

in Crocodile Farming conservation all situated in Impigi District by the Tourism Officer.

- Creation of employment opportunities to the people both locally and internationally for example those working as Animal keepers, Tourguides, Hospitality facility workers. Equipping local community members with knowledge and skills of making Art and craft products by the Tourism Office to sell to the targeted Tourists hence earnings.
- Promotion of good International relationships between the Government of Uganda and the outside World through Foreign exchange earnings which comes for instance from the sale of Crocodile skins to Countries like South Korea.
- Promotion of Education Tours from different institutions like Schools, Institutions, Universities.



ESTIMATED COST WHICH CAN BE USED TO SETUP THE PROJECT

Item		Estimated Cost(USD)
Sensitization of Communities	20,000,000	5,405.41
Conducting Environmental Impact assessment and acquiring License	15,000,000	4,054.05
Digging a pond and construction	800,000,000	216,216.22
Fencing the crocodile pond	40,000,000	10,810.81
Construction of a pond Abridge	300,000,000	81,081.08
Trapping crocodiles	105,000,000	28,378.38
Procurement of 2 incubators	19,000,000	5,135.14
Paying Staff for about one year	74,000,000	20,000.00
Feeding Nile crocodiles for one year	20,000,000	5,405.41
Fencing the entire land	20,000,000	5,405.41
Procurement of 4 refrigerators	12,000,000	3,243.24
Monitoring & Evaluation	15,000,000	4,054.05
Motorcycle	16,000,000	4,324.32
A car	80,000,000	21,621.62
Total	1,536,000,000	415,135.14

CONSTRUCTION OF A HOSPITALITY FACILITY WITH ALL SERVICES AT THE CROCODILE FARM

Item	Estimated Cost(UGX)	Estimated Cost(USD)
Civil cost	2,600,000,000	702,702.70
Electrical cost	850,000,000	229,729.73
Mechanical cost	160,000,000	43,243.24
Soft cost	1,600,000,000	432,432.43
Total	5,210,000,000	1,408,108.11

INVESTMENT IN CROCODILE FARMING AND HOSPITALITY IN NAMAYINGO DISTRICT



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1.1 Introduction

Namayingo district covers a total area of 3,979.9 sq. Km of which 1062 sq. km is dry land and the rest is covered by water(LakeVictoria). It is located along the Equator lying within; 0017N, 3351E coordinates and bordered by Bugiri District to the Northwest, Busia District to the Northeast, Kenya to the Southeast, the republic of Tanzania through Lake Victoria to the South and Mayuge District to the West and Southwest. Namayingo has its District headquarters located approximately 92kms by road, southeast of Jinja City in Busoga sub-region.

Namayingo District has high Tourism potentials which include; Lolwe Rock Art Sites, the James Grant's tourism site (Boma), Talangai Farmers Resort, the early man caves, Lake Victoria among others. Tourism opportunities exist along Lake Victoria shore line that is to say, construction of modern Beaches, hotels, lodges, Guest Houses, bars and restaurants to accommodate the tourists. Development of forest and wetland eco-system sites for eco-tourism.

The District has Eleven Lower Local Governments of which Banda, Mutumba, Buhemba, Bukana, Sigulu and Lolwe Lower Local Governments are surrounded by Lake Victoria that comprises abundance of Nile crocodiles, living both in water and on the shores of the Lake.

As a District, taking an example of one opportunity available, we are looking for Investors to work with, in setting up a Crocodile Farm collaborating with Uganda Wildlife Authority; a leading conservation Government Agency responsible for all Wildlife in Uganda, purposely to trap and rear them in one destination. It is also necessary to setup a Hospitality facility with a number of facilities like Conference hall, bar, restaurant, Children's play center at the Crocodile Farm.

The above majorly is to address the challenges of Human-Wildlife conflicts particularly between human beings and the Nile Crocodiles, such as attacking and killing humans yet while trapped, gazetted and reared in one comfort destination are great source of income to the Government, local community and Internationally through Tourism.

1.2 The Need For Crocodile Farm

a) The necessity to address the challenges of Human-Wildlife conflicts particularly between human beings and the Nile Crocodiles, such as attacking and killing each yet while trapped, gazetted and reared in one comfort destination are great source of income to the Government, local community, Internationally and the Investors through Tourism.

b) There is also poor mindset among the local community members that Nile crocodiles are enemies. This explains why they need to be sensitized to appreciate that they can be used for other income generating purposes because when the Farm is set up the standard of living of different parties will improve for instance through sell of Crocodile meat, skins; which are used to make expensive items like hand bags, leather shoes, belts and others.

c) Security of Investors and Tourists. The existing favorable government policies and laws. It will also be achieved through signing of MOUs with the Investors which enables them participate in the decision making processes. This also detailed in the Uganda Wildlife act which allows Nile Crocodiles to be reared.

1.3 Objectives of Setting up a Crocodile Farm

These are aimed at;

- 1) Reducing Human-Wildlife conflicts in the District
- 2) Promoting Tourism with the aim of generating revenue both locally and internationally and
- 3) Creating International relationships

2.0 Implementation Strategy

Different Stakeholders will be involved in the Management and making decisions. They include; Local community members, District Leaderships both Technical and Political, line Ministries for example Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

3.0 OPPORTUNITIES

a) Namayingo District has land that it is willing to allocate for the Crocodile Farm when Investors are in place.

b) Presence of raw-materials that is to say Nile Crocodiles that can be trapped and gazetted at any time if capital available with the help of Uganda Wildlife Authority.

c) Presence of efficient labor force both Technical and Political to support the implementation and running of the project.

d) Favorable Government policies like the Uganda Wildlife act that allows the rearing of Nile Crocodiles and working with Investors. This is one of the strategies for Investors to feel secure that the rearing of Nile crocodiles is in law evidenced by some stakeholders for instance Al-Emarat Investments (E) Ltd and Buwama crocodile farm who are already in the Crocodile farming business.

e) The presence of MV Sigulu ferry which accommodates about 300 tourists to Lolwe Islands four days in a week gives an added advantage to increase the number of tourists who will be visiting the crocodile farm

3.1 Projected Project Benefits

• Reduction of Human Wildlife conflicts. The issues of Nile Crocodiles attacking human beings and vice versa will be minimized because they will be trapped and reared in one destination. The standard of living of the local community members will also improve through sensitizations to acquire knowledge and skills about the relevance of protecting, rearing Nile crocodiles and their Conservation guidelines.

• Generation of revenue to the Local community members, Government and International interested parties. This is through collection of entrance fees from Tourists, legal sale of crocodile skins, meat and others. One kilo gram of its meat costs about USD.20 and a crocodile skin costs about USD.150 depending on quality. A skin of 40cm can cost about USD.350. This is based on the research that was conducted in Buwama and AL-Emarat (E) Limited; entities