



HAND-IN-HAND
INVESTMENT



■ UGANDA

Hand in Hand Investment Proposal

October 2026

Rome, Italy



UGANDA: ECONOMY OVERVIEW



- ▶ GDP : USD 63 billion
- ▶ Population : 45.9million
- ▶ Economic Growth rate : 6.3%
- ▶ Agriculture contributes 26.2% to GDP

▶ National Development Plan IV (2025/26-2029/30)

- ▶ Achieve 10-fold economic growth to USD 500 billion within 15 years
- ▶ Raise household incomes and living standards
- ▶ Expand employment opportunities
- ▶ Promote sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth
- ▶ Reduce poverty rate from 16.1% to 15.5%
- ▶ Increase GDP per capita from USD 1,051 to USD 2,008

ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT STRATEGIC DIRECTION

- ▶ The Hand in Hand (HiH) initiative aligns with Uganda's strategic priorities by aiming to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development to eradicate poverty (SDG 1), end hunger, and eliminate all forms of malnutrition (SDG 2).
- ▶ This objective directly supports Uganda Vision 2040, which seeks to transition the country from a low-income to a competitive upper-middle-income status within 30 years, and resonates with the National Development Plan IV (NDP IV).



WHY INVEST IN UGANDA



Award for the Greatest Investment Catalyst in the World Go Global Awards in the Rhode Island, USA

3rd Most rewarding economy to invest in Africa Africa risk reward Index 2023



Best investment destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa Annual Investment Meeting Awards- Abu Dhabi 2023



Top 10 in industrial development (Africa Development Bank (AfDB) Africa Industrialization Index (2022)



Lowest Labour Cost in EAC region
Average yearly wage for unskilled production operative, \$440



Large domestic, regional and global markets (quotas and Tariff free)- (EAC , 300m people), COMESA, (600m people) AFCTA, (China Trade Agreements



One Stop Centre for Investors - Applications, businesses registration, licensing, Industrial Park land, Products and Services Certification, Environmental regulations and requirements, Investment after care services

WHY INVEST IN UGANDA



Agricultural Sector

- ▶ 10-year tax holiday for export-oriented agro processors in industrial parks or free zones, land availability.
- ▶ Zero import duty on agro-processing machinery, and exemptions on most agricultural inputs from import duty and VAT.



Manufacturing Sector

- ▶ 10-year tax holiday for exporters producing at least 80% for export.
- ▶ VAT exemption on raw materials, deferred VAT on imported machinery, and zero import duty on machinery for setting up industries.



Human Capital Development

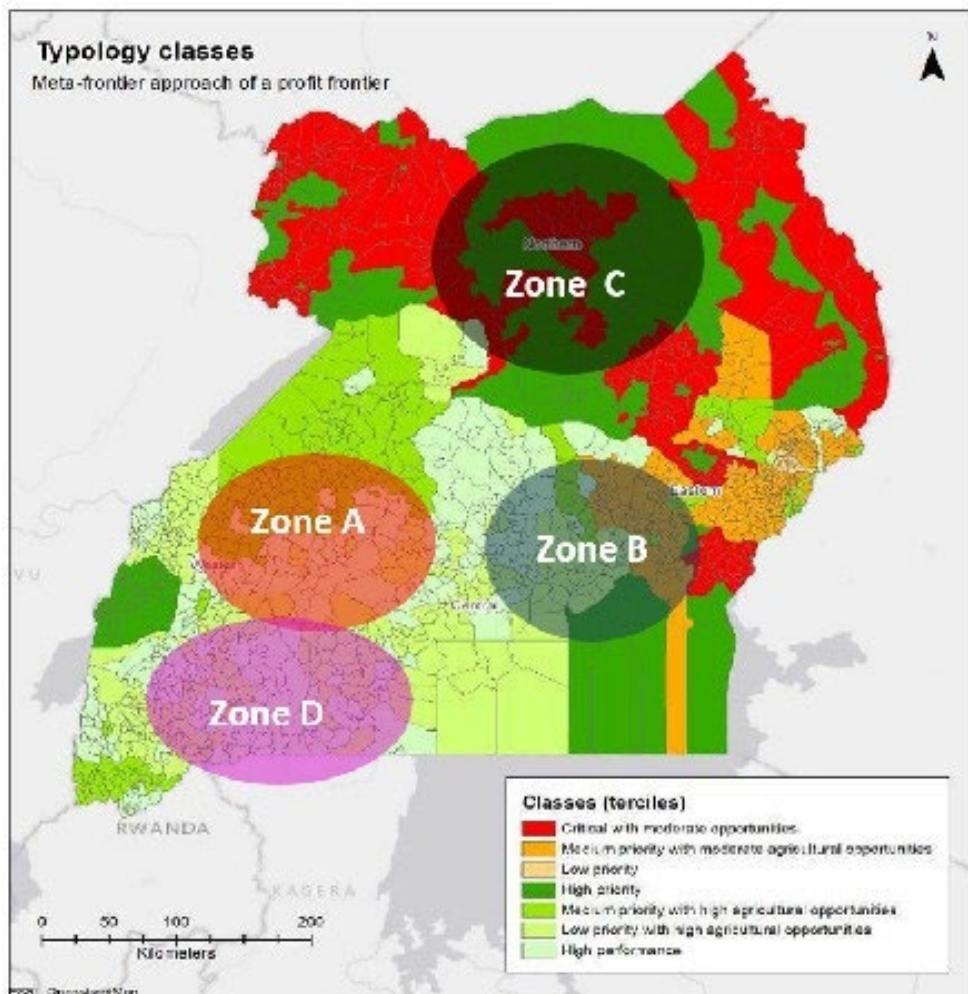
100% tax allowable on training costs and research.



Industrial Park Development

10 Year Tax holiday on income derived from letting out facilities of Industrial Park.

Selected Zones for Hand-in-Hand



Map 1: Selected 4 zones, FAO, 2023

Criteria for selection/justification

- ▶ High-Moderate poverty: 7.5%-20.5% (UNHS, 2023/24).
- ▶ Level of malnutrition and stunting is still high (25%- 35%). Zones are medium priority but have high agricultural potential & proximity to lucrative markets (See map).
- ▶ Zones with high milk and maize production sell in informal markets and with low value addition.

Zones Selected (Circled)

- Mid-Western - Zone A
- Central cattle corridor - Zone B
- Northern-Lango & Acholi - Zone C
- South-Western Grass Rangelands - Ankole - Zone D

KEY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Dairy/milk processing, animal feed manufacture, maize processing, hides/skins/leather processing, banana processing, and one -stop input & mechanization centers.
- ▶ **Investment target:** USD 953.84M (Private: USD 747.8M; Public: USD 206.04M).



- ▶ Public sector to provide infrastructure (land, roads, electricity, internet, water).
- ▶ Supported by catalytic investments and government/development partners.

Investment Case 1: Dairy/Milk Processing

- ▶ **Cattle population:** 16.4M
- ▶ **Annual milk production:** 5.4B liters
- ▶ **Domestic demand:** 1.85B liters
- ▶ **Exports:** 2B liters (processed only)
- ▶ **Capacity target:** 144M liters processed annually in 4 new facilities.
- ▶ **Investment:** USD 425.22M (private sector), plus public infrastructure (electricity, roads, water, breeding tech, extension)



- ▶ **Outcomes:** Economic growth, higher exports, poverty reduction, job creation
- ▶ **Beneficiaries:**
 - 500 direct jobs (factories & milk collection centres)
 - 1.2M direct beneficiaries (farmers & workers)
 - 1.5M indirect beneficiaries (local communities, women, youth)
- ▶ **Target regions:** Mid-Western, Central cattle corridor, Northern, Southwestern



Bottlenecks

- ▶ **Low value addition** leading to low farmgate prices
- ▶ **Poor milk transport** systems affecting quality
- ▶ **Inadequate bulking/cooling** facilities causing milk losses

Investment Needs

- ▶ **Processing Plants:** 4 plants for UHT, pasteurized milk, yoghurt, milk powder; 34.92M litres annual capacity each (total 144M litres); USD 425M private investment
- ▶ **Milk Transport:** 6 modern tankers (20,000L each) = USD 456K + 44K for fire extinguishers + washing costs totalling to USD 500,000
- ▶ **Cooling Facilities:** 100 coolers (3,000L each) with solar systems; USD 6.4M investment

Risks

- ▶ Disruption of small-scale processors and traders
- ▶ market volatility and demand fluctuations
- ▶ Inconsistent supply (droughts, disease outbreaks, poor transport)
- ▶ High energy consumption
- ▶ Underutilization of tankers/coolers during off-peak seasons;
- ▶ Accessibility issues for large tankers in remote areas

Mitigation Measures

- ▶ Capacity building and integration into the supply chain;
- ▶ Diversified product portfolio
- ▶ Improve production via disease/feed management, breeding, and transport infrastructure upgrades
- ▶ Use energy-efficient and renewable energy (solar, biomass).
- ▶ Contracts with dairy producers to ensure supply
- ▶ Government investment in rural road infrastructure
- ▶ Cooperative cost-sharing for operations
- ▶ Milk aggregation strategies during off-peak seasons

Public Investments - USD 105.01 million: will finance electricity, access roads, water infrastructure, improved dairy breeds and breeding technologies, and extension and animal-health services.

Dairy/Milk Processing

Product Focus

Processing Raw Milk into :

- ▶ UHT milk
- ▶ Pasteurized milk
- ▶ Yoghurt
- ▶ Milk powder

Annual Production Targets

- ▶ **130M** litres - UHT milk
- ▶ **50M** liters - Yoghurt
- ▶ **43M** tons - Milk powder
- ▶ **70M** liters - Pasteurized milk

Profitability Indicators

- ▶ Total investment: **USD 530.23M (425.22M Private + 105.01M Public)**
- ▶ Net Present Value (NPV) per facility: **USD 43.79M**
- ▶ Internal Rate of Return: **25.83%**
- ▶ Payback Period: **4 years**

Environmental Performance

- ▶ **tCO₂-e sequestered:** 1.5M tCO₂-eq over 10 years.
- ▶ Efficient waste management to renewable energy (biogas);
- ▶ Sustainable, eco-friendly packaging
- ▶ Improved milk processing efficiency
- ▶ Solar energy utilization



Investment Case 2: Animal Feeds & Pastures

Cattle Feed	(Million tonnes)
Annual demand	1.07
Annual supply	0.43
Deficit	0.64
Pastures	
Annual demand	1.20
Annual supply	0.78
Deficit	0.42
Chicken / Poultry Feed	(Million tonnes)
Annual demand	5.47
Annual supply	2.19
Deficit	3.28
Pig Feeds	(Million tonnes)
Annual demand	6.46
Annual supply	3.88
Deficit	2.58

► Current Situation:

Animal feed deficits are 40–60% of demand

► Investment Outlay : USD 184.29M

► Expected Outcomes:

Economic growth, increased feedstock, poverty reduction, job creation

► Target Regions:

Mid-Western, Central cattle corridor, Northern, Southwestern

► Beneficiaries:

- 432 direct jobs at facilities
- 1.2M direct beneficiaries (livestock farmers, farm workers)
- 2M indirect beneficiaries (local communities, women, youth, transporters)



Investment Case 2: Animal Feeds & Pastures

Bottlenecks	Areas of investment	Risks	Mitigation measures
Shortage of pastures during the dry season	- Establish 4 Nucleus estates with; 4 silage bunkers (capacity of 816,000 tonnes/year) - A hay barn (capacity of 400,000 tonnes/ yr)	- Requires significant land - The demand for silage and hay fluctuate due to changes in livestock populations, climatic conditions, and market dynamics.	- Available government land (in free zones and Ranches) - Diversify product and explore alternative markets such as exporting or supplying to livestock feed industries.
Inadequate animal feed processing plant resulting into inadequate supply of quality animal feeds	- Establish 4 animal feed processing facilities in the same Nucleus estate above with; - Dairy meal plants (capacity of 411,300 tonnes/year) - Poultry feeds plant (capacity of 1.0 million tonnes/yr) - Pig feeds plant (capacity of 1.05 million tonnes/yr). - Private investment of USD 184.29 million in animal feed manufacturing facilities	- High Water and Energy Consumption. - Fluctuation of prices of raw materials like maize, soybeans, and other feed ingredients due to market demand, and supply chain disruptions.	- Recycling systems, rainwater harvesting, and renewable energy sources like solar or biomass. - Diversified supplier network and engage in contract farming to ensure a steady supply of raw materials.

Public Investment -USD 45.51 million will finance access roads, and water infrastructure serving the proposed nucleus estates and animal-feed processing facilities, as well as extension, quality-assurance and regulatory services.



LIVESTOCK POPULATION



**122
MILLION**

Poultry



**17.4
MILLION**

Goats



**16.4
MILLION**

Cattle



**4.4
MILLION**

Sheep



**7.4
MILLION**

Pigs

Investment Case 2: Animal Feeds & Pastures

Objective: Reduce cattle feed burden and deficits by manufacturing dairy meal and conserving pastures & maize into silage and hay

Annual Feeds Target (4 Zones)	Profitability Indicators	Environmental Performance
400,000 tonnes dairy meal 204,000 tonnes hay & silage 1,000,000 tonnes poultry feeds 500,000 tonnes pig feeds	- Investment per facility: USD 46.07M - Total investment (4 facilities): USD 229.80M (Private 184.29M +45.51 Public) - Net Present Value (NPV): USD 167.93M - Internal Rate of Return (IRR): 26.71% - Payback period: 6 years 4 months	- tCO₂-e sequestered: 1.9M t CO₂-eq - Climate-smart practices: pasture-based carbon sequestration, tree planting, use of biogas

Investment Case 3: Maize Processing

Production

- ▶ Uganda produces an average of 4.5M tonnes of maize grain annually (2018 – 2022) systems to support access to water for agricultural production.

Annual Domestic Demand (2023)

- ▶ **700 tonnes** of cornflakes **3,420**
- ▶ **tonnes** of maize starch **18**
- ▶ **tonnes** of maize oil

Current Situation

- ▶ All high-value maize products are
- ▶ imported High post-harvest losses
- ▶ Low value for farmers with high price fluctuation exposure to chemicals - (DIGI Child tool; Training visual guides)

Expected Outcomes & Benefits

- ▶ Economic growth, increased maize value and quality, higher exports, rural development, job creation

Beneficiaries

- ▶ **216 jobs** created at 4 facilities
- ▶ **100,000** direct beneficiaries (maize suppliers);
- ▶ **1,000,000** indirect beneficiaries (local communities, women, youth)

Investment Outlay

- ▶ USD 18.29M for 4 facilities

Public Investment Support

- ▶ Roads, electricity, and water infrastructure



Investment Case 3: Maize Processing

Bottlenecks	Areas of investment	Risks	Mitigation measures
Below standard milling machines leading to low quality products	- Invest in modern machinery for maize processing - Private investment for 4 zonal modern maize processing facilities, USD 18.29 Million	High investment costs with high energy consumption	- Explore public-private partnerships - Use of renewable energy sources, such as solar
Limited Value-Added Products with low product diversity	- Invest in producing three high value maize products; - Cornflakes - Maize oil - Maize starch	Low domestic demand	Focus more on the export market
Poor Post-Harvest Handling	Investment in training and technology for value chain actors	Resistance to Change and adopt	Government to invest in training and Implementation of stringent quality control measure through the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority

Public Investment USD 4.52 million: will support the construction and rehabilitation of feeder and community access roads, extension of electricity and water and public infrastructure.



Investment Case 3: Maize Processing

Annual Target (4 Facilities)

- ▶ **28,800 tonnes** of maize grain
- ▶ **96,000 tonnes** of cornflakes
- ▶ **39,000 litres** of maize oil
- ▶ **58,000 tonnes** of maize starch

Profitability Indicators

- ▶ **Total investment: USD 22.81M**
(18.29M Private + 4.52M Public)
- ▶ **Net Present Value (NPV): USD 1.89 M**
- ▶ **Internal Rate of Return (IRR): 29.40%**
- ▶ **Payback period: 6 years 10 months**

Environmental Performance

- ▶ **tCO₂-e sequestered**
: 5,160,000 t CO₂-eq
- ▶ **Climate-smart practices:**
use of climate-smart techniques, encourage tree planting



Investment Case 4: Hides, Skins & Leather Processing



UGANDA'S SKIN PRODUCTION

Hides - **35,000 Tonnes**

Goat skins - **4,650 Tonnes**

Sheep skins - **2,100 Tonnes**

TOTAL - 41,750

Current Situation

- ▶ High imports of leather products
- ▶ Low SME capacity for leather processing into finished products
- ▶ High domestic demand for leather products

Expected Outcomes

- ▶ Economic growth, improved leather quality, higher exports, rural development, job creation

Beneficiaries

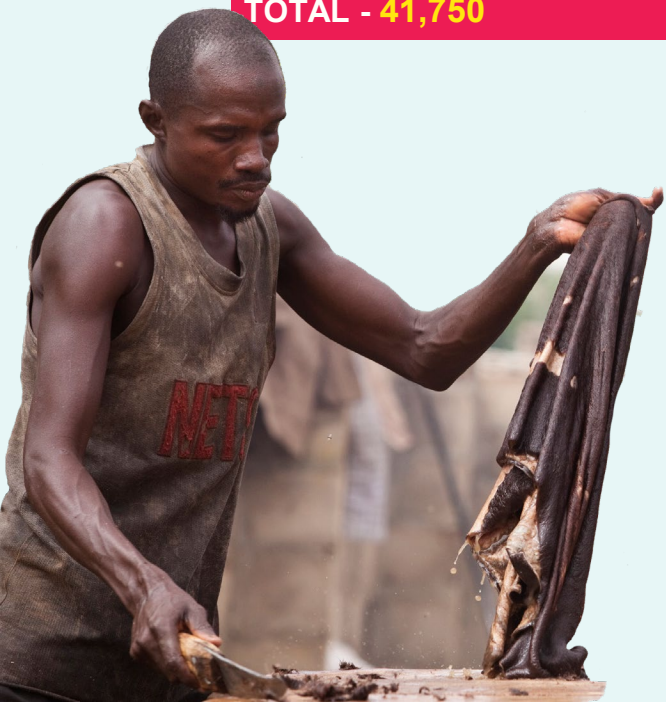
- ▶ 600,000 direct beneficiaries (livestock suppliers)
- ▶ 2,000,000 indirect beneficiaries (local communities, women, youth)

Investment Outlay

- ▶ USD 57 M for 2 facilities

Public Investment Support

- ▶ Roads, electricity, and water infrastructure



Investment Case 4: Hides, Skins & Leather Processing

Bottlenecks	Areas of investment	Risks	Mitigation measures
Poor Quality of Raw Materials: The quality of hides and skins is often compromised due to poor animal husbandry practices and improper preservation methods. This affects the overall quality of the leather produced.	- Establish two (2) central tanneries to serve 4 zones - Private investment of USD 7.8 million in each tannery	- Low supply of quality hides and skins - Environmental contamination associated with hides processing, air pollution and waste disposal	- Invest in Specialized Processing Technology - Backward Integration/Supply Chain Development - Strong Environmental Management; Invest in advanced effluent treatment plants from the outset to ensure compliance and sustainability (Construct waste disposal infrastructure & use of blood and bone waste as raw materials)
High expenditure on shoe and bag imports	- Private investment of USD 41.4 million in a shoe & leather factory - Total private investment USD 57.0M (2 tanneries at \$7.8M each + \$41.4M shoe/leather factory)	Environmental contamination associated with hides processing, air pollution and waste disposal	Construct waste disposal infrastructure & use of blood and bone waste as raw materials

Public Investment - 47.00 million: establish and upgrade public infrastructure required for the collection, preservation, grading, and processing of hides and skins. This will include access roads, electricity and water supply, slaughter and flaying facilities, and provision of effluent-treatment and environmental-management infrastructure.

Investment Case 4: Hides, Skins & Leather Processing

Annual Target (4 Facilities)

7.8M kg of hides & skins to be processed into:

- ▶ 780,864 kg gelatin
- ▶ 1.7M kg crust leather
- ▶ 1.5M kg finished leather
- ▶ 2.7M kg wet blue leather,
- ▶ 209M pairs of shoes,
- ▶ 37M units of handbags

Profitability Indicators

- ▶ Total investment (2 facilities): 104M (USD 57M PRIVATE + 47M Public)
- ▶ Net Present Value (NPV): USD 6.62M
- ▶ Internal Rate of Return (IRR): 31.61%
- ▶ Payback period: 4 years, 1 month

Environmental Performance

- ▶ tCO₂-e sequestered: 1.5M t CO₂-eq
- ▶ Climate -smart practices: use of efficient tannery technologies with less waste, encourage tree planting



Investment case 5:

One-stop inputs & mechanization centers



Current Situation

- ▶ Low-quality inputs
- ▶ Lack of support services (e.g., tractor hire)

Expected Outcomes & Benefits

- ▶ Economic growth, improved input /service quality, increased production, rural development, job creation.

Investment Outlay

- ▶ USD 11.28M for 4 centres

Public Investment Support

- ▶ Roads, electricity, water infrastructure



Maize Seed Demand:

- ▶ 8,440 tonnes

Beneficiaries

- ▶ 132 jobs created at 2 facilities
- ▶ 550,000 direct beneficiaries (seed multipliers)
- ▶ 1.2M indirect beneficiaries (local communities, women, youth)

Key Challenges

- ▶ Counterfeit and costly inputs (e.g., maize seeds)
- ▶ Agro-chemicals

Investment Case 5: One-stop inputs & Mechanization Centres

Bottlenecks	Areas of investment	Risks	Mitigation measures
Weak Seed Quality Control and Regulatory Enforcement	Invest in Regulatory and quality control inspections at MAAIF at a cost of USD 50 million	Low yields and erosion of farmer trust in the input systems	- Due Diligence on all input suppliers. - Traceability Systems/Prioritize Certified and QDS (Quality Declared Seed)
Poor seed and input (fertilizers & agro-chemicals) Storage and Post-Harvest Handling	- Invest in large seed and input storage facilities. - USD 1,000,000 + (for larger, more sophisticated versions of both, potentially including a dedicated cold room).	- Erosion of farmer trust, financial losses for farmers, legal and reputational risks - Climate Change (drought)	- Strategic Stock Management and Storage: Appropriate Storage Facilities: - Invest in well-ventilated, cool, dry, and pest-free storage facilities at your one-stop centers.
Limited Availability and Accessibility of Quality-Assured Seed for Priority Crops	Establish an initial seed inventory of USD 2.48 million to be stocked and distributed through the 4 proposed Centres	- Seed stock-outs during peak planting periods. - Overstocking or poor matching of seed varieties with farmer demand. - Seed deterioration or loss of viability due to inappropriate storage.	- Use the demand-based seed procurement and replenishment plans. - Maintain strategic seed stocks ahead of major planting seasons. - Use QDS seed from pre-qualified suppliers. - Maintain appropriate storage conditions to preserve seed viability
High Initial Capital Cost of Machinery & Seasonal and Sporadic Demand	Stock Farm Equipment (Including Tractors): USD 1,000,000 per facility		- Phased Investment & Incremental Growth strategy - Develop Robust Operational and Financial Management - Build Strong Farmer Relationships and Support
Limited Technical Skills for Operation, Maintenance, and Repair	- Recruit and train personnel - USD 200,000 per facility	Machinery Breakdowns and Downtime	- Implement a rigorous, scheduled preventive maintenance program - Human Capital Development: Operator and Mechanic Training

An investment of 1.50 million will support the establishment and equipping of strategically located one-stop agricultural mechanization centers. The funds will finance site development, demonstration and training facilities, machinery testing and maintenance infrastructure, operator and technician training, and systems for coordinating machinery hiring, repairs, access to spare parts, and technical advisory services.

Investment Case 5: One-stop inputs & Mechanization Centers

Sales Distribution (per facility)

- ▶ **Seeds: 25%** → USD 1,434,217
- ▶ **Farm Inputs: 35%** → USD 2,007,904
- ▶ **Fertilizers: 40%** → USD 2,294,748

Profitability Indicators

- ▶ **Total investment (4 facilities): 12.78 (USD 11.28M Private + 1.5M Public)**
- ▶ **Net Present Value (NPV): USD 1.51M**
- ▶ **Internal Rate of Return (IRR): 22.52%**
- ▶ **Payback period: 6 years, 4 months**

Environmental Performance

- ▶ **tCO₂-e sequestered:** 15,160,000 t CO₂-eq
- ▶ **Climate-smart practices:** convert part of land from annual fallow or other vegetable crops; encourage tree planting

10 Tractors for Hire



Investment Case 6: Banana Processing

UGANDA'S BANANA PRODUCTION

Annual average banana production: **13.6M tonnes**

Annual banana exports: **0.28M tonnes**

Plantain & cooking banana surplus: **6.96M tonnes**

Ethanol supply gap: **8.09M litres**

Current Situation

- ▶ Low banana value addition and low exports

Expected Outcomes & Benefits

- ▶ Economic growth, increased production, rural development, and job creation



Beneficiaries

- ▶ 100 jobs per facility (400 total for 4 facilities)
- ▶ 1M direct beneficiaries (banana/corn suppliers)
- ▶ 1.1M indirect beneficiaries (local communities, women, men, youth, transporters)

Investment Outlay

- ▶ USD 51.72M for 4 facilities

Public Investment Support

- ▶ Roads, electricity, and water infrastructure

Investment Case 6: Banana Processing

Bottlenecks	Areas of investment	Risks	Mitigation measures
Low banana fruit value addition leading to high post-harvest losses.	- Establish four banana processing facilities in 4 zones. - Private investment of USD 32.01 million in a banana juice and wine factory.	- Low supply of banana fruits - Environmental contamination associated with factory processing, air pollution and waste disposal.	- Establish banana growers' cooperatives/groups. - Construct waste disposal infrastructure.
- In Uganda, almost all farmers leave the banana pseudo-stems in their gardens after harvest. - Few individual entrepreneurs are currently involved in the extraction of banana fibre to make products such as carpets, hair extensions, and paper bags.	- Establish a banana fibre and ethanol processing line. - Private investment of USD 19.71 million in a banana fibre and ethanol processing line	- High cost of transporting the bulky raw materials. - Environmental contamination associated with factory processing, air pollution and waste disposal.	- Do primary processing of corms at farm level to ease transportation. - Construct waste disposal infrastructure.

Investment - USD 2.50 million will finance feeder roads, extension of electricity and water services, establishment or upgrading of aggregation, collection, and post-harvest handling infrastructure, and the provision of technical extension, food safety, quality assurance, and certification support to farmers and enterprises.

Investment Case 6: Banana Processing

Objective: Increase value addition on banana fruit and waste materials through juice, wine, fiber, and ethanol production

Annual Target (4 Facilities)

- ▶ Banana juice: 3,694 litres
- ▶ Banana wine: 1,642 litres
- ▶ Fibre: 179,550 kg
- ▶ Ethanol: 1,154,250 litres

Profitability Indicators

- ▶ Total investment: **USD54.22M**
(51.72M Private + 2.5M Public)
- ▶ Net Present Value (NPV): **USD 39.12M**
- ▶ Internal Rate of Return (IRR): **30.40%**
- ▶ Payback period: **4 years, 1 month**

Environmental Performance

- ▶ tCO₂-e sequestered:
15,000,000 t CO₂-eq
- ▶ Climate-smart practices:
convert part of land from
annual fallow/other crops,
encourage tree planting



953.84 Million USD	28%	13.45 Millions	4.65 Millions	8.8 Millions	40.3 Millions
Investment cost	Average IRR (%)	Total Beneficiaries	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	tCO ₂ -e sequestered

Investment case 4 Dairy Processing facilities

Total Investment: 530.23M USD
Private: 425.22 Million USD
Public: 105.01M USD

Investment Gap:
390.20 Million USD

IRR:
25.83%

NPV :
43.79 Million USD

Direct beneficiaries
1,200,000

Indirect beneficiaries:
1,500,000

Per capita income increase:
700 USD (64%)
tCO₂-e sequestered
1.5 Million tCO₂-e

Investment case 4 Animal feed facilities

Total Investment: 229.8M USD

Private: 184.29M USD
Public: 45.51M USD

Investment Gap
150.1 Million USD

IRR:
26.71%

NPV :
167.93 Million USD

Direct beneficiaries
1.200,000

Indirect beneficiaries:
2,000,000

Per capita income increase:
677 USD (62%)
tCO₂-e sequestered
1.9 Million tCO₂-e

Investment case 4 maize processing facilities

Total Investment: 22.81M USD

Private: 18.29M USD
Public: 4.52M USD

Investment Gap
8.28 M USD

IRR:
29.40%

NPV :
1.89 Million USD

Direct beneficiaries
100,000

Indirect beneficiaries:
1,000,000

Per capita income increase:
286 USD (26%)

tCO₂-e sequestered
5,16 Million tCO₂-e

Investment plan for Uganda

953.84 Million USD	28%	13.45 Millions	4.65 Millions	8.8 Millions	40.3 Millions
Investment cost	Average IRR (%)	Total Beneficiaries	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	tCO ₂ -e sequestered

Investment case
2 Hides, skins & leather facilities

Total Investment: 104 M USD

Private: 57.0M USD

Public: 47.0M USD

Investment Gap

24.08 Million USD

IRR:

31.61%

NPV :

6.62 Million USD

Direct beneficiaries

600,000

Indirect beneficiaries:

2,000,000

Per capita income increase:

300 USD (62%)

tCO₂-e sequestered

1.5 Million tCO₂-e

Investment case
4 One-stop and mechanization centres

Total Investment: 12.78 USD

Private: 11.28M USD

Public: 1.5M USD

Investment Gap

9.75 Million USD

IRR:

22.52%

NPV :

1.51 Million USD

Direct beneficiaries

550,000

Indirect beneficiaries:

1,200,000

Per capita income increase:

150 USD (26%)

tCO₂-e sequestered

15.2 Million tCO₂-e

Investment case
4 Banana processing facilities

Total Investment: 54.22M USD

Private: 51.72M USD

Public: 2.5M USD

Investment Gap

49.28 Million USD

IRR:

30.40%

NPV :

39.12 Million USD

Direct beneficiaries

1,000,000

Indirect beneficiaries:

1,100,000

Per capita income increase

350 USD (27%)

tCO₂-e sequestered

15 Million tCO₂-e