

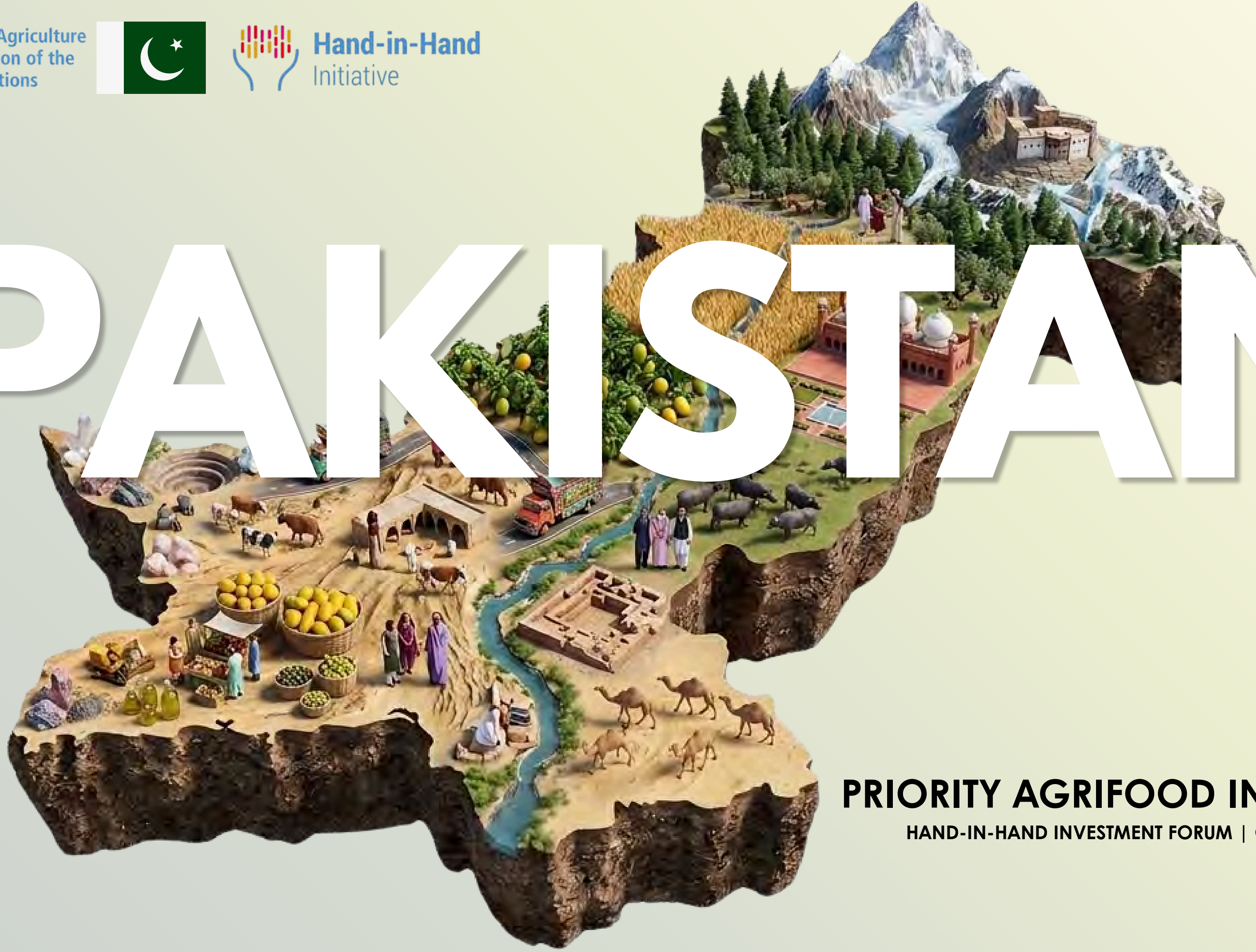


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Hand-in-Hand
Initiative

PAKISTAN



PRIORITY AGRIFOOD INVESTMENTS

HAND-IN-HAND INVESTMENT FORUM | OCTOBER 2026

Progress since Hand in Hand Investment Forum 2024



Mango (2026): The European Union approved direct mango imports from Pakistan, with exports expected to reach 5,000 tonnes annually following the inaugural shipment of Chaunsa mangoes to the Netherlands, generating an estimated US\$15 million in first-year export revenues. **(USD 15 million)**



Dates (2025): A Pakistan–UAE Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on date palm development and agricultural innovation advanced cooperation in processing, agri-tech, and agricultural trade. Separately, FAO Pakistan facilitated the Government of China's provision of date processing machinery for farmers in Balochistan. **(USD 2 million)**



Rice: Export agreements under negotiation with the Philippines and The Gambia



Tomato (2025): Jingwa Agriculture Science & Technology Innovation Center (China) and Iftekhar Ahmed Food & Beverages signed an MoU to establish industrial tomato production in Pakistan. **(USD 7 million)**



Potato (2026): Kazakhstan expressed its intention to import 50,000 tonnes of Pakistani potatoes, valued at approximately USD25 million. **(USD 25 million)**



Beef (2025): Pakistan and Malaysia agreed on a halal meat trade quota, while The Organic Meat Company secured additional export contracts with China and the United Arab Emirates. **(USD 215.6 million)**



Sesame (2026): Pakistan exported 33,000 tonnes of sesame to China, strengthening access to one of its largest export markets. **(USD 32 million)**



Aquaculture (2025): The Government of Punjab launched a shrimp estates project across 5,000 acres, including financing for hatcheries, farmer incentives, and concessional loans. **(USD 60 million)**



Grain Storage (2026): InfraZamin Pakistan, in partnership with the Bank of Punjab, Faysal Bank, and Pak Brunei Investment Company, launched an Agri-Storage Portfolio Financing Facility to catalyze private investment in storage infrastructure. **(USD 25 million)**

Total Investments, Financing & Trade Mobilized: USD 381 million

Pakistan



241 million
Total Population

83
Labor Force (million)

61%
Rural Population

23%
Population living below poverty line of USD 3 per day (World Bank, 2024)

2.7%
Economic Growth

452
GDP Billion (USD)

11%
Inflation Rate

1,479
GDP per capita (USD)

24%
Share of agriculture to GDP

33%
Population employed in Agriculture

53
Cultivated area of Pakistan (million acres)

57%
Population with internet access

1.8
FDI (USD billion)

13.8
Investment to GDP Ratio

10
Agroecological zones



PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PLAN 2024-29

Expand cultivable land by around 20 % to bolster food security and agricultural output

Achieve 6 % annual GDP growth by 2028.

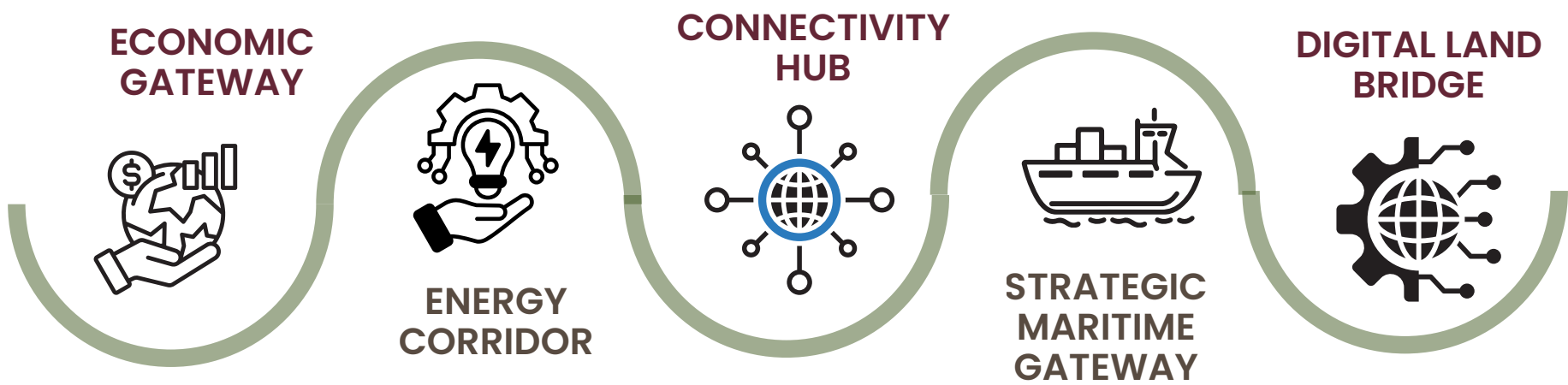
Increase national exports to USD 60 billion annually within the next 5 years.

Reduce poverty levels to 13 %

Promote agriculture and value-added agri-clusters to support modern agriculture, processing, and exports).

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Market Access



Pakistan occupies a key **geo-strategic position** linking South Asia with Central Asia, the Middle East and China

Key Agreements

EU GSP+ Status 

Pakistan–Turkey Free Trade Agreement 

South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) 

Pakistan Investment Policy 2023
Export-oriented growth, job creation, regulatory easing, and investor protection.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with tax breaks, custom duty exemptions, utilities support and streamlined approvals.

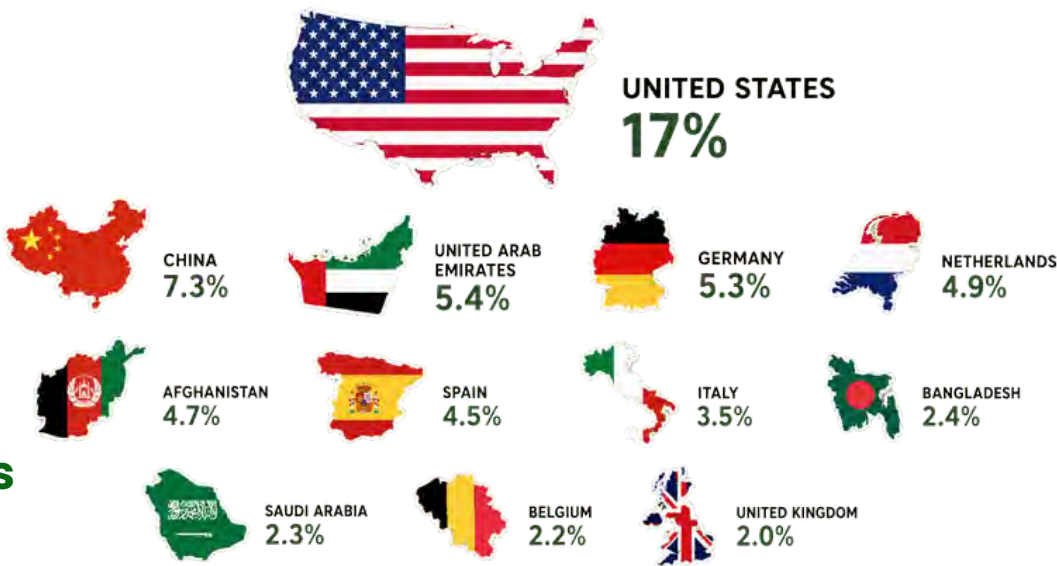
Export Processing Zones (EPZs) offering fiscal incentives to export-oriented manufacturers.

Special Investment Facilitation Council i.e., at Prime Minister Office as a One Stop Shop for Investors

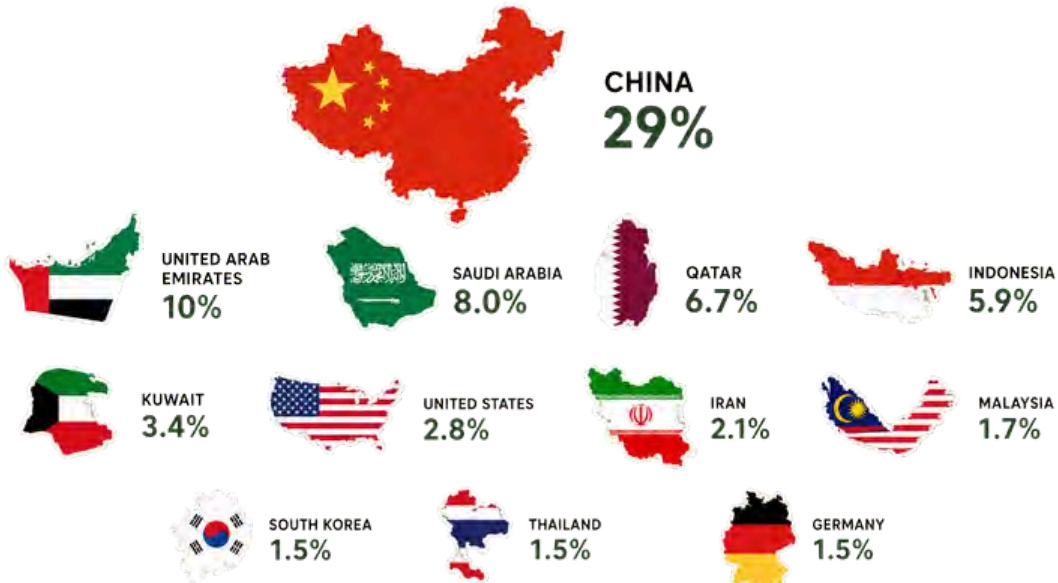
Pakistan offers a government-backed, investor-friendly ecosystem

-  Streamlined licensing approvals for project initiation
-  Enabling seamless transfer of capital, profits and dividends

EXPORT PARTNERS



IMPORT PARTNERS



INVESTMENT CASES

1

Olive Oil



2

Camel Milk



3

Gelato



4



1,000-head commercial buffalo farm

5

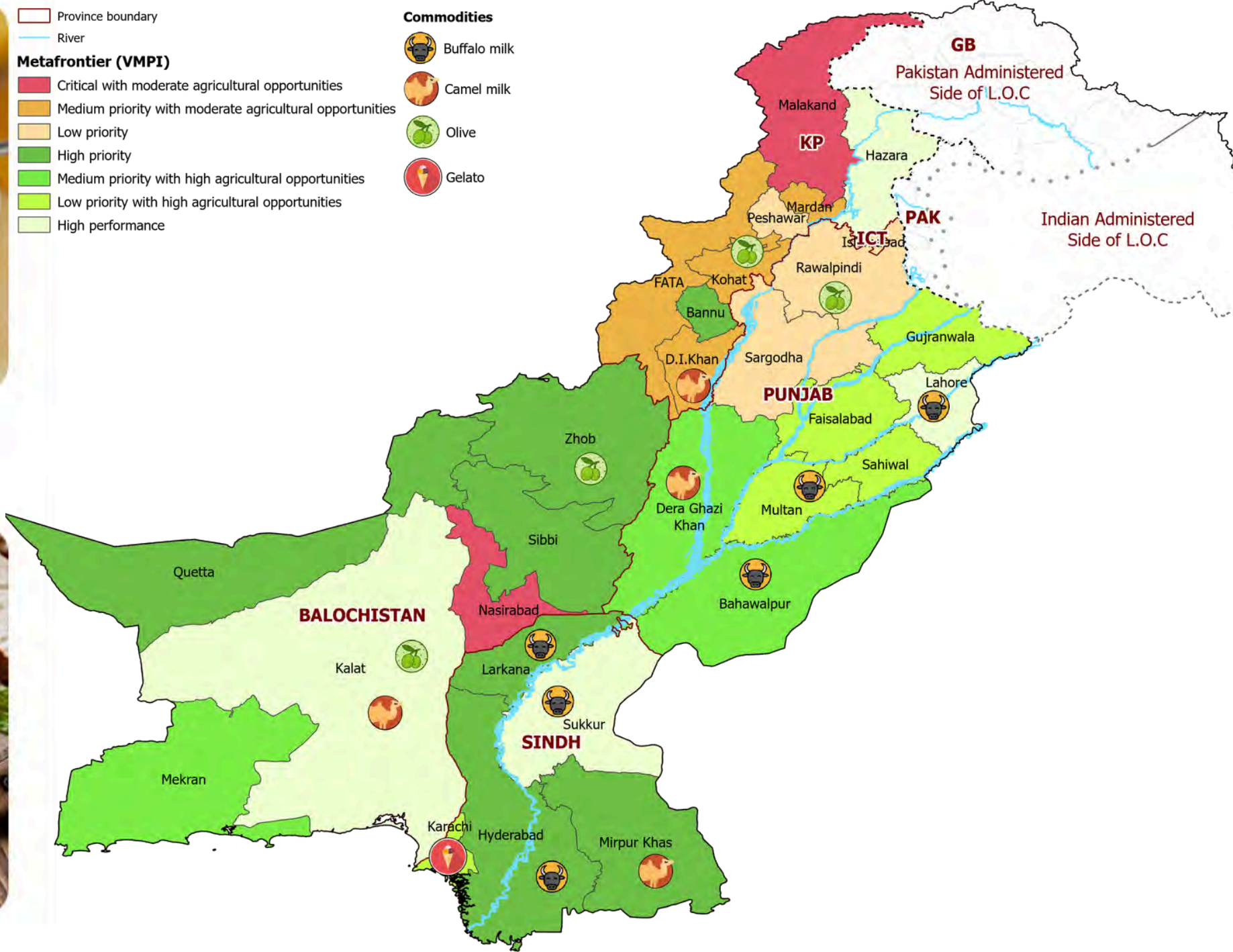


Buffalo milk collection centers

6



Mozzarella Cheese



Source: FAO HQ Hand in Hand Task Force, 2021

Why invest in the Olive Value Chain?



KEY FACTS



Cultivation on 55,000 acres.
Current production of 1,500 tonnes. Potential **10 million acre**
High quality produce, farmgate price USD9 per litre for EVOO.



Export-ready: GCC olive oil imports growing at 5% - 7% annually. Pakistan's proximity offers lower logistics costs and faster delivery than many Mediterranean suppliers



Pakistan must shift from **low-value bulk exports to branded, certified premium olive oils** to unlock its fair share in the USD 14 billion global olive oil market.



Self-sufficiency in olive oil can reduce Pakistan's edible oil import bill.



TARGET MARKETS



CHINA



GERMANY



SAUDI ARABIA



BRAZIL



ESTABLISHED MARKETS



UNITED STATES



UNITED KINGDOM



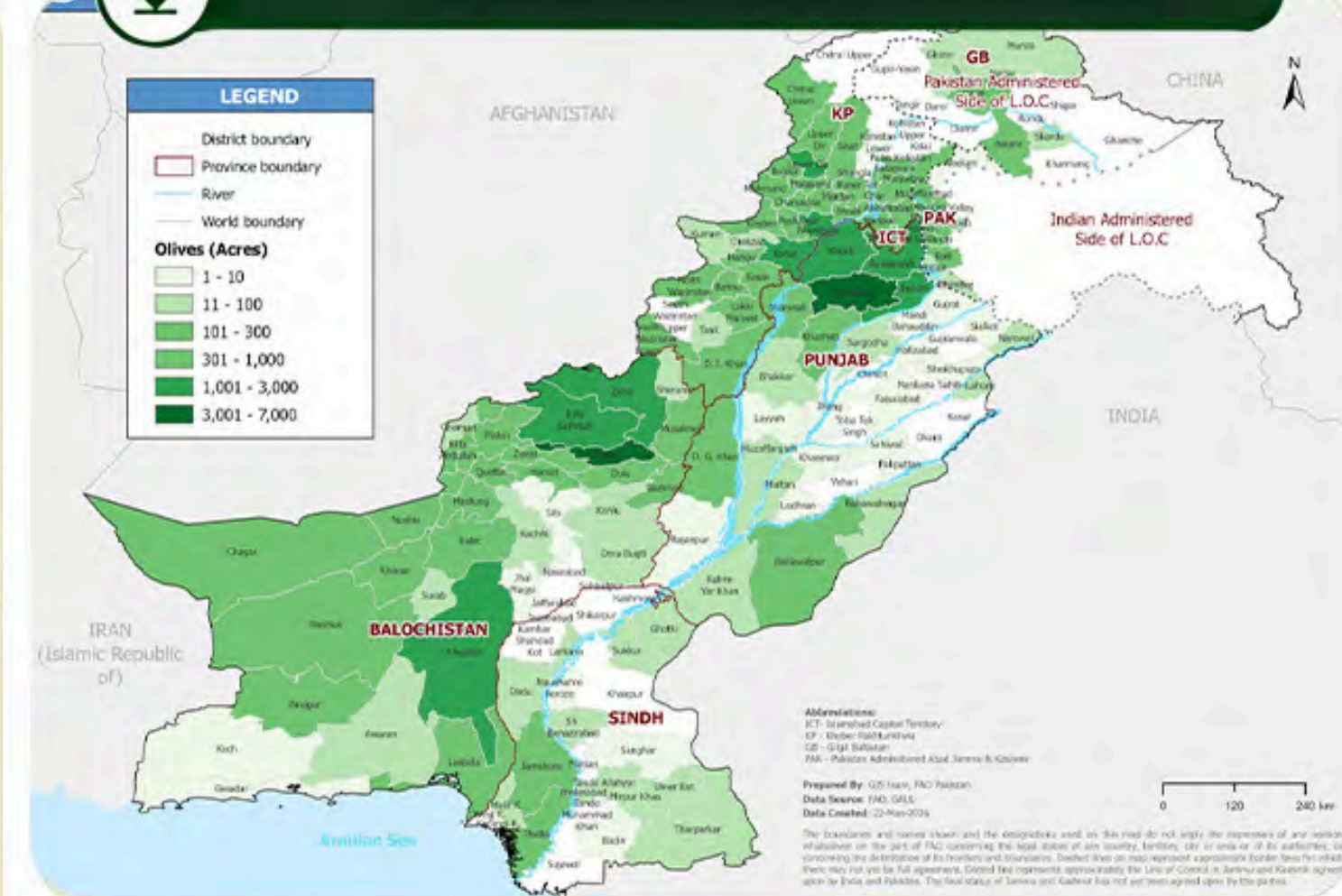
ITALY



SOUTH AFRICA



OLIVE PLANTATION



Source: Ministry of National Food Security and Research, 2012-24

Investment Case 1: Vertically Integrated Olive Oil Value Chain



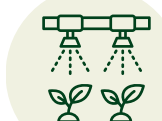
Key Bottlenecks



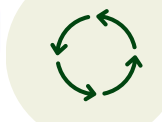
Lack of adequate land limits the establishment of a commercial-scale farm



Limited availability of certified, high-yield planting material



Inefficient irrigation and poor water delivery system reduces water-use efficiency.



Limited local processing capacity reduces value addition.



Limited packaging capacity restricts market access.



Limited number of oil extraction mills; many are outdated or costly.



High dependence on grid electricity increases operating costs.



Key Investments



1000-acres of land: USD 4.29 million - Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council



Civil works & buildings: USD 0.45 million - Phased infrastructure development



Olive plants (trees): USD 0.16 million - Procure certified climate-suitable varieties



Drip irrigation system: USD 0.32 million - routine maintenance schedules.



Tubewells, bores, water reservoirs, pumps and filtration systems, fertigation and automation: **USD 0.38 million** - use efficient practices



Pit digging and plantation: 0.18 million - supervise field operations.



310 kW solar hybrid power system: USD 0.14 million - preventive maintenance.



Oil extraction plant (Years 5-10, 5 Tons per hour): USD 0.43 million - Align processing capacity with orchard production and secure supply contracts



Oil extraction plant expansion (Year 10 onwards, 10 TPH): **USD 0.36 million** - Phase expansion based on production growth and market assessments.



Packaging infrastructure: USD 0.04 million - Adopt food-grade packaging and comply with international quality standards.



Tractors (3 units) and other vehicles (SUVs, pickups) and contingency: **0.53 million** - scheduled maintenance. and contingency reserves



Risks & Mitigation Measures



Delays due to land title disputes or acquisition challenges.
Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council for complete due diligence before acquisition, securing clean land titles, and engage relevant authorities early in the process



Low survival rates or poor varietal performance.
Procure certified climate-suitable varieties and implement quality nursery management



Equipment failure or clogging of drip irrigation system
Install filtration systems and implement routine maintenance schedules.



Lower-than-expected power generation or equipment failure.
Install hybrid systems with battery backup and preventive maintenance.



Packaging quality fails to meet export standards
Adopt food-grade packaging and comply with international quality standards.



Machinery breakdowns delay operations.
Procure reliable equipment with after-sales service agreements



Underutilization due to insufficient olive supply
Align processing capacity with orchard production and secure supply contracts



Investment Case:

Vertically Integrated Olive Oil Value Chain

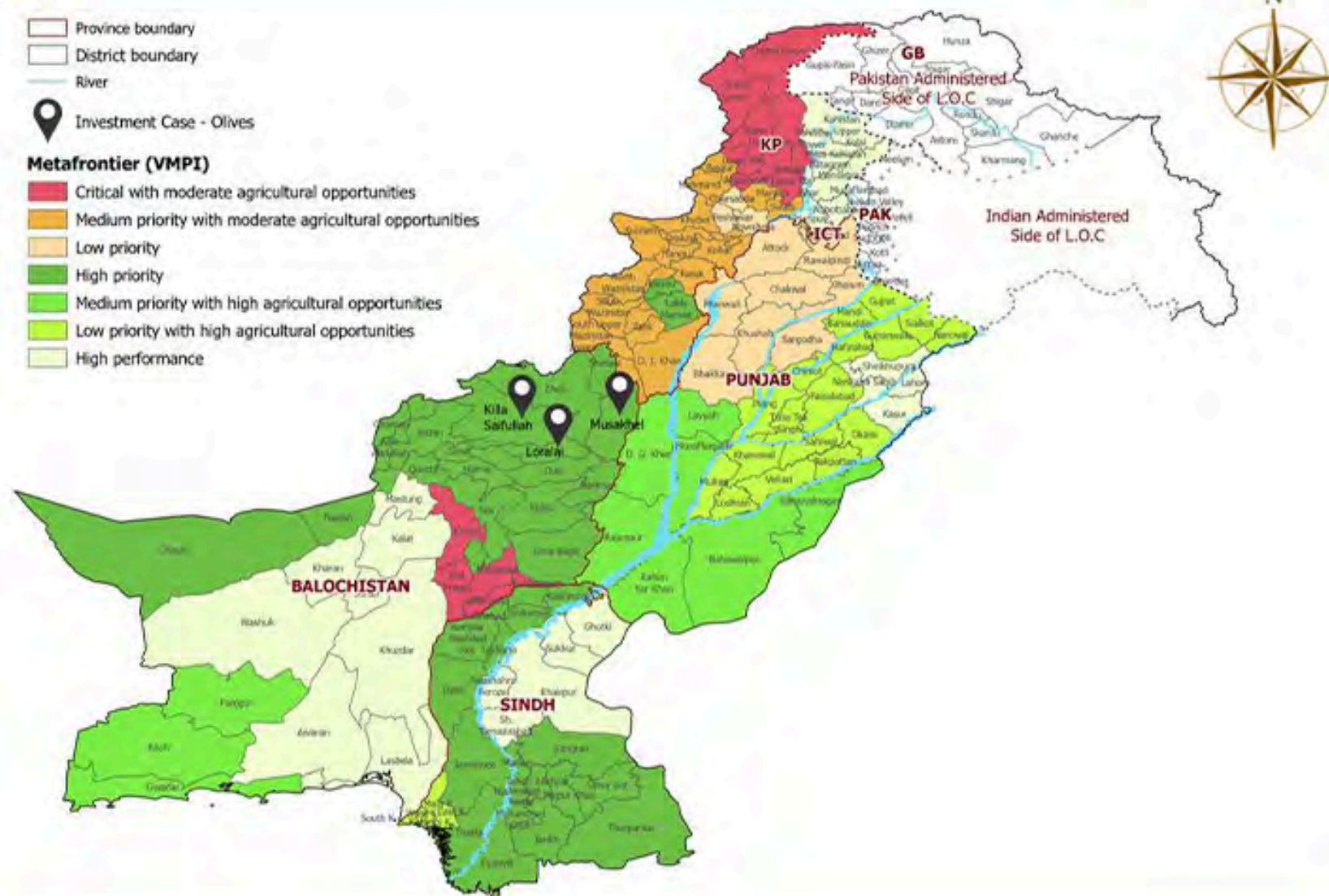


PROJECT LOCATION

- Province boundary
- District boundary
- River
- Investment Case - Olives

Metafrontier (VMPI)

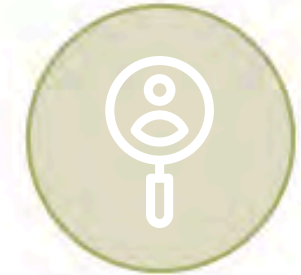
- Critical with moderate agricultural opportunities
- Medium priority with moderate agricultural opportunities
- Low priority
- High priority
- Medium priority with high agricultural opportunities
- Low priority with high agricultural opportunities
- High performance



Cost (USD)
7.28 million



IRR
21%



NPV
USD 3.9 million

Sustainability benefits:

Beneficiaries direct: 52

Beneficiaries indirect: 332

Per capita income increase: USD 1,176

Carbon Balance: -30,792.8 tCO₂eq

Source: FAO HQ Hand in Hand GIS Typology Map, 2021



Why invest in the Camel Milk Value Chain?



KEY FACTS



Pakistan is among the world's leading camel-rearing countries with **1.5 million** camels, producing 1 MT/annum



Camel milk is gaining popularity due to its **health and immunity benefits**.



Target **exports**: Rising demand for **premium camel milk products** worldwide.



Global camel dairy market expected to grow at 6.5% **CAGR by 2035**.



GCC countries are promoting **local camel dairy production** for food & nutrition security.



TARGET MARKETS



QATAR



KUWAIT



CHINA



USA

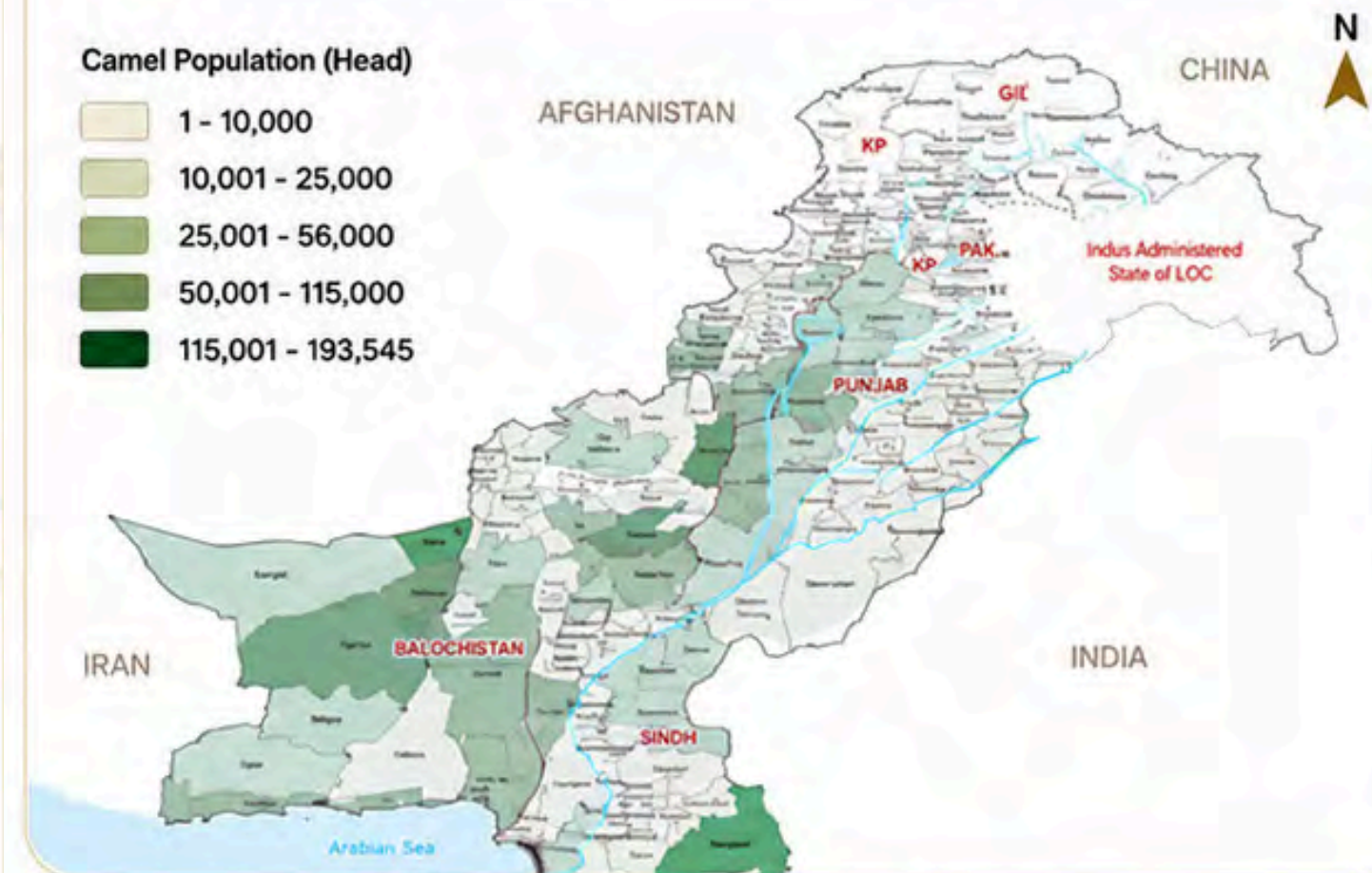
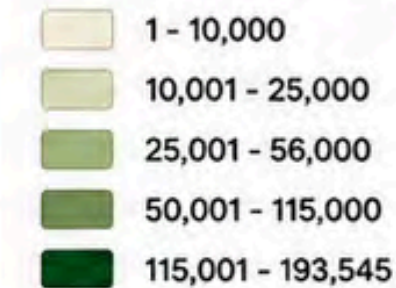


SAUDI ARABIA

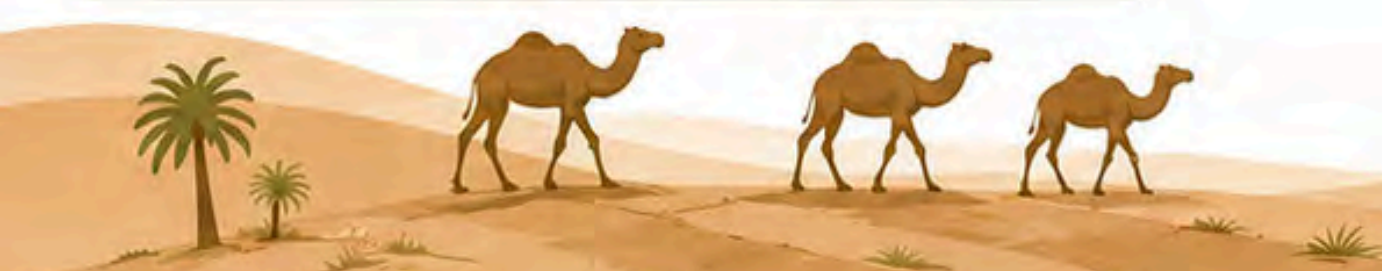


CAMEL POPULATION

Camel Population (Head)



Source: Agricultural Census, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2024-25



Investment Case 2: Camel Farms, Milk Collection Centers and Processing



Key Bottlenecks



Insufficient **commercial-scale** camel production



Inadequate **breeding stock** to support expansion and ensure a consistent milk supply



Weak **milk aggregation network** leading to high post-harvest losses and inconsistent milk quality



Limited **processing capacity** and inability to meet growing market demand



Low productivity due to lack of mechanization



Key Investments



Acquisition of **land** for the establishment of three camel farms each 500 acres : USD **0.60 million** – Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council



Procurement of **1,500 camels** USD 2,500 per camel: **USD 3.75 million** – implement veterinary health protocols; source camels from certified breeder



Establishment of **20 camel milk collection centers** each with a capacity of 1000–2000L: **USD 0.65 million** – develop supplier agreements; provide quality-based payment incentives; install milk cooling and quality testing equipment



Develop **01 dairy processing facility** powered by alternative energy, with a production capacity of 60,000 kg of camel milk powder: **USD 5 million** – Engage experienced contractors; ; use hybrid renewable energy with backup systems



Procurement of **farm machinery and equipment** for three camel farms: **USD 0.15 million** – Purchase from local manufacturers providing after-sales services and training of operators, a



Current Capex: **USD 1.9 million**



Risks & Mitigation Measures

⚠️ *Land acquisition delays; environmental and regulatory approvals*

✓ Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council for complete due diligence before acquisition, securing clean land titles, and engage relevant authorities early in the process

⚠️ *Disease outbreaks; mortality during transport; genetic variability*

✓ Implement veterinary health protocols; source camels from certified breeders and apply biosecurity measures

⚠️ *Low farmer participation; inadequate cold-chain management; logistical challenges*

✓ Develop supplier agreements, provide quality-based payment incentives; install milk cooling and quality testing equipment

⚠️ *Construction delays; technology integration challenges; unreliable power supply*

✓ Engage experienced contractors; ; use hybrid renewable energy with backup systems

⚠️ *Equipment breakdowns; shortage of skilled operators*
✓ Purchase from local manufacturers providing after-sales services and training of operators, and follow preventive maintenance schedules



Investment Case2: Camel Farms, Milk Collection Centers and Dairy Processing



PROJECT LOCATION



Cost (USD)
12.1 million



IRR
32%



NPV
USD 11.42 million

Sustainability benefits:

Beneficiaries direct: 75

Beneficiaries indirect: 479

Per capita income increase: USD 885

Carbon Balance: 72,783.77 tCO₂eq



Why invest in Gelato Value Chain?



KEY FACTS



Pakistan frozen food market
2025→2031 (5.74% CAGR) **USD
0.77Bn → 1.08Bn**



Pakistan frozen desserts / ice
cream growth rate **7.38% CAGR**



Sindhri & Chaunsa mango —
unique provenance advantage
GGAP-certified



Established export relationships
for premium mango **UAE • Canada**



TARGET MARKETS



CHINA



QATAR



SAUDI ARABIA



KUWAIT



Pakistan Mango Gelato Opportunity

Gelato Value Chain in Pakistan



Investment Case 3: Farm to Scoop Gelato



Key Bottlenecks



Limited processing capacity and dependence on imported equipment.



Limited capacity to produce premium gelato products.



Insufficient cold storage limits production and inventory management.



Manual fruit processing limits productivity.



Limited pasteurization capacity affects food safety and production.



High electricity costs and unreliable grid power.



Key Investments



Carpigiana Labo 60/110 XPL, 01 Pasteurizer with a capacity of 80L, 1 premium Miles Gelato Machine: USD 0.114 million:
Procure through authorized suppliers and maintain preventive servicing



Cold Chain & Processing Infrastructure – Blast Freezers with 10 trays, Walk-in Freezer (20 MT), Pulping Machine (400 kg/day), 04 Display Freezers, Reefer Van (3 tons refrigerated cold delivery): **USD 0.078 million** – *Install temperature monitoring, backup power, and preventive maintenance.*



40+15 KVA solar across farm + B&M and other utilities: USD 0.021 million – *Install hybrid solar system with battery backup and maintenance contracts.*



Brick and Mortar Design Execution and utilities: USD 0.06 million – *Engage experienced contractors with phased construction*



Retail & Kitchen Equipment (1 Bakery Counter, 1 Oven, 1 Stove, 1 Dishwasher, 2 Chillers, 2 Storage Freezers, 2 Mixer, 1 Washer, 8 Trolleys): **USD 0.035 million** – *Install temperature monitoring, backup power, and preventive maintenance.*



Technology, Cold Chain Enhancement & Contingency (Automation, Cold Chain Upgrades, Equipment Reserve) and civil works – USD 0.034million – *Procure high-quality machinery with operator training and service agreements. Use energy-efficient display freezers with routine maintenance.*



Founder Investment: **USD 0.21 million**



Risks & Mitigation Measures



Equipment breakdown or delayed procurement disrupts production.



Procure through authorized suppliers and maintain preventive servicing with spare parts inventory



Failure to achieve rapid freezing reduces shelf life and quality



Install reliable equipment with backup power and regular maintenance.



Temperature fluctuations lead to product spoilage



Install temperature monitoring, backup power, and preventive maintenance.



Production interruptions due to equipment malfunction



Procure high-quality machinery with operator training and service agreements. Use energy-efficient display freezers with routine maintenance.



Lower-than-expected energy generation or inverter failure.



Install hybrid solar system with battery backup and maintenance contracts.



Construction delays and budget overruns.

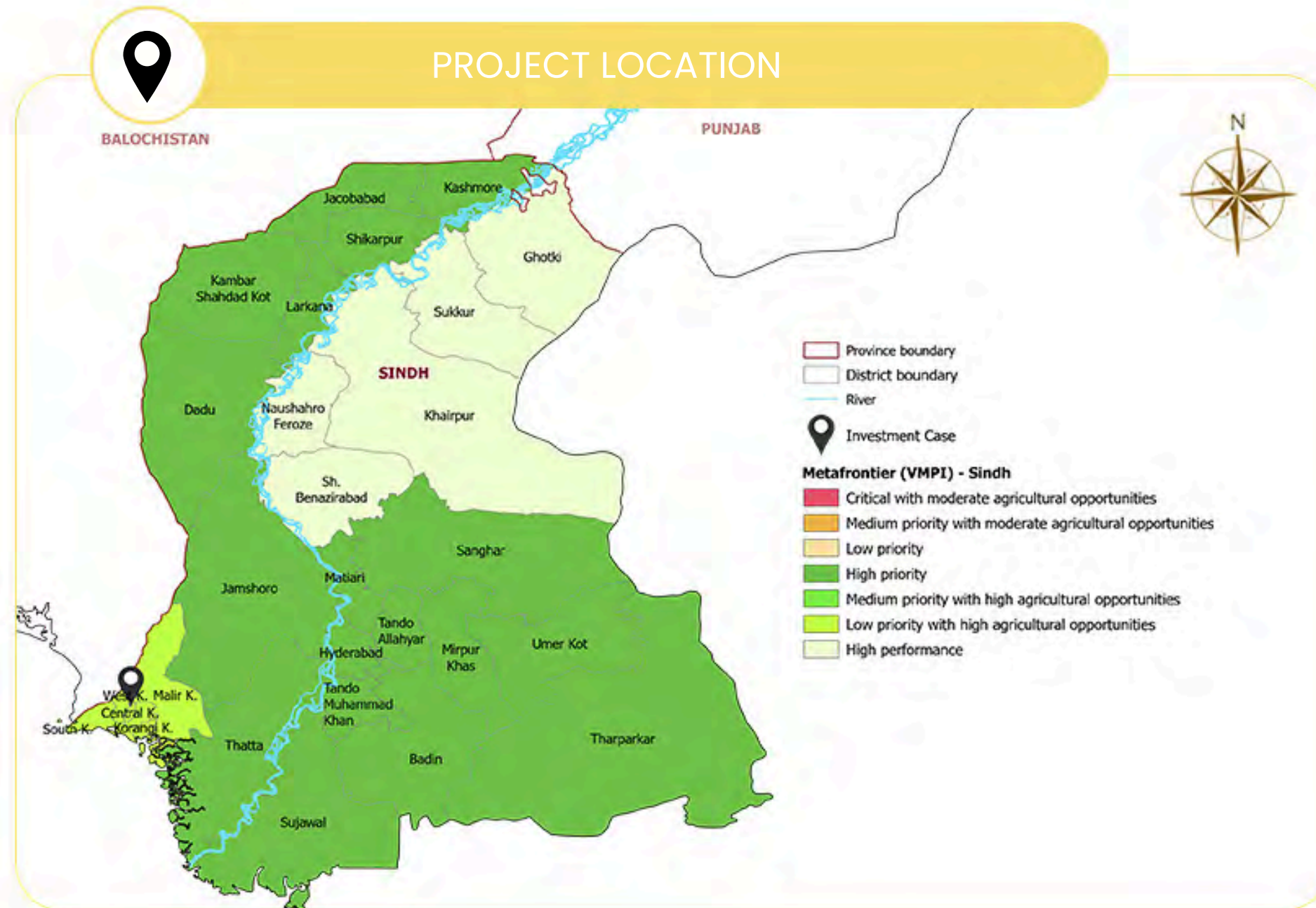


Engage experienced contractors with phased construction and project supervision.



Investment Case3:

Farm to Scoop Gelato



Cost (USD)
0.55 million



IRR
23%



NPV
USD 0.22 million

Sustainability benefits:

Beneficiaries direct: 82

Beneficiaries indirect: 524

Per capita income increase: USD 694

Carbon Balance: 82,369 tCO₂eq

Source: FAO HQ Hand in Hand GIS Typology Map, 2021



Why invest in Buffalo Milk Value Chain?



KEY FACTS



Pakistan is the **4th largest** milk-producing country.



Buffaloes produce over **75 million tons** of milk yearly.



Pakistan's sizeable buffalo population of **48 million** head constitutes a strong foundation for investment in dairy value chains and premium buffalo milk products.



80 % of milk comes from smallholder farms.



Pakistan's milk yield is **10–14 liters/day**, lower than developed countries.



15–20% milk lost annually due to weak cold chain



Buffalo milk is **more expensive** and used for mozzarella, cream, ghee, and UHT milk.



TARGET MARKETS



CHINA



GERMANY



PHILIPPINES



ESTABLISHED MARKETS



SAUDI ARABIA



AFGHANISTAN



UNITED STATES

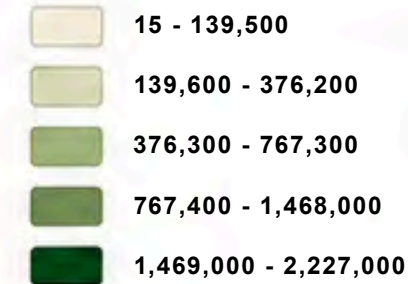


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

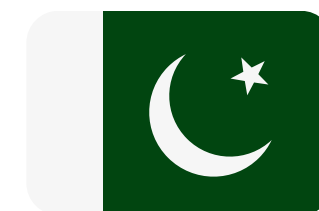


BUFFALO POPULATION

Buffalo Population



Source: Agricultural Census, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2024-25



LARGE ESTABLISHED
DOMESTIC MARKET



Investment Case 4:

1,000 head commercial buffalo farm



Key Bottlenecks



Lack of adequate land limits the establishment of a commercial-scale farm



Limited availability of high-yielding dairy buffaloes



Inadequate farm infrastructure reduces animal welfare, operational efficiency, milk quality, and storage capacity.



Limited access to modern dairy equipment and mechanization reduces productivity, increases labour costs, and affects milk quality.



Unreliable and expensive electricity supply increases operating costs and disrupts milk production and cold-chain operations.



Key Investments



110 acres of land for farm development: **USD 2.9 million** – Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council



1,000 elite dairy buffaloes: USD 2.9 million – Source animals through certified breeders



Construction of dairy farm infrastructure, including animal sheds (2200 sq.ft. per animal), staff facilities (25 persons), labor block (45 workers), 18 silage bunkers (300 tons each), chiller room (housing 5 BMCs): **USD 1.7 million** – Use experienced contractors, adopt phased implementation



Procurement of modern dairy machinery and equipment, including a 40-point milking parlor, 2 Total Mixed Ration Wagons (each 12m³), 3 tractors (75 HP, 4 trolleys (5 ton each), chillers (each 5,000 liter): **USD 0.9 million** – purchase from local manufacturers providing after-sales services and training of operators,



Installation of a 2.5 MW solar power system to ensure reliable and sustainable energy supply: **USD 1 million** – use proven solar technology, engage experienced contractors



Risk & Mitigation measures



Delays in land acquisition, regulatory approvals



Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council for complete due diligence before acquisition, securing clean land titles, and engage relevant authorities early in the process



Disease outbreaks



Source animals from certified breeders, implement strict biosecurity and vaccination protocols, and provide veterinary and herd management services.



Construction delays, cost overruns, and poor construction quality.



Use experienced contractors, adopt phased implementation, and ensure rigorous project supervision and quality control



Equipment breakdowns, delayed procurement, or insufficient operator capacity.



Purchase from local manufacturers providing after-sales services and training of operators, and follow preventive maintenance schedules



Technical failures, lower-than-expected energy generation, or maintenance challenges.



Use proven solar technology, engage experienced contractors, implement routine maintenance, and retain grid or generator backup for critical operations.



Investment Case 4:

1,000 head commercial buffalo farm



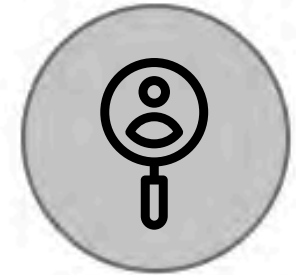
Source: FAO HQ Hand in Hand GIS Typology Map, 2021



Cost (USD)
9.4 million



IRR
22%



NPV
USD 3.9 million

Sustainability benefits:

Beneficiaries direct: 138

Beneficiaries indirect: 882

Per capita income increase : USD 130

Carbon Balance: 50,666.52 tCO₂eq



Investment Case 5:

Buffalo milk collection centers (100,000 liters per day capacity)



Key Bottlenecks



Limited availability of suitable land



Inadequate milk collection infrastructure limits aggregation capacity and increases post-harvest losses.



Limited cold-chain infrastructure results in spoilage and inconsistent milk quality.



Insufficient chilling capacity constrains processing efficiency and market access



Weak cold-chain logistics increase transportation losses and compromise milk quality.



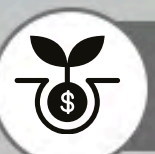
Limited milk quality testing undermines food safety and market confidence



Lack of digital systems limits traceability, operational efficiency, and transparent farmer payments



Middlemen (dodhi system) dominate procurement



Key Investments



1.5 acres of land: USD 0.9 million – Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council



Bulk milk cooler network (46 units – 2 x 5,000 L + 3 x 3,000 L + 5 x 1,800 L + 6 x 1,500 L + 8 x 1,000 L + 10 x 500 L + 12 x 300 L for village-level aggregation: **USD 0.25 million** – Engage qualified contractors, implement phased construction



One 50–60 ton milk **chilling plant: USD 0.28 million** – Procure high-quality equipment, establish preventive maintenance schedules



Procurement of an **insulated milk tanker** fleet (4 units – 2 X 3000 L & 2 X 3000 L): **USD 0.23 million** – Use proven technology, preventive fleet maintenance, optimize delivery routes



Establishment of a **quality assurance laboratory and testing facilities: USD 0.05 million** – Design the laboratory to meet accreditation requirements & align testing protocols



Deployment of **IT and digital systems** for milk traceability, and producer payments: **USD 0.03 million** – Provide user training, implement secure digital platforms, and establish ongoing technical support.



Installation of **backup power 300 kVA: USD 0.05 million** – use proven solar technology, engage experienced contractors



Staff recruitment: USD 0.05 million – training and capacity building



Risk & Mitigation Measures



Delays in land acquisition, Route through Special Investment Facilitation Council for complete due diligence before acquisition, securing clean land titles, and engage relevant authorities early in the process



Construction delays, cost overruns, Engage qualified contractors, implement phased construction



Equipment failure, unreliable electricity supply Procure high-quality equipment, establish preventive maintenance schedules



Vehicle breakdowns, fuel price volatility, and transport delays. Implement preventive fleet maintenance, optimize delivery routes, and maintain contingency transport arrangements.



Insufficient technical capacity and failure to meet international quality standards may limit the laboratory's effectiveness and credibility



Recruit and train qualified laboratory personnel, implement quality management systems, and obtain internationally recognized laboratory accreditation



Low user adoption of digital systems

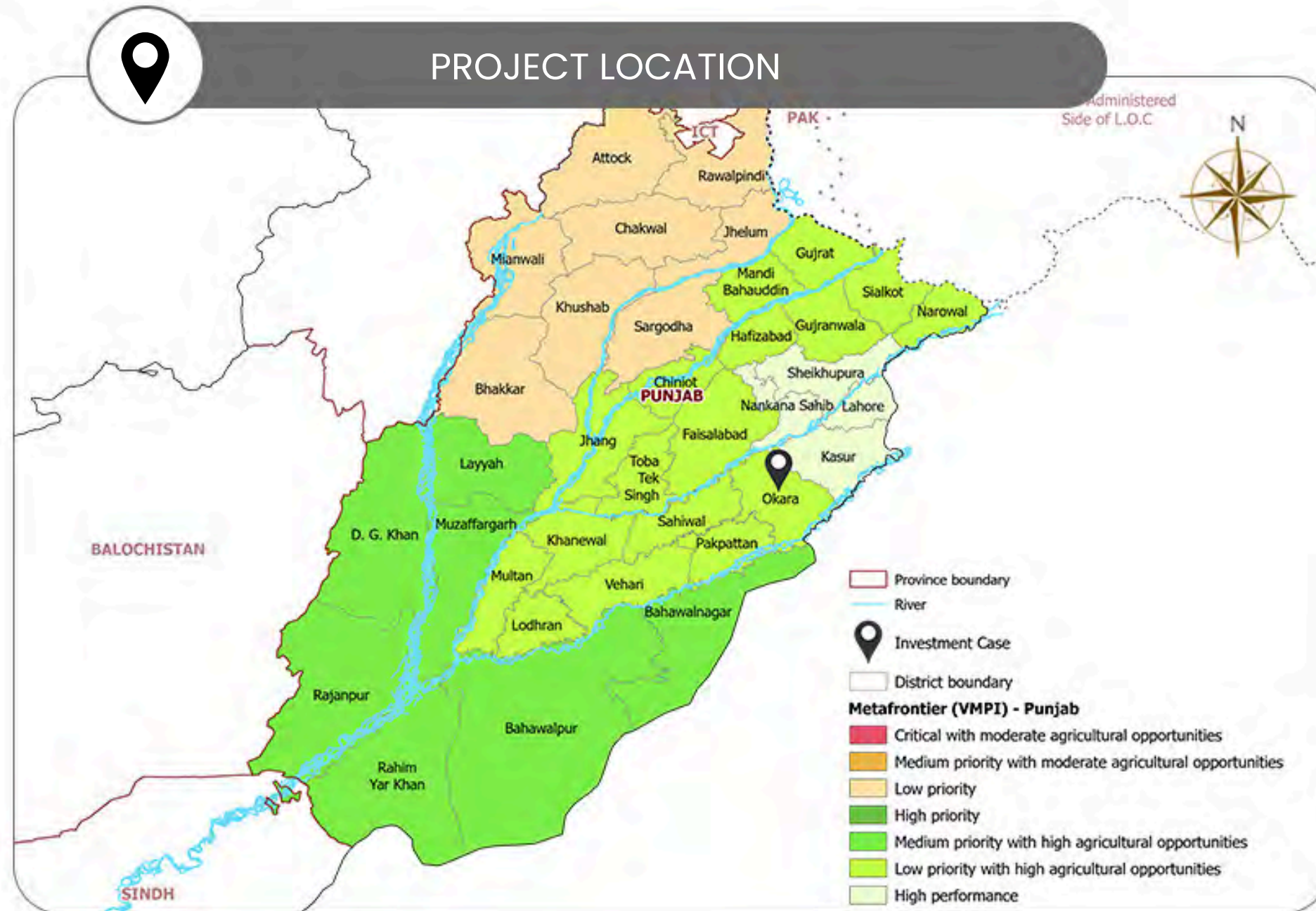


Provide user training, implement secure digital platforms, and establish ongoing technical support.



Investment Case 5:

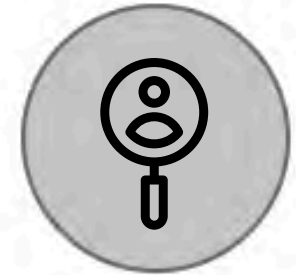
Buffalo milk collection centers (100,000 liters per day capacity)



Cost (USD)
1.84 million



IRR
19%



NPV
USD 0.93 million

Sustainability benefits:

Beneficiaries direct: 69

Beneficiaries indirect: 441

Per capita income increase: USD 309

Carbon Balance: 293,342.3 tCO₂eq

Source: FAO HQ Hand in Hand GIS Typology Map, 2021



Investment Case 6:

Production of buffalo mozzarella cheese



Key Bottlenecks



Limited domestic processing capacity for value-added dairy products constrains production, product diversification, and access to premium markets.



Inadequate utility infrastructure affects production efficiency, product quality, and environmental compliance.



Weak cold-chain infrastructure leads to product spoilage, reduced shelf life, and limited market reach



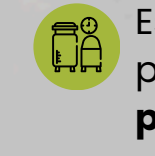
Inadequate processing infrastructure limits operational efficiency and future production expansion



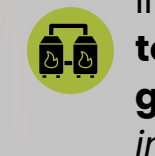
Limited quality assurance systems restrict compliance with food safety standards and export market requirements.



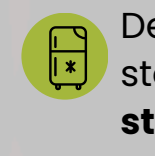
Key Investments



Establishment of a state-of-the-art dairy processing plant, including **Italian processing lines, one pasteurization system, and 02 mozzarella stretching** with 50,000 L/day milk intake: **USD 4 million** - *Source equipment from certified suppliers, and implement phased commissioning*



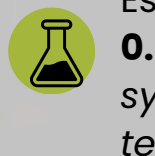
Installation of utilities, including **2 boilers (2 tons/hour), 3 chillers (sized for 50,000 L per day), generators (500 kVA): USD 1.20 million** - *implement preventive maintenance, and ensure compliance with environmental standards*



Development of an integrated cold chain and storage infrastructure, including **01 refrigerated cold storage (500 tons), 2 blast freezers facilities (2-3 tons/day each), 5 reefer trucks : USD 1.80 million** - *Procure reliable refrigeration equipment, implement routine maintenance*



Construction of civil works and supporting infrastructure for the processing facility 5-7 acres: **USD 1.00 million** - *Engage qualified contractors, apply strong project management and quality assurance practices*



Establishment of 01 **quality assurance lab: USD 0.50 million** - *Develop quality management systems aligned with international standards, train technical staff*



Risk & Mitigation Measures



Delays in equipment procurement or installation
✓ Source equipment from certified suppliers, and implement phased commissioning



Utility failures, or non-compliance with environmental regulations
✓ Implement preventive maintenance, and ensure compliance with environmental standards



Cold-chain interruptions, equipment breakdowns, or transport delays.
✓ Procure reliable refrigeration equipment, implement routine maintenance,



Construction delays, cost overruns, or quality issues.
✓ Engage qualified contractors, apply strong project management and quality assurance practices

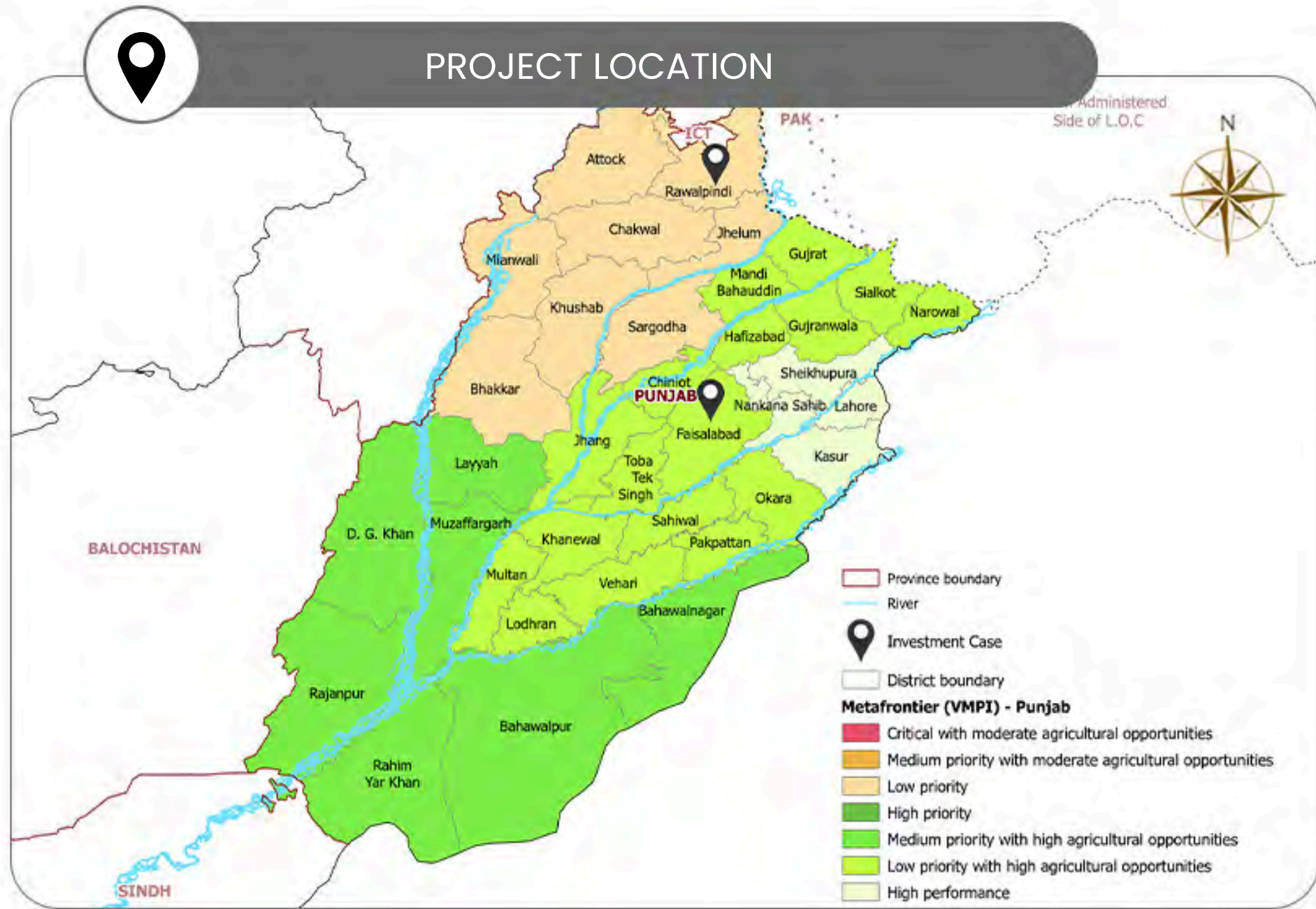


Failure to obtain certifications, inadequate staff capacity,
✓ Develop quality management systems aligned with international standards, train technical staff, and conduct regular internal audits to maintain certification compliance



Investment Case 6:

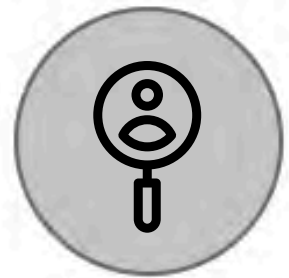
Production of buffalo mozzarella cheese



Cost (USD)
8.5 million



IRR
32%



NPV
USD 5.9 million

Sustainability benefits:

Beneficiaries direct: 126

Beneficiaries indirect: 805

Per capita income increase: USD 1,336

Carbon Balance: 49,895.42 tCO₂eq

Source: FAO HQ Hand in Hand GIS Typology Map, 2021



SUMMARY



Total Investment:

USD 39.67 million



Average IRR: 25.08%

Total NPV: USD 26.27 million



Beneficiaries:

Direct: 542

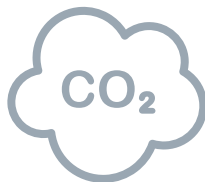
Indirect: 3,463



Average per capita

income increase:

USD 836



Carbon Balance:

518,264 tCO₂eq

Olives

Camel Milk

Gelato

Buffalo Milk

Vertically Integrated Olive Oil Value Chain

Cost: USD 7.28 mn

IRR: 21%

NPV: USD 3.9 mn

Beneficiaries:
Direct: 52
Indirect: 332

Per capita income increase:
USD 1,176

GHG Impact:
-30,792.8 tCO₂eq

Camel Farms, Milk Collection and Dairy Processing

Cost: USD 12.1 mn

IRR: 32%

NPV: USD 11.42 mn

Beneficiaries:
Direct: 75
Indirect: 479

Per capita income increase: USD 885

GHG Impact:
72,783.77 tCO₂eq

Farm to Scoop Gelato

Cost: USD 0.55 mn

IRR: 23%

NPV: USD 0.22 mn

Beneficiaries:
Direct: 82
Indirect: 524

Per capita income increase:
USD 694

GHG Impact:
82,369 tCO₂eq

1,000 head commercial farm

Cost: USD 9.4 mn

IRR: 22%

NPV: USD 3.9 mn

Beneficiaries:
Direct: 138
Indirect: 882

Per capita income increase:
USD 130

GHG Impact:
50,666.52 tCO₂eq

Milk collection centers

Cost: USD 1.84 mn

IRR: 19%

NPV: USD 0.93 mn

Beneficiaries:
Direct: 69
Indirect: 441

Per capita income increase:
USD 309

GHG Impact:
293,342.3 tCO₂eq

Mozzarella Cheese

Cost: USD 8.5 mn

IRR: 32%

NPV: USD 5.9 mn

Beneficiaries:
Direct: 126
Indirect: 805

Per capita income increase:
USD 1,336

GHG Impact:
49,895.42 tCO₂eq