

# KARAMOJA INVESTMENT

## PROFILE 2016





## Gold mining in Karamoja

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Karamoja Region, in north-eastern Uganda is now administratively divided into seven districts: Kaabong, Abim, Kotido, Moroto, Amudat, Napak and Nakapiripirit. The Region borders Kenya to the east, South Sudan to the north and the districts of Kitgum, Pader, Lira/Agago, Amuria and Katakwi to the west; and Kumi, Sironko and Kapchorwa to the south. Overall population in Karamoja is estimated at about 1.2 million people, with about 70 percent residing in rural areas.

With more than 27,000 square kilometres, this arid expanse of savannah and bush forms the northeast edge of Uganda where it borders Kenya and the Sudan. To its east stands the Rift Valley escarpment towering over the Kenyan plains and scrubland. To the north lie the pristine basin of Kidepo National Park and also a mountainous vastness that leads into the Sudan. Similarly, to the south, there are the rugged peaks of Mount Elgon National Park. In the west, abundant swamps enter into the

Acholilands.

Karamoja is more than 1,000 metres above sea level, and four main mountains overlook the region's savannah, highlands and river valleys: Mount Morungole in the north, Mount Moroto in the east, Mount Kadam in the south and Mount Napak in the west.



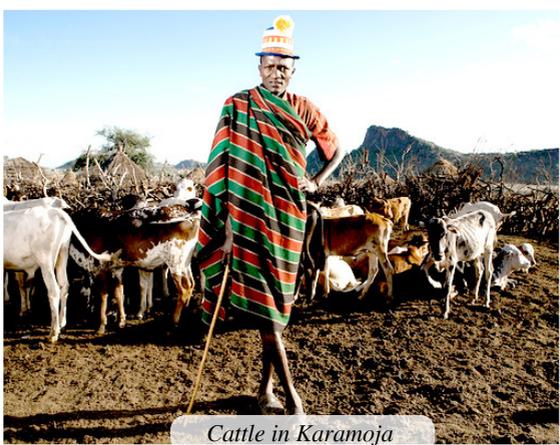
*Karamoja Mountains*

In many areas, rains do not often exceed 800 millimetres per year, sometimes hovering around a mere 500 millimetres. The precipitation that does fall usually comes sporadically between June and October with the desert winds and the hot dry season taking over the land from November to March.

Karamoja is an agro-pastoralist area; the economy is based on cattle herding: this is considered by the Karimojong to be the most sustainable type of livelihood in

the harsh environment in which they live. Most of its land is communal, and customarily held – under traditional authority.

A 2011 survey by the Uganda department of geological survey and mines at the Ministry of Energy found that Karamoja is also endowed with minerals including Gold, limestone, uranium, marble, graphite, gypsum, iron, wolfram, nickel, copper, cobalt, lithium and tin.

**MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION***Cattle in Karamoja***Livestock**

It's worth noting that in the region, most households obtain income from livestock comprising cattle, goats and sheep, village-based scavenging pigs and backyard poultry. Economically the people obtain products such as ghee, meat, skins, milk, and slaughter/cull stock. It is estimated that 80% of households own livestock in the Karamoja sub-region of Uganda, and that this represents

approximately 20% of the national cattle herd, 16% of the goats, 50% of the sheep, 90% of the donkeys and almost all of the camels. It has been calculated that Karamoja, and the 2.4% of Uganda's population that lives there, produces close to 20% of Uganda's livestock output by value. The Karamoja region also acts as a conduit for cattle movements from Kenya and Sudan into the rest of Uganda.

*Grazing of goats in Karamoja*



*Farming in Karamoja*



*Tourists in Karamoja*

## Agriculture

The Karamoja sub-region has one of the most fertile soils in Uganda but it has one rainy season. Crop production in Karamoja is rain-fed. Its importance to household food economies increases from east to west conforming to the pattern and reliability of rainfall. Sorghum, maize, finger millet and cowpeas are dominant crops these are supplemented by beans, groundnuts, cassava and sweet potatoes. No field-crop scale irrigation is undertaken in Karamoja although irrigated horticultural crops are found in western areas where traditional vegetable growing areas using springs and wetlands, close to ready markets are noted.

## Tourism

Karamoja is a unique tourism area in Uganda, both in terms of the variety and distribution of its tourism assets. As a region, the variety of its combined wildlife, forestry, landscape, paleontological and cultural tourism assets are second to no other in Uganda. The region is endowed with tourism assets found in forest reserves and wildlife conservation areas, which cover 12% and 41% of the land, respectively. These assets offer an untapped and potentially lucrative comparative advantage for local economic development. Landscape aesthetic values in protected areas and on communal land are also high.

## Minerals

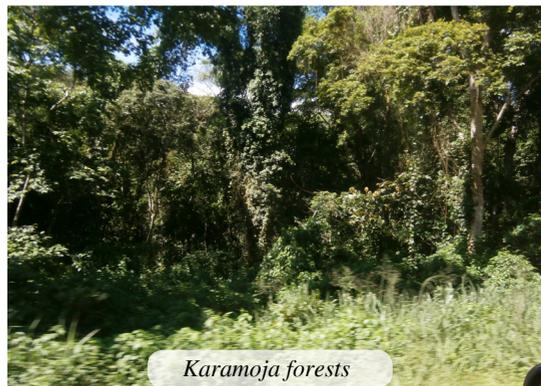
A 2011 survey by the Uganda department of geological survey and mines at the ministry of energy found that Karamoja has gold, limestone, uranium, marble, graphite, gypsum, iron, wolfram, nickel, copper, cobalt, lithium and tin. The survey indicated that land in Karamoja is owned communally, which makes it difficult for the mining companies to identify the rightful owners for compensation or consultation. Other mineral deposits in Karamoja are mica, green and red gannets, tin, marble, beryl, cuprite, hematite, limestone, talc graphite, columbite, magnetite, platinum, and zircon.

## Forestry

Karamoja is home to some of the largest central forest reserves in Uganda. These reserves cover approximately 12 per cent of the land area and are of great importance to water catchment and tourism development in the region. A wide number of herbs and medicinal products for humans and livestock are derived from trees. Firewood, charcoal, building materials, gums, resins and extractives are also harvested from different tree species within the sub-region. Further, trees provide forage and browse to livestock during both dry and rainy seasons. Browse is particularly important during the dry seasons when acacia pods are utilized.

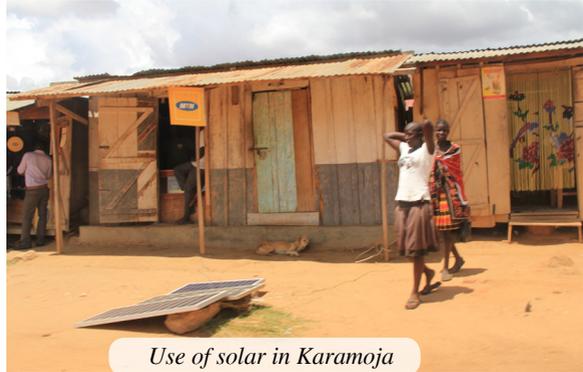


*Gold Mining in Karamoja*



*Karamoja forests*

## GENERAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AREA



*Use of solar in Karamoja*

- Given the single rainy season in the area which cannot sufficiently sustain agriculture, the need to develop small scale irrigation schemes around Manyattas using windmill/solar driven boreholes is insurmountable. Installation and maintenance of windmill, solar and or gravity flow driven irrigation systems getting water from the major dams for both crop irrigation and drinking water for animals leave alone domestic consumption is an area worth investing in.
- The demand is from clients such as Local governments, schools, churches and the many NGOs in the area.
- Investment in the development of other relevant cash crops suitable for Karamoja such as Gum Arabic, Aloe Vera, and Amarula. Investors to put up processing facilities for these high value crops are guaranteed of sufficient local supply.
- The need to commercialize agriculture in the region brings an opportunity for the provision of agricultural and farm inputs like light tractors, ox-ploughs, improved seeds and fertilizers. The demand is available as many people in the area are now cultivating but at a subsistence level. Government through its numerous programs to develop the area is also encouraging the modernization of agriculture so as to boost household incomes.

- In a bid to improve the quality of livestock breeds, there exist investment opportunities to establish livestock multiplication centers and provide alternative breeds to the local breeds. This is in a bid to grow the numbers so that an industry around the livestock such as dairy, beef, leather and tanning can be established in the area.
- The presence of ostriches and camels in commercial numbers yields the desire for one to engage in commercial farming for the two. The venture may result into tourism and also may be explored as an alternate food business.
- Given its unique natural environment and wildlife, the region provides plenty of opportunities in the areas of eco-tourism. This can be a supplement to the tourism and wildlife already on going in the region. Coupled with the exciting indigenous cultures and lifestyles of the people, venturing into eco-tourism is a worthwhile venture through marketing the natural and cultural heritage of Karamoja.
- Invest in the development of the apiculture industry in Karamoja through creating a reliable and consistent market supply chain for honey and other hive products.
- Given the vast amounts of minerals in the region, the mining industry provides the highest number of investment opportunities in the area. These exist in the exploration and exploitation of all the minerals with the Ministry of Energy readily giving out licenses.



*Calves at Lokopo Napak water source*



*Ostriches in Karamoja*



*Orange farming in Karamoja*



*Veterinary staff treating livestock in Karamoja Region*

- Karamoja also provides investors interested in sustainable harvesting of valuable indigenous tree products with a particular focus on Shea butter, khat, desert date and sandalwood with an opportunity. Similarly related is the establishment of improved fruit orchards for mangoes, oranges and other suitable fruits which should be explored.
- Given the large population of livestock, access to animal health services, skilled veterinary staff, and timely and effective livestock disease surveillance are important components for improved animal health. This is an area where investors can explore opportunities along the whole chain to make sustainable businesses.

## 1. ABIM DISTRICT

### LOCATION

The district covers an area of 2,337Sq. Km, the district headquarters are located approximately 140 km by road through Napak or 192 km via Kotido, northwest of Moroto, the largest town in the sub-region.

### Population

Sub county	Population
Abim	14,712
Abim TC	7,440
Alerek	14,148
Lotuke	26,728
Morulem	16,762
Nyakwae	11,588
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,378</b>

Source; UBOS 2014 Population and Housing Census

### Investment Opportunities

#### Mining

Minerals found in Abim include alluvial gold, magnetize, mica, Iron and many others.



Gold mining



*Farming in Abim District*



## Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district. Perennial crops include Fruit trees, while the annuals include maize, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, groundnuts, sorghum, millet and vegetables. This makes Abim the food basket of the Karamoja region. Investments in food production and along the value chain guarantee good returns on investment.

## Livestock

The small East African Zebu cattle is what is reared and was estimated at 18,000 animals, goats at 70,000 animals, pigs at 10,500 and sheep at 3,000 animals. Field information indicates a notable increase of 75 percent and 67 percent in the number of pigs and poultry while a 33 percent reduction was recorded for sheep. This is a good indicator for investment

opportunities in the livestock industry, for consumption and processing into commercial products such as leather and other meat products.

## Forestry

Abim has 429.78 Sq. km under gazetted Central Forest Reserves. There are six natural forests and four plantation forests in the district. This is a good indicator of the district's potential for the Timber and wood industry. Investors willing to engage in saw milling are encouraged to try the area.

## Tourism

The existence of a large forest cover provides investment opportunities in ecotourism, bird watching, forest walks and so on. This is combined with the unique scenes of the hills and the associated beauty.

## 2. AMUDAT DISTRICT

### Location

Amudat District is bordered by Moroto District to the north, the Republic of Kenya to the east, Bukwo District and Kween District to the south and Nakapiripirit District to the west. Amudat, where the district headquarters are located, lies approximately 38 kilometres (24 miles), by road, northeast of Nakapiripirit, the nearest large town. This location is approximately 400 kilometres (250 miles), by road, northeast of Kampala, Uganda's capital and largest city.

### Population

	Sub-county	No. Of households	Population			Average Size
			Males	Females	Total	
1	Amudat	4,305	16,867	14,169	31,036	6.1
2	Amudat	2,292	5,750	5,867	11,617	5.0
3	Karita	4,822	19,877	16,021	35,898	6.2
4	Loroo	4,431	16,004	17,207	33,207	6.9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>58,498</b>	<b>53,260</b>	<b>111,758</b>	

Source: UBOS – 2014 Population and Housing Census

### Investment Opportunities

#### Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district, major crops are maize, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava and groundnuts among others. There are investment opportunities for agro processing.



Camels in Amudat District



## Livestock

### Distribution of animal types in Amudat

Sub county	Type of Animal	Numbers
Amudat	Cattle	25,000
	Goats	40,000
	Sheep	8,000
Loroo	Cattle	15,000
	Sheep	25,000
	Goat	5,000
Karita	Cattle	35,000
	Sheep	6,000
	Goats	15,000

Source: District Production Department, Amudat DLG

### Tourism

The district has about 157 square kilometres of game reserve and about 3,600 square kilometres of controlled hunting area. The district has picturesque natural scenery of open and rolling flat plains abounding in wildlife and beautiful vegetation. The Pian-Upe Game Reserve is currently receiving an increasing number of tourists, both foreign and national. Accommodation facilities strategically placed at camping sites for viewing animals passing by.

### Minerals

A detailed minerals survey that has been carried out by the department of Geological surveys in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral development reveals that the district has Viable deposits of limestone, marble, gold, iron ore, diamond, gems and rubies that can be commercially exploited. Already, Tororo cement is extracting marble stones and limestone, very important inputs in the making of cement.

### 3. KAABONG DISTRICT

#### Location

Kaabong District is bordered by South Sudan to the northwest, the Kenya to the northeast and the east, Moroto District to the southeast, Kotido District to the south, and Kitgum District to the west. The district headquarters at Kaabong are approximately 155 kilometres (96 mls), by road, northwest of Moroto, the largest town in the sub-region. This is approximately 495 kilometres (308 mls), by road, northeast of Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda.

#### Population

Sub county	Population		Total
	Males	Females	
Karenga	13,200	10,400	23,600
Lodiko	8,600	9,800	18,400
Kaabong T/C	12,800	11,100	23,900
Kalapata	24,300	26,700	51,000
Kapedo	12,200	11,400	23,600
Kathile	20,900	20,800	41,700
Loyolo	5,300	5,600	10,900
Sidok	16,300	15,100	31,400
Lolelia	13,600	14,000	27,600
Kaabong East	19,500	20,800	40,300
Kaabong West	14,700	15,500	30,200
Kamion	6,600	3,600	10,200
Lobalangit	8,900	7,200	16,100
Kawalakol	10,700	10,100	20,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,600</b>	<b>182,100</b>	<b>369,700</b>

Source: UBOS -2014 Population and Housing Census



*Kidepo Valley National Park*

## Investment Opportunities

### Mineral Resources

The opportunities that will be got once these are exploited and processed apart from growth in mining include; Licensing for mineral exploration and production, Joint ventures and farm –in arrangements in existing licenses, Environmental services, service provision of contracts in Engineering, procurement, construction, environmental consultancy, drilling services, down services, emergency services, security, Human Resource, Medical services, Unskilled labor, etc..

### Tourism

Opportunities in this area range from; constructing high quality accommodation facilities, operating tours and travel circuits to the development of specialized eco and community tourism.

### Forest resources

Many opportunities do arise from these resources. These may include commercial afforestation and value addition, as well as the manufacture of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides etc.), supply of machinery for timber harvesting and production of packing materials.

### Livestock

The livestock population is an assurance of the possibility of setting up a Beef industry in the area. Also opportunities in Leather and tanning do exist given the high number of livestock.

### Presence of technical institution

This presents training in vocational skills by the people. Presence of skilled labor in the district assures investors of employable labor.

## 4. KOTIDO DISTRICT

### Location

Kotido District is basically what used to be Jie County. Kotido District has an area of 3,618Sq.km and comprises 5 rural sub-counties, 25 parishes (LCIIs) and 168 villages (LCIs). The district has one Urban Council namely, Kotido Council.

### Population

Sub county	Male	Female	Total
Kacheri S/C	12,600	14,900	27,500
Kotido S/C	20,900	27,100	48,000
Kotido TC	11,700	12,700	24,400
Nakaperimoru S/C	12,400	15,200	27,600
Panyangara S/C	32,800	38,100	70,900
Rengen S/C	16,200	18,700	34,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,600</b>	<b>126,700</b>	<b>233,300</b>

Source: UBOS 2014 Population and Housing Census

### Investment Opportunities

#### Renewable Energy

There is lots of potential for solar and wind energy. With well documented research on wind energy, there are opportunities to invest in renewable energy and supply it to the district.

#### Tourism

The district has a thriving hotel and entertainment industry, and it's within the proximity of Kidepo National park. This means there are opportunities to tap into the tourism sector.

## Agribusiness

The existence of a big number of cattle gives investors in the animal trade an opportunity. This can be cross marched with bringing in food which seems to be scarce. This can be done with the neighboring districts or across the region as a whole.

## Vocational Education

Being in the center of the region, the district can do well with a vocational institute to attract students from the region for the much missing skills. This investment opportunity can yield skills in the region to make the labor of the locals especially in the nascent mining industry and its offshoot businesses.



*Cattle grazing in Kotido District*

## 5. MOROTO DISTRICT

### Location

Moroto District is bordered by Kaabong District to the north, the Republic of Kenya to the east, by Amudat District to the south, Nakapiripirit District to the southwest, Napak District to the west and by Kotido District to the northwest. It lies on the foot of Mt. Moroto. The district headquarters at Moroto, are located approximately 210 kilometres (130 miles), by road, northeast of Mbale, the nearest large city.

### Population

Sub County	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Katikekile	6000	5700	11,700
Nadunget	23100	24000	47,100
Rupa	24600	20000	44,600
Tapac	14000	12700	26,700
Municipal	7000	6700	13,700
District total	74700	69100	143,800

Source: UBOS 2014 Population and Housing Census

### Investment opportunities

#### Agriculture

- Aloe Vera and Gum Arabic development are among the key agricultural activities in this area. These provide opportunities for agro processing into medicinal supplements.
- Extraction and processing of sunflower oil
- Recently, commercial cultivation of the Jatropha plant has begun in the region. The seed extract is used as a bio fuel to generate thermal electricity and to power motor engines for trucks and buses.

- Investments in the beef industry and the leather and tannery industry are plenty within the district.

## **Tree Growing/Afforestation**

Given the terrain of the place, there is potential for this activity especial at the foot hills. Once invested into, there is further potential for medicinal extracts from vegetation. Future Opportunities may arise in timber processing and sustainable production of firewood and controlled charcoal burning.

## **Energy**

The major source of energy is wood fuel. However, there are potentials of wind, solar and organic energy in the district. Given the potential for establishment of heavy industries to process minerals, the need for alternative sources of energy is growing.

## **Bee Keeping**

Moroto district is among the well-known bee keeping areas given its type of flora. This creates opportunities within the apiary sector and processing of honey plus the numerous medicinal plants into pharmaceutical products.

## **Construction**

Moroto like the rest of the region is witnessing a transformation in development. The need for housing cannot be overstated in anyway. Hotels for tourism and the numerous humanitarian workers in the area are in high demand. Also since the region is now beginning to be exploited, the need for the roads and other transport infrastructure to be constructed is visible.

## Industry

With such a vast collection of minerals, Moroto's potential for industrialization is high. The district has a good livestock population which can sustain the beef, leather and tanning industries.

## Tourism

The district has the best Hotels within the region and other infrastructure such as banks, telecoms, hospitals, schools and so on. This makes it a major destination for investors in the tourism sector given that it is surrounded by wildlife centres in the neighboring district.



*The famous Mt. Moroto Hotel*

## 6. NAKAPIRIPIRIT DISTRICT

### Location

The district is bordered by Napak District to the north, Moroto District to the northeast, Amudat District to the east, Kween District to the southeast, Bulambuli District to the southwest, Kumi District to the west and Katakwi District to the northwest. Nakapiripirit, the main municipal, administrative and commercial center in the district, lies approximately 125 kilometres (78 miles), by road, northeast of Mbale, the nearest large town. This location lies approximately 360 kilometres (220 miles), by road, northeast of Kampala.

### Population

County	Sub county	Populations		
		Males	Females	Total
Chekwii	Kakomongole	9,905	10,574	20,479
	Moruita	13,699	11,384	25,083
	Nakapiripirit TC	1,849	1,808	3,657
	Namalu	13,575	14,362	27,937
Pian	Loregae	10,513	12,345	22,858
	Lolachat	15,591	16,928	32,520
	Lorengedwat	3,880	4,172	8,052
	Nabilatuk	13,313	15,792	29,105
<b>Total (District)</b>		<b>82,326</b>	<b>87,365</b>	<b>169,691</b>

Source: Population and Housing Census 2014

## Investment Opportunities

### Agriculture

Opportunities in agro processing of cereals such as Maize, millet and sorghum are available in the district. Also available are the opportunities to process Gum Arabic into finished products for commercial usage. In addition, the district has vast pieces of land suitable for commercial farming.

### Livestock

With its large population of livestock, Nakapiripiti presents

opportunities for those who want to set up beef processing industries. The leather and tanning industry has an opportunity to thrive. There is also a high chance of the vet drugs investor to have a good market not only in the district but the region at large.

### Bee Keeping

Investments in the apiary industry have a good potential in the area. This presents the opportunity to add value to this product and better still set up a plant to process it into among others pharmaceutical products.



*Bee keeping in Nakapiripiti District-Karamoja*

## Construction

The need for housing, schools and associated infrastructure in the area is so visible. Opportunities for the contractors of roads, bridges and valley dams for water do exist.

## Industry

With such a solid base of minerals, the district presents plenty of opportunities for those who want to add value to the minerals. Industries such as Limestone processors have a high chance to thrive give the availability of the minerals in the area.

## Tourism

As already highlighted, the district has a good tourism industry. There are many opportunities such as construction of bandas, controlled hunting activity and lodges may be plenty in this area. There is great potential in the craft industry.

## Transport

The district connects Karamoja to the rest of the country through Sebei and Bugisu. However, there is limited transport and the roads are not in a good condition. Investments in all possible means of transport are viable.



*Tourism in Karamoja*



## 7. NAPAK DISTRICT

### Location

Napak District is located in the Karamoja sub-region, Northeastern Uganda. It is bordered by Abim District to the northwest, Kotido District to the north, Moroto District to the northeast and east, Nakapiripirit District to the southeast, Katakwi District to the south, Amuria District to the southwest and Otuke District to the west. The district headquarters at Napak are located approximately 80 kilometres (50 miles), by road, southwest of Moroto, the largest town in the sub-region. This location lies about 340 kilometres (210 miles), by road, northeast of Kampala, the capital of Uganda and the largest city in that country.

### Population

Sub County	Population
Iriiri	36,136
Lokopo	35,698
Matany	31,381
Ngoloriet	18,891
Lopeei	17,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,734</b>

Source: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014

### Investment Opportunities

#### Agriculture

Of particular interest is Gum Arabic which is a key ingredient in traditional lithography and is used in printing, paint production, glue, cosmetics and

various industrial applications, including viscosity control in inks and in textile industries. It grows wildly within the District of Napak, so serious investors can set up a processing factory to tap it.

### **Forestry**

Napak has the unique dry montane forests which yield good quality timber. Investors who are interested in sustainable development can explore this investment opportunity alongside others like agroforestry since the district has unique vegetation which can favor this type of investment.

### **Livestock**

With a big number of livestock within the district, investors can target restocking or better still a processing plant of beef and leather products to supply the country

### **Bee Keeping**

Like the other districts within the region, Napak's vegetation especially the Acacia trees do favor apiary. There is plenty of

honey which is usually harvested annually and consumed domestically when still raw. This presents the opportunity to add value to this product and better still set up a plant to process it into among others pharmaceutical products.

### **Construction**

The district is still new and this comes with needs of infrastructure such as roads, schools, hospitals. Anyone willing to set up a construction investment in the area is assured of a good return on that investment. Also note that the people in the area are socially transforming hence the need for new habitations away from their traditional Manyattas.

### **Education**

Recommended investment opportunities are in the area of vocational training to equip the youths with better skills to enable them become employable.

## Annex 1: Key Contacts in the Districts

### a) Abim District

Name	Position	Contact
Ochero Jimbricky Norman	LCV Chairman	0788 718 700
Nelson Olwit Abaa	Assistant Cao	0772 921 750
Ochan David	D. Planner	0780 225 241
Opira Bonnyface Omara	DCO	0778 160 666
Odong Ronald	Surveyor	0773 807 504
Akena Jimmy	Business Community	0775 885 005
Ongom Moses	Gold Mining Association	0782 854 309
Ochieng Edison	Farmers Network	0773 137 114
Opio Benson	Thur Village Bank	0782 086 103
Florence Adong	Thur Museum	

### b) Amudat District

Name	Position	Contact
Bwatum William	LCV	0777 747 476
Logwee Alfred	SAS	0782 463 175
Lomongole Richard	Business man	0782 821 402
Chakwii Patrick	Contractor	0772 496 433
Krop Kikuyu	Businessman	0392 895 619
Lopongo Wilson	LC III T/Council	0785 323 530
Namiti Milton	Businessman	0778 853 378
Namsoga Annet	Businesswoman	0774 701 816
Apollo James	CSO	0782 471 282
Ngirongole Joseph	Businessman	0753 385 126
Omari Maruti	Business man	0774 015 887
Pulo James	Business man	0779 731 297

### c) Kaabong District

No.	Name	Position	Contact
1.	Komol Joseph Miidi	LCV Chairman	0782 592 907
2.	Okongo John Bosco	DCO	0782 715 771
3.	Dr. Eladu Fredrick	District Production Officer	0772 647 276
4.	Lopajok Pisto Moses	District Planner	0772 037 530
5.	Lokol Adelio	Lands Officer	0780 648 254
6.	Okoth Henry Okidi	Member	0774 430 500
7.	Ignatius Loyola Rinyamoe	Member	0776 831 366
8.	Mark Abuku	Member	0782 422 165
9.	Achayo Rose Lydia	Member	0772 650 686
10.	Achii Christine	Member	0772 613 848

### d) Kotido District

No.	Name	Designation	Contact
1.	Adome Lokwii Callistus	LCV Chairperson	0757 617 581
2.	Adoko George	CAO	0772 586 244
3.	Odong David	DCO	0772 986 967
4.	Kapel Romano Nadiman	Lands	0753 245 454
5.	Diko Anna Regina	District Planner	0772 575 621
6.	Lochoto Emmanuel	Member	0772 370 491
7.	Okello Pope Paul	Member	0783 933 700
8.	Rose Lokiru	Member	0782 492 436
9.	Ismail M. Lomwar	Member	0774 138 388
10.	Lokong Simon	Member	0772 352 776

### e) Moroto District

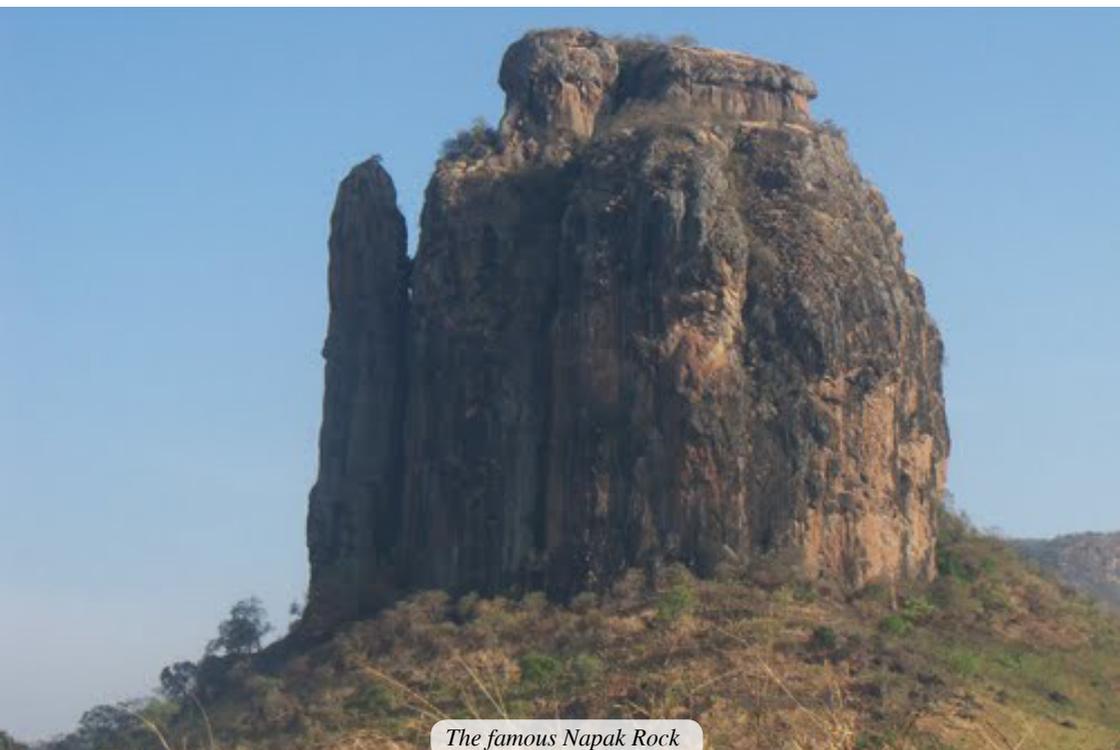
No.	Name	Position	Contact
1.	Aol Mark Musooka	LCV Chairperson	0782 516 445
2.	Mulondo Robert	CAO	0772 521 556
3.	Tapem Paul	DCO	0774 017 961
4.	Kinyosi Michael	Lands	0752 615 819
5.	Opio Pollar	District Planner	0782 356 355
6.	Lemu Alex Longoria	Municipal Mayor	0772 636 845
7.	Akuma Muzamil	Town Clerk	0772 511 196
8.	Olum Felix	Town Planner	0772 632 172
9.	Muhinyha Yosam	Commercial Officer	0780 902 091

### f) Nakapiripirit District

No.	Name	Position	Contact
1.	Lorot John	LCV Chairman	0772 404 855
2.	Lomenen Jobs	CAO	0756 272 552
3.	Akol Bernard	District Planner	0752 982 224
4.	Lobune Matthew	DCO	0775 600 073
5.	Oboth Henry	Information Officer	0774 404 282
6.	Losike Sophia	Member	0752 191 917
7.	Aroor Gabriel	Member	0779 962 121
8.	Sagal William	Member	0782 911 945
9.	Nachario Anna	Member	0779 237 296
10.	Loduk Joachim	Member	0783 860 750

### g) Napak District

No.	Name	Position	Contact
1.	Lomonyang Joseph	LCV Chairman	0772 909 020
2.	Mwayita Bruno	CAO	0772 487 040
3.	Joshua Riisa	DCO	0772 823 057
4.	Charles Lotella Anyakun	District Planner	0772 210 544
5.	Paulina Lokongo	Natural Resources	0772 825 643
6.	Achia Annet	Physical Planner	0772 644 252
7.	Dowan Daniel	Member	0779 381 435
8.	Aupal Mark Diidi	Member	0788 417 177
9.	Mariki Veronica	Member	0773 611 610
10.	Lokuta Thomas	Member	-



*The famous Napak Rock*

## Annex 2 : Team Uganda Contacts

### Uganda Registration Services

#### Bureau

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### Uganda Revenue Authority

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Uganda Tourist Board

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### Uganda Wildlife Authority

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### Uganda National Bureau of Standards

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### Bank of Uganda

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### Uganda National Bureau of Statistics

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### Uganda Export Promotion Board

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### National Environment Management Authority

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### Uganda Manufacturers Association

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