

JUNE, 2026

ACHOLI SUB-REGION INVESTMENT PROFILE

An emerging agro-industrial hub and
strategic regional logistics corridor



FOREWORD BY UGANDA INVESTMENT AUTHORITY (UIA)

The Acholi Sub-Region stands out as one of Uganda's most dynamic investment corridors, offering abundant opportunities across agriculture, agro-processing, commercial livestock, tourism, mineral development and value-added manufacturing. The combination of fertile lands, a youthful labour force, strategic location near Kampala, and access to regional and international markets makes this region highly attractive to investors.

This investment profile highlights flagship opportunities to unlock the region's full economic potential and each project has been assessed to demonstrate clear commercial viability, social impact, and alignment with NDPIV and Ten-Fold Strategy to stimulate industrialisation, job creation, and export promotion.

We would like to thank Chief Coordinator of Operation Wealth Creation and Senior Presidential Advisor on Defense and Security, Gen. Caleb Akandwanaho (Gen. Salim Saleh) for the advice, and the Acholi Sub-region Technical Team for their dedication, expertise, and collaboration in compiling this investment profile. We are confident that strengthened collaboration between government, the private sector, and local communities will unlock Acholi Sub-Region's full potential, positioning it as a premier agro-industrial, mineral and logistical hub, tourism, and a driver of sustainable economic transformation.

We invite all prospective investors, development partners, and strategic collaborators to explore these opportunities, engage with UIA for facilitation and join us in realising the immense potential of the Acholi Sub-region Growth Corridor.

Robert Mukiza
Director General

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the Acholi Sub-Region Investment Profile 2026 was initiated by the Chief Coordinator of Operation Wealth Creation and Senior Presidential Advisor on Defense and Security, Gen. Caleb Akandwanaho (Gen. Salim Saleh), in close consultation with leaders from the Acholi sub-region. Over the past two years, Gen. Saleh established his base in Acholi with the mission of transitioning the sub-region from poverty into a vibrant money economy. We extend our deepest gratitude to him for his visionary leadership and for the financial support that made the development and production of this document possible.

The Chief Coordinator brought together a team of consultants and researchers who traversed the entire Acholi sub-region, gathering data that informed this profile. We recognize with appreciation the role of the members of Information Management Center (IMC), established by Gen. Saleh in 2023 as a civic-military initiative for research and documentation.

Our gratitude also goes to the private sector, cultural, religious, and local government leaders, as well as Uganda's Ambassadors and Heads of Missions, who validated the document through various workshops. We further recognize the valuable inputs of the Uganda Investment Authority, Uganda Free Zones and Export Promotion Authority, the National Planning Authority, and other MDAs whose contributions greatly enriched this work.

Finally, we acknowledged the contributions of individuals and institutions that supported the process in different way and capacities, we say thank you very much.

Oketta Kenneth Akena

Team Leader

Information Management Center (IMC)

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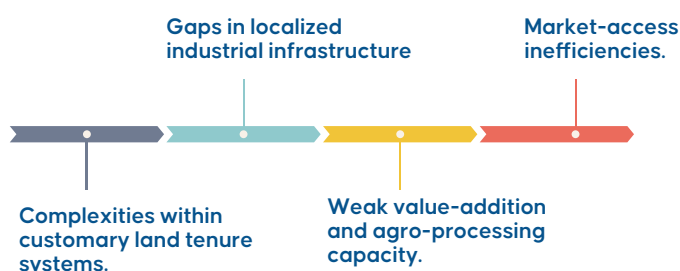
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1.0. Acholi Sub-Region in Brief

The Acholi sub-region is steadily transitioning from a post-conflict recovery economy into an emerging agro-industrial hub and logistics corridor. Compared to other parts of Uganda, the region possesses massive competitive advantages, including vast tracts of fertile, underutilized land, expanding road and energy networks, and high agricultural productivity potential. Furthermore, its location provides direct access to South Sudan and broader East African trade routes, reinforced by increasing government and donor-backed investment programs.

However, to unlock this potential, investors must proactively navigate specific regional challenges and transform them into commercial opportunities. These include:



2.0. Location & Context

The Acholi sub-region is located in Northern Uganda, bordered by South Sudan to the north, the Lango sub-region to the south, Karamoja and Teso to the east, and West Nile and Bunyoro to the west. Primarily inhabited by the Acholi people, this strategic location serves as Uganda's northern export gateway, a major agricultural production zone, and an emerging logistics center.

Administratively, the sub-region comprises Gulu City (the economic and administrative capital of Northern Uganda) alongside eight districts: Gulu, Amuru, Nwoya, Omoro, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, and Agago. Gulu City is situated approximately 330 to 340 km north of Kampala, with an estimated road travel time of 4.5 to 6 hours.

Key geographical advantages include exceptional soil fertility, close proximity to the River Nile (particularly in Nwoya District), direct access to Murchison Falls National Park, and rapid urbanization concentrated around Gulu City.



3.0. Population Distribution

According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) National Population and Housing Census (NPHC), the total population of the Acholi sub-region stands at 2,184,065 people, distributed across the following administrative units:

No.	District / City	Total Population
1	Agago	307,235
2	Amuru	247,574
3	Gulu District	135,373
4	Gulu City	233,271
5	Kitgum	239,655
6	Lamwo	213,156
7	Nwoya	220,593
8	Omoro	207,339
9	Pader	240,159
Total	Acholi Sub	2,184,065

Acholi Facts and Data

Total Land size in (Sq km)	1. 28,522 sq. km. 2. 2,831,610 hectares.
Status of Land registration and titling June 2025	1. 610,110 Hectares surveyed and titles. 2. 2,488.38 sq. km is protected land (UWA, NFA, NEMA) etc. 3. 5,494 Numbers of Titles in Acholi Sub-regions 4. 3,419 Leaseholds Titles. 5. 2,075 Freehold Titles. 6. 11,080 Certificate of Customary Ownership
Total Population	2,047,118
Male	1,006,707 (49%)
Female	1,040,411 (51%)
Working Age/Population (18-59)	921,094 (45%)
Population Density (Persons/km ²)	71.1 Persons per sq. km
Population Growth rate	3.2%
Number of Households	464,609
Average Household Size	4.4
Number of Investors, 2024	2,841 Local and foreign investors operating at Large scale, medium and small scale.
Main Economic Activities	1. Agriculture and Agro-industrialization. 2. Tourism, Hotels, Hospitality, Sports and Creative Industry. 3. Minerals 4. Oil and Gas. 5. Trade and Commerce. 6. Service sectors both formal and informal. 7. Manufacturing and value chain.
Available Minerals	Oil and Gas, Graphite, Gold, Limestone, Mercury, Uranium, Rear Earths minerals, iron ore, kaolin, salts, rocks and marbels, sand mining, quarry, marble, Copper, zinc, etc.
Social Services Health Sector: No of Health Units	1. 04 Government Hospitals & PNFP 04, PFP 02 2. 14 GoU HCIV, PNFP 00 & PFP 00 3. 82 GoU HCIII, PNFP 13 & PFP 11 4. 111 GoU HCII, PNFP 25 & PFP 17
Education Sector: No of Schools both primary Secondary, Institutions and University.	1. Public Universities 02, Private Universities 02. (Total 04 Universities) 2. 06 Government Vocational schools & 12 Private (Total 18) 3. 66 Government headed secondary schools & 45 Private schools (Total 111) 4. 632 Government primary schools & 441 private (Total 1,073 Primary schools)

4.0. Key Physical and Natural Resources

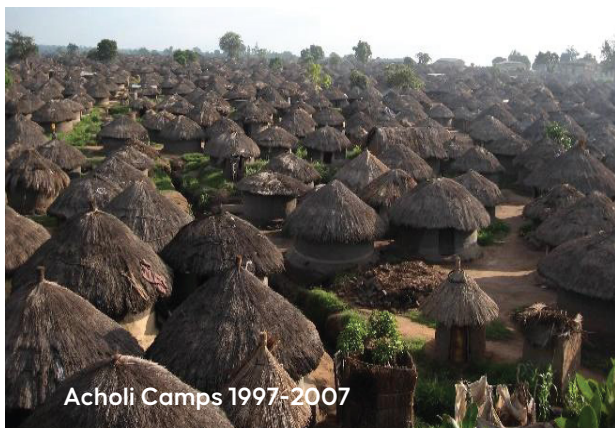
Acholi's landscape features an abundance of flat plains, seasonal rivers, savanna vegetation, and a tropical climate characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons that strongly support large-scale agriculture.

Feature	Description	Districts Covered
Aswa River	A major river draining the region; part of the Nile system, utilized for fishing and small-scale irrigation.	Gulu, Amuru, Pader
Agago River	A critical water source supporting local crop agriculture and livestock production.	Agago, Pader
Achwa (Aswa) Basin	A vast drainage basin featuring highly fertile soils ideal for commercial farming.	Gulu, Amuru, Nwoya
Victoria Nile	The Albert Nile section flowing directly through the western edge of the sub-region.	Nwoya
Flat Plains	Gently undulating lowlands perfectly suited for mechanized crop cultivation and human settlement.	Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Amuru
Murchison Falls National Park	A pristine, federally protected wildlife reserve featuring savanna ecosystems and diverse tourism opportunities.	Nwoya
Tropical Savanna Climate	Distinct wet and dry seasons providing reliable bimodal rainfall patterns for rain-fed farming.	Entire Sub-Region



4.1. What defines the Acholi Sub-region?

Acholi economy is emerging from 20 years of war and displacement by the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) that led to total displacement of the population of Acholi from 1997-2007 to internally displaced people camps as seen in the picture below.



Despite an over 20-year vicious conflict, involving the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and characterized by the most tragic and traumatic events that led to complete destruction of the sub-region's social and economic backbone, Acholi land is fast becoming the preferred destination for domestic and foreign investors.



4.1.1. People and Culture

The Acholi belong to the Luo ethnic group, who migrated from the Bahr el Ghazal region of present-day South Sudan and settled along the Nile in Northern Uganda—a region now known as Acholiland. They speak Lwo, a central language that unifies their identity and heritage.

Rooted deeply in tradition, Acholi culture is celebrated through unique cuisine, music, art, dance, and folklore. These customs have been preserved across generations; today, storytelling, song, and dance still play a central role in strengthening community ties and passing core values to the youth. With their rich cultural roots, traditional governance, and agricultural lifestyle, the Acholi people continue to shape Uganda's history and development.

4.1.2. Acholi Cultural Leadership

The Acholi cultural institution, known as Ker Kwaro Acholi (KKA), is a legally recognized entity in Uganda dedicated to preserving and promoting the community's heritage and traditions. Led by a Paramount Chief (Lawirwodi), the institution comprises 57 traditional Chiefs (Rwodi).

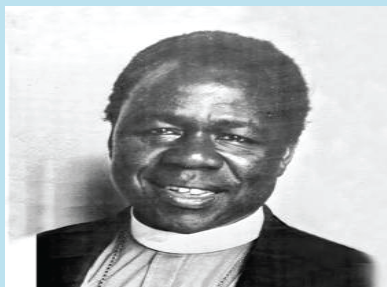
4.1.2. Acholi Cultural Leadership



L-R. The portrait of the Paramount Chief, His Royal Highness Rwot David Onen Acana II, The Paramount Chief with the President on Acholi cultural festival day in Gulu

Eminent People from Acholi

The Acholi sub-region has produced prominent personalities who played vital roles in shaping the social, economic, and political landscape of Uganda and the wider world.



Archbishop Janani Jakaliya Luwum

Janani Luwum served as the Archbishop of the Metropolitan Province of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Boga (in present-day Democratic Republic of the Congo). A leading voice against state oppression, he was murdered by Idi Amin's regime in 1977. Recognized globally for his faith and courage, he was declared a 20th-century martyr, and his statue stands among others at London's Westminster Abbey. In Uganda, the anniversary of his death is observed as a national public holiday.



Dr. Matthew Lukwiya (1957 – 2000)

Dr. Matthew Lukwiya was a dedicated physician and the medical superintendent at St. Mary's Hospital Lacor in Gulu City. He became a national and international hero for leading the frontline response against the devastating 2000 Ebola virus outbreak in Uganda, ultimately succumbing to the disease after working tirelessly to save his patients and protect his staff.



Okot p'Bitek (1931 – 1982)

Born in Gulu, Okot p'Bitek was an internationally acclaimed poet, novelist, and scholar. He was a multi-talented artist who proudly championed his heritage as a traditional singer, storyteller, and dancer. Best known for his groundbreaking literary masterpiece, *Song of Lawino*, p'Bitek revolutionized African literature by successfully weaving Acholi oral traditions, vivid cultural expressions, and traditional rhythms into modern written poetry.

5.0. Infrastructure and Support Services



Road Network: Fully paved national highways connect the region to vital domestic and international markets:

- **Kampala–Gulu Highway:** Main national cargo and trade artery.
- **Gulu–Elegu Road:** Primary high-volume export corridor to South Sudan.
- **Gulu–Arua Road:** Strategic bridge linking Northern Uganda to the West Nile sub-region and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- **Gulu–Kitgum Road:** Vital regional logistics corridor.
- **Oil Roads (Nwoya & Amuru):** High-load roads constructed to support Albertine oil-sector access.



Electricity and Energy:

The region is tied directly into Uganda's national grid, supplemented by a fast-growing renewable energy market focused on solar mini-grids and commercial solar irrigation systems.



Water and Sanitation: Urban centers are systematically served by piped water networks via the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), while rural production fields rely on community boreholes, wells, and river basins.



Telecommunications:

Robust 4G network coverage and expanding fiber-optic connectivity are anchored by major national operators including MTN Uganda, Airtel Uganda, and Lyca Mobile. This infrastructure supports a booming mobile money ecosystem and localized digital agritech and logistics startups.



Air Transport:

Gulu Airfield actively handles bulk cargo, military logistics, and international humanitarian flights, with long-term government blueprints detailing its upgrade into a major commercial aviation hub.



Railway Transport & Gulu Logistics Hub:

The ongoing rehabilitation of the Tororo–Gulu meter-gauge railway line (backed by European Union funding) links directly into the newly established Gulu Logistics Hub. This multi-modal facility offers centralized customs clearance, container freight stations, bulk warehousing, and seamless road-to-rail transfer, drastically slashing transport overheads to Kampala, the Kenyan coast (Mombasa), and South Sudan.



Banking and Financial Services:

Tier-1 commercial banking institutions—including Stanbic Bank, Centenary Bank, and DFCU Bank—operate full-service branches in Gulu and major town councils. These are supported by a dense network of Tier-4 microfinance institutions and SACCOs (Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations) that extend credit to smallholder farmers and local enterprises.



Education and Technical Training:

The region features an established educational framework including primary and secondary schools, vocational polytechnics, and higher institutions like Gulu University. These facilities continuously output qualified personnel across agriculture, healthcare, and business administration.



Leisure and Hospitality:

Urban centers, particularly Gulu City, have experienced a major hospitality boom. High-quality hotels, restaurants, corporate conference centers, and social venues accommodate international business travelers. The local tourism industry is enriched by traditional cultural preservation, such as the famous Bwola dance and regional festivals.



Elegu one border stop center between Uganda and South Sudan border point.



Gulu main market

In Acholi there are markets for wide range of products and services besides access to market in South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and other East Africa Community Countries.

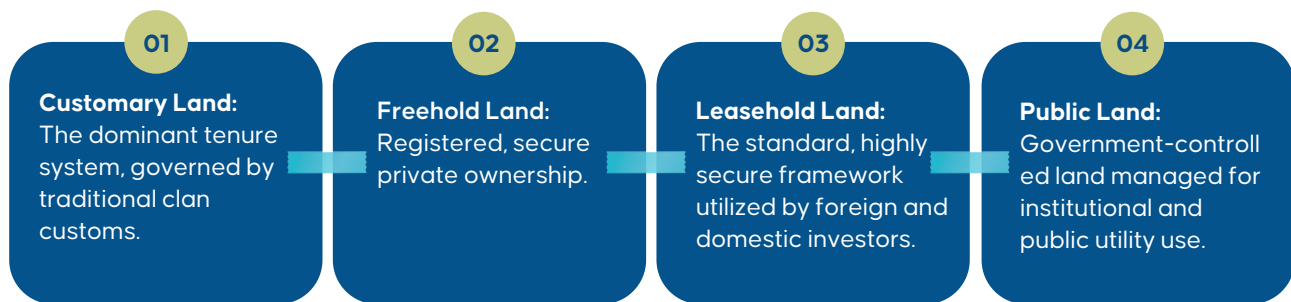
6.0. Core Competitive Advantages (Why Invest In Acholi?)

6.1. Land availability and strategic zoning

In Acholi there are markets for wide range of products and services besides access to market in South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and other East Africa Community Countries.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>A Amuru:
Commercial farming and livestock ranching due to large tracts of undeveloped land.</p> | <p>B Nwoya:
Commercial agriculture, logistics, and tourism along the oil exploration and safari corridors.</p> | <p>C Agago:
Low-cost land acquisition favoring large-scale ranching, forestry, and limestone mining.</p> | <p>D Pader:
High agricultural zone with fertile land prime for massive cassava and grain production.</p> |
| <p>E Lamwo:
Livestock management, mining, and border-based trade due to its direct proximity to South Sudan.</p> | <p>F Kitgum: Critical trade corridor optimized for agricultural aggregation, mining, and cross-border logistics.</p> | <p>G Omoro: Peri-urban farming and real estate expansion because of its proximity to Gulu City.</p> | <p>H Gulu (City & District): Industrial parks, manufacturing, commercial hub, and urban real estate.</p> |

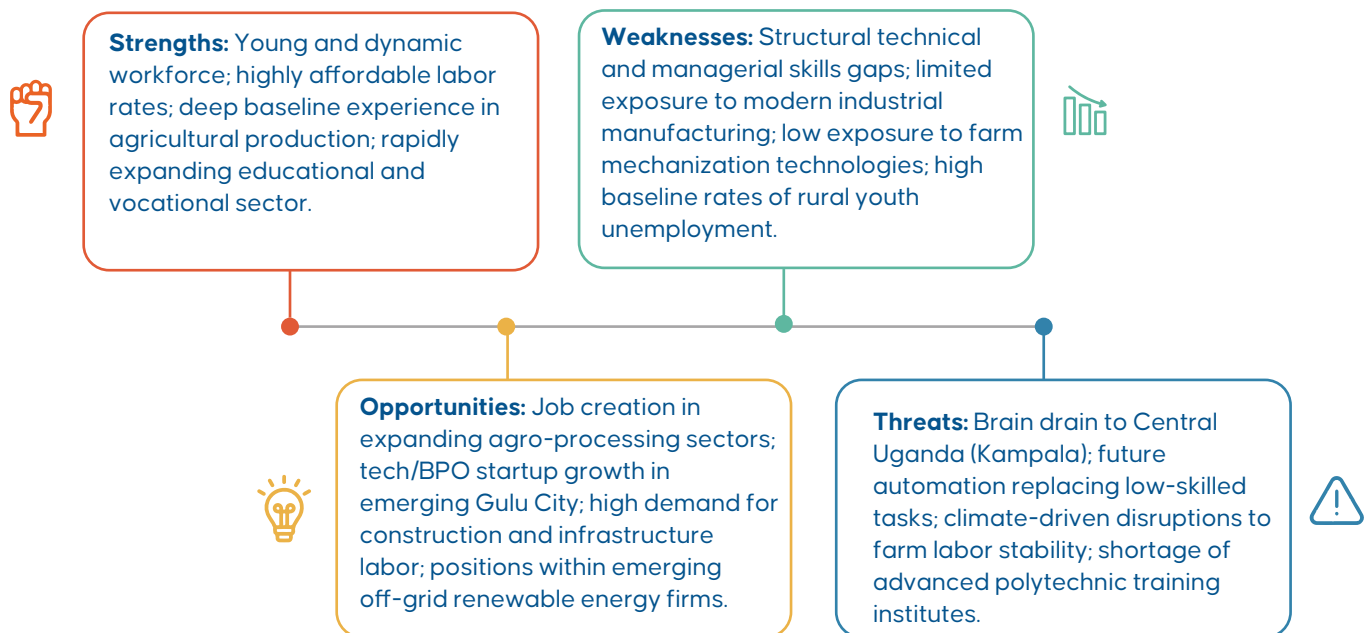
Main Land Systems:



6.2. Labor Force Dynamics

Labor serves as a major competitive cost advantage in Acholi. The region boasts a young, rapidly growing, and affordable workforce, with an established labor base in agriculture, construction, transport, and urban retail services.

SWOT Analysis of the Labor Force:



6.3. Market Access and Connectivity

Acholi serves as Uganda's northern logistics corridor and export hub. The Gulu-Kitgum-Elegu road corridor stands as one of Uganda's most vital commercial transport arteries, giving businesses a direct route into South Sudan, regional humanitarian supply chains, and East African markets.

Bottlenecks to Address:

Rural feeder roads can face seasonal mud blockages during heavy rains. There is also a distinct shortage of modern storage facilities (silos, cold rooms, and warehouses), meaning products are often sold raw. Cross-border trade can also be exposed to regional macroeconomic fluctuations and security challenges along the border.

6.4. Governance and Investor Support

Over the past two decades, post-conflict recovery and decentralized local governance have established a highly supportive regulatory environment. Investors are facilitated through an integrated network of central government ministries, local governments, and traditional cultural structures (such as the Ker Kwaro Acholi), ensuring stable security and streamlined community mobilization.

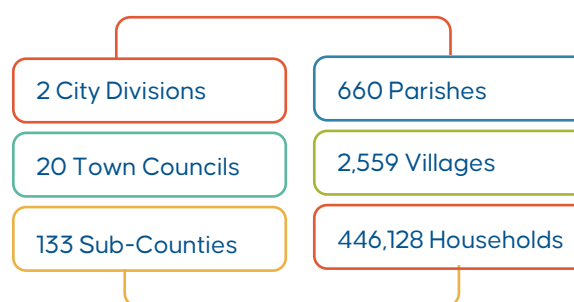
Governance Strength	Investor Benefit
Decentralized Administration	Faster local regulatory engagement and clearance times
Strong Cultural Institutions	Easier community mobilization and social license formulation
Growing Urban Governance	Structured town planning and reduced red tape in Gulu City
Government Investment Promotion	Dedicated investor facilitation and tax incentive processing
Stable Security Environment	Low physical operational risk across all districts

7.0 Profiles of District Local Governments

The Acholi sub-region comprises eight districts, one city, and one municipality. The districts are Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Omoro, and Pader. Gulu City and Kitgum Municipality are fast-growing cosmopolitan hubs.

The sub-region relies on a robust network of lower administrative units including sub-counties, town councils, and parishes which serve as vital points of contact for investors, particularly in rural areas.

In total, the Acholi sub-region consists of:



7.1. Gulu City.



Photo Aerial view of Gulu city.

Gulu was established as a township in 1906, serving as a vital communication link and a transshipment hub for agricultural produce across Northern Uganda. In 1915, it was designated the colonial administrative headquarters for the northern region, then known as the Acholi District. Gulu was later elevated to a Town Council in 1974, and by 1977, it became one of Uganda's very first municipalities.

Through an Act of Parliament, Gulu City became operational on July 1, 2020. Upgraded from a municipality with expanded boundaries that incorporate parts of the neighboring Gulu District, the city is bordered by Gulu District to the north, Omoro to the east, Nwoya to the south and southwest, and Amuru to the west. It is located 334 kilometers (207 miles) by road north of Kampala Capital City.

Land Size	255.64 sq km.
Total Population	233,271 (100%) UBOS
Male	109,996 (47%) UBOS
Female	123,275 (53%) UBOS
Working Age/Population (18-59)	121,903 (52%) UBOS
Population Density (Persons/km²)	911 Person per sq km (100%) UBOS.
Number of Households	61,139
Average Household Size	3.7
Number of investors, 2024	1,200 Local and foreign investors, operating at large, medium and small scale.
Main Economic Activities	Trading, Agro processing, Manufacturing, Transport, Casual labore, construction work and services are the main economic activities in Gulu city and it employed 81% of the population.
Available Minerals	Stone mining, sand mining, clay and brick works are the current mining sector viable though proper exploration are not yet to be conducted.
State of Infrastructures Areas Current Status & Progress	
Roads	1. Tarmac road 71.2KM of which 64.6KM is motorable. 3.6 km is in fair condition, while 3km is not motorable. Maram road 66km out of which, 42.4km is motorable, (64.2%) leaving 23.6 km (35.8%) in fair condition. 83.1km of road are very bad in the two divisions.
Electricity	The city has two lower administrative unit comprised of Laroo-Pece and Bardege-Layibi with household number of 21,202 connected to electricity power grid 18,360 connected solar and 21,577 are not connected national neither solar. All the facilities and few schools along the main has been connected. Electricity according census 2024 report only 24.4% of the household use electricity for lighting compare to 25.3% of the national average and 19% use solar lighting compared to 28% of the national average. The majority 54% of the household are still using charcoal and fire wood for cooking
Water & Sanitation	The current safe water coverage for Gulu city is 69% as compare to the national average of 74%. Total pipe network of safe water from NWSC is 380km serving 64% of the city. Total number of customers connected to NWSC network is 15,793. The main water source is Karuma dam and Oitino dam producing a total of 14 million liters per day. Recently 140 prepaid water meter system was installed in the areas of custom corner, Lacor, Aworanga, Abuga as a result of new reservoir installed at custom corner. The main challenges of water and sanitation in Gulu city is Poor drainage system, old sewage line, lack of sewage connection and open defecation.
City efforts in promoting investment.	1.Strategic Urban Planning: The city operates under a comprehensive master plan that designates specific zones for industrialization and commercial development, such as the Lajawaatek industrial area. 2.Proactive Investment Governance: A dedicated City Investment Committee actively reviews, profiles, and recommends strategic investment plans to streamline business entry. 3.Public-Private Partnerships (PPP): By successfully adopting PPP frameworks, the city has successfully attracted private capital for major infrastructure projects, including modern private markets. 4.Robust Infrastructure and Services: Significant investments in road networks, widespread street lighting, and efficient waste management have created a clean, safe, and highly accessible environment for businesses. 5.Active Business Mobilization: A fully functional Chamber of Commerce and Industry actively organizes, supports, and mobilizes the local business community to foster networking and growth.

7.2. Agago.

Established by an Act of Parliament, Agago District became operational on July 1, 2010, after being carved out of Pader District.

The district shares borders with Kitgum to the north, Kotido to the northeast, Abim to the east, Otuke to the south, and Pader to the west. Its administrative headquarters is located approximately 80 kilometers (50 miles) southeast of Kitgum and about 370 kilometers (230 miles) by road north of Kampala.

Agago District Local Government

Land Size	3,497 km ²				
Status of Land registration and titling.	1. 22,259 acres under Certificate of customary land ownership. 2. 71 freehold land titles for Government institutions. 3. NB: The rest are unregistered Customary land.				
Total Population	307,235 (100%) Source: UBOS 2024				
Male	147,919 (48%) Source: UBOS 2024				
Female	159,266 (52%) Source: UBOS 2024				
Working Age/Population (18-59)	61,754 (20.1%) Source: UBOS 2024				
Population Density (Persons/km ²)	72 persons per sq. km Source: (DDPIV)				
Number of Households	67,760 Source: UBOS 2024				
Average Household Size	4.5 Source: UBOS 2024				
Number of investors, 2024	40 Local Investors (Operating Medium and Small Scale)				
Main Economic Activities	Agriculture is the main economic activities in the district with 61,829 out of 67,760 Households representing 91.2% are involved in Agriculture.				
Available Minerals	While comprehensive, large-scale commercial exploration has not yet been conducted in Agago District, local small-scale mining of development minerals is highly active. Operations such as stone quarrying, brickmaking, and sand mining including high-quality rough sand in Kalongo are common across the district. Local knowledge points to several promising sites: Eastern Hills: Strongly believed by the community to contain substantial limestone deposits. Lapono Hill: Associated with occurrences of gold. Ogili Hill: Indicated to contain deposits of mercury and limestone.				
State of Infrastructures	Areas Current Status & Progress				
	<table> <tr> <td>Roads</td><td>Due to inadequate funding, high maintenance costs, incomplete equipment, and low staffing, Agago District struggles to maintain its 2,926 km road network, which comprises 206 km of central government, 567 km of district, 233 km of urban, and 1,910 km of community access roads in varying conditions.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Electricity</td><td>While 19 of Agago's 26 administrative units and all its health facilities are grid-connected, the district still heavily lags behind national averages, with only 7.2% of households using grid electricity for lighting, 22% relying on solar, and the vast majority still cooking with charcoal and firewood.</td></tr> </table>	Roads	Due to inadequate funding, high maintenance costs, incomplete equipment, and low staffing, Agago District struggles to maintain its 2,926 km road network, which comprises 206 km of central government, 567 km of district, 233 km of urban, and 1,910 km of community access roads in varying conditions.	Electricity	While 19 of Agago's 26 administrative units and all its health facilities are grid-connected, the district still heavily lags behind national averages, with only 7.2% of households using grid electricity for lighting, 22% relying on solar, and the vast majority still cooking with charcoal and firewood.
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	Water & Sanitation Driven by low coverage challenges, Agago District's clean water access within 1,000 meters improved to 68% and its sanitation coverage reached 30%, though both metrics still lag significantly behind the national averages of 81.1% and 43.6% respectively.
Investment Opportunities	
Financial Services	1. Acholi Shea Cooperative Society Limited 2. Financial Institutions (Post bank, dfcu, Centenary, Bank of Africa and SACCOs)
Commodities with strategic comparative advantage.	1. Sales of improved technology (seeds and agricultural inputs) to farmers. 2. Purchase of produce and processing mainly oilseeds 3. Processing of maize floor, oil, rice milling and general trading. 4. Provision of tillage services, bulking and collective marketing and farmers mobilization and training 5. Gathering, Processing and marketing shea products 6. Provision of Financial services (Savings and Credit) including Financial Literacy
Possible challenges that may affect investment.	1. Land Tenure System. 90% of the land is customarily owned which is associated with land fragmentation. 2. The power supply lines may not support high voltage required for industrial use hence limiting establishment of factories 3. Limited access to affordable long-term financing to invest in competitive sectors like processing and commercialization of agriculture. 4. High cost of technology needed for commercialization like tractors, planters, foundation seeds amongst others 5. Digitalization still a big challenge 6. Insecurity cause by cattle rustling by neighbouring Karamojong. 7. Limited market for Agricultural produce. 8. Human Wildlife conflict.
District efforts in promoting investment.	1. Customary Land Titling. With support from Ministry of land and other development partners, the district has piloted titling of customary land to guarantee investments. 2. Engaged government to extend power lines to all sub- county including improving on the voltage 3. Sensitize SMEs about Development financing with UDB and other financial institutions (STRAT II). Government Financing 4. Linked farmers and SMEs to affordable technology that are high yielding. Technology support from OWC i.e Tractors, seeds etc. 5. Ongoing disarmament exercise by the Government and beeping up border security and building of security roads. 6. Planting repellent crops and proposed electric fetching.

7.3 Amuru District

Established in 2006 after being carved out of Gulu District, Amuru derives its name from its main town, which was named after the prominent Amuru pii malyet hot springs. Its administrative headquarters are located in Otwee Town Council.

Amuru District shares borders with Adjumani to the north, South Sudan and Lamwo to the northeast, Gulu to the east, Nwoya to the south, Nebbi to the southwest, and Arua to the west.

The district headquarters are situated approximately 60 kilometers (37 miles) by road northwest of Gulu City, 113 kilometers (70 miles) southwest of the South Sudan border town of Elegu, and 352 kilometers (219 miles) northwest of Kampala Capital City.

Sector	Details
Roads	Amuru District has a total road network of 1,071.83 km. Of these, 400.9 km are Central Government roads, including 214 km in good condition, 100 km in fair condition, and 86.9 km in poor condition. District roads cover 301.89 km, with 277.7 km in good condition, 14 km in fair condition, and 10.19 km in poor condition. The district has proposed that an additional 170 km of roads be upgraded and taken over by the Central Government. Urban roads cover 17.54 km, while Community Access Roads total 351.5 km, of which 99.3 km are in good condition, 152 km are in fair condition, and 100.22 km are in poor condition. High road maintenance costs remain a major challenge.
Electricity	The district has 13 administrative units, of which 7 Lower Local Governments are connected to the national electricity grid while 6 remain unconnected. Most health facilities are not connected to electricity, and schools with access are mainly located along major roads. According to the 2024 Census Report, only 6.61% of households use electricity for lighting compared to the national average of 25.3%, while 22% use solar energy compared to the national average of 28%. Most households still rely on charcoal and firewood for cooking.
Water and Sanitation	Safe water coverage improved from 52% to 82% by late 2024 due to sustained investment in water infrastructure. A UGX 2.7 billion piped water system was completed in Parabongo Rural Growth Centre, benefiting approximately 15,925 people. A new piped water system was also launched in Lakang Sub-County to improve access from 26% to approximately 43%. Two new piped water points worth UGX 524 million were established in Ocipi 'A' and 'B' villages, serving about 3,000 residents. In Elegu Town Council, a UGX 6.7 billion water and sanitation facility with boreholes, solar- and grid-powered pumping stations, and 300,000-litre steel tanks now supplies tap water to thousands of residents.
District efforts to Promote Investment	1. The district established an Investment Committee, promoted customary land titling with support from the Ministry of Lands and development partners. 2. Engaged Government to extend electricity to all sub-counties, improved road networks 3. Sensitized SMEs on development financing opportunities 4. Linked farmers and SMEs to modern agricultural technologies 5. Allocated land for the proposed Industrial Park in Lakang.

7.4. Kitgum.

Kitgum District is bordered by the Republic of South Sudan to the north, Kaabong to the east, Kotido to the southeast, Agago to the south, Pader to the southwest, and Lamwo to the northwest. Notably, the district hosts Kitgum Municipality, the only municipality within the entire Acholi sub-region. Geographically, it lies 108 kilometers (67 miles) northeast of Gulu City and approximately 460 kilometers (290 miles) north of Kampala Capital City.

Name of District	Kitgum District Local Government
Land Size	3,956 Sq Km
Status of Land registration and titling.	1. Certificate of customary land ownership. Not registered. 2. Freehold land titles 223 Hectors 3. Leasehold land titles. 526 Hectors
Total Population	241,489 Source: UBOS 2024
Male	115,915 (48%) Source: UBOS 2024
Female	125,574 (52%) Source: UBOS 2024
Working Age/Population (18-59)	106,228 (44%) Source: UBOS 2024
Population Density (Persons/km²)	61 persons per sq. km Source: UBOS 2024
Number of Households	48,298 Source: UBOS 2024
Average Household Size	5 Source: UBOS 2024
Number of investors, 2024	118 Local and foreign Investors (Operating at Large, Medium and Small Scales)
Main Economic Activities	The main economic activities are Agriculture, Financial Services, Trade and Marketing, Building and Construction
Available Minerals	There are high prospects of the following minerals; Graphite, Gold, Uranium, Stone and Sand Quarrying.
State of Infrastructures	Areas Current Status & Progress
Community Access Roads (CAR)	CAR Roads 1004.54km 1. 206.57km marrum 2. 797.97km earth are all motorable
Electricity	All the Town Councils and Sub Counties are connected to the national grid. Connection of electricity to all the critical areas are ongoing.
Water & Sanitation	Kitgum Municipality is fully connected with water supply under National Water and Sewerage Corporation, Boreholes have been installed in all the villages across the district.
Investment Opportunities	1.Commercial Agriculture and Agro-Processing 2. Hotel and Hospitality services 3. Manufacturing 4. Health and Education Facilities 5. Transport infrastructure 6. Building and Construction 7. Storage and Marketing services 8. Mineral exploration and development 9. Tourism development 10. Finance and banking services 11. Ranching for beef, dairy and animal fattening
Untapped Opportunities	1, Agro- processing and value addition 2. Mineral exploration 3. Ranching for beef 4. Agro-forestry 5. Industrialization 6. Okuti International border market (1000 Hectares of titled land)

Pipeline of projects	1. Commercial Agriculture and Agricultural value chain 2. Commercial Exploitation of Orom graphite deposit. 3. Tourism development due to proximity to Kidepo Valley National Park 4. Establishment of Okuti border Market at Orom East Sub County bordering South Republic of Sudan, Republic of Kenya and Republic of Eretria. The market is operational but lacks key infrastructures. 5. Ranching, Dairy farming and animal fattening
Commodities with strategic comparative advantage.	1. Simsim (favorable weather and fertile soil) 2. Soya Bean 3. Cassava 4. Sorghum 5. Maize 6. cotton 7. Graphite- (2-3 billion tones) 8. Sunflower 9. Dairy
Possible challenges that may affect investment.	1. Land Tenure System which is predominantly customary 2. Poor infrastructure such as roads and bridges, telecommunication networks and electricity distribution to growth centers 3. Insecurity at border of South Sudan and Cattle raids from the neighboring Karimojong 4. Limited digitalization to promote efficiency in processes and marketing 5. Low access to development financing 6. Low skills among the available labor
District efforts in promoting investment.	1. The Local Economic Development and Investment Committee established and functional 2. Strengthening service delivery in roads infrastructure, Waters services, Health services etc 3. Promoting land registration by reducing the turnaround time to 6 to 8 months 4. Sensitization of land owners on investment opportunities

Agriculture constitutes the main economic activity with crops grown and traded in being millet, sorghum, beans, cassava, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, peas, simsim/sesame, sunflower, and vegetables. The district also hosts the Orom-Cross Graphite Project which is located in Orom town 75 km northeast of the town of Kitgum.



7.5 Lamwo

Established by an Act of Parliament, Lamwo District became operational on July 1, 2009, after being carved out of Kitgum District. The district is named after its main town, Lamwo, which also serves as the site of its administrative headquarters.

Lamwo is bordered by the Republic of South Sudan to the north, Kitgum to the east and southeast, Pader to the south, Gulu to the southwest, and Amuru to the west and northwest. By road, Lamwo Town lies approximately 66 kilometers (41 miles) northwest of Kitgum-the nearest large commercial hub and 150 kilometers (93 miles) northeast of Gulu City.

The district spans an expansive total area of 5,588.3 square kilometers, of which an impressive 90% (5,029.5 square kilometers) is highly arable. Despite this massive agricultural potential, the district remains sparsely populated with a low density of 24.5 persons per square kilometer, meaning a large portion of its fertile land is still unutilized and available for investment.

Land Size	5583.3 sq km.
Status of Land registration and titling.	1. Freehold 30ha 2. Leasehold 01ha 3. CCOs 00
Total Population	315156 (100%) UBOS
Male	103,290 (48%) UBOS
Female	109,866 (52%) UBOS
Working Age/Population (18-59)	90,306 (42%) UBOS
Population Density (Persons/km ²)	38 Person per sq km (100%) UBOS.
Number of Households	46,451
Average Household Size	4.6
Number of investors, 2024	1,200 Local and foreign investors, operating at large, medium and small scale.
Main Economic Activities	1. Farming mainly in crops such as oil seeds crops, sorghum, Barley, coffee and horticulture. 2. Livestock ranching for beef, dairy and fattening. 3. Apiary. 4. Value addition and agro processing.
Available Minerals	Limestone (Cement) deposit was found in Lalak hill in the border of Lamwo Town council and Katum Sub County. Diamond, chopper, Zink and Gold.
State of Infrastructures	Areas Current Status & Progress
Roads	Lamwo district has a total of 1,172 Km of roads Compose of National Road: 367 Km; District Road: 418 Km Community Access Road: 51.48Km. Town Councils. Community access roads: 336 Km under Sub County
Electricity	The district is connected to the national power grid and solar power energy. 923 household are connected to the national power grid while 7404 household are using solar.
Investment Opportunities	1. Commercial farming 2. Livestock Ranching for beef, dairy and fattening. 3. Tourism development. 4. Hotel and hospitality industry. 5. Agricultural value chain and produce business 6. Mineral exploration and exploitation and stone quarry. 7. Available labor force.

Untapped Opportunities.	1. Commercial farming on the available fertile land, cross border business because of its proximity to South Sudan, (border post), Waligu border post, Ngom Oromo, Aweno Olwiyo and Apiriti border post. 2. Exploitation of natural resources such as Bambu forest, natural forest, Tourism development in Lututuru hill, Agoro hill, Got Abayo etc. 3. Education institutions. Financial institutions.
Key Investment Opportunities	1. Ranching and Livestock market. 2. Apiary and honey processing 3. Coffee farming and Coffee value chain. 4. Carbon credit. 5. Tourism development.
Commodities with strategic comparative advantage.	Simsim production, Soya bean, Sunflowers, Ground nut, Maize, Coffee, Barley and tobacco.
Possible challenges that may affect investment.	1. Poor state of roads infrastructure in the district. 2. Unstable agricultural produce prices. 3. Land tenure system 4. Challenges in border security along South Sudan and Uganda. 5. Climate change.
District efforts in promoting investment.	1. Strengthening border security through bilateral engagement between South Sudan and Government of Uganda. 2. Formation of Local Economic development and investment committee. 3. Lobbying Ministry of water to support maintenance of strategic roads to boost trade in the district. 4. Establishment of border market. 5. Identification and development of tourism sites.

7.6 Nwoya District

Nwoya District is headquartered in Anaka Town Council and covers a total land area of 4,736.2 square kilometers. According to the 2024 Population and Housing Census, the district has a population of 220,552. It shares borders with Amuru to the north, Omoro to the east, Kiryandongo and Oyam to the southeast, Bullisa to the south, and Pakwach to the west. The population is predominantly Acholi, with Langi communities mainly in Lii Sub- County and Jonam communities in Got Apwoyo Sub- County.

Internally, the local government is organized into two counties, three town councils, eight sub-counties, 12 wards, 32 parishes, and 128 villages or cells.

Industrial and Agricultural Investment Landscape

Driven by vast fertile land and newly discovered crude oil deposits planned for commercial extraction, Nwoya has become a leading hub for large-scale commercial agriculture and agro-industrialization. Several major players produce here for both domestic and export markets:

Oola Lolim Farm:
Large-scale maize cultivation.

KAMP Feeds: Local manufacturing of high-quality animal feeds.

Amatheon Agri:
Commercial production of maize and soybeans.

Bukhona Agro-processing:
Industrial distillation producing ethanol.

Delight Uganda:
Commercial fruit orchards focusing on mangoes.

Land Size	4,170.6 KM ² (70% Arable land) Source NDP IV	
Status of Land registration and titling.	1. 8,000 Certificate of customary land ownership. 2. 55 freehold land titles 3. 274 Leasehold land titles.	
Total Population	220,593 (100%) Source: UBOS 2024	
Male	109,748 (49%) Source: UBOS 2024	
Female	112,845 (51%) Source: UBOS 2024	
Working Age/Population (18-59)	103,309 (46.8%) Source: UBOS 2024	
Population Density (Persons/km²)	53 persons per sq. km Source: UBOS 2024	
Number of Households	53,086 Source: UBOS 2024	
Average Household Size	4.1 Source: UBOS 2024	
Number of investors, 2024	169 Local and foreign Investors (Operating at Large, Medium and Small Scales)	
Main Economic Activities	Agriculture and Agro industrialization and Value Chain is the main economic activities in the district with over 95% of the population involved in Agriculture, Fishing though in small scale but with potential of growth, tourism, casual laborer in commercial farm, trade in small scale and service sector in oil and gas and stone quarry.	
Available Minerals	Commercial deposits of Oil and Gas discovered and commercial production is under way by Total E&P under the Tilenga Project. However, there are prospects of deposits of Gold in Paminyai Sub County. Rear Earth minerals, Iron Ore, Salt, Kaolin, Mercury, Graphite, Rocks and Mable deposit in Abertine Graben. Commercial deposits of river sand along river Nile in Gotapwoyo and Lungulu Sub Counties and stone quarry at a commercial level.	
Infrastructure	Roads	Nwoya District has a total road network of 1,283.45 Km composed as follows; National Road 203 Km, District Road 265.2 Km, Urban Road 183.352 Km and Community Access Road is 834km. Only 39 Km of the national road is not tarmac (Kona Nwoya to Lacor) but in motorable condition while 59.5km of the district road is in bad condition.
	Electricity	The district has 11 Lower Administrative units with only 6 connected to national power grid while 5 does not have power. Out of the 16 government health units, 5 are connected to the national grid while 11 operates on solar power. All the 7 Secondary schools are connected to the national grid while 18 of the 44 Primary schools are connected to the grid. According to the 2024 national census report, only 1.3% of the households use electricity for lighting compared to 25.3% of the national average and 29.1% of HHs use solar lighting compare to 28% of national average, while 71% households use other lighting options. Also 98% of households are still using charcoal and firewood for cooking.
	Water and Sanitation	Nwoya district water supply coverage improved from 44% in FY 2009/10 to 69.4% in the FY 2024/25 as compared to the national average of 74%. The average walking distance is 1.4 Km as opposed to the national target of 1 Km. Sanitation coverage is 44% as compared to the national average of 43.6%.

Investment Opportunities	1. Tourism investments because of Murchison Falls National Park, 44 tourist attractions have been profiled (Natural sites 22, Religious sites 2, Cultural sites 7, Historical sites 3 and Agro tourism 10). 2. Commercial Agriculture and value addition because the average land holding per household is 20 acres indicating availability of arable land for investment and aquaculture. 3. Establishment of the mechanization center at Got Apwoyo Sub County by MAAIF for mechanization services for land opening, repair of agro machinery. Provision of inputs such as fertilizer, improved seed 4. Development of Purongo Cultural Center for tourism on a 6-acre titled land in Purongo Town Council 5. Development of Purongo satellite market on a -acre titled land in Purongo Sub County. 6. Animal markets in Got Apwoyo and Lii sub counties. 7. Development in the oil and gas value chains network. 8. Tractors services and Tractor assembling plant.
Untapped Opportunities.	1. Livestock, fattening, dairy and Animal's breeding. 2. Game ranching and sport hunting. 3. Community based tourism due to rich culture, food, historical sites and hospitality of the local community. 4. Agro tourism. 5. Agro processing and value addition. 6. Bio fuel production from abandons agricultural waste. 7. Solar energy production from adequate sunshine. (Off grid energy) 8. Fishing and fish cage. 9. Mineral exploration and exploitation.
Key Investment Opportunities	1. Tourism development. (Tour company, Hotels, game ranching, Hospitality, sport hunting, community tourism, Agriculture tourism and boat services) 2. Carbon credit development. (Large scale commercial tree planting and conservation) 3. Aquaculture. (Caging along the river Nile, fish ponds and fish processing.) 4. Agricultural Value chain development. 5. Tractor service center and Assembling plant.
Commodities with strategic comparative advantage.	1. Soyabean. 2. Cassava 3. Sunflower. 4. Rice 5. Maize 6. Livestock. 7. Simsim 8. Apiary. 9. Ground Nut 10. Millet and Sorghum
Possible challenges that may affect investment.	1. Customary land tenure system (Titled land is less than 5% (Freehold, Leasehold and CCO). 2. Unstable market for agricultural produce in the Country. 3. Low access to affordable financing for commercial agriculture, value addition, manufacturing and trading. 4. Human Wildlife conflicts. 5. Unreliable rainfall pattern and climate change vulnerability

District efforts in promoting investment.

1. Promotion of land registration as a means of combating land conflicts and vulnerability of land owners at negotiation with potential investors and use of land as collateral to obtain finance for investment.
2. Formation of Nwoya District investment committee to promote and coordinate investment in the district.
3. Formation of Nwoya District investment forum, a platform that bring all the investors and stakeholders together.
4. Provision and prioritization of road connectivity to link investment to market and extension of social services to investors.
5. Promoting Public Private Partnership.
6. Peace building and community engagement to embrace investment and create investment friendly environment. (Collaboration with various MDAs)



7.7. Omoro

Established by an Act of Parliament in 2015, Omoro District became fully operational on July 1, 2016, after being carved out of Gulu District (where it originally existed as Omoro County).

The district is bordered by Gulu City to the north, Pader District to the east, Oyam District to the south, and Nwoya District to the west. Geographically, its administrative center lies approximately 35 kilometers (22 miles) by road east of Gulu City, and roughly 345 kilometers (214 miles) north of Kampala Capital City.

Land Size	1,519.87 Km ² (90% Arable)	
Status of Land registration and titling.	1. Certificate of Customary Land ownership: 00 2. Freehold land titles: 06Ha 3. Leasehold land titles: 80Ha	
Total Population	207,339 Source: UBOS 2024	
Male	99,389 (48%) Source: UBOS 2024	
Female	107,950 (52%) Source: UBOS 2024	
Working Age/Population (18-59)	102,111 (49%) Source: UBOS 2024	
Population Density (Persons/km²)	136 persons per sq. km	Source: UBOS 2024
Number of Households	46,805 Source: UBOS 2024	
Average Household Size	4.4 Source: UBOS 2024	
Main Economic Activities	Commercial Agriculture and Agro Value Chain is the main economic activities in the district with over 98% of the population involved in Agriculture.	
Available Minerals	Though no mineral exploration has been done, there are prospects of commercial deposits of Oil and Gas, Gold, Rear Earth minerals, Iron Ore, Salt, Rocks and Mable deposit in Omoro District.	
State of Infrastructures	Areas Current Status & Progress	
	Roads	The total road network in Omoro District is 1,016Km. The district road is 350.5 Km in motorable condition while the national road is 106 Km but in a bad state. Community Access Road is 506 Km in fairly bad condition while the paved roads are only 54 Km in very good condition. Two community roads (Laminladera to Acet & Lakwana to Hima to Opit) are being upgraded to district roads under the National Oil Seed Project in the FY 2025/ 26 The main challenges of roads management in Omoro are; incomplete and inadequate road equipment. Notably, three bridges have temporally broken down due to heavy rain along Pece river and Lagude river making them impassable.

	Electricity	Omoro District is made of 12 Sub counties and 3 Town Councils of Omoro TC, Acet TC and Palenga TC. All the three Town Councils have electricity and are connected to the national grid while three Sub Counties of Lakwaya, Akidi and Orapwoyo are not connected to the national grid but depend on solar energy. There is high potential of biofuel due to abundance waste from agricultural produce that can be exploited to generate biofuel. The main challenges with electricity are the inadequate distribution of power to the many growth centers in the district.
	Water & Sanitation	The safe water coverage for Omoro District is 72% against the national target of 74%. Omoro district has 788 boreholes alongside six urban water schemes which were installed by Ministry of Water and Environment in Omoro TC, Acet TC, Palenga TC, Awor, Tetugu and Lalogi. The Gulu Water supply fro River Nile under NWSC also passes through Bobi Sub County which can be tapped. The fresh water bodies are, Aswa river, Tochi river, Hima river, Chome river and Dawa river that don't dry up.
Investment Opportunities	1. Tourism investments because of proximity to Murchison Falls National Park and other 2. Commercial Agriculture and value addition because the average land holding per household is 6 acres . 3. Establishment of the tractor hire scheme to increase production through land opening 4. Development and upgrade of existing government Agro Processing Facilities (APFs) through PPP 5. Animal markets development through fattening, breeding and marketing of animals because the land and grass is available. 6. Livestock for dairy	
Untapped Opportunities	1. Commercial farming because of the fertile and arable land 2. Bulking, processing /Value addition of Agricultural produce 3. Hotels and Hospitality services 3. Mineral exploration and development 4. Tourism development 5. Real/ Housing Estates 6. Sporting facilities/ Stadium	
Key Investment opportunities Projects	1. Commercial agriculture and Agro-processing facilities 2. Financial services such as banks and other financial institutions 3. Tractors hire scheme 4. Tourism, Hotel and hospitality 5. Ranching for dairy, beef and fattening and dairy processing. 6. Carbon credit development and commercial tree planting	
Commodities with strategic comparative advantage.	1. Oil seeds. 2. Tobacco. 3. Maize 4. Coffee 5. Fruits 6. Cassava 7. Rice 8. Livestock. 9. Apiary. 10. Millet and Sorghum	

Possible challenges that may affect investment.	1. Customary land tenure system and few titled land 2. Heavy dependence on rain fed agriculture 3. Poor post-harvest handling 4. Unskilled labour force 5. Low connection to the national grid (electricity)
District efforts in promoting investment.	1. Establishment of the Local Economic Development and Investment Committee 2. Functional land board and reduction of turnaround time to obtain land title from two years to now 6 months 3. Strengthening farmers institutions and upgrading them to Cooperative societies

7.8. Pader

Established in December 2001, Pader District was created by carving out Aruu and Agago counties from Kitgum District. The district's administrative headquarters are centrally located within Pader Town.

Geographically, Pader shares borders with Lamwo to the northwest, Kitgum to the northeast, Agago to the east, Otuke to the southeast, Lira to the south, Oyam to the southwest, and Gulu to the west. The district headquarters are situated approximately 130 kilometers (81 miles) by road northeast of Gulu City.

Land Size	
Status of Land registration and titling.	1. 1,008 Certificate of customary land Ownership. 2. 46 Freehold land titles. 3. 01 Leasehold land title.
Total Population	240,159 Source: UBOS 2024
Male	114,088 (48%) Source: UBOS 2024
Female	126,071 (52%) Source: UBOS 2024
Working Age/Population (18-59)	105,142 (43) Source: UBOS 2024
Population Density (Persons/km²)	persons per sq. km Source: UBOS 2024
Number of Households	52,627 Source: UBOS 2024
Average Household Size	4.5 Source: UBOS 2024
Number of investors, 2024	45 Local and foreign Investors (Operating at Large, Medium and Small Scales)
Main Economic Activities	Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district with 61,829 out of 67,760 Households representing 91.2% are involved in Agriculture.
Available Minerals	No mineral exploration has been done so far in Pader. However, Development Minerals like sand mining (Best rough sand in Ajan, stone quarry, Angagura, brick making are common. Community Perceived that the many hills such as in Latanya might contain Limestone. There is also suspicion that some minerals might be around Acholibur

Investment Opportunities	1. Tourism development, hotel and hospitality industry 2. Commercial Agriculture and Agriculture value chain 3. Ranching, Animal fattening and dairy farming 4. Shea Nut tree value chain 5. Mineral exploration and development 6. Fish farming and Aquaculture 7. Stone quarrying and sand mining 8. Irrigated Agriculture 9. Carbon Credit development
Untapped Opportunities	1. Fish farming on the fresh water bodies 2. Hydro Power Generation (65 MW Aswa River Power Energy (ARPE) development 3. Tourism development in partnership with Payira Chiefdom, Palwo, Koyo, Puranga etc 4. Abundant Labour Force both skilled and unskilled 5. Real Estates 6. Solar Energy Potential 7. Ranching and Dairy production 8. Irrigation potential because of fresh water bodies 9. Commercial Agriculture and Agro value chain. 10. Shea nut trees value chain
Key Investment opportunities	1. Establishment of Industrial Park on the 500 ACRES of land donated for an industrial park with huge potential further expansion 2. Commercial Agriculture and Agro processing facilities at (Lunyiri, Puranga Town Council, Porogali, Latanya, Pajule Ginnery) 3. Ranching and animal fattening 4. Tourism development (Aruu Falls, Social amenities, Black Tourism, community tourism) 5. Shea nut value chain.
Commodities with strategic comparative advantage.	1. Oil Seeds crops 2. Maize 3. Ranching for beef and Dairy 4. Shea Trees Value chain 5. Fish Farming and Aquaculture value chain 6. Cassava
Possible challenges that may affect investment.	1. Long dry season and weather uncertainty which make it difficult to rely on rain water Agriculture 2. Poor Road infrastructure and bridges 3. Low access to investment capital 4. Customary land tenure system
District efforts in promoting investment.	1. Strengthening of service delivery in the district 2. Promoting land registration through the District Land Board 3. Local Economic Development and Investments Committee is established and functioning 4. Promoting Public Private Partnership model in the district 5. Sensitization of local community in investments

7.9. Gulu District

established as a township in 1906, Gulu originally served as a vital communication link and transshipment hub for agricultural produce across Northern Uganda. By 1915, it was designated the colonial administrative headquarters for the northern region, then known as the Acholi District. Gulu was later elevated to a Town Council in 1974 under the Urban Authority Act of 1964, and by 1977, it became one of Uganda's very first municipalities.

Until its recent elevation to city status, Gulu Municipality housed the Gulu District local government headquarters. Following the establishment of the independent city administration, the Gulu District Local Government relocated its headquarters to Awach Town Council in Aswa County. As a result of these expanded city boundaries, Gulu District now operates as a single-county district comprising Aswa County, which is divided into one town council, 10 sub-counties, 47 parishes, and 166 villages.

Land Size		1813.6 km ²
Total Population		135,373 (100%) Source: UBOS 2024
Male		68192 (50.2%) Source: UBOS 2024
Female		67181 (49.6%) Source: UBOS 2024
Working Age/Population (18-59)		61,950 (45.8%) Source: UBOS 2024
Population Density (Persons/km²)		75 persons per sq. km Source: (DDPIV)
Number of Households		28,213 Source: UBOS 2024
Average Household Size		4.5 Source: UBOS 2024
Number of investors, 2024		20 Local Investors and foreign (Operating Medium and Small Scale)
Main Economic Activities		Agriculture is the main economic activities employing 73.1%, services 16%, Industries 10.3%
Available Minerals		Clay deposit, quarry, Sand mining, granite, Silicon.
State of Infrastructures	Areas	Current Status & Progress
	Roads	Total roads length in motorable condition 530KM, 777 KM on bad condition but it accessible.
	CAR	142KM but on fair condition.
	Electricity	Aswa Hydro power station is in Gulu District and Pader, the power connectivity in the district is almost 70% with about 19 parishes are connected to the power grid out of 47 parishes. 26% of the population uses solar lighting.
	Water & Sanitation	The district is not connected to national water and sewerage supply leaving the district dependant on boreholes, protected springs and rain harvest water. The district is endowed with fresh water resources such as Aswa river, Unyama, Abera etc. that flows throughout the year which can be used for Irrigation. The distance to safe water sources is 2.5KM safe water coverage is 64.79%

Investment Opportunities	1. Agricultural production 2. Agro processing 3. Mineral extraction 4. Tourism development 5. Transport sector 6. Education 7. Health	
Key investment Opportunities	1. Ranching for beef, dairy, Breeding and fattening. 2. Agro processing and Value addition. 3. Carbon credit development. 4. Tourism development 5. Mineral exploration and extraction.	
Commodities with strategic comparative advantage.	1. Oil seeds 2. Rice 3. Cassava 4. Maize 5. Ground nuts 6. Beans 7. Coffee 8. Cocoa 9. Hass Avocado 10. Macadamia	
Possible challenges that may affect investment.	1. Land conflict 2. Limited access to agricultural produce market. 3. Climatic uncertainty and prolong drought in Northern Uganda couple with mass environmental degradation. 4. Poor road-network in the district.	
District efforts in promoting investment.	1. Formation of the district local economic development and investment committee. 2. Strengthening of community SACCOs. 3. Provision of social services to the investment areas and building access roads. 4. Promotion of PPA. 5. Encouragement of land registration.	
	Total PDM beneficiaries	13,833 People





8.0. Strategic Alignment with Uganda's Tenfold Growth Strategy

Uganda's current development framework, guided by the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV), deploys an ambitious Tenfold Growth Strategy designed to scale the national economy from USD 50 billion to USD 500 billion by 2040. The strategic capabilities of the Acholi sub-region map directly into the core pillars of this transformation agenda:

NDP IV / Tenfold Strategy Pillar	Acholi's Strategic Regional Contribution	Priority Value Chain Investment Entry Points
Agro-Industrialization	Vast tracts of unutilized bimodal fertile land backed by a deep baseline agricultural labor force.	Commercial crop cultivation, heavy grain milling, mechanized edible oil extraction, and centralized crop aggregation silos.
Tourism Development	High-value, untapped natural landscapes, wilderness reserves, and deep historical cultural assets.	Wilderness safari lodges, eco-tourism campgrounds, heritage site preservation, and cultural entertainment hubs.
Mineral Development & Value Addition	Large, newly surveyed deposits of high-grade industrial minerals in the northern frontier.	Commercial mining operations, localized cement manufacturing, and stone cutting/polishing plants.
Science, Technology & Innovation (STI)	A fast-growing youth population driving an urban tech and entrepreneurial ecosystem in Gulu City.	Digital innovation hubs, agritech application development, and decentralized renewable energy engineering firms.
Export Promotion	Direct proximity as the primary international logistics gateway connecting Uganda to South Sudan and East African markets.	Custom clearance hubs, transit warehousing, border-point trade zones, and bulk distribution terminals.
Industrialization	Abundant raw materials and affordable land parcels optimized for heavy industrial zoning.	Industrial Park setups, textile mills, construction supply manufacturing, and large-scale metal fabrication workshops.
Energy Development	High, unfulfilled rural demand for both off-grid household power and productive-use commercial energy.	Smart solar mini-grids, industrial hybrid installations, and sustainable biomass production fields.
Urbanization & Infrastructure	Rapid commercial expansion and high population growth concentrated around Gulu City and emerging town councils.	Master-planned real estate, structured urban mass transit, and integrated smart infrastructure systems.
Human Capital Development	Access to an exceptionally young, energetic, and highly dynamic regional labor pool.	Polytechnic and vocational skill centers, professional nurse training schools, and advanced healthcare infrastructure.
Regional Economic Integration	Positioning as the primary northern trade corridor node for the East African Community (EAC).	Integrated logistics hubs, road-to-rail intermodal terminals, and regional supply chain networks.

9.0. Broad Sector Investment Matrices

9.1. Agriculture and Agribusiness

The transition away from subsistence farming to large-scale commercial farming presents high-yield entry points across the value chain.

Value Chain	Targeted Investment Opportunities	Highlighted Products / Focus	Regional Strategic Advantage
Input Supply	• Agro-input distribution networks • Commercial seed multiplication nurseries • Mechanized tractor-hire services	Improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation equipment, tractors, heavy harvesters	Deep structural deficit in modern farming implements; rising farmer adoption of commercial inputs.
Primary Production	• Large-scale commercial grain farming • Oilseed crop production • Commercial livestock ranching & poultry	Maize, upland rice, sorghum, sunflower, soybeans, sesame, Robusta coffee, beef cattle, goats, broilers	Massive availability of fertile acreage; low baseline population densities; national crop expansion programs now cover Northern Uganda.
Aggregation & Storage	• Modern agricultural produce collection centers • Specialized post-harvest storage facilities	Grain silos, computerized temperature-controlled cold rooms, heavy drying yards	Urgent regional need to curb post-harvest losses and stabilize regional supply chains.
Processing & Value Addition	• Industrial grain milling facilities • Oilseed crushing and extraction plants • Fruit juice and meat processing units	Maize flour, high-protein animal feeds, refined cooking oil, packaged dairy, roasted coffee, textiles	Uganda continues to import significant volumes of edible oils and processed goods despite having local production capacity.
Logistics & Distribution	• Bulk transport and heavy haulage fleets • Digital B2B market matching platforms	Cross-border commodity shipping, farmer-to-buyer mobile apps	Highly strategic geographical positioning adjacent to high-demand food-deficit markets in South Sudan.



Amatheon Agri Uganda Limited

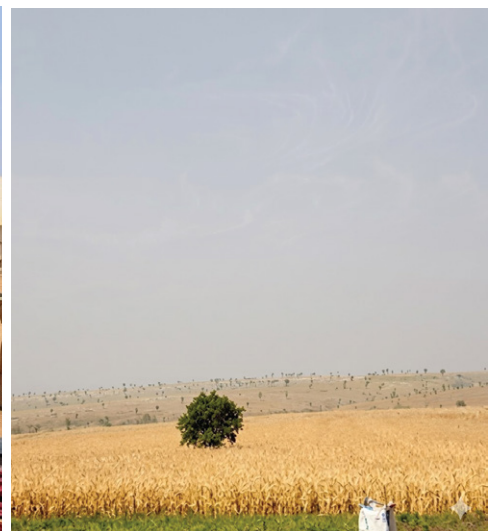
Amatheon Agri Uganda Ltd. ("AAU"), a subsidiary of Amatheon Agri Holding N.V., started their operations in Nwoya district in 2013. AAU applies the latest farming technology



Mechanized farming at Amatheon- Nwoya



Commercial Maize and Chilly farms at Amatheon- Nwoya



Delight Uganda Limited

Delight Farm, operated by Delight Uganda Limited, is located in Nwoya district.

The farm started in 2012, with 1700 acres of land. The government of Uganda in collaboration with UN Women is funding the Delight Uganda under Public, Private, Community partnership arrangement.



Mangoes Harvested from Delight Farm & Cheers Juice

There are huge opportunities in growing of fruits in the region because Delight is going to be supported to establish a fruit processing factory in Nwoya.

9.2. Tourism and Hospitality

Acholi's rich natural landscapes and historical landmarks remain largely untapped, offering lucrative first-mover advantages.

Tourism Stage	Targeted Investment Opportunities	Highlighted Focus Areas	Regional Strategic Advantage
Attraction Development	- Eco-tourism project development - Historical heritage restoration	Aruu Falls, Agoro Hills, Guru Guru Hills, Lamogi Hot Springs, Fort Patiko (historical slave trade site)	Distinct lack of developer footprint around major natural and historical landmarks.
Accommodation	- Mid-range business hotels - Luxury safari and eco-lodges - Corporate conference venues	Urban boutique hotels in Gulu City, wilderness safari lodges near Murchison Falls	Surging influx of corporate investors, development partners, and domestic holidaymakers.
Transport & Logistics	- Standard tour operations 4x4 car hire and adventure fleets	Curated wildlife safaris, historical circuits, adventure trail mapping	Severe lack of structured, high-end tour transport companies in Northern Uganda.
Digital Services	- Unified booking and reservation systems - Specialized tourism content hubs	Destination marketing platforms, regional travel booking applications	Minimal online search presence for Northern Uganda's key attractions.

Acholi's has a fast-growing tourism sector due to its rich fauna and flora added to the location to two major national parks; Murchison Falls National Park and Kidepo Valley National Park in Karamoja sub-region, both of which offer great investment prospects in hotels, lodges, eco-tourism, and travel services. There are opportunities for cultural tourism, religious tourism, nature tourism, historical sites tour, and agricultural tourism that is spread across the region

Murchison Falls National Game Park.

Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda's largest, boasts a rich history intertwined with exploration and conservation. Initially explored by Europeans John Speke and James Grant in 1862, it was Samuel and Florence Baker who named the falls after the President of the Royal Geographical Society of UK, Geologist Roderick Murchison in 1864. The Park was formally gazetted in 1952.

The Park features the spectacular Murchison Falls, where the waters of the Nile squeeze through a narrow canyon just 7 meters (23 feet) wide before plunging 43 meters (141 feet) below. Also located within the park, adjacent to the Kiryandongo-Gulu Highway, are the Karuma Falls. This site hosts the 600-megawatt Karuma Hydroelectric Power Station, Uganda's largest power-generating facility, which became fully operational in 2023.



The ongoing development of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) includes the construction of 10 oil well pads, a feeder pipeline, and a refinery within and around the Murchison Falls conservation area.

Despite these industrial developments, Murchison Falls National Park remains a critical sanctuary for a diverse range of wildlife, spanning numerous mammals, bird, and primate species:



Large Mammals: Elephants, buffalo, Rothschild's giraffes, lions, leopards, hippos, and various antelope species like Uganda Kobs, waterbucks, hartebeests, and oribis.

Primates: Chimpanzees, olive baboons, red-tailed monkeys, blue monkeys, and black and white colobus monkeys.

Other Mammals: Warthogs, bushbucks, jackals, mongooses, and hares.

Over 450 bird species, including the shoebill stork, yellow-footed kingfisher, white-thigh hornbill, and various other water birds, raptors, and forest birds. Shoebill storks are particularly notable and can be found near the river delta.





Reptiles and Aquatic Life:
Crocodiles, Hippos are common along the Nile River. The Park is home to various fish species as well.

Murchison Falls (Wang Jok)

Murchison Falls also known as “WANG-JOK” in Acholi, located on the Nile River in Uganda, is a powerful waterfall where the river is funneled through a narrow gorge before plunging 43 meters. The falls were named by explorer Samuel Baker in 1864 after geologist Roderick Murchison, president of the Royal Geographical Society. The area, now Murchison Falls National Park, is the oldest and largest conservation area in Uganda, with a history that includes being a game reserve and later a national park. It is the Nile that separated Acholi land and Bunyoro.



Murchison Falls along the Nile

Hospitality Facilities

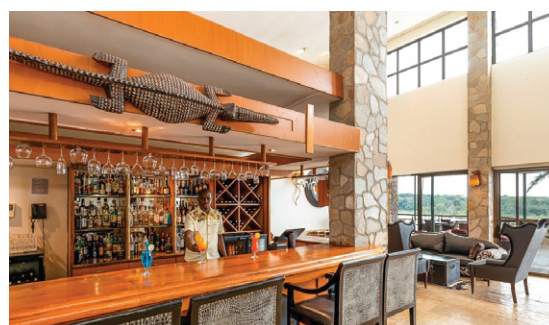
Hotels and Safari Loges are crucial tourism facilities providing accommodation, employment, and revenue. They support local businesses, contribute to infrastructure development, and enhance cultural exchange, thus playing a vital role in Uganda's economic growth. In Acholi sub-region there are three level four-stars hotel namely: Chobe, Paraa, Acholi Inn, Pakuba and Bomah Hotels.

There are also about 61 three-stars level hotels; 15 nature lodges along the River Nile, one beach along the Nile, 189 lower levels guest houses and accommodations across the nine local governments within Acholi sub-region. There is still need for more hotels and tourist facilities to cater for the growing number of tourists to the region. Gulu City is a popular venue for national, regional as well as international conferences.

Profiles of the Four-Star Hotels

A Chobe Safaris Hotel. ★★★★★

Located in the Murchison Falls National Park in Lii sub-county, Nwoya District, this Five Star lodge is undoubtedly the gem in Uganda's crown of tourism destinations. Chobe Safari Lodge offers a unique opportunity to sample the wildlife, birds, flora and fauna; all in an area of the park that has yet to be discovered. This area of Murchison Falls National Park is ideal for fishing, and will revive this newly refurbished lodge to become one of the best fishing destinations in Africa.



B Paraa Safaris Lodge ★★★★★

Established in 1954, Paraa Safari Lodge is in Murchison Falls National Park in Purongo sub county, Nwoya District. The lodge is located in the north west of Uganda overlooking one of nature's best kept secrets, the River Nile, on its journey from its source at Lake Victoria to join Lake Albert – here it is suddenly channeled into a gorge only six meters wide, and cascades 43 meters below. The earth literally trembles at Murchison Falls - one of the world's most powerful flows of natural water. Paraa Safari Lodge offers a unique blend of comfort, relaxation and adventure. Each of the rooms is a haven of style and serenity, complete with balcony and private bathroom.



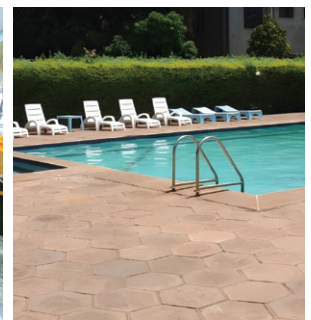
C Acholi Inn ★★★★★

Situated in Senior Quarters, an upscale suburb of Gulu City, Acholi Inn is a premier destination of choice for travelers. Its strategic location places it just a stone's throw from key administrative and secure installations, including the Presidential Lodge, the Central Police Station, and the Regional Immigration Center. Because of this high-profile neighborhood, guests enjoy exceptional security, tranquility, and peace of mind within the rapidly growing city.

The hotel offers excellent accessibility for both local and international visitors:

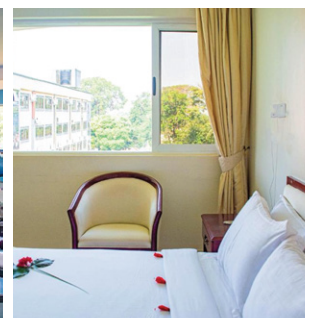
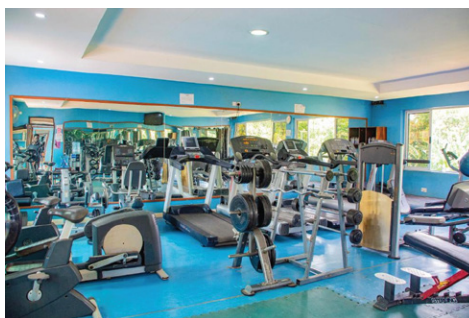
a) From Gulu Airport: A convenient 15-minute drive.

b) From the Central Business District (CBD): A short 10-minute walk.



D Bomah Hotel Gulu. ★★★★★

Located at Plot 8, Eden Road in Gulu City, Uganda, Bomah Hotel Limited is one of the premier and largest hospitality establishments in Northern Uganda. Combining modern amenities with traditional northern charm, the hotel is a core hub for both business and leisure travelers.



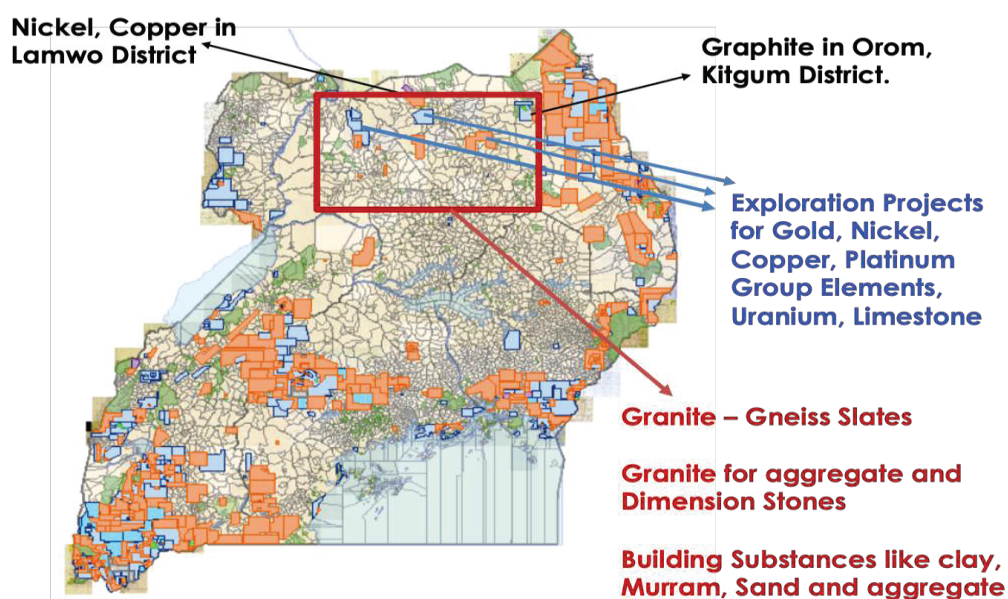
9.3. Minerals, Oil, and Gas

Geological mapping confirms that Acholi sits on an important extractives' frontier, with proven indicators of high-value industrial minerals and close proximity to the Albertine oil graben.

Extractives Stage	Targeted Investment Opportunities	Highlighted Minerals	Regional Strategic Advantage
Exploration & Tech	• Modern geological mapping services • Laboratory testing & core drilling leasing	Gold, graphite, limestone, copper, nickel, marble, uranium	Huge mineral-bearing tracts remain completely underexplored with modern tech.
Mining & Extraction	• Small-scale mining formalization • Large-scale commercial quarrying	Aggregates, dimension stones, marble slabs, industrial limestone	Surging demand for heavy construction aggregates driven by Northern Uganda's infrastructure boom.
Beneficiation (Processing)	• Limestone processing setups • Pure gold refining plants • Industrial graphite processing	Portland cement inputs, agricultural lime, polished decorative tiles, battery-grade graphite	Strong state backing and tax incentives for local mineral processing to eliminate raw exports.
Logistics & Support	• Heavy bulk material transport fleets • Off-grid renewable power systems	Heavy haulage trucks, mining solar mini-grids, industrial water boreholes	Remote mining sites are generally off-grid, creating standalone utility supply opportunities.

Acholi is home to significant oil resources estimated at 65% of the current finds in the Albertine graben. In addition, recent discoveries of significant quantities precious metallic minerals like Gold, Copper, Platinum Group of Metals, Nickel and Uranium; Industrial minerals like Graphite, Granite and Limestone. The Map below shows the current licensing status for the selected minerals. Gold deposits are reported in Atiak in Amuru.

Current Licensing Status -Acholi Specifically



Source: Mines Department, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda

Orom Graphite

Discovery Africa, a private exploration company found large deposits of graphite in Orom Sub County in Kitgum district. The graphite deposits are found at Orom hill in Locomo Village in Akurumor Parish. The Company returned in 2014 to break the news of the availability of the huge and high-quality graphite deposits (graphite grades of up to 25.3%). Consolidated African Resources (CARL), was the firm holding Exploration License that is prospecting for graphite. Meanwhile, Jangada Mines PLC, a Brazilian London stock exchange-listed mining company bought shares worth £750,000 from Blencowe Resources. The new capital injection is a significant boost to the Orom project. Orom Graphite project will provide huge opportunities for investments in Kitgum and the entire Northern Uganda when full scale mining and processing of Graphite starts.

Map of Location of Orom Graphite Project



Orom Graphite Exploration Site

Quarry Works

Acholi topography is full of rocks and hills which had long been regarded as sacred places. With the booming construction demand for gravels, aggregates and associated products from rocks many investors have leased out rocks and they are engaged in quarry works. This therefore is a new investment area.

Ambitious Quarry Work in Koch Goma Nwoya District



Private Quarry Works in Omel Sub County Gulu District

9.4. Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI)

Driven by a young population and the development of Gulu City, an urban technology ecosystem is quickly forming.

STI Sector	Targeted Investment Opportunities	Highlighted Focus Areas	Regional Strategic Advantage
Skills Development	• Commercial ICT and coding academies • Private technical vocational institutes	Software engineering, AI applications, advanced mechanical fabrication, electronics	Massive youth population eager to transition out of informal labor into tech and industrial jobs.
Applied Research	• Private agritech innovation labs • Climate-smart validation centers	Smart solar irrigation systems, crop-monitoring drones, farm management SaaS apps	A huge addressable market due to the sub-region's core economic reliance on large-scale agriculture.
Incubation Infrastructure	• Tech spaces, hardware labs, and startup incubators	Seed funding programs, venture workspace development (e.g., expanding on networks like Akili Hub or Acholi Land Incubation Centre)	Rising youth startup activity requiring structured workspace and early-stage seed capital.

9.5. Other Sectors with Investment Potential



Real Estate & Property Development:

High demand for modern residential housing estates, commercial retail centers, bulk transit warehousing, specialized student accommodation around higher education institutions, and serviced corporate apartments in Gulu City.



Renewable Energy & Environmental Solutions:

Off-grid commercial solar mini-grids, productive-use solar installations for agriculture, commercial biomass processing and eco-briquettes, urban water supply systems, industrial waste management, and recycling plants.



Manufacturing & Industrial Fabrication

Scalable entry points in commercial food and beverage processing, construction materials (bricks, tiles, concrete blocks), textiles and garments, modern furniture design, plastic products, and lightweight metal fabrication.



Financial Services & Microfinance:

Expansion of regulated microfinance institutions, capitalized SACCO development, tailored agricultural insurance products, digital mobile banking services, and equipment leasing options for mechanized farming and mining.



Transport and Logistics

Investment options in heavy trucking fleets, dry ports and integrated logistics centers, fuel retail stations, inter-district bus and passenger transport companies, organized motorcycle logistics, and mechanized vehicle repair workshops.



Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals:

Private specialized hospitals, advanced diagnostic and imaging centers, retail pharmacy networks, regional medical supply distribution hubs, and digital telemedicine platforms.



Education and Technical Training:

Private primary and secondary schools, specialized vocational and polytechnic institutes, university support services, digital learning portals, and health-care/nursing training institutions.



Creative Economy and Entertainment:

Modern music recording and audio production studios, corporate events management firms, commercial sports complexes, film and broadcast media production, and digital content creation agencies.



Oil, Gas, and Petrochemical Support Services:

Mechanical and civil engineering services, specialized construction, bulk fuel storage infrastructure, industrial hardware supply chains, and environmental compliance consulting.



Cross-Border Trade and Export Distribution:

Structured food and commodity exports, bulk construction materials distribution, regional wholesale trade, and strategic cross-border warehousing nodes.



Forestry and Commercial Timber

High-yield commercial tree plantations (pine, eucalyptus, teak), automated timber processing sawmills, value-added furniture production, and sustainable biomass fuel production.



10. SWOT Analysis for Investing in Acholi Sub – Region

Investing in the Acholi region of Uganda presents a unique mix of potential and challenges following its recovery from insurgency. The primary investment sectors identified include agribusiness, tourism, mining and real estate. A SWOT analysis of the region reveals the following key factors:



Strengths

- Vast Arable Land:** Boasts some of the most fertile, uncultivated land in East Africa, ideal for large-scale commercial farming (Sugar, Grain, Oilseeds).
- Strategic Location:** Gulu City acts as the "Northern Gateway," perfectly positioned for trade with South Sudan and the DRC.
- Young Workforce:** A large, youthful population provides a steady supply of labor for labor-intensive industries like agro-processing and construction.
- Political Stability:** After decades of conflict, the region has enjoyed over 15 years of peace, fostering a stable environment for long-term capital projects.



Weakness

- Infrastructure Gaps:** While improving, secondary roads and electricity grids in rural areas (outside Gulu City) can be unreliable, increasing logistics costs.
- Land Tenure System:** Much of the land is held under customary tenure, which can lead to disputes or difficulties in securing formal titles for bank financing.
- Skills Mismatch:** There is a shortage of specialized technical skills (e.g., industrial engineers, food scientists) despite the large labor pool.
- Low Purchasing Power:** The local consumer market is still developing, meaning most high-value investments must be export-oriented.



Opportunities

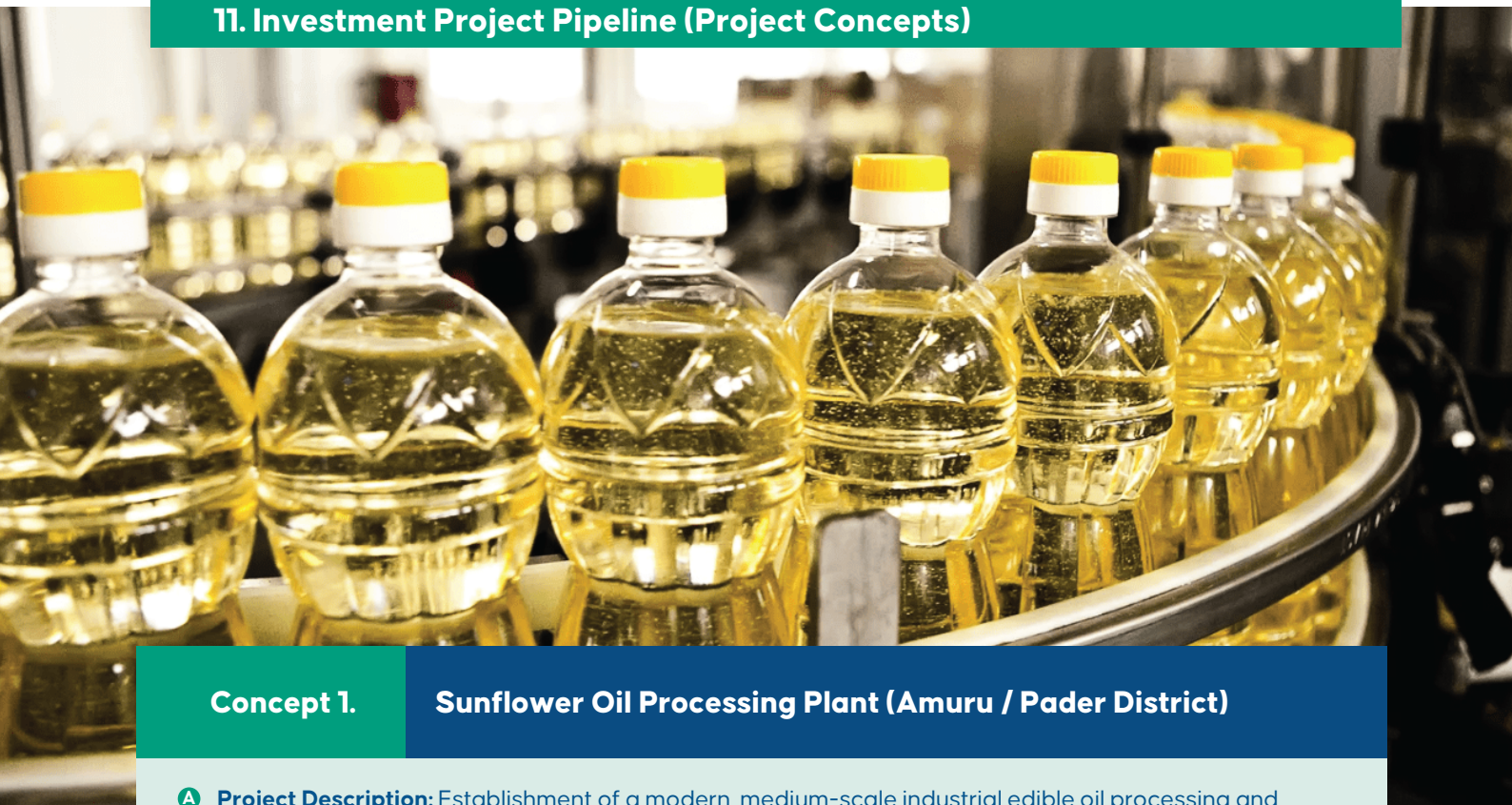
- Gulu Logistics Hub:** The transition of Gulu into a multimodal dry port offers massive opportunities in third-party logistics (3PL) and warehousing.
- Value Addition (Agro-processing):** Moving from selling raw crops to processed goods (e.g., starch from cassava, sunflower oil) is highly incentivized by the government.
- Tourism Potential:** Proximity to Murchison Falls National Park and the Aru Falls provides a gap for luxury eco-tourism and hospitality.
- Incentives:** The government offers 10-year tax holidays for investors in the manufacturing and export sectors located in "upcountry" regions like Acholi.



Threats

- Climate Change:** Reliance on rain-fed agriculture makes investments vulnerable to prolonged droughts or erratic weather patterns.
- Cross-Border Volatility:** Instability in South Sudan can occasionally disrupt trade flows and the safety of transport corridors.
- Land Disputes:** Large-scale land acquisitions can sometimes trigger social friction with local communities if not handled with high transparency and inclusivity.
- Fluctuating Commodity Prices:** Global price drops for crops like cotton or maize can impact the profitability of out-grower schemes.

11. Investment Project Pipeline (Project Concepts)



Concept 1.

Sunflower Oil Processing Plant (Amuru / Pader District)

- A Project Description:** Establishment of a modern, medium-scale industrial edible oil processing and extraction plant sourcing raw sunflower and soybean inputs from an organized network of Acholi smallholder out-growers.
- B Processing Capacity:** 20 tons per day
- C Project Horizon:** 10 years
- D Initial Capital Investment:** USD 1,800,000

Item	Description	Amount (USD)
1	Land Acquisition & Civil Construction	500,000
2	Industrial Machinery Procurement & Installation	900,000
3	Initial Working Capital Reserves	400,000

Financial Projections:

Financial Indicator	Projection
Annual Revenue	USD 1,500,000
Annual Operating Costs	USD 900,000
Annual Net Profit	USD 350,000
Net Present Value (NPV @ 12%)	USD 1,250,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	24%
Payback Period	4.5 Years
Return on Investment (ROI)	19% Annually

Why Bankable:



Severe Market Deficit:

Uganda continues to face a significant national structural deficit in domestically refined edible oils, resulting in high import costs.



Raw Material Abundance:

Acholi boasts the highest regional potential for oilseed production in the country, ensuring a steady, low-cost supply of raw seeds from local farmers.



Strategic Export Pipeline:

The plant is geographically positioned to export premium refined cooking oil directly into the high-demand, import-reliant markets of South Sudan.



Concept 2. Commercial Grain Storage & Warehouse Hub (Gulu City)

- A Project Description:** Establishment of an integrated grain aggregation, automated drying, and multi-silo storage facility in Gulu City. The hub will standardize and secure bulk supply chains for maize, beans, and soybeans across northern Uganda.
- B Storage Capacity:** 10,000 Metric Tons (MT)
- C Initial Capital Investment:** USD 1,200,000

Item	Description	Amount (USD)
1	Warehouse Construction & Site Works	650,000
2	Mechanical Dryers & Silo Equipment	350,000
3	Working Capital Reserves	200,000

Financial Projections:

Financial Indicator	Projection
Annual Revenue	USD 700,000
Annual Net Profit	USD 210,000
Net Present Value (NPV @ 12%)	USD 820,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	21%
Payback Period	5.0 Years
Return on Investment (ROI)	17% Annually

Why Bankable:



Mitigation of Post-Harvest Losses: Northern Uganda suffers from high post-harvest losses due to poor drying and storage infrastructure. This facility captures immediate value by offering commercial grade-standardization.



Aggregated B2B Demand: The hub addresses a critical bottleneck for regional grain traders, large-scale millers, and institutional buyers who require guaranteed, uniform quality volumes.



Strategic Logistics Gateway: Situated directly within the Gulu transport corridor, the facility is optimized to service lucrative cross-border export channels into South Sudan and the wider East African Community (EAC).



Concept 3. Eco-Lodge & Cultural Tourism Resort (Agago / Nwoya)

- A Project Description:** A premium, low-impact eco-tourism resort built to capture high-value wilderness, heritage, and corporate meeting markets across Northern Uganda attractions.
- B Development Scope:** 25 luxury eco-lodge units and supporting amenities
- C Initial Capital Investment:** USD 2,500,000

Item	Description	Amount (USD)
1	Eco-Resort Civil Construction	1,700,000
2	Solar Energy Systems & Green Utilities	300,000
3	High-End Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	500,000

Financial Projections:

Financial Indicator	Projection
Annual Revenue	USD 950,000
Annual Operating Cost	USD 520,000
Annual Net Profit	USD 250,000
Net Present Value (NPV @ 12%)	USD 1,400,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	18%
Payback Period	6.0 Years
Return on Investment (ROI)	14% Annually

Why Bankable:

Prime Circuit Positioning:
Strategically located to bridge the high-traffic Murchison Falls safari corridor with untapped northern natural landmarks, including Aruu Falls and the scenic Agoro Hills.

Diversified Revenue Streams:
The facility balances leisure arrivals with a strong commercial baseline by targeting regional NGO conferences, corporate retreats, and upscale cultural tourism packages.

Unsaturated Frontier Market:
Investors benefit from minimal boutique hospitality competition in a region characterized by surging domestic travel and growing international demand for authentic heritage experiences.



Concept 4.

Commercial Ranch & Meat Processing Facility (Amuru / Nwoya)

- A

Project Description: An integrated commercial livestock ranching operation and modern abattoir designed to fulfill structural meat deficits in East African urban centers and cross-border zones.
- B

Land Scale: 5,000 acres under mechanized pasture management
- C

Initial Capital Investment: USD 4,000,000

Item	Description	Amount (USD)
	Initial Capital Investment	4,000,000
1	High-Grade Breeding Livestock Purchase	1,200,000
2	Export-Standard Processing Plant & Cold Chain	1,500,000
3	Ranch Infrastructure (Fencing, Water, Roads)	1,300,000

Financial Projections:

Financial Indicator	Projection
Annual Revenue	USD 2,800,000
Annual Net Profit	USD 700,000
Net Present Value (NPV @ 12%)	USD 2,500,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	22%
Payback Period	5.0 Years
Return on Investment (ROI)	18% Annually

Why Bankable:



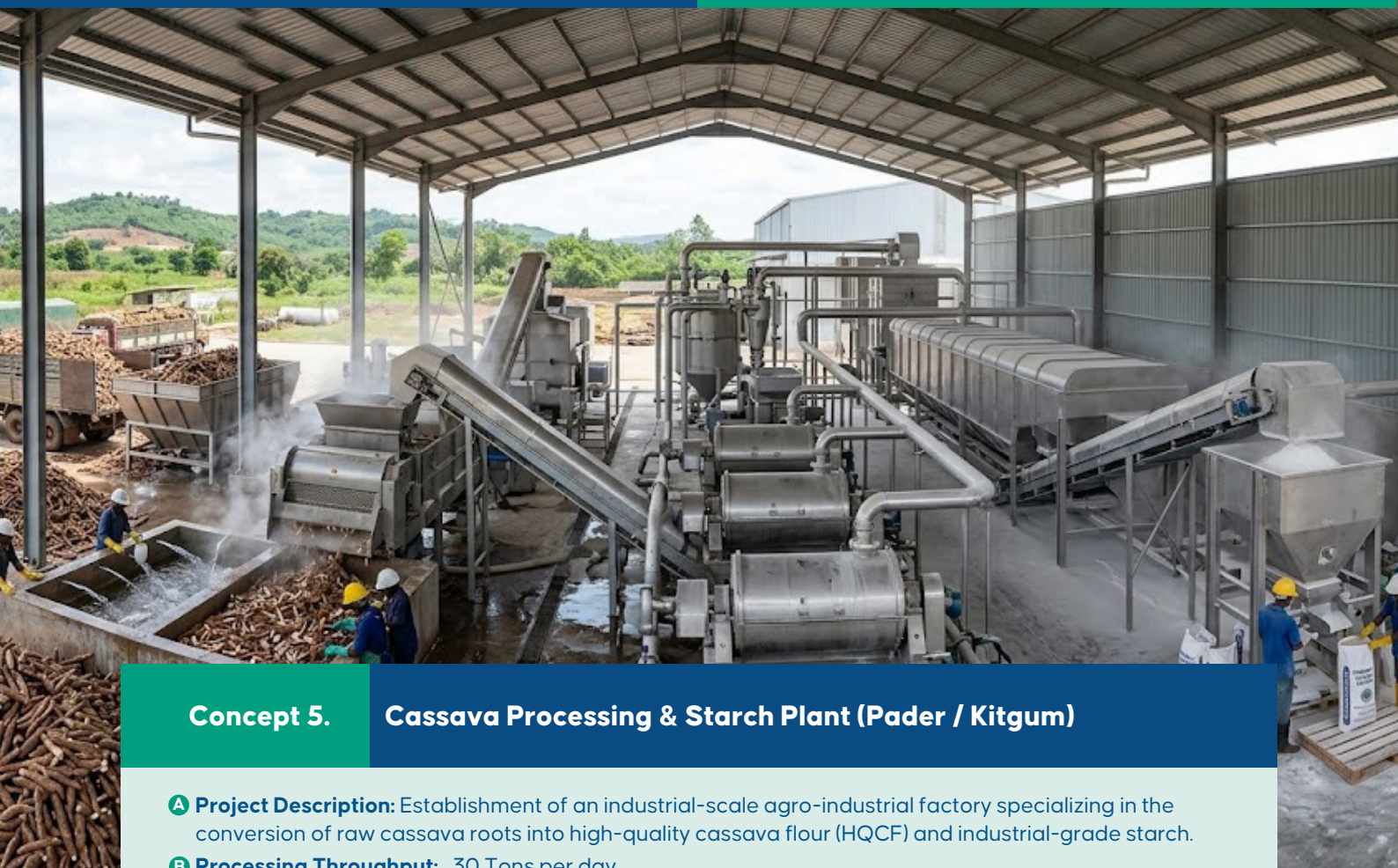
Favourable Feasibility Benchmarks: Emerging market indicators demonstrate excellent structural margins for vertically integrated meat operations that control their supply chains from pasture to processing.



High-Volume Export Proximity: Amuru and Nwoya offer an ideal production launchpad to satisfy the immense, premium-tier demand for processed beef and goat exports into South Sudan and regional urban hubs.



Abundant, Cost-Effective Land: The sub-region provides top-tier grazing conditions, flat topography, and cost-efficient acreage options optimized for large-scale livestock carrying capacities.



Concept 5. Cassava Processing & Starch Plant (Pader / Kitgum)

- A Project Description:** Establishment of an industrial-scale agro-industrial factory specializing in the conversion of raw cassava roots into high-quality cassava flour (HQCF) and industrial-grade starch.
- B Processing Throughput:** 30 Tons per day
- C Initial Capital Investment:** USD 1,600,000

Item	Description	Amount (USD)
	Initial Capital Investment	1,600,000
1	Automated Processing Machinery & Lines	850,000
2	Factory Buildings & Civil Structures	450,000
3	Out-grower Working Capital & Logistics	300,000

Financial Projections:

Financial Indicator	Projection
Annual Revenue	USD 1,300,000
Annual Net Profit	USD 320,000
Net Present Value (NPV @ 12%)	USD 1,000,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	23%
Payback Period	4.8 Years
Return on Investment (ROI)	20% Annually

Why Bankable:



Import Substitution Profile:
The plant capitalizes on heavy domestic and regional industrial demand for starch used in pharmaceuticals, paper manufacturing, packaging, and food-and-beverage sectors.



Aggressive State Promotion:
Value-addition for cassava is a prioritized national development directive, opening avenues for investor tax holidays, duty-free equipment imports, and local government infrastructure support.



Resilient Supply Architecture:
Sourcing from established out-grower networks guarantees a continuous, climate-resilient, and highly economical raw material pipeline.



Concept 6.

Affordable Urban Housing Estate (Gulu City)

- A Project Description:** A planned, modern residential development consisting of 100 middle-income housing units complete with integrated neighborhood infrastructure in Gulu City targeting civil servants, NGO workers, and academia.
- B Project Scale:** 100 master-planned residential housing units.

Item	Description / Details	Amount (USD)
	Initial Capital Investment	5,000,000
1	Land Acquisition & Primary Site Infrastructure	1,500,000
2	Superstructure Construction Works	3,000,000
3	Grid Utilities, Roads & Security Systems	500,000

Financial Projections:

Financial Indicator	Projection
Annual Revenue (Sales & Rental Yields)	USD 1,500,000
Annual Net Profit	USD 500,000
Net Present Value (NPV @ 12%)	USD 3,000,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	20%
Payback Period	6.0 Years
Return on Investment (ROI)	15% Annually

Why Bankable:



Rapid Urbanization Pressures:

Gulu's elevation to city status has triggered a structural real estate deficit, far outstripping the current supply of structured urban housing.



Expanding Middle-Income Class:

A widening economic base of local civil servants, high-earning traders, NGO personnel, and university faculty provides a highly secure market for purchases and long-term rental contracts.



Premium on Master-Planned Infrastructure:

Investors can command a premium by offering organized, secure, and fully serviced communities, which are rare in the current local property market.



Concept 7. ICT & Innovation Hub (Gulu City)

- A Project Description:** A state-of-the-art technology, co-working, and business process outsourcing (BPO) facility positioned as the premier digital infrastructure hub of Northern Uganda.
- B Initial Capital Investment: USD 750,000**

Item	Description	Amount (USD)
1	Facility Construction, Fitting & Renovation	300,000
2	High-Speed ICT Hardware & Fiber Infrastructure	250,000
3	Operational Working Capital Reserves	200,000

Financial Projections:

Financial Indicator	Projection
Annual Revenue	USD 350,000
Annual Net Profit	USD 120,000
Net Present Value (NPV @ 12%)	USD 480,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	17%
Payback Period	5.8 Years
Return on Investment (ROI)	14% Annually

Why Bankable:



Capturing the Remote Work and BPO Wave:
The facility commercializes the regional talent pool by offering global companies cost-competitive, high-uptime digital outsourcing services.



Diversified Tech Ecosystem Revenue:
Income is structurally stabilized across multiple pillars: flexible co-working corporate memberships, premium digital skills training, and institutional startup incubation sponsorships.



First-Mover Competitive Advantage:
As the first international-standard tech hub in Gulu City, the project secures prime positioning to dominate the northern digital economy and anchor corporate technology partnerships.

Concept 8. With the Graphite deposits in Orom

Government should consider establishing a processing factory at site to add value to the raw materials as opposed to exporting the raw materials. This will also create employment opportunities to the local population. This will Government to invest heavily in infrastructure- extending electricity and improving access roads to the areas be attractive to investors

12. Strategic Key Success Factors (Risk Management)

To successfully navigate the frontier dynamics of the Acholi sub-region, international and domestic investors must align their operational execution with the following strategic framework:

Key Success Factor	Why it Matters	Risk if ignored	Recommended Strategy
Land Due Diligence	A significant proportion of regional acreage is held under customary and clan-managed ownership structures rather than formal individual titles.	Severe land conflicts, extensive project launch delays, and costly legal disputes.	Conduct thorough, multi-tiered legal verifications, mandate extensive community elder consultations, and execute rigorous geographic boundary mapping.
Community Engagement	Local communities maintain deep historical sensitivities regarding ancestral land rights and large-scale external resource use.	Social resistance, local political pushback, and major corporate reputational damage.	Deploy participatory investment frameworks, build localized out-grower models, and institute transparent, community-vetted benefit-sharing programs.
Infrastructure Access	The coverage of paved transport links, reliable electrical grids, and industrial water networks remains uneven across rural districts.	Exorbitant operating expenses, reliance on emergency diesel power, and supply chain bottlenecks.	Target initial project developments near established urban centers, municipality nodes, or designated national growth corridors.
Local Partnerships	Successfully navigating the local market requires deep baseline trust and fluent localized institutional knowledge.	Sluggish market penetration, operational friction, and inability to resolve bureaucratic bottlenecks.	Form operational alliances with regional agricultural cooperatives, capitalized SACCO networks, and respected local leadership councils.
Long-Term Investment Horizon	The Acholi sub-region is a high-yield but evolving frontier market that rewards structured market creation.	Mismatched return expectations, cash-flow stress, and premature project abandonment.	Implement modular, phased capital expenditure strategies that scale in direct response to verified market traction.
Market Linkages	Local smallholder production structures remain highly fragmented, presenting quality control and supply consistency challenges.	Sub-optimal factory capacity utilization, weak product margins, and poor sales velocity.	Secure binding commercial off-take agreements prior to breaking ground and establish structured cross-border regional export channels.
Political & Regulatory Compliance	Decentralized local government administrative pipelines can occasionally introduce bureaucratic friction.	Costly licensing delays, operational hold-ups, and sudden regulatory disputes.	Maintain flawless, transparent regulatory compliance records and proactively manage multi-stakeholder relationships across district departments.
Skilled Workforce Development	Technical, industrial, and specialized engineering skills are in short supply locally relative to basic agricultural labor.	Depressed industrial productivity, equipment mismanagement, and expensive reliance on expatriate talent.	Build internal technical training academies directly into the project budget and partner with regional vocational colleges.
Climate Resilience	The baseline agricultural economy relies heavily on bimodal rain patterns, making it vulnerable to climate variations.	Severe raw material shortages, volatile pricing spikes, and unpredictable factory downtime.	Embed solar-powered irrigation networks, climate-smart agronomy packages, and drought-resistant crop inputs into agricultural projects.
Access to Finance	Standard commercial bank lending rates in Uganda can be prohibitively high for long-gestation industrial infrastructure.	Severely under-capitalized operations and high debt-servicing vulnerabilities.	Construct blended finance architectures combining commercial equity with soft development finance institution (DFI) loans and impact grants.
Technology Adoption	Pervasive regional productivity gaps result from a reliance on manual tools and outdated farming techniques.	Lower international cost competitiveness and unoptimized industrial yields.	Drive modern agricultural mechanization, automated processing infrastructure, and mobile-enabled supply chain tracking systems.
Security & Stability Planning	Occasional localized resource cross-border dynamics require conscious risk management.	Sudden operational disruptions or asset vulnerabilities.	Cultivate deep, reciprocal socioeconomic alignment with local communities and implement institutional corporate risk-management systems.

13. Business Startup Arrangement in Uganda

The UIA One-Stop Centre hosts 15+ key government agencies to fast-track investment facilitation.

S/N	Application	Authorising Institution	Approval Document	Revised / Current Legal Reference
1	Company Name Reservation	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	Letter/Notice of Name Reservation	Companies Act, 2012 (as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2022), Chapter 106
2	Company Registration	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	Certificate of Incorporation	Companies Act, 2012 (as amended), Chapter 106
3	Tax Identification Number (TIN)	Uganda Revenue Authority	TIN Certificate / TIN Registration	Uganda Revenue Authority Act, Chapter 196 Laws of Uganda and the Tax Procedures Code Act, 2014 (as amended)
4	Investment License	Uganda Investment Authority	Investment License	Investment Code Act, 2019, Chapter 74
5	Work Permits and Visas	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control	Work Permit / Entry Visa	Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act, Cap. 66
6	Trading License	Kampala Capital City Authority	Trading License	Kampala Capital City Authority Act, 2010 (as amended) and the Trade Licensing Act, Cap. 101
7	Environmental Assessment	National Environment Management Authority	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Certificate	National Environment Act, 2019 (Act No. 5 of 2019)
8	Product Certification	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	Product Certification Permit / Quality Mark	Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, Cap. 327
9	Land Verification	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Land Title Search / Verification Report	Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 and the Land Act, Cap. 236
10	Utility Connection	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited and National Water and Sewerage Corporation	Electricity and Water Connection Approvals	Electricity Act, 1999 (as amended) and National Water and Sewerage Corporation Act, Cap. 317

14. Requirements for an Investment License

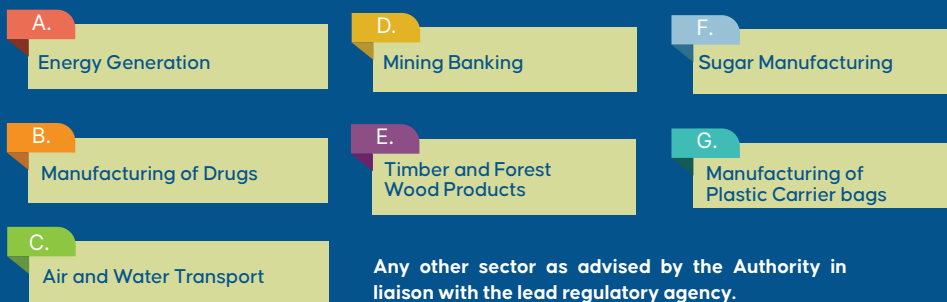
The following documents are required as attachments to the application for an Investment License. All applicants must submit items 1-6 to enable UIA process your application within the set time frame 48 hours upon submission of all satisfactory requirements.

☒ Legal status (Copy of Certificate of Incorporation & Articles and Memorandum of Association from URSB) ☒ Company Tax Identification Number (TIN) Certificate from URA ☒ A brief Business Proposal on the project (Not less than 5 pages, clearly indicating the Company Overview, Executive Summary, Product / Service Description, Market Analysis, Human Resource Plan and financial plan) Submitted Documents should be in English. (Translation should be done by Makerere University School of Languages, Literature & Communication) 2 ☒ Evidence of availability of financing for the project, (which could be a Bank statement for the company or Directors or any other evidence of financing).	For Domestic Investors Minimum threshold is USD 50,000 ☒ Proof of location for the Project (Attach a copy of the land title or a tenancy agreement to confirm location of the project). ☒ Electronic copy of Passport / National ID for Shareholders.
	Other Additional documents ☒ Bill of lading to confirm importation of machinery (exceptional cases) ☒ Copy of the Regulatory License issued by the relevant Government Ministry/Department or Agency ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment Report/ Certificate of Approval by NEMA

Secondary Regulatory Licenses

Applications in the following business categories will require the company to secure regulatory license before applying for an investment license:

Sectors



Online Application Process



Ensure the following before logging in



NB: If the Company Shareholding changed, kindly attach the relevant documents (Company Resolution and Share Transfer forms)

Please note down your Username and Tracking Number

Applications For Utilities & Standards

Investors applying for an Investment License should provide the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) with detailed information regarding their expected utility needs, specifically for water and electricity. This ensures that adequate infrastructure is in place to support their business operations without delays. In addition to utility requirements, investors must also specify any certification standards their project will need to meet.

These could include industry-specific regulations, safety certifications, or environmental compliance, ensuring that the project adheres to national and international standards from the outset. Providing this information helps streamline the approval process and ensures that all operational and regulatory needs are addressed early on, minimizing future complications.

15. Investment Incentives

What are the Incentives?

Uganda's approach to investor attraction is multifaceted. This is the same approach that the Acholi sub-region will pursue in its quest to attract investors. Over the years the country has focused on reforms to ease doing business in the country hence being named the best investment destination in Africa and East Africa by the Annual Investment Meeting (AIM) in UAE in 2024 and 2023. Investor-friendly policies, laws and regulations exist, and so are tax incentives. Over the years the country has prioritized infrastructure development with a focus on road and energy to create an appealing environment for businesses. In addition, financial support, particularly for priority sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and services are designed to further encourage investment. One-stop centers to streamline bureaucratic processes have been established.



15.1. Investment License

A foreign investor in Uganda is required to obtain an investment license from the UIA. A foreign investor qualifies for incentives under the ICA where the investor makes a capital investment or an equivalent in capital goods worth at least US\$ 500,000 by way of capital invested. The Second Schedule to the ICA contains the priority investment areas for which additional benefits may be granted. The benefits that can be negotiated by or granted to the holder of an investment certificate are as follows:

- A** Concessional rates of import duty for an investor who is importing any plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles or construction materials for an investment project;
- B** Exemption from payment of import duty on one motor vehicle for personal use, personal and household effects which the person owned and used outside the East African Partner State for at least twelve months. Such person must show that he is changing residence from a place outside the East African Partner State to a place within the East African Partner State;
- C** Incentives available generally for start-up businesses under custom laws, the Income Tax Act (Cap 340) (ITA) and the Value-Added Tax Act (Cap 349); and
- D** Drawback of duties payable on imported inputs used in producing goods for export as provided in the laws imposing such duties and taxes.



15.2. Fiscal Incentives under Uganda Free Zones Scheme

Exemption from taxes and duties on all Export Processing Zone imported inputs that are for the exclusive use in the development and production output of the business enterprise (raw materials, plant and machinery, spare parts and intermediate goods).

- A** Exemption from all taxes, levies and rates on exports from the Free Zones.
- B** 10-year tax holiday for a Developer of Free Zone whose investment capital is at least US\$ 50 million.
- C** 10-year tax holiday for an Operator in a Free Zone whose investment capital is at least US\$ 10 million (foreigners) or US\$ 2 Million (EAC).
- D** Exemption from tax on plant and machinery used in the Free Zones for 5 years and 1 day upon disposal.
- E** Nil Excise duty on construction materials for development of free zones by a developer US\$ 50 million (Foreigners) and US\$ 10 million (EAC). Operators -US\$ 10 million (foreigners) and US\$ 1 million (EAC).
- F** Stamp duty exemption on lease of land, increase of share capital, transfer of land: Developers US\$ 50 million (Foreigners) and US\$ 10 million (Ugandan). Operators -US\$ 10 million (foreigners) and US\$ 1 million (EAC).
- G** VAT Exception on feasibility studies, design construction services, construction materials and earth moving equipment and machinery for entire duration of the development. The investment must be at least US\$ 50 million.
- H** Exemption from Tax on income from Agro-processing.
- I** Unrestricted remittance of Profit after tax

15.3 Non-Fiscal Incentives under Uganda Free Zones Scheme

- A** Dedicated Business facilitation and aftercare services.
- B** Economies of scale resulting from a centralized business structure with access to many clients;
- C** Enhanced Technology uptake;
- D** Centralized Customs inspection of buildings, premises, vehicles, vessels entering and leaving the Free Zone.
- E** Liberalized foreign exchange regime
- F** 100 repatriations of capital and profits
- G** Serviced space for industrial establishments

16. Investment Financing

The Bank of Uganda has a branch and currency center in Gulu, located on Airfield Road. It serves as the main Bank of Uganda center for Northern Uganda. The branch handles currency storage, processing, and monitoring for the region.

16.1. Uganda Development Corporation

Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) is an investment institution established as a wholly owned government entity with the mandate to facilitate the industrial and economic development of Uganda. The Bank is responsible for design, implementation and managing of projects from initiation to closure in a timely and cost-effective manner. As part of the project management life cycle, the bank undertakes the following processes; Project Initiation/ Feasibility, Project Appraisal, Project Approval and currently projects that are being implemented include; Agro-manufacturing, Mineral Beneficiation and Infrastructure and social services. The major projects being supported in Acholi sub-region are Atyak Sugar, Bukona Agro Processors, and in the pipeline are Nwoya Fruit factory and Acolibur Cassava Processing. UDC financing is mainly through equity.

16.2. Government of Uganda Direct Financing

Government of Uganda, through annual budget is injecting a lot of finance in the sub-region to support production. One of the major programmes is the Parish Development Model that has so far disbursed UGX 129bn. This financing has increase production in the agricultural sector and enhance the purchasing power of the people in Acholi sub-region. Potential investors can tap from this production and growth in the money economy to grow their businesses

16.3. Parish Development Model.

Started in February 2022. Strategy to strengthen parishes as the lowest planning and administrative unit for all government services so as to transition the 39% (3.5 million households) to the money economy. PDM supports subsistence HHs borrowing for Pillar 1 activities (Production, storage, processing and marketing).

16.4. Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF)

Agricultural Credit Facilities for Northern Uganda by 2023 total loan amount was UGX 37,846,206,087 with 792 beneficiaries. Investors in the Agricultural sector can take advantage of this loan facility up to UGX 5BN

16.5. Uganda Development Bank

The Bank has a branch in Gulu city to support investors in Acholi and Northern Uganda as a whole. The Bank supports projects within the private sector that demonstrate potential to deliver high socio-economic value, in terms of job creation, improved production output, tax contribution and foreign exchange generation, among other outcomes. Uganda Development Bank offers a wide range of financial solutions aimed at supporting the Bank in improving the quality of life of Ugandans.

These products are designed with unique features to meet the needs of small, medium, and large enterprises, infrastructure development, Public-Private Partnerships, and others. The Bank's financing interventions are mainly in Primary Agriculture, Agro-processing, and manufacturing which account for about 80% of its investment portfolio. The Bank however undertakes specific interventions in other sectors including Tourism, Human Capital Development and Infrastructure including ICT.

16.6. Commercial Banks

There exist several commercial banks in Acholi sub-region that are supporting various investments and businesses with their varied and diversified products and services. The commercial banks present in Acholi sub-region are spread in all the towns, Municipal and City with easy accessibility. They are: Stanbic Bank, Centenary Rural Development Bank, Housing Finance Bank, DFCU Bank, Topical Africa Bank, ABSA Bank, Orient Bank, Post Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank. There are also financial institutions and SACCOS spread around the region providing financial services to the people.

16.7. Government Financing

- A Agricultural Credit Facility
- B Uganda Development Bank
- C Financing Scheme for Large-scale Commercial farmers

16.8. Financial Institutions

- A FINCA Uganda, Equity Bank Uganda – Agri Micro Loan, Centenary Bank – Agriculture Production Loan, Opportunity Bank – Individual Agriculture Loan, Stanbic Bank – Agri Finance Loan, Housing Finance Bank – Agro-Business Loans
- B Wazalendo SACCO – Agriculture (Kilimo) Loan

17. Recommendations

Conduct a detailed business study/feasibility study for each investment opportunity

18. UIA support

- A Investment licensing and facilitation
- B Market intelligence and export



Call to Action:

UIA invites investors to invest
in Acholi sub region





www.ebiz.go.ug

ONE STOP CENTRE SERVICES FOR INVESTORS

The Government of the Republic of Uganda created a One Stop Centre (OSC) to make it easy for both local and foreign investors and entrepreneurs to easily register, start and operate a business in Uganda.

The following Services are offered at the OSC

- 1 Investment Advisory Services
- 2 Company Registration and Intellectual Property Advisory Services
- 3 Citizenship and Immigration Control Services
- 4 Tax Registration and Compliance Advisory Services
- 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate
- 6 Application and Issuance of Trading License and Application for Building Permits
- 7 Banking and Online Payments
- 8 Distinctive Mark Application and Purchase of Standards from UNBS
- 9 Registration and Licensing and facilitating of Tourism services
- 10 Services of Utility Companies (UEDCL and NWSC)
- 11 Land Title Verification Services by the Ministry of Lands
- 12 Housing and Urban Development
- 13 Tourism and Investment advisory services by Giants 100 and the Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) for employer-employee relations.
- 14 Promoting Capital Markets

The OSC currently hosts 16 government agencies and private sector players.



Uganda Investment Authority

your investment is our business

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