



MOYO DISTRICT

INVESTMENT PROFILE



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

MOYO DISTRICT



Figure 1: Map of Uganda showing the location of Moyo District

SNAPSHOT ON MOYO

Geography	
Location	West Nile
Neighbors	Yumbe district, S. Sudan
District area	2,059 KM2
Arable land area	1,867 KM2
Socio-Economic Characteristics	
Population (2016 estimate based on 2014 Census)	137,489
Refugees and Asylum seekers (August 2016)	88,386
Languages	Madi, Kakwa, English
Main Economic Activity	Agriculture
Major tradeables	Sweet potatoes, maize and cassava
Market target	71 million people
Infrastructure and strategic positioning	
Transport network	Road transport
Communication:	MTN, Airtel

GEOGRAPHY

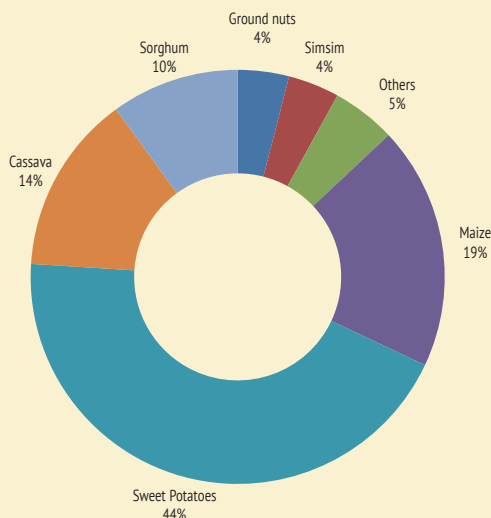
- ➔ Moyo District is located in the north-western corner or West Nile region of Uganda. The Nile River forms its southern and eastern borders, South Sudan in the north and Yumbe district in the western side. It is 640Km via Arua and 480Km via Gulu from Kampala.
- ➔ The district covers a total surface area of 2,059 Km2 of which 1,867 Km2 is arable land, 192 Km2 (9.3%) is rivers and swamps and 172 Km2 (8.3%) is gazetted forest and game reserves.

DEMOGRAPHY

- ➔ According to the 2014 Census, Moyo had a total population of 137,489, of which 67,937 (49.4%) were males and 69,552 (50.6%) were female with a population density of 80 persons per Km². The population was projected to reach 144,600 by 2016.
- ➔ The main ethnic communities are mainly the Madi and others are the Gimara, Pajulu and Kakwas. They are found in Uganda as well as South Sudan.
- ➔ Moyo is one of the Ugandan districts that are hosting refugees who fled and continue to flee from South Sudan because of politically triggered

violence. After the refugees are registered in a reception center, refugee households are allocated plots of land in a refugee settlement to build homes and to farm. They are also encouraged to interact freely, set up shops and other retail businesses. Moyo is mainly a transit point for refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan, who get settled in Adjumani and Yumbe refugee camps.

- ➔ The number of recorded refugees in Moyo has been fluctuating and increased from 77,864 in February 2017 to 88,386 in April 2017.



| Major food crops produced in Moyo

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

➤ About 80% of the households in Moyo district are engaged in subsistence agriculture as their main economic activity. Only 9.7% of the population are engaged in salaried employment. The most widely grown crops are sweet potatoes, maize and cassava. Other crops include: bananas, millet, rice, beans and peas which are grown mainly for domestic consumption.

➤ With a total production volume of 34,736 Metric Tonnes of major crops, Moyo has a strong agricultural raw material supply base for value adding agro processing industries.



➤ Fishing in the River Nile is also an important economic activity in the district, in addition to livestock such as; cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and pigs. Bee keeping for honey production, is gaining popularity in the district.



WHY INVEST IN MOYO DISTRICT

Abundant Natural Resources

- ➡ Moyo District has high natural resource potential such as fertile soils, forest reserves, wildlife, water resources, wetlands and a favourable climate. Its fertile land is viable for agriculture. Approximately 1,695 sq. km (82.3%) of the land is arable suitable for farming and cattle grazing. It has two rainy seasons which occur in April (short rainy season) and between August and October (major rainy season) and it receives about 1,267mm of annual rainfall. In addition, seasonal wetlands act as water and wild life reservoir. The water holding capacity and buffering effect of wetlands ensure that rivers and streams continue to

flow during the dry season and ground water is sustained.

- ➡ Moyo is blessed with abundant supply of critical production raw materials; with rocks from which lime can be mined. Other minerals existing in the rocky landscapes are marble, gold, and hard stones from which various high value products can be made. Fisheries, agricultural crops, spring water sources and tourist attractions are also abundantly available.

Strategic Location and available market

Given its location, Moyo district has access to a large market of the population in South Sudan, North and Eastern DRC and Uganda of approximately 71 million people.

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Besides, Moyo has adequate supply of active and highly literate skilled labour force. The Moyo traditional cultures and norms are supportive of modern approaches in society. Investors find it easy to integrate in the communities.

More importantly, there is strong local political will to support investors. The District Chairman is also the Chairman of the District Investment Committee.

Let us target the large population of refugees as a ready market for those conducting wholesale and retail trade in the camps. The refugee population in Moyo is around 200,000 but most of these are living within the community not in camps. Businessmen should research on which goods are highly demanded and trade in those.

Mr. Peter Juma, District Commercial Officer, Moyo.





Enabling Environment

➔ Transport infrastructure

There are two major roads in Moyo connecting to its neighbouring districts. One of the roads, a gravel surface road measuring approximately 110 km starts from Koboko town, and continues in the northeastern direction, through Yumbe town, ending in Moyo town. The second road starts at Atiak and passes through Adjumani town and Moyo to Afoji, at the border with South Sudan. The 100km road was tarmac but currently is in a condition of disrepair. The Government has earmarked these two roads for upgrading under the Vision 2040 development framework.

The feeder road network in Moyo

| *Bridges along Moyo – Yumbe – Koboko road being upgraded*

district has a total distance of 166.5 km which are all murram in good condition.

➔ Energy infrastructure

Government has focused on expanding electricity generation and supply nationwide with the aim to significantly reducing the overall unit cost and making it affordable and readily available for industrial and domestic use. Moyo district is supplied with ample voltage and stable electricity by the national grip line. It is expected that the power supply will be boosted when Karuma dam goes into production.

➤ Supportive Local Government structures

The Local Government structures integrate the political structure under the district Chairman and the technical structure under Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) in order to effectively provide the necessary services. Investors are assisted by the different departments in the local government depending on the issues at hand. UIA is enhancing the existing local government investor services by promoting the one stop centre concept at the district level. In this regard, the District Commercial Officer (DCO) is the facilitator of new investors,

to fulfil all required steps in investment start up.

The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) has further embarked on establishing District Investment Committees (DICs) to spearhead investment attraction, facilitation and aftercare in different sectors. The DIC is a 10 member task force comprised of five local government representatives: the District Chairman, the CAO, the DCO, District Planner and the Lands Officer while the other 5 members are chosen from the private sector.



Attractive Incentive regime

- ➔ Uganda's incentive package for both domestic and foreign investors provides generous terms, particularly for medium- and long-term investors whose projects entail significant plant and machinery costs. Below is a snapshot of selected incentives. The incentive structure is currently under revision. For details, refer to www.ugandainvest.go.ug/downloads/

Category 1- Initial Allowances:

Initial capital expenditures which are deductible once from the Company's Income:

- » 75% of cost of plant and machinery for an investment located outside Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja area;
- » 100% of scientific research expenditure;
- » 100% of training expenditure;
- » 100% of mineral exploration expenditure;
- » 25% of start-up costs are deductible over four years.

Category 2- Annual Depreciation Allowances:

The following allowances, under declining balance method, are provided for assets as specified in 4 classes below:

- » Class 1: 45% on Computers & Data handling equipment;
- » Class 2: 35% on Automobiles,

Construction and Earth moving equipment;

- » Class 3: 30% on Buses, Goods Vehicles, Tractors, Trailers, Plant & Machinery for farming, manufacturing and mining;
- » Class 4: 20% on railroad cars, Locomotives, Vessels, Office furniture, fixtures etc.

Category 3 - Other Annual Depreciation Allowances include:

- » 5% on Industrial Buildings, Hotels & Hospitals;
- » 20% on Farming - General farm works;
- » 20% on Horticultural Plant and Construction of Green-houses using straight line depreciation

- ➔ In addition to the above incentives, there is a zero rate of import duty on plant and machinery as well as a uniform corporate tax rate of 30%.

- ➔ The depreciation allowances, plus the deductible initial capital allowances are provided without discretion to eligible investors in order reduce their taxable income during the crucial early years of a project. The investor therefore keeps a high proportion of its cash flow and income for further investment.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN MOYO

Tourism Opportunities

➡ The Albert Nile is host to unique tourism investment opportunities along its 210 km course from the north end of Lake Albert through to the border with Sudan. These opportunities spot the districts of Nebbi, Nwoya, Arua, Amuru, Adjumani, and Moyo through which the river flows. Rich wildlife reserves, Water Falls, landmark historical sites, stunning landscapes and extraordinary cultural heritage are among those that can be converted into international tourism attractions. Highlights of Moyo's attractions are: Metu Hills and Caves, Era Forest, Mount Otzi, Aswa River Springs,

Moki Springs and Metu Springs.

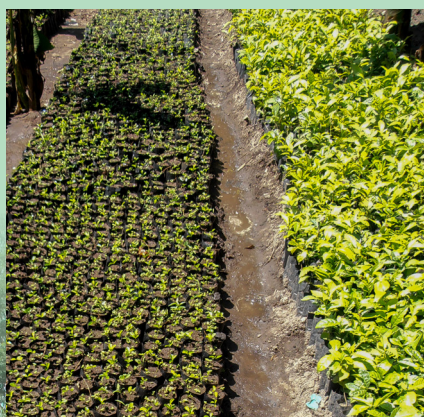
- ➡ Opportunities to involve local communities in village walks, outdoor recreational activities and cultural heritage should be explored. This will bring not only economic benefit to local individuals and communities as a whole but it also will enable them to participate more actively in the conservation of their natural, historical and cultural attractions.
- ➡ There is viable business in provision of tourism promotion services dedicated to marketing tourist attractions in Moyo district. Other appropriate investments are in skilled guides and well-placed camping sites and lodges throughout the area's hills and mountains, waterfalls, rivers and lakes. Furthermore, investment opportunities exist in construction of high end Hotels, Guest houses and residential houses. This will promote Moyo's historic heritage sites such as Moyo Peoples Hall, Dufie Fort, and Kotilo sacred forest among others.



| *Stone Mountain in Moyo district*

Investment in tree planting and tree nurseries

- ➔ Deforestation and environmental degradation in the whole of West Nile region has resulted from tree cutting for firewood, opening land for crop cultivation and using poor farming methods, overgrazing herds of cattle,



goats and sheep. The pressure of increased population of frequent migrants from Southern Sudan and Eastern Congo, fleeing from civil and political conflicts in those countries has seriously contributed to this situation. Investment in large scale tree planting and large scale tree nurseries is an opportunity for substantial income generation, reforestation, revival of the environment and creation of jobs that can diversify sources of income for the local communities.

WHY INVEST IN MOYO DISTRICT?



Investment in youth technical skills and capability enhancement

➡ The increasing population of the younger persons occurring alongside the shortage of post-secondary school institutions is one of the factors that continue perpetuating the low skills levels and job opportunities. Moyo has only one technical institute and there's high demand to build the capabilities of young people and give them confidence to start

business enterprises, a multiplier for job creation. Such technical institutions should impart modern skills in areas of ICT and computer applications; vehicle mechanics; engineering; construction; nursing; catering; Tourism and Hotel management; carpentry; fashion design; pottery; molding; art and craft. These investments should effectively respond to the demand for technical and employable skills that employers require, by offering quality vocational skills to the youth.



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The Local Government in 2005 donated a piece of land with the idea to establish a large market and transit area to facilitate trade especially agricultural trade between the two countries (Uganda and South Sudan). The distance between Juba and Afoji is 70 km and from Afoji to Moyo Town is 10km. By the close distance, trade will thrive for the advantage of Moyo district.

We are calling for a joint venture between a private investor with the Local Government to construct an industrial park and an international market. This complex should contain warehouses for dry produce storage, cold storage for high value fresh commodities, transportation services, accommodation facilities, depots and other necessary investments.

Mr. John Issa Ogwiro, Chairman District Farmers Association, Member of District Investment Committee, knowledgeable Informer.

Upgrading of the cottage fish processing industry

- ➔ There is an opportunity in the establishment of fish hatchery in the district to produce quality fish fry for catfish, Tilapia and Mirror carp. This is justified by lack of quality fries for farmers produced within the region. The farmers procure fish fries mainly from Kampala, Wakiso and Mpigi Districts which is not cost effective. The hatchery would serve the West Nile Sub Regions and Neighboring Counties
- ➔ Establishment of fish feed manufacturing factory for quality feeds with standard formulation. This would encourage fish farmers and promote fish farming in the Region. Support to cage culture on River Nile

which would engage fishing community and discourage them from catching immature fish from the river as an alternative livelihood and with the depleting fisheries resources in the river, cage fish farming would revive the fish industry. Fish farming has a lot of potential derived from the number of permanent water sources such as wells and springs, gradual sloppy areas, availability of markets from the neighboring Countries of DRC and the South Sudan, skilled fish monger etc.

Water packing

- ➔ Investment opportunity exists in bottling the spring fresh water that flows from the mountains at Lifo, Ojwo, and Chala areas.



SELECTED EXISTING SUCCESSFUL INVESTORS

Moyo Technical Institute

The public institution offers training in areas of: automotive, building, construction, electrical installation, electrical repair and electronics, information and communication technology, ailing, clothing, footwear and textiles.



| *A lady student operating a heavy machine*

Moyo Multipurpose Training Centre

The Catholic Church owns the Moyo Multipurpose Training Centre business. It provides accommodation, conferences and events facilities for hire.

The business of the Centre is thriving, with increased demand across for all the services. More NGOs have opened offices in Moyo to assist in the refugee programmes and they frequently hire the facility for training and conferences.

Moyo has been very safe since around 2005 when the Lord Resistance Army's insecurity insurgencies were contained.

Rev. Father Grace Waigo, Manager of Moyo Multipurpose Training Centre.



KEY CONTACTS

Name	Position	Phone Number	Email Address
Mr. Williams Anyama	District Chairman	0782784063	anyamawilliams@gmail.com
Mr. Grandfield Omonda Oryono	Chief Administrative Officer	0772362037 0751223045	oryonomonda@gmail.com
Mr. Zaaniago Johnny	District Planner	0753382694	zaaniagojohnny@gmail.com
Mr. Peter Ijuma	District Commercial Officer	0782980078	ijumapeter@yahoo.com ijumapeter11@gmail.com





Mrs. Jolly K. Kaguhangire
Executive Director, Uganda
Investment Authority



Mme. Rosa Malango
UN Resident Coordinator/
UNDP Resident Representative



Uganda Investment Authority
The Investment Centre Plot 22B
Lumumba Avenue
P.O.Box 7418, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-414301000
Fax: +256-414342903
<http://www.ugandainvest.go.ug>



**United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)**
Plot 11 Yusuf Lule Road
Nakasero P.O.Box 7184
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-417112100
Fax: +256-414344801
www.undp.org