

## **REGULATION, TAXATION AND INSURANCE**

**PROJECT TITLE: Building Resilience in the Face of Climate Change within Traditional Rain Fed Agricultural and Pastoral Systems in Sudan**

**ACCREDITED ENTITY: UNDP**

The following information is provided in the table that follows:

- Details of any government regulatory approvals, licenses or permits required for implementing and operating the project/programme, the relevant issuing authority, and the date of issuance or expected date of issuance. If there are no regulatory or government approvals, license or permit required, please state so in this document.
  - ✓ Response: Applicable information is provided in the table that follows relative to each project output and activity.
  - ✓ There are no licenses required for all project activities.
- Applicable taxes (or exemptions thereof) and foreign exchange regulations related to the project/ programme
  - ✓ Response: Regarding taxes, there are no applicable taxes that apply to the project. Regarding foreign exchange, the GoS (transitional government) recently issued new foreign exchange regulations stipulating as of 14 February 2020 an exchange rate of 1 USD to 51.6975 Sudanese Pounds. The new foreign exchange regulation allows the following activities:
    - The Central Bank of Sudan (CBoS) allows all banks to carry out transactions in all convertible currencies including the US dollar.
    - Banks are allowed to deposit their legal foreign currency reserve with the CBoS in all convertible currencies including the US Dollar.
    - The CBoS has announced that Sudanese banks have successfully begun to receive international transfers from banks in the United States and Europe.
- Details of any insurance policies or requirements related to the project/ programme. If insurance is not applicable, please state so in this document. If insurance is applicable, please indicate whether it has been included in the project budget; or it will be covered from external sources not accounted for in the budget
  - ✓ Response: Insurance policies or requirements are not applicable to the project.

Output	Activity	Regulations/Issuing Authority and date of issuance	Taxes	insurance
1. Resilience of food production systems in the face of climate change in Sudan, benefiting at least 200,000 households and farmer and pastoralist with 35% women	1.1 Introduce drought-resilient seed varieties of sorghum, millet, groundnut and wheat that have demonstrated greater yields in the face of climatic changes through village procurement systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoS issued Seed Law in 1990. This law regulates seed certification and inspection (Certification and quality control for standards). The National Seed Administration Authority (NSA) is the responsible body for certification and quality control of seeds.</li> </ul>	Not applicable (NA)	NA
	1.2 Introduce sustainable practices in agricultural production at the community level.	<p>Legal framework regarding land access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By law, all unregistered land – which comprises 90% of the country's land – is owned by the government.</li> <li>Customary Regulations and Native Practices (customs and traditional rules) exist throughout Sudan and specify areas for communal usage. These areas are regarded as public places for whole community uses (e.g. forest range land fishing areas)</li> <li>The Range and Pasture Administration (RPA), Forestry Corporation (NFC) are the government-appointed authorities responsible for managing rangelands/forest/shelterbelts and organizing their use.</li> <li>The GoS issued Forest Act in 1989 and controls over tree-cutting outside reserves were tightened by the requirement of permits. According to the Act, the investors in agricultural schemes were obliged to conserve no less than 10% of the total area of rain-fed projects and no less than 5% of the total area of irrigated projects to serve as shelter belts and windbreaks.</li> <li>Government Acts have been enacted in 1925, 1970, 1980, and 1991 to establish institutional structures for land use management.</li> </ul>	NA	NA
	1.3 Introduce rangeland management practices through demonstration farms and rangeland rehabilitation techniques.			
	1.4 Establish shelterbelts & agroforestry to improve productivity and reduce land and environmental degradation.			
2. Improved access of water for human, livestock and irrigation to	2.1 Construct/rehabilitate water yards and drilling of shallow/borehole for drinking water for human and livestock and small-	Water project implementation and monitoring is coordinated across several agencies at the federal level including the Public Water Cooperation (Now Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation) and Ground Water and Wadi Directorate and at State level through State Water Cooperation, Water	NA	NA

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sustain livelihoods in the face of climatic risks in the nine targeted states benefiting at least 200,000 households	scale irrigation in targeted locations	Environment Sanitation and Ground Water and Wadi Directorate branch offices.		
	2.2 Establish sand water storage dams in support of small-scale irrigation in targeted localities and villages	National water use regulation and policy is focused on the application of Integrated Water Resources Management. Specific regulations and strategies for provision of adequate water supply in rural areas set include:		
	2.3 Construct improved Hafirs and upgrade existing ones, excavating natural pond and cistern to increase availability of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies, planning and programming of the development of water supply systems</li> <li>Selected technology shall be appropriate to the environment and local skills, and financial capabilities, community management capacity to ensure continuity.</li> <li>Active community participation at all stages of water supply development and community awareness of proper water handling and use.</li> <li>The leadership role of women in community water supply activities shall be encouraged, including planning, implementation, operation and maintenance and overall management of rural water systems.</li> <li>The designated government bodies at federal and state levels shall take full responsibility for adequate training, technical assistance and capacity building for community members and sector professionals to achieve sustainable water supply services.</li> <li>Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation issued Federal and states water corporations in 1970, 1992, and 2000.</li> </ul>		
3. Strengthened capacities and knowledge of institutions and communities on climate change resilience and adaptation	3.1 Train extension officers and other government stakeholders on climate change resilience and	NA	NA	NA
	3.2 Build capacity of beneficiaries for coping with climate change risks and local operation & maintenance of project interventions	NA	NA	NA