



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



MINISTRY OF FOOD,
AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT
INDUSTRY



Hand-in-Hand
Initiative

MONGOLIA

PRIORITY AGRIFOOD INVESTMENTS

GLOBAL HAND-IN-HAND INVESTMENT FORUM

13-16 October 2026

Agrifood investment in Mongolia

- 01 GENERAL OVERVIEW-MONGOLIA
- 02 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
- 03 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
- 04 INVESTMENT CASES



Key takeaways from HIH Global Forum 2025

Driving partnerships – catalyzing investments

PARTNERSHIPS

High Level Food Security Forum

MOFALI-FAO Presented new domestic food products and HiH Priority products to the President and Prime Minister of Mongolia

National Agrifood export dialogue

HiH priority products were presented at the National AgriFood export dialogue as the most-high potential export products

Bhutan-Mongolia partnership

Official Bhutanese visit to Mongolia on yak breeding, cashmere and wool quality testing

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Mountain partnership-Italian Government

50,000 USD project mobilized through partnership with Italian Embassy in Mongolia in Cashmere sector

Cashmere design rebrand for EU, Canada and USA markets

FAO-Export, Trade International Center joined hands to rebrand the design of cashmere products for different markets – 30,000 USD



Mongolia

12%
Share of
agriculture
to GDP



23.7
GDP
(billion USD)



6700
GDP
per capita
(USD)



1.3
Labour
force
(million)



3.5
Total
population
(million
citizen)



5.5
Foreign
reserve
(billion
USD)



6.5%
Inflation
rate



5.5
%



Economic
growth

60%
Share of
population



2.3
FDI
(billion USD)



4.8
Trade
turnovers
(billion USD)



1
Tourist
arrivals
(million
visitors)



International statistics

Proportion of Population living below \$2.15 PPP
a day, 2023 (World Bank, 2023)

0.2%

Proportion of Population living below national
poverty line (World Bank, 2023)

27.1

GINI Index (World Bank, 2022)

**%
31.4**

Prevalence of population under severe food
insecurity (SOFI 2023)

<0.5%

Rural area

35.6%

Urban area

20%

Mongolia's Vision 2050

Source: NSO, 2025

Key indicators-Goals

Target level

Indicator	Base level /2022/	2030	2050
Poverty level	28.4%	15%	5%
% of industrially processed milk in the total milk consumption	14.9%	50%	70%
% of processed meat in the total meat consumption	31.7%	70%	100%

Source: NSO, 2025



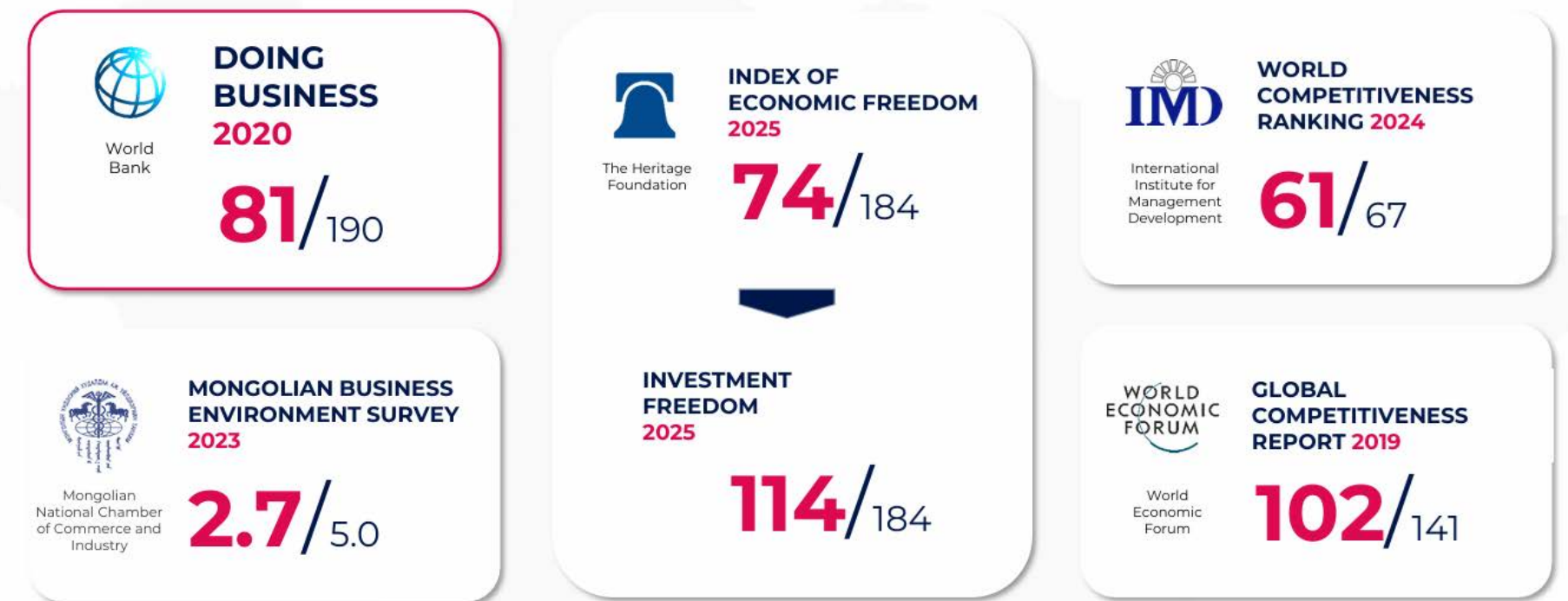
Mongolia

- Credit ratings were upgraded.



Source: MED, 2024

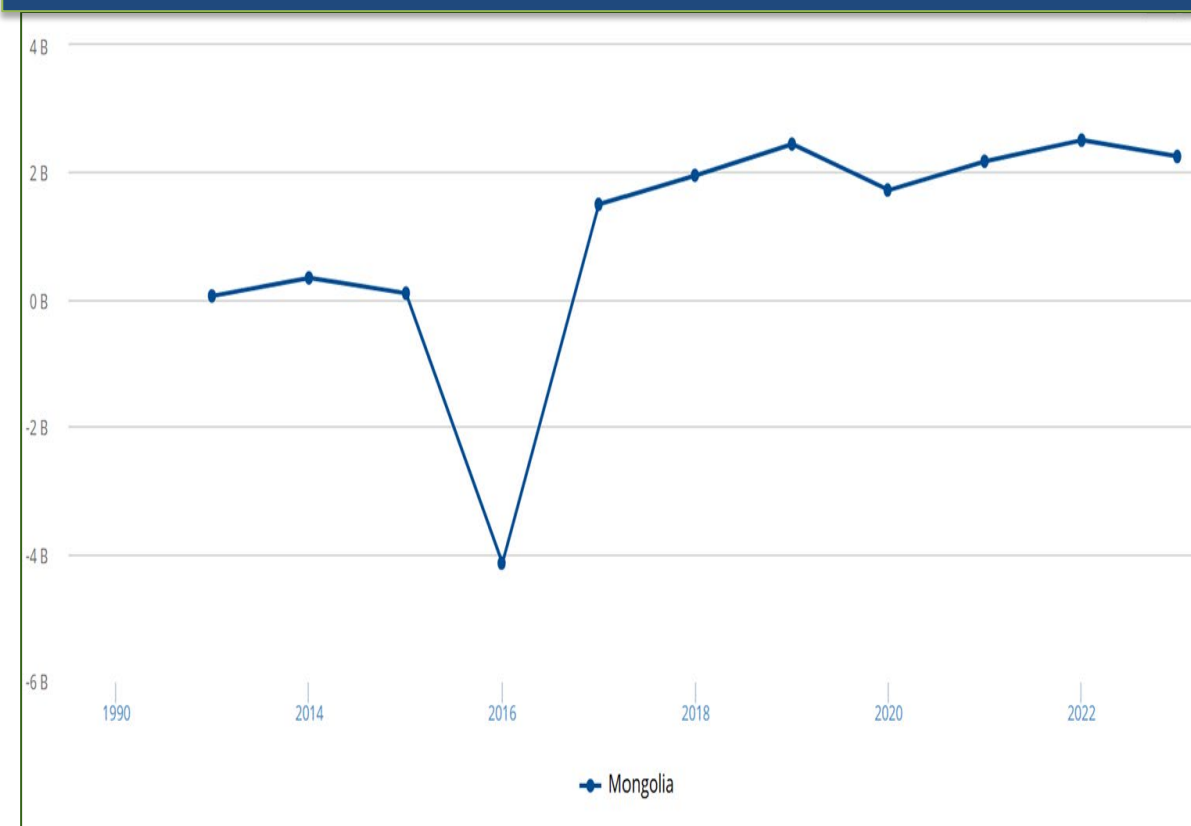
- The assessments of the business and investment climate:



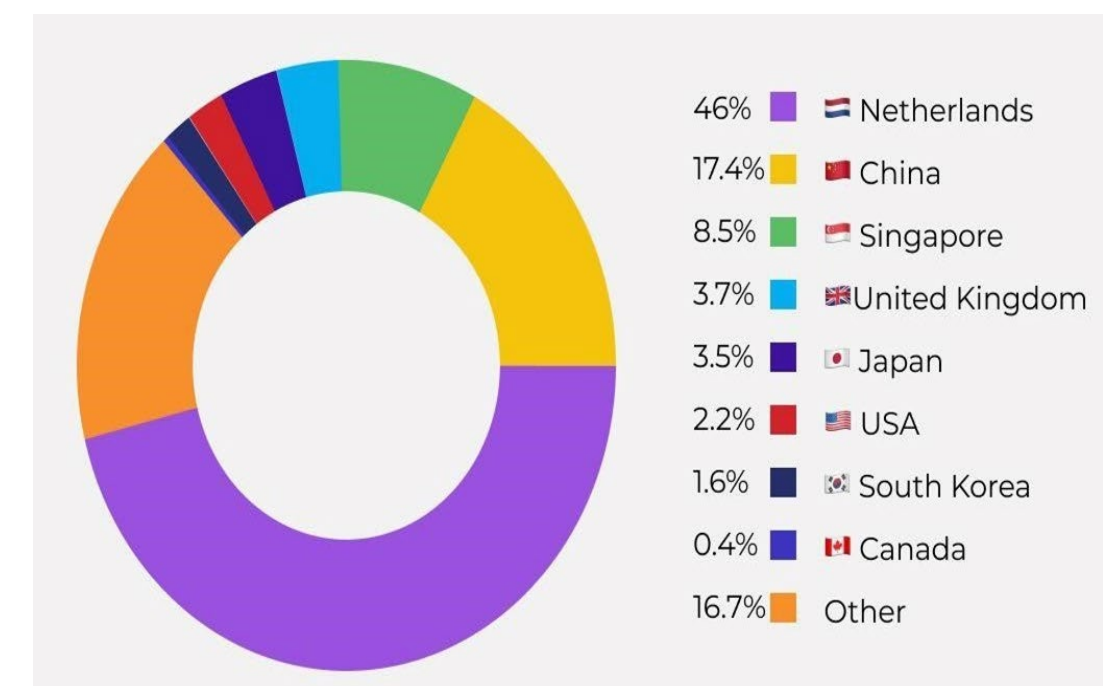
GDP has grown rapidly at **7%** on average per annum over the last three decades



Increased Foreign Direct investment



FDI inflow, by country-2023



Source: NSA, 2024

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Long-term policies:  Mongolia's Vision 2050

 New Recovery Policy

01 National Policies

Mid-term policies:



Food Security & Safety program
initiated by President of Mongolia
Parliament Resolution No. 36

Objective: Strengthen Mongolia's food self-sufficiency and ensure food safety.



"White Gold" Program
initiated by President of Mongolia
Parliament Resolution No. 63

Objective: Develop and expand Mongolia's cashmere, wool industry.



**Atar-4 Sustainable Agricultural
Development Campaign**
Government of Mongolia

Objective: Boost grain and crop production for food independence.



**"New Cooperative-Wealthy Herder"
program**
Government of Mongolia

Objective: support the livelihoods of herder families through cooperatives.

Duration: Total funding:

2023–
2027

486
million
USD

2024–
2028

827
million
USD

2025–
2028

229
million
USD

2024–
2028

1.4
billion
USD

Government support

Financial support :



- **Providing special loans:** special loan interest 5–6%, with government support



- **Issuing loan guarantees**



- **Reducing loan interest rates:** agriculture, food, light industry sectors



- **Providing equipment** financial leasing service and rental interest support.



- **Providing tax breaks and exemptions** (e.g. customs duty exemptions and zero-rated VAT on imported equipment and machinery)

Non-Financial support :

- Supporting the production of competitive products and services that **can replace imports** and **increase exports**;
- Providing support for the transfer and **localization of technical and technological advances**,
- Supporting SMEs and service providers operating in the form of **clusters**,
- Providing support for **entering foreign and domestic markets**,
- Providing support for **organizing and participating in domestic and international fairs**

Meat & Livestock

- Major exports: mutton, horse meat
- Key markets: China, Russia, Japan, Middle East
- Strength: Organic, grass-fed livestock

Cashmere & Wool

- One of the world's largest cashmere producers
- Key buyers: China, Italy, UK
- Strength: Premium-quality, sustainable production

Grains (Wheat, Barley, Oats)

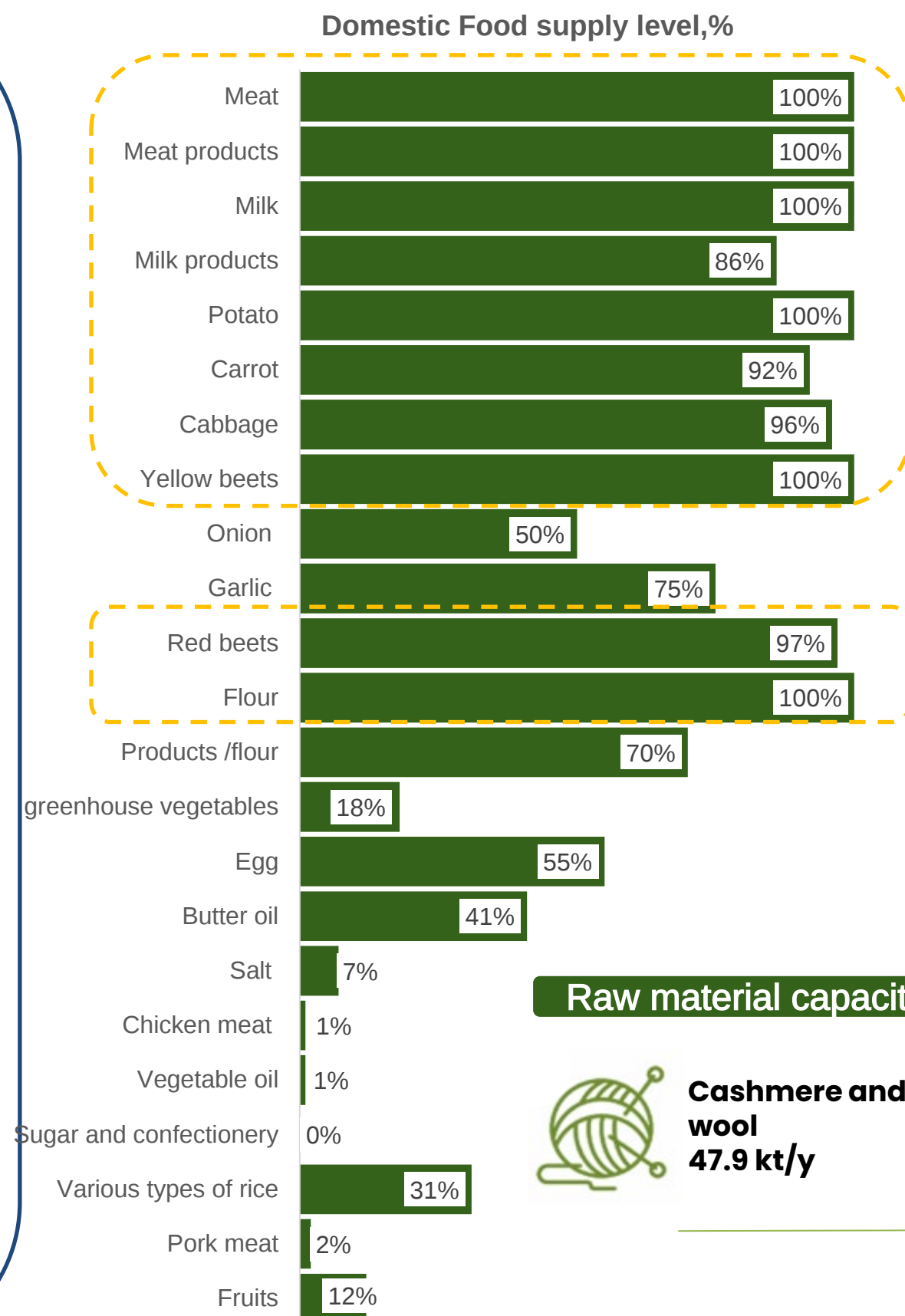
- Grown in northern Mongolia
- Mostly for domestic use, with limited exports
- Strength: Expanding production with government support

Honey & Organic Products

- Growing exports to niche organic markets
- Strength: Pure, chemical-free production

Vegetables & Processed Foods

- Limited but increasing exports of potatoes, carrots, onions
- Strength: Government incentives for greenhouse farming



- The largest horse meat exporter in the world (36% of world export), also 3rd largest producer



- The 10th largest mutton (frozen cuts and carcass) exporter in the world
- 40% of world cashmere raw materials are prepared in Mongolia



- 500,000 camels, ranks second after China in the global population of two-humped Bactrian camels

Mongolia's Business environment

01 Market access-economic partnership

- **Strategic Market Access:** Mongolia benefits from proximity to China and Russia, offering a gateway to Asian, European, and global markets.



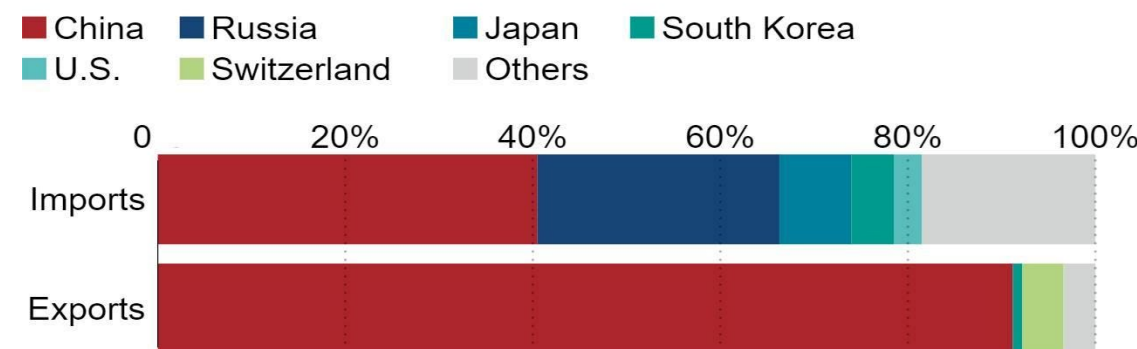
- **All provincial centers are connected via paved road with the capital city, Ulaanbaatar.**

Connected to Eurasian transport and logistics network

Key transit country in China's Belt and Road Initiative

Mongolia's foreign trade strategy is to **diversify its economic partners beyond** its traditional reliance on **China and Russia**.

China and Russia are Mongolia's top trade partners
(share of trade value in 2023)



Note: based on preliminary data
Source: Japan External Trade Organization

It aims to enhance trade with **Japan, South Korea, the EAEU, India, ASEAN, and the EU,**

Japan-Mongolia EPA is Active since 2016



EAEU-MNG Active since 2025



On-going EPA negotiations:



02 Investment environment



New Mongolian law on PPP (Public-Private partnership):

Government supports under the PPP law:

- provide land ownership and use rights;
- provide conditions for the provision of public services, and grant the right to use state and local property;
- provide tax breaks and exemptions;
- finance a certain part of the project financing from the budget;
- cover partnership items with insurance;
- provide necessary public infrastructure and public services



New law on Investment (to be submitted):

Government supports:

- Tax stabilization certificates
- Simplified procedures for FSOE
- Investments Agreements for Large-Scale Projects (500 billion MNT)
- Enhanced Investor Protections

Mongolia's Business environment

03 Incentives

The Mongolian Parliament made significant legislative reforms in the tax field to support economy



Tax incentives:

- Exemptions from tax (e.g customs duty exemptions and zero-rated VAT on imported equipment)
- Tax Credits
- Possibility to use accelerated depreciation for tax purposes, tax loss carry forward

Non-tax incentives:

- Land possession and use for up to 60 years
- Guarantee the financing of manufacturing of export-oriented innovation products
- Provision of multi-entry and permanent residential visas to foreign investors

In Mongolia, free trade and economic zones (FZs) offer special regimes. Currently, there are 4 FZs.

- 1. Altanbulag Free Zone:** access to Russia-Mongolia-China international railway, AH-3 is connected to the road network, 54 hectares for industry purposes
- 2. Khushig Valley FEZ:** 1000 hectares
- 3. Zamyn-Uud Free Zone:** Largest transport border, part of the Mongolian-Chinese Economic Cooperation zone, 76 hectares for industry purposes
- 4. Tsagaannuur Free zone:** AH-4 is connected to the road network, 198.3 hectares for industry



04 Logistics

Mongolia's logistics infrastructure is **strategically important due to its landlocked location** between **China and Russia**.

Establishment of a tripartite **economic corridor connecting China, Mongolia, and Russia**.



This economic corridor involves a total of 32 projects, 13 of which are designated road infrastructure projects.



Mongolia has a combined **railway network totaling a length of 1,949.4 km** and **combined road network of 111,000 km, of which 12,000 km are paved roads**.

Investment cases for investment



01 MEAT



02 SHEEP WOOL



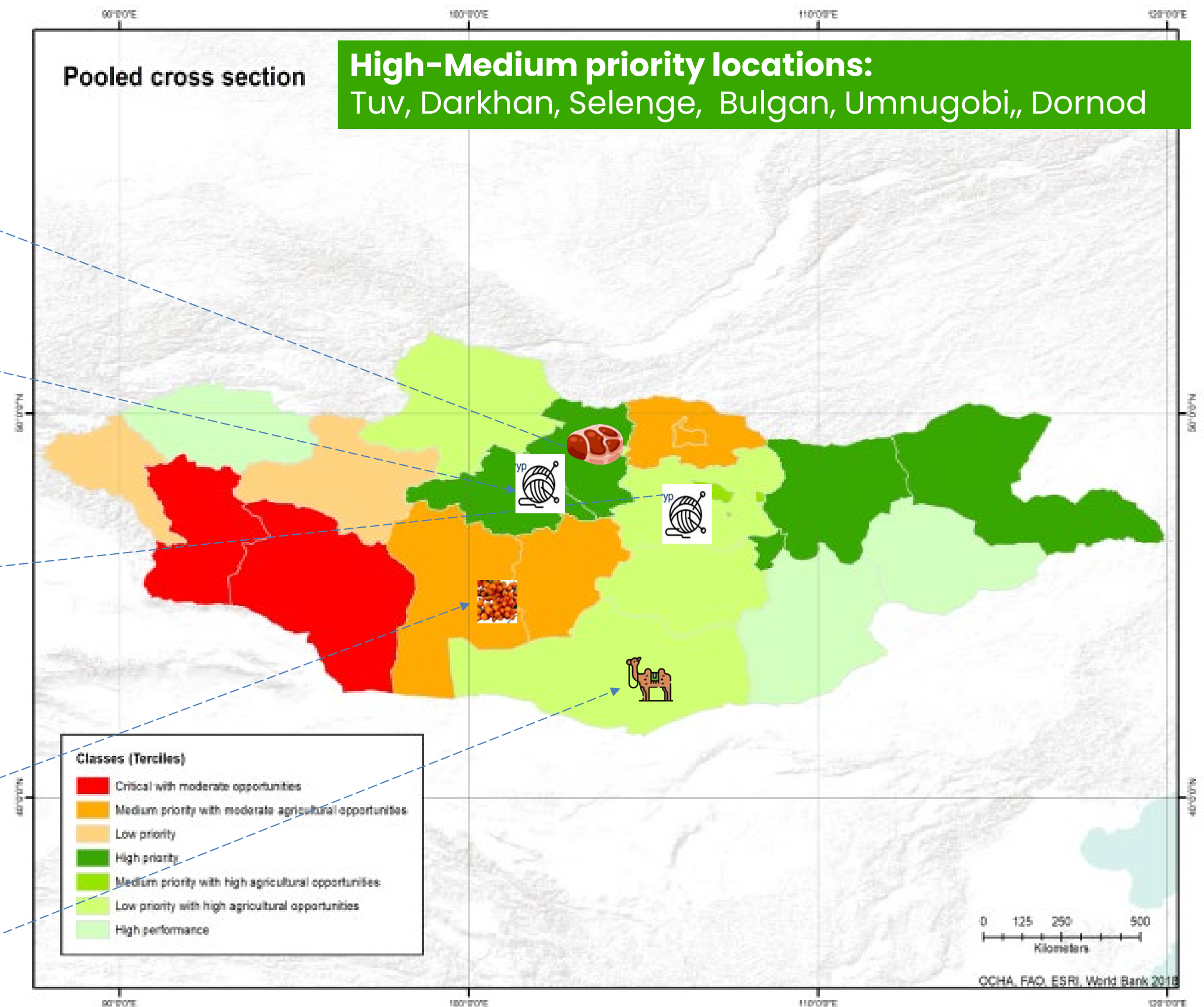
03 CASHMERE



04 SEABUCKTHORN



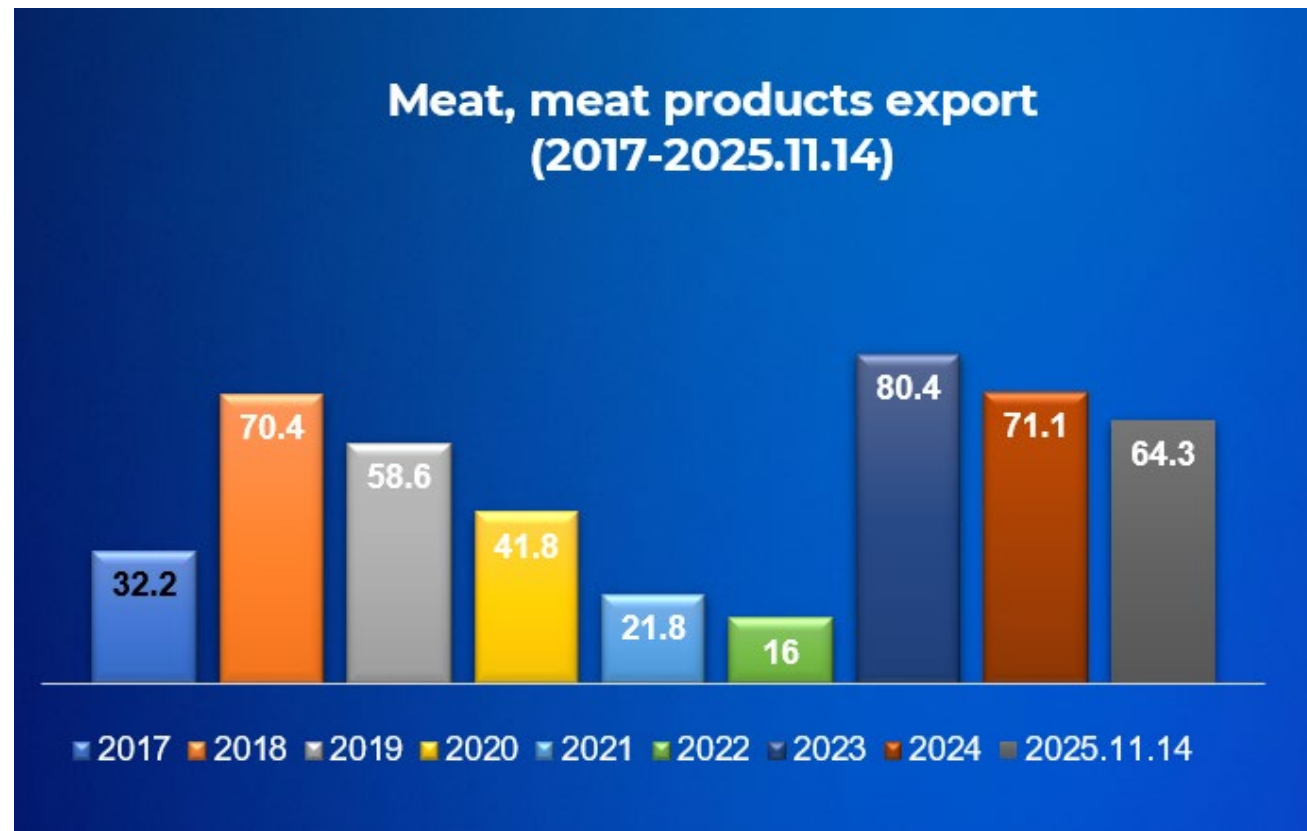
05 CAMEL MILK



Source: Stochastic frontier analysis FAO-HiH task force (2025)

INVESTMENT CASE 1: MEAT

Key facts:



Source: MoFALI, 2026

- Large livestock base -57 million animals
- The largest horse meat exporter in the world (36% of world export), also 3rd largest producer
- Mongolia is the 10th largest mutton (frozen cuts and carcass) exporter in the world
- Sanitary protocols on raw meat exports with China, Russian federation and other countries
- Low processing with high value loss
- 2024, exported meat to Vietnam for the first time

- 230,000-300,000 tons of exportable surplus of meat
- Growing demand/interest from Middle east, South Eastern and Central Asian countries on Halal mutton. The Middle East alone is expected to grow at **4.5% CAGR** (Compound Annual Growth Rate) for mutton imports.
- The free-range herding system in Mongolia is a key advantage, **offering natural, antibiotic-free mutton**, which is appealing to organic meat consumers.

Established markets:



Target market:



Investment case 1: Meat

Key bottlenecks:

1. Low processing and slaughtering capacity
2. Lack of cold chain and storage
3. Weak veterinary certification
4. Fragmented supply
5. Limited traceability system

Key Investments:

1. Build modern, HACCP-certified 4 slaughterhouses (capacity 200–300 head bovines/day each) – PPP (soft loans+private) –40M\$
2. Establish 8 meat regional storage units, including emergency response plan and facilities⁶ such as backup power system⁵ (5,000–10,000 tons capacity)– 20M\$– PPP
3. Expand and carry out capacity building of 2 veterinary laboratories including biosecurity protocols, SPS compliance for export markets and for investment 1 and 2 above– 6M\$–PPP
4. Set up contracts and capacity development for 50+ cooperatives in improved meat production– PPP–4M\$
5. Digital systems, including traceability, upgrade (1M animals/year) –Public – 5M\$

Risks

1. Underutilization of meat factories and processing units
2. Spoilage during storage
3. Export bans
4. Supply inconsistency
5. Market rejection

Mitigation measures

1. Long-term livestock supply agreements with cooperatives and processors, supported by concessional financing and phased capacity utilization for full use of the 4 slaughterhouses.
2. Temperature monitoring, backup power systems, cold-chain operating standards and preventive maintenance.
3. Strengthened disease surveillance, early detection, vaccination, biosecurity and SPS compliance for export markets.
4. Production planning, co-ordinated aggregation and contract-based supply schedules between cooperatives and processors.
5. Traceability system (RFID), e-marketing platforms, GI/organic certification, export promotion (Combination – Public for systems, private for branding)

INVESTMENT CASE 1: MEAT

TOTAL INVESTMENT	USD 75 Million
Government share	USD 25 Million
Funding gap	USD 50 Million
IRR	20-25%
NPV	USD 50-80 Million
Beneficiaries	
Direct beneficiaries	10,000 herders
Indirect beneficiaries	30,000
Employment	500 direct
	15,000 indirect
Expected Per capita Income increase	~USD 1,275
GHG	-120,000 tCO2e



© FAO/K.Purevraqchaa

INVESTMENT CASE 2: SHEEP WOOL



High value addition potential

- Currently **low value capture (raw/greasy wool exports)** → clear upgrading opportunity
- Moving into washing, spinning, and manufacturing can increase product value 2–4 times
- Opportunity to develop diversified product lines:
 - Yarn and textiles
 - Felt and carpets
 - Insulation and industrial materials

Key facts:

- Mongolia hosts ~23.9 million sheep, providing a large and stable raw wool supply base
- Annual wool production remains underutilized and largely exported in low-value forms
- Industrial & Geographic Advantage
- Wool is a by-product of existing livestock systems, reducing input costs compared

Global market position

- Global wool production is approximately 1.98 million metric tons, with Mongolia contributing a small but strategic share (~2%)
- Have a great potential to be top supplier of sustainable wool-based products for: China, Europe, Central Asia
- Rising demand for:
 - Natural, biodegradable fibres
 - Sustainable and traceable textile inputs
- Strong growth in eco-textiles, insulation materials and circular economy products

Bottlenecks:

Key Investments :

Risks

Mitigation measures

1. **Low value addition.**

Wool is mostly exported raw, limiting income and industrial growth.

2. **Limited processing capacity of sheep wool.**

Few and outdated facilities.

3. **Processing scale remains low with limited wool grading and quality control.**4. **No standardized sorting system exists.**

Quality inconsistency reduces prices.

5. **Fragmented supply chain.**

Herders operate individually. Supply is unreliable and uncoordinated.

1. **Establish 3 regional sheep wool processing centres.**

Capacity of 8,000–10,000 tons/year. – PPP–20.5M\$

2. **Set up 3 Integrated processing lines.**

Washing (10–15 t/day) and spinning (3,000–4,000 t/year). Part of the regional center (PPP)

3. **Establish Collection and grading network.**

20+ centres across regions to improve quality and aggregation. – PPP–4.5M\$

4. **Establish a national Standards and certification system.**

Introduce grading and traceability to ensures export readiness.–Public –1.5M\$

1. **Price volatility.**

Global wool prices fluctuate. Demand depends on textile markets.

2. **Quality inconsistency.**

Poor handling affects output.

3. **Export rejection risk remains.**

Operational gaps.

4. **Limited technical skills exist.**

Equipment may be underutilized.

1. **Market diversification.**

Expand into textiles and insulation. Secure long-term buyers. –PPP

2. **Quality improvement.**

Introduce grading standards across 3 integrated lines

3. **Provide technical support for capacity building of collection and grading.**4. **Train herders and collectors and Partner with equipment providers.**

Ensure training and maintenance.

INVESTMENT CASE 2: SHEEP WOOL

TOTAL INVESTMENT	USD 26.5 Million
Government share	USD 8 Million
Funding gap	USD 18.5 Million
IRR	14-16%
NPV	USD 10 million
Beneficiaries	
Direct beneficiaries	5,000
Indirect beneficiaries	15,000
Employment	400 direct
	2,000 indirect
Expected Per Capita Income increase	~USD 795
GHG	-80,000 tCO2e



© FAO/K.Purevraqchaa

INVESTMENT CASE 3: CASHMERE

Key facts:

- **40% of world cashmere raw materials** are prepared in Mongolia (90% together with China)
- Cashmere clothing market to grow **at 4.29% CAGR** during 2025-2032 (3.48-4.86 bl \$)
- **Premium Quality:** Mongolian cashmere is known for its softness, lightness, and thermal properties already supplying to luxury brands
- **Eco-friendly and Sustainable:** Cashmere production in Mongolia is relatively sustainable, using traditional herding practices and minimal chemical inputs
- **Growing Demand for Sustainable Fashion:** The global market for sustainable and eco-friendly fashion is booming, with Europe and the US leading demand for sustainable materials like Mongolian cashmere.
- **Green fashion** is expected to grow at 11.4% CAGR until 2027

Raw material capacity:



Cashmere and wool 47.9 kt/y



36 kt/y wool



9.6 kt/y cashmere

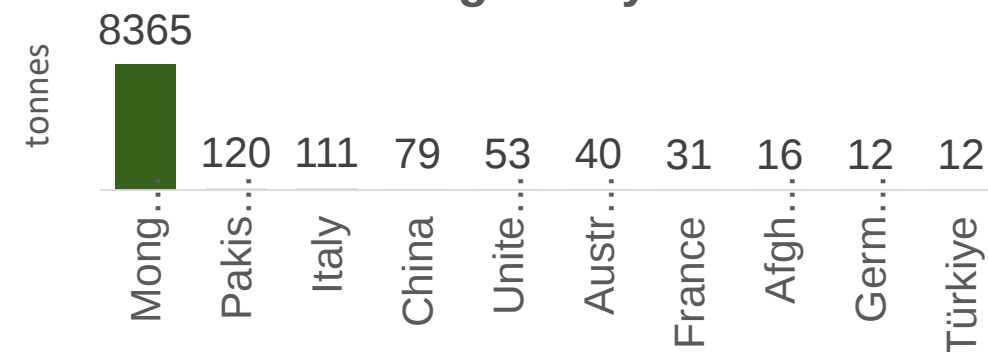


1.9 kt/y wool



0.4 kt/y wool

Uncombed cashmere export globally



Combed cashmere export globally



Source: ITC trade map, 2023

INVESTMENT CASE 3: CASHMERE

Key bottlenecks:

- 1. Low value addition.** Most cashmere is exported semi-processed. This limits domestic revenue capture.
- 2. Limited spinning capacity.** Domestic yarn production is insufficient.
- 3. Manufacturers rely heavily on imports.** Technology and processing gaps.
- 4. Advanced equipment is limited.** Processing efficiency and quality remain constrained.
- 5. Fragmented supply chain.** Raw cashmere is sourced from dispersed herders. Quality and consistency vary.

Investment areas:

- 1. Establish an integrated cashmere processing complex with a capacity of 2,000 tons/year.** – PPP-15M\$ (complex cost) at AgroPark near Darkhan and provide capacity building for developing supply plans.
- 2. Spinning capacity expansion.** Install 1,000 tons/year yarn production. Part of the first investment so PPP -6M\$ (Spinning expansion cost)
- 3. Modern equipment installation.** 100+ advanced machines. Improves quality and efficiency. –Part of the processing unit -4M\$
- 4. Set up cashmere national Quality and certification system.** Establish testing labs and traceability. – Public -2M\$
- 5. Create international market partnerships** and pop-up shops for EU, US and Central Asia – PPP-3M\$

Risks

- 1. Capacity underutilization.** Insufficient throughput or market demand may leave processing capacity underused.
- 2. Insufficient demand for domestic yarn.** Expanded spinning capacity may exceed demand from domestic manufacturers and export buyers.
- 3. Technical and operational risk.** Advanced equipment may be underutilized or experience downtime due to limited technical skills and maintenance capacity.
- 4. Quality and certification compliance risk.** Inconsistent fibre quality and weak compliance may limit access to premium and export markets.
- 5. Market concentration and demand risk.** Reliance on a few export markets and buyers increases exposure to demand and price fluctuations.

Mitigation measures

- 1. Phased utilization and secured offtake.** Align processing volumes with confirmed supply and long-term buyer agreements.
- 2. Buyer and manufacturer linkages.** Secure supply agreements with domestic textile manufacturers and international yarn buyers before full-scale expansion.
- 3. Technology transfer and maintenance support.** Require equipment suppliers to provide operator training, technical assistance, spare parts and maintenance services.
- 4. Standardized grading and quality incentives.** Apply testing, certification and traceability, with price incentives for higher-quality fibre and improved herder practices.
- 5. Market and buyer diversification.** Expand buyer networks across the EU, US and Central Asia and develop long-term commercial partnerships.

INVESTMENT CASE 3: CASHMERE

TOTAL INVESTMENT	USD 30 Million
Government share	USD 5 Million
Funding gap	USD 25 Million
IRR	20-25%
NPV	USD 50-80 Million
Beneficiaries	
Direct beneficiaries	800
Indirect beneficiaries	5000
Employment	180 direct
	1000 indirect
Expected Per Capita Income increase	~USD 5000
GHG	-120,000 tCO ₂ e



© FAO/P. Khangaikhuu

INVESTMENT CASE 4: SEABUCKTHORN



© FAO/Sean Gallagher

Key facts:

Premium climate-resilient crop with high global demand

EU-registered GI (Uvs Chatsargana) confirming origin & quality

Strong potential in:

- Nutraceuticals
- Cosmetics
- Functional foods
- Natural health products

Mongolia offers:

- Extreme climate → highly nutrient-dense berries
- Pure, mineral-rich soils with high UV exposure
- Indigenous varieties adapted to Mongolia's harsh environment
- Traditional, sustainable harvesting practices

Market potential

Domestic:

- Health beverages
- Child nutrition
- Functional foods

Export:

EU
Japan
Republic of Korea
China
Gulf markets

INVESTMENT CASE 4: SEABUCKTHORN

Key bottlenecks:

Fragmented small-scale production
 Weak processing capacity
 Inconsistent quality standards
 Limited export branding
 Seasonal yield variability
 SME financing gap

Investment areas:

1. **Cold chain & processing facilities with capacity of storing 200 tons of fresh berries (seabuckthorn).** To be -15; -35 temperature resistant. – PPP
2. **Seabuckthorn processing line installation** – Private – Installation of the Core, fruit and RTD beverage lines in Uvs province.
 - Processing capacity: 1500kg of fresh berries per hour (two stage pulpng system). Juice Pasteurization & Oil Extraction: Processes 1,000 liters of juice per batch. Aseptic Filling & Storage: Pasteurized juice is filled into 20–200 L aseptic bags/drums and stored in a dedicated cooling facility.
3. **RTD Beverage Production Line:** Blending, filling, and packaging line with a capacity of 4,000 bottles per hour, producing ready-to-drink beverages in 35–330 mL packaging formats with HACCP.
4. **Finished Product Warehouse:** 80-ton storage facility with controlled temperatures of 0–15°C together with HACCP, Traceability and relevant organic certification standards.

Risks

1. **Insufficient and seasonal throughput.** Fragmented production and seasonal harvesting may result in irregular supply and underutilized storage capacity.
2. **Processing capacity underutilization.** Seasonal raw material supply and limited product diversification may reduce plant utilization and commercial viability.
3. **Product quality and shelf-life risk.** Inadequate processing, packaging or storage controls may affect product safety, quality and shelf life.
4. **Market access and export rejection risk.** Failure to meet food safety, traceability and certification requirements may restrict access to premium export markets.

Risks

1. **Coordinated sourcing and collection.** Establish supply contracts with producers and regional aggregation points to secure sufficient volumes during harvest periods.
2. **Flexible processing and production planning.** Diversify juice, oil and other value-added products and align processing schedules with secured raw material supply.
3. **Food safety and quality assurance.** Apply HACCP-based processing controls, appropriate packaging standards and continuous temperature monitoring.
4. **Certification and export compliance.** Introduce HACCP, traceability, relevant organic certification and target-market quality standards.

INVESTMENT CASE 4: SEABUCKTHORN

TOTAL INVESTMENT	5 Million USD
Government share	200,000 USD
Funding gap	4.8 million USD
IRR	28%
NPV	2.54 million USD
Beneficiaries	
Direct beneficiaries	1200 people
Indirect beneficiaries	6000 people
Employment	370 jobs
Expected Per Capita Income increase	~USD 1,167
GHG	-14000 tCO2e

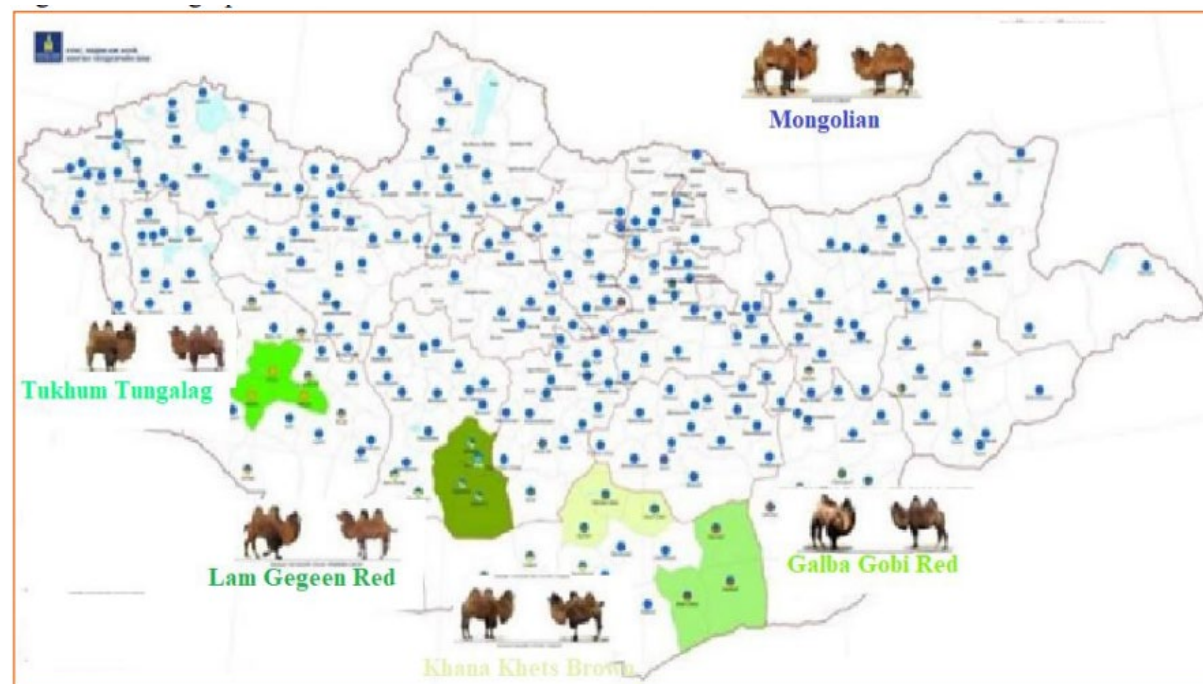


© FAO/Sean Gallagher

INVESTMENT CASE 5: CAMEL MILK



Geographic distribution of camel breeds



Key facts:

- 0.5 million camels live in Mongolian Gobi desert, **2nd after China** for two-humped camel (470 000 camels)
- Mongolia is **the only place where** camels are raised and milked in their natural ecosystem, the Gobi Desert
- Demand for camel dairy products in **China has grown rapidly recent** years. Rising demand for camel milk in Europe and Southeast Asia.
- Health Benefits:** Camel milk is nutritious, containing iron, vitamin C, and unsaturated fatty acids.
- Growing Global Market:** The global camel milk market is growing rapidly, with Asia, the Middle East, and Europe leading in consumption due to its perceived health benefits

Raw material potential:

 **Milk potential**
1.9 bln
liters/year



482.1 ml liters
milk per year



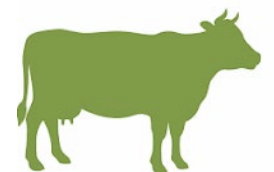
271.3 ml liters
milk per year



208.5 ml liters
milk per year



50.5 ml liters
milk per year



1.4 bln liters
milk per year

INVESTMENT CASE 5: CAMEL MILK

Key bottlenecks:

1. Low productivity of camels due to traditional husbandry and poor genetics
2. Insufficient modern processing capacity and value-added production.
3. Fragmented supply chains with limited traceability
4. High cold chain costs and spoilage during transport
5. Limited skilled workforce & low market visibility

Investment areas:

1. Setup camel breed improvement & semi-intensive farming programs (pilot 3 semi-intensive farms) – PPP -6M\$
2. Establish a full-cycle camel milk factory with milk drying (camel milk powder production) & packaging). Capacity: 10,000 liters/day) – PPP -15M\$
3. Modernize existing collection facilities & formalize supply contracts (10 upgraded soum-level centers; 100 farmer contracts)-4M\$
4. Expand camel milk cold chain infrastructure (25 mobile chillers, 25 milk tankers)-7M\$
5. Market access and branding program for niche products (Target: 5 export markets; train 100 processing staff; 3 campaigns/year)-3M\$

Risks:

1. Low livestock productivity and raw milk yields due to poor genetics, animal health challenges, and vulnerability to drought and feed shortages
2. Insufficient milk collection, weak hygiene practices, and limited product innovation
3. Unreliable and seasonal milk supply due to dispersed producers, weak aggregation systems, and insufficient infrastructure for organized milk collection
4. High risk of milk spoilage due to weak logistics coordination
5. Limited access to higher-value and export markets due to inconsistent hygiene and quality standards, weak market positioning

Mitigation measures:

1. Strengthen breeding, animal health, and climate resilience. (Public)
2. Improve processing skills, quality standards, and innovation. (Combination)
3. Strengthen producer coordination, traceability, and supply contracts. (Combination)
4. Improve cold chain management and logistics coordination. (Public)
5. Strengthen certification, branding, and export readiness. (Combination)

INVESTMENT CASE 5: CAMEL MILK

Camel milk

establishing milk processing
plants with 50,000 tons
capacity

Cost (USD):
35 M

IRR:
25%

NPV:
10m

Sustainability benefits:

Beneficiaries– Direct 5000;
indirect –15,000
Impact: developing camel
milk value chain

Emissions reduction

Total GHG (tonnes of CO₂-equivalent)

-269,447



Hand-in-Hand Feasibility Analysis

Summary:

USD 171.5

Investment cost
(million USD)

~43.2

Government
Co-financing

~128.3

Investment
needed

22%

Average IRR

USD ~152.5

NPV
(million USD)

50,900

Total Beneficiaries

-603,447tCO₂e

Emission Reduction

INVESTMENT CASES	MEAT	SHEEP WOOL	CASHMERE	SEABUCKTHORN	CAMEL MILK
TOTAL INVESTMENT	USD 75 Million	USD 26.5 Million	USD 30 Million	USD 5 Million	USD 35 Million
Government share	USD 25 Million	USD 8 Million	USD 5 Million	USD 200,000	USD 5 million
Funding gap	USD 50 Million	USD 18.5 Million	USD 25 Million	USD 4.8 Million	USD 30 Million
IRR	20-25%	14-16%	20-25%	28%	25%
NPV	USD 50-80 Million	USD 10 million	USD 50-80 Million	USD 2.54 Million	USD 10 million
Direct beneficiaries	500	400	800	1200	5000
Indirect beneficiaries	15000	2,000	5000	6000	15000
GHG	-120,000 tCO ₂ e	-80,000 tCO ₂ e	-120,000 tCO ₂ e	-14,000 tCO ₂ e	-269,447tCO ₂ e