended the following:-

- 1/. For price stability, high professional management with a good information system and analytical capacity has an important role.
- 2/ Funding is a significant factor especially for purchase.
- 3/ The SRCO must subsidize or conduct appropriate studies to improve its functions.

المستخلص:

يعتبر هدف تحقيق الامن الغذائى من اهم الاهداف التى ترمى الدول الى تحقيقها لاستدامة الاستقرار السياسى والاقتصادى والاجتماعى خصوصاً فى الدول النامية. و من المعلوم أن فكرة الامن الغذائى تقوم على قدرة جميع الافراد وفى جميع الاوقات من الحصول على الطعام الصحى وهذا يعنى المقدرة الشرائية (الدخل) و استدامة توفر الغذاء (الانتاج) ' وفى سبيل تحقيق ذلك تتعدد الاليات مثل دعم مدخلات الانتاج او برامج رفع المستوى المعيشى الخ.....

السودان كأحد الدول النامية يواجه محددات فى تحقيق الامن الغذائى ابرزها ضعف القدرة الشرائية (انخفاض مستوى الدخل) و تذبذب الانتاج من موسم لآخر لطبيعة الانتاج الزراعى . لذلك سعت الدولة عبراليات و سياسات متنوعة للحد من هذه المحددات منها إنشاء هيئة المخزون الاستراتيجى للتدخل فى الحالات الطارئة بسد الفجوة الغذائية و تحقيق استقرار الاسعار للحبوب الغذائية و ذلك عن طريق التدخل بالشراء فى حالة انخفاض الاسعار دعماً للمنتج و طرح كميات فى السوق فى حالة ارتفاع الاسعار دعماً للمستهلك. حاول البحث دراسة اداء الهيئة على استقرار اسعار محصول الذرة وذلك بتحليل نموذج السعر الادنى و سعر السقف و فيه يعتمد السعر (العامل التابع) على الكميات المشتراة و المباعة و كمية المخزون (العوامل المستقلة) للفترة ما بين (1997-2007). اعتمدت الدراسة على البيانات الثانوية وهى متوسط سعر جوال الذرة' الكميات المشتراة بواسطة الهيئة، الكميات المباعة و الكميات المخزنة. انتهجت الدراسة اسلوبى الاحصاء الوصفى عن طريق استخدام الرسومات البيانية و الاحصاء التحليلى لتقدير العلاقة بين المتغير التابع (متوسط سعر جوال الذرة) و المتغيرات المستقلة (الكميات المشتراة، المباعة و المخزنة من المحصول سنوياً). اظهرت نتائج الدراسة ضعف اداء الهيئة على استقرار اسعار محصول الذرة خلال فترة الدراسة حيث أوضحت نتائج الاحصاء الوصفى تذبذب الاسعار الناتج من التذبذب فى تدخل الهيئة من خلال عدم استقرار الكميات المشتراة و المطروحة فى الاسواق. كذلك اوضحت نتائج الاحصاء التحليلى عدم معنوية المعلمات المقدرة لكل من الكميات المشتراة (x) ¹ و الكميات المطروحة (المباعة) (x₂)' لذلك اوصت الدراسة لتفعيل اثر الهيئة فى استقرار اسعار محصول الذرة بالاتى :-

1. المقدرة المالية ضرورية للتدخل فى حالة الشراء.
2. الكفاءة الادارية مطلوبة خاصة فى تحليل المعلومات و تقدير الاحتياجات.
3. لابد للهيئة من اجراء و دعم البحوث التى تهدف الى تطوير نشاطات الهيئة.

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Abbreviations

ABS	Agricultural Bank of Sudan
ADIS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
FAO	Food & Agriculture of the United Nations
FIVIMS	Food Information & Vulnerability System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMP	Guaranteed Minimum Price
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDC ^s	Least Developed Countries
MOAF	Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
MOFNE	Ministry of Finance & National Economy
NGO _s	Non Governmental Organizations
NESP	National Economic Salvation Programme
OLS	Ordinary Least Square
PEM	Protein Energy Malnutrition
SRCO	Strategic Reserve Corporation
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Science
SFR	Security Food Reserve
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization

