

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

**Republic of Sudan**  
**Gedarif State**  
**Ministry of Finance and Economics**

**General Information**

***Location:***

Between longitudes 33 °.30 and 36 °. 30 East, and latitudes 12°.40 and 15°.46 North.

***Area:***

71.000 km<sup>2</sup>

***Boundaries:***

The state is bordered by Ethiopia in the East , Kassala state in the North, Khartoum state in the NW, Gazira state in The West and Sinnar state in the south and SW .

***Population:***

1.7 million

***Language:***

Arabic is the official language and is spoken by all the inhabitants in the state, a number of local dialects also exist.

English is common among educated people.

***Economy:***

Predominantly agriculture.

***Highways:***

The state is connected to Ethiopia by two roads:

- 1- Gedarif – Gallabat road
- 2- Showak – Lukdi – Humerh road.

Most important towns in the state are Gedarif (the capital), Faw, Showak and Doka.

Most towns are linked by passable roads to the agricultural production areas.

Khartoum – Port Sudan highway.

***Rivers that cross the state and furnish fertile alluvial plains are:***  
Sitit, Basalam, Dinder, Atbara and Rahad River.

***Rainfall:***

The annual average rain fall is (612 mm).

Rainfall increases gradually upon going South and East and decreases towards the North till it is almost dry.

***Agro – ecology:***

The state is mostly composed of vast plains, and is a typical of rich savanna in the South and poor savanna in the North.

## **Natural Resources In The State**

The state is very rich in its natural resources such as:

### **I- Water**

#### ***Abundant water resources***

Seasonal rainfall (June to October) amounting to an average of 300 mm in the northern part of the state, and 900 mm in the southern part of state.

Rivers that cross the state:

Rahad, Sitit, Basalam, Dindir and Atbara.

#### ***Surface and underground water:***

A number of surface and underground water basins exist in the state (e.g. Rashid, Rawashda and Wadaligaili underground water basins)

### **II- Animal resources:**

The state is very rich in its livestock amounting to 4.5 million heads.

#### ***Fisheries:***

There are sites suitable for fisheries in the state, like Mafaza and Hawata lakes and Elmagatta at Atbara River.

### **III- Minerals resources:**

Previous explorations revealed that the state is rich in its mineral resources, e.g. Asbestos, Talc, kaolin, marbles, mica, manganese, magnesium and gold.

The geology of Gedarif state includes some kinds of rocks:

- Sediments.
- Basalt rock.
- Nubian rock.
- Basement Cambrian.

### **VI-Forests:**

Vast area of different types of forests exists in the state, especially in the southern parts where there is wood industry.

## **Infrastructure Of Gedarif State**

In the last decade improving the infrastructure of the state has been the main preoccupation of the government of the state.

*Fields of development are:*

1- Construction of two main roads (one is continental) linking the state with Ethiopia namely:

a- Gedarif – Gallabat Road (continental Road).

b- Showak – Lukdi – Humerah Road.

The main towns in the state are connected by a network of roads that are passable throughout the year and serve in connecting the towns with each other, and with production areas, and facilitate the traveling of people and transport of goods and products, between the towns of the state. They also link the state with the neighbouring states and with Ethiopia, thus enhancing mutual relations and cooperation between Gedarif state and these neighbouring states and Ethiopia in all fields.

The state is also well connected with the capital of the country and Port Sudan by Khartoum – Port Sudan highway.

2- The construction of an international standard airport at Gedarif (Azaza Airport) is taking place .Also a number of airstrips and heliports exist across the state.

3- There is a big industrial area in Gedarif town, other towns in the state have also a relatively small industrial area.

4- Skilful labour force is available.

5-Automatic and digital telephones, fax, internet, electronic mail services are available.

6-Hydro-electric-power supply is available from the national grid. Towns in the state, which are not connected to the national grid, are provided with generators that produce sufficient electricity for their use.

7-Water supply has been made available in major towns, and a contract with a Chinese company to supply Gedarif with water from Khashm Al Girba dam is has been signed.

8- Hospitals, health centers are available throughout the state and are of high standards.

- Environmental health and public hygiene are strictly observed.

9- Banking and insurance services are available.

10- Excellent convenient hotels are found in some of the major towns in the state. In the towns where there are no hotels houses are usually of low rents.

11-General Education is widely spread throughout the towns and villages in the state. A number of technical schools are also found. There is also a number of private schools in the state in the general education that are filling the gap between the growing population and the available schools.

There is also a government university in the state, (Gedarif University), which comprises the faculties of Medicine and health sciences, Economics and Administrative studies, Agriculture, Education and Islamic Religious studies.

12- The state is very rich in its animal resources, and there is a large vet. quarantine at Showak. Vet .services are extended to all parts of the state and vet. units spread throughout the state.

- Dairy and poultry products are available everywhere in the state from dairy and poultry farms.

- Gedarif town has a large slaughterhouse supervised by vet. doctors and visited regularly by sanitary inspectors, slaughterhouses are also found in the other towns in the state.

13- As the states economy depends mainly on agriculture, it is given special attention and priority in development by the government of the state.

Large crop markets are found in the main towns of the state. The largest being in Gedarif, crop harvested include dura, sesame, groundnuts, sunflowers etc ... Gum Arabic is also a major cash crop in the state.

Agriculture in the state mainly depends on rain water, farmers cultivate large agricultural schemes using tractors. The

administrative body for agriculture is called *Mechanized Agriculture Corporation*.

The state climate furnishes rich pastures for livestock to graze in , livestock movements across the state follow certain passages stipulated by the authorities so as not to violate the Agricultural lands.

Agricultural pests control is organized and strengthened by the authorities. Early warning systems for forecasting crop pests outbreaks, particularly migratory pests are established.

Rahad Agricultural Scheme (RAS), which was established in Rahad district and irrigated through pumping station at "Meina" on the Blue Nile, is one of the country's most successful agricultural schemes. It has a vast very fertile land, suitable for growing cotton, durra, sunflower, groundnuts, fruits, etc... and also for breeding livestock. It's a very tempting place for investment in the field of agriculture.

A newly established agricultural company (MIGAT), based at Gedarif, has started its work in the field of agriculture in the state with a view of introducing modern methods and technology leading to the improvement and development of agriculture in the state. The area of the fertile cultivable land in the state amounts to 20 million acres, out of which only 10 million acres are exploited in agriculture.

14- With regard to the storage facilities, the state has a large silo in Gedarif for storing cereals after treatment (storage capacity is 110,000 tons), there is also a plant for separating cereals from impurities before storing. Also a large number of well ventilated high capacity stores are found in the different towns of the state.

15- Cinemas are available in Gedarif, entertainment and recreational facilities are also available in the main towns of the state. Public parks, restaurants, cafeterias, cafés public playgrounds and football stadiums are found in the different towns of the state.

The state has its local TV and Radio services, which transmit different kinds of programs.

## **Conducive Investment Environment In Gedarif State**

### **Conducive Policy:**

The Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Government of the state of Gedarif have adopted conducive policies for the private sector's initiatives to invest, such as:-

The issuance of investment proclamation and regulations that provide the following incentives:-

- 1- No project may be nationalized or expropriated.
- 2- Awarding the investor a land plot at a low price as an incentive to invest.
- 3- Exemption form customs duty for equipment, instrument, motor vehicles and raw materials (production inputs).
- 4- Exemption from Business Income profit tax for 3 to 5 years, according to the type of the project, from the date of starting the business.
- 5- Extension of the tax exemption period if it was proved that the investor had suffered losses.
- 6- Right to retransfer invested capital in the same currency of initial transfer.
- 7- Right to re-export tools, equipment that has been imported for the project.

**Investment In The Industrial Sector**

**(A) Food and Agro – industries**

- 1- Vegetables and fruits processing and canning.
- 2- Drying of vegetables and fruits industry.
- 3- Different kinds of foodstuff made from wheat flour.
- 4- Tomato paste industry.
- 5- Dried juices (powder).
- 6- Cooking oil industry.
- 7- Dairy processing and preserving industry.
- 8- Dairy products industry
- 9- Ice making industry.
- 10- Marmalades, juices, sweets and biscuits industry
- 11- Packing and wrapping industry.
- 12- Starch and Glucose industry.

**(B) Agro – Based Industries**

- 1- Dairy products
- 2- Agricultural waste Treatment industry
- 3- Manufacturing of wooden furniture.
- 4- Manufacturing of paper from cotton and cafor stems.

**(C) Spinning and Textiles Industry**

- 1- Spinning industry.
- 2- Textiles industry
- 3- Bleaching, printing and colouring industry.
- 4- Tricho industry.
- 5- Manufacturing of medical cotton and gauze
- 6- Manufacturing of towels and covers.
- 7- Embroidery industry.
- 8- Blanket industry.
- 9- Manufacturing of robes and nets.
- 10- Ginneries and any other similar industries.

**(D) Leather Industry**

- 1- Tanneries.
- 2- Leather shoes.
- 3- Leather products.
- 4- Complementary industries for robes and nets.

**(E) Plastics Industry**

- 1- Manufacturing of medical syringes.
- 2- Manufacturing of plastic containers.
- 3- Manufacturing of leather strips and shoe belts.
- 4- Manufacturing of tooth brushes.
- 5- Manufacturing of plastic floor coverings.
- 6- Manufacturing of plastic nets and threads.
- 7- Manufacturing of plastic pipes and hoses.

**(F) Industry of Building Materials**

- 1- Marble and granite industry.
- 2- Cement products industry.
- 3- Manufacturing of limestone and sand bricks.
- 4- Manufacturing of limestone products.
- 5- Manufacturing of pre-prepared gravel.
- 6- Manufacturing of red bricks.
- 7- Manufacturing of Izbidage (fixing glue for glass, wood etc....).
- 8- Manufacturing of Mirrors.
- 9- Manufacturing of china products.

**(G) Glass and china Industry**

- 1- Manufacturing of glass plates.
- 2- Manufacturing of glass bottles.
- 3- Manufacturing of optical lenses.
- 4- Manufacturing of sanitary equipment out of burnt clay mud.
- 5- China industry.
- 6- Fiber glass industry.

**(H) Export Products Projects**

- 1- Breeding of cattle and sheep for export.
- 2- Processing and preserving meat to the standards.

**(I) Investment Potentials:**

The following fields of investment are available for investors to invest in:

- 1- Land transport within the state
- 2- Public parks, cafeterias and recreation and entertainment parks.
- 3- Construction of buildings for residential, commercial or industrial purposes.
- 4- Construction of roads and bridges within the state.
- 5- Refrigerated storage.
- 6- Environmental health projects.
- 7- Digging of artesian wells.
- 8- Information services.
- 9- Preventive health services.
- 10- General and Higher Educational services.
- 11- High Technical institutes.
- 12- Culture and Publications services.
- 13- Hospitals and Medical centres.
- 14- Veterinary, agricultural and Health services.