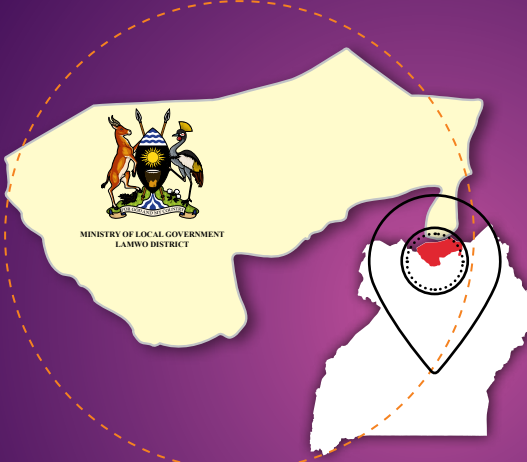


# LAMWO DISTRICT

## Investment Profile



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
LAMWO DISTRICT

ACCESSIBILITY ▲



MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ▲



Livestock  
Farming



Farming



Trade

### BRIEF DISTRICT PROFILE

<b>Geography</b>	
Location	Northern Region
Neighbours	Kitgum, Pader, Gulu, and Amuru Districts and South Sudan to the north
District area	5,588.3km <sup>2</sup>
Arable land area	5029.5km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Socio-economic characteristics</b>	
Population (estimate as of 2019)	140,231
Refugees and asylum seekers (2019)	4,200
Languages	English, Acholi
Main economic activity	Agriculture
Major tradeable	Simsim, maize, millet, sorghum, sunflower and barley
<b>Infrastructure and strategic positioning</b>	
Transport	Major road transport
Telecommunication	MTN, Airtel



PHOTO CREDIT: <https://www.tripadvisor.com>

## Geography

The district has an area of 5,588.3km<sup>2</sup>, of which 90% is arable. However, the district is sparsely populated with a population density of 24.5 persons per square kilometre.



PHOTO CREDIT: Google Photo

## Demography

- In 2019 the population of Lamwo District was estimated at approximately 140, 231. The population of the district is young, with the under 18 age group constituting 58.2% of the population. This provides for an abundant pool of labour but places pressure on the working population.
- In 2019, there were approximately 4,200 refugees in the district. (Source: District Planning Unit, Lamwo).

## Main economic activity

- The main economic activity is agriculture. Major crops include simsim, sorghum, maize, sunflower and barley. Sunflower is on the rise with the establishment of an edible oil manufacturing plant, St. Francis Sunflower Press, located in Padibe sub-county.
- Other cash crops such as simsim, rice, millet, sorghum, groundnuts and beans are growing in economic importance.
- The people in Lamwo also engage in general retail and livestock farming.

## Why invest in Lamwo District?



Transport infrastructure | Enabling environment | Abundant natural resources | Peace and security



Administrative support | Attractive incentive regimes | Strategic location | Energy infrastructure

### Transport Infrastructure



- The government has constructed feeder roads, with a focus on enabling and enhancing the progress of business operations and other income-generating activities.
- The Aringa Bridge was rehabilitated in 2014 after financing from the Government of Japan under its partnership with the Government of Uganda. The completed bridge reopened access into Lamwo for investors and traders to conduct business.
- Lamwo District has one major gravel surface road that connects it to Adjumani through Atiak on the west and to Gulu to the east. The district also has a murram road network linking its rural areas.

### Enabling environment



- The government has demonstrated a strong commitment to create and strengthen the environment for existing and new investors to be competitive in Lamwo, the country, regionally and internationally.

### Energy infrastructure



- The government has focused on expanding electricity generation and supply nationwide with the aim of significantly reducing the overall unit cost and making it affordable and readily available for industrial and domestic use.



## Abundant natural resources



- The district offers significant arable and fertile land. Given the sparse population density of 24.5 persons per square kilometre, the community uses a small land area for agriculture. There is, therefore, available land to use for commercial agriculture.
- Lamwo has abundant water resources which can be harnessed to support agricultural production. These sources include boreholes, shallow wells, springs, wetlands and rainwater. These can provide a reliable source of water for farm irrigation.

## Peace and security



- Since the end of the 1980s, the Government's focus has been on governance, peace and security as factors that determine the success of economic policies or, more generally, as major factors influencing the level of national development. This has facilitated the growing confidence in communities in Lamwo and the other districts in northern Uganda.

## Administrative support



- The local government structures integrate the political structure under the District Chairman and the technical structure under the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) to provide efficient services. Investors are assisted by the different departments in the local government depending on the issues at hand.

## Attractive incentive regimes



- Uganda's incentive package for both domestic and foreign investors provides generous terms, particularly for medium and long-term investors who import plants and machinery for the investment projects. For the current incentive structure, refer to the link: <https://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Tax-Incentives-for-2019.pdf>.

## Strategic location



- Lamwo is a prime investment site based on its tourist attractions, fertile soils, conducive weather and available land.
- It is located within the proximity of a large economic market including the populations of three countries: South Sudan, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Uganda..



PHOTO CREDIT: <https://farmbizafrika.com>

*90% of the land in Lamwo is fertile and arable*



## Viable investment opportunities in Lamwo District

- Developing modern tourist sites and museums : The area could put focus on the sites of historic importance, such as the site where King George II of England stayed when he sought asylum during World War II or the NgomLac Primary School in Lukung sub-county where Field Marshall and former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin Dada massacred 417 Ugandans.
- Tourism business opportunities targeted at involving local communities in village walks, outdoor recreational activities and cultural heritage. This will bring not only economic benefit to local individuals and communities as a whole but will enable them to participate more actively in the conservation of natural, historical and cultural attractions.
- Large scale commercial agriculture is a major attraction given that the district is a sparsely populated with tracts of uncultivated arable land. New investors have the potential of scaling up the existing commercial agriculture initiatives in areas like coffee, barley, wheat and high-value fruits.



*Photo Credit: Shutterstock*

## Specific investment project

### Millet flour processing



Millet processing is the transformation of millet grains into products such as flour. Millet flour has a variety of uses such as preparation of porridge. Hence it has high demand with an affordable and simple production process which makes it a very profitable venture.

#### Production capacity

Daily production capacity is expected to be 1,000 kg of millet flour which will translate into 300,000 kg of millet flour annually at 300 working days. This level of production is expected to have doubled by the fifth year with annual production reaching 600,000 kg of millet flour. The technology used will be capital intensive with simple machinery being used for hulling, milling and packaging.

#### Setting up

Millet can mainly be obtained from farmers and suppliers in Lamwo District.

## Capital investment requirements

Capital financing can be raised through savings or through a bank loan

Capital investment item	Total cost (USD)
Land	20,000
Land Concession	15,000
Site preparation and Development	5,000
Building works and Development	30,000
Processing Equipment	31,000
Furniture, Equipment & furnishings	35,280
Shop Floor Equipment (industrial	
Weighing scales, fork lifts/shelves)	30,000
Vehicles	12,000
Preliminary Expenses	3,500
Working Capital	50,665
Total Investment (USD)	231,780

*Source: Uganda Investment Authority's SME Business Ideas Handbook 2019/2020 (further details on setting up and the phased investment and viability can be accessed from the handbook).*

## Challenges

- Limited market for goods and produce
- Price fluctuations for crops like simsim and cotton
- High transport costs.
- Limited accommodation like modern hotels for tourist attraction





## Cost of doing business

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- Land cost per acre: **UGX 300,000 – UGX 1,000,000**
- Rental warehouse, per month: **UGX 500,000- UGX 600,000**
- Residential premises, per month: **UGX 250,000 – UGX 1,000,000**
- Transport per 80km: **UGX 10,000**
- Commercial water – **UGX 4,220** per m<sup>3</sup>  
Domestic water – **UGX 3,516** per m<sup>3</sup>
- Commercial electricity– **UGX 666.1** /kWh  
Domestic electricity– **UGX.752** /kWh
- Average wage, per day: **UGX 7,000 – UGX 17,000**

## DISTRICT CONTACT PERSONS

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