ABIA STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
ISUIKWUATO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Telegrams:

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(All replies to be addressed to the chairman/Head of Service)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS
MBALANO
ADMINISTRATION ..... **DEPARTMENT**

Date: 21st October, 2026

The Hon. Commissioner,
Ministry of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs,
Umuahia.

Sir,

SUBMISSION OF ISUIKWUATO L.G.A. INVESTMENT PROFILE AND PROJECT COMPENDIUM

On behalf of Isuikwuato L.G.A we submit the Isuikwuato Investment Compendium for consideration under the LGA Investment Profile Category.

The compendium presents Ten (10) Project concepts for field verification:

1. **Cassava Processing & Value-Addition Hub** - Aggregation, garri, HQCF, chips, storage, packaging, rural logistics (5-10T/day planning range).
2. **Sugarcane in Acha** — Commercial cultivation, aggregation, fresh cane sales, small-scale processing (10Ha/25Ha/50Ha illustrative scenarios @ 40T/Ha).
3. **Rice Production & Processing in Acha** — Paddy aggregation, milling, destoning, packaging, branded rice, leveraging reported cottage rice mill by Abia State Government.
4. **Cashew -** Regional cashew aggregation, processing, packaging, export.
5. **Bobondu Integrated Farms -** The farm specializes in crop production, the farming of economic trees (such as oranges and mangoes), mechanized farming, and the production of agro-allied products.
6. **Palm Oil -** Umuanya, Obayi Ovim Community holds 5 hectares of palm plantation willing to expand to modern mill processing.
7. **JAMB/UTME CBT Exam Centre Project –** Case for the Establishment of a JAMB Accredited Computer-Based Test (CBT) Centre in Isuikwuato L.G.A.

8. **Tourism/Hospitality -** Endowed with abundant rich tourism and cultural heritage, comprising natural, historical and living cultural assets.

9. **Transport/Logistics –** Repositioning Isuikwuato as a strategic gateway in transportation and movement of goods and services.

10. **Hemeco Geopolymer Cement -** Patented indigenous Isuikwuato green-industrial investment under HemEco Renewable Solutions

All proposals are presented as investment opportunities requiring validation. Production volumes, land availability, active farmers by commodity, annual output, farm-gate prices, existing facilities, road access/transport costs, electricity/water, buyers/competing processors, land ownership /encumbrances, permits /environmental requirements, equipment quotations, and detailed financial models are to be established after baseline surveys, feasibility studies, due diligence and applicable approvals.

Investment models may be joint venture, Investors will contribute capital, equipment, technical know-how/management, working capital, distribution, farmer development and quality assurance.

Isuikwuato LG will facilitate approvals, site identification, farmer/community engagement, coordination with relevant agencies, infrastructure and extension services support.

We have attached profiles from Umuanya Palm Oil, Bobondu Farms, Uturu cashew hub and Government owned Cassava Clusters indicating presence of large existing farm lands holding these crops and economic trees.

We look forward to exhibition at Africando 2026 and to investor matchmaking for private investors, agro-processors, equipment suppliers, financial institutions, development partners and diaspora investors.

Yours faithfully,

ABIA STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
PROSPERITY THROUGH ENTERPRISE
ISUIKWUATO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Okezie Okike
For the Mayor/Executive Chairman
Isuikwuato Local Government Area

AFRICANDO 2026

ISUIKWUATO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
ABIA STATE, NIGERIA

INVESTMENT PROFILE AND PROJECT COMPENDIUM

Cassava Processing & Value Addition • Sugarcane in Acha • Rice in Acha • Cashew in Uturu • Palm Oil • Tourism/Hospitality • Transport/Logistics • HEMECO Geopolymer Cement

PREPARED FOR:

AFRICANDO 2026 Investment Committee

Conference dates: 17-19 November 2026

SUBMISSION CATEGORY:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA INVESTMENT PROFILE AND COMPENDIUM

SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS, UMUAHIA.

PREPARED FOR CONSIDERATION BY:

ISUIKWUATO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

October, 2026

ISUIKWUATO LGA AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PARK — MASTER COMPENDIUM FOR AFRICANDO EXPO 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ISUIKWUATO LGA MASTER COMPENDIUM FOR AFRICANDO 2026

Isuikwuato Local Government Area, Abia State is one of 17 LGAs in Abia State, located as a strategic gateway linking Abia North to Okigwe (Imo State) and to Umuahia through Uzuakoli (Bende LGA). With a reported population of 168,600 and land area of 360.29km² (6.12% of Abia State), Isuikwuato presents practical opportunities for agriculture-led enterprise, agro-industrial processing, rural logistics and eco-tourism. This Master Compendium presents 9 verified project clusters for AFRICANDO Expo 2026 (17-19 November 2026):

a) Cassava Aggregation & Processing Hub (Isuikwuato Central)

To establish a cassava aggregation, garri, high-quality cassava flour (HQCF) and starch hub serving farmers within and beyond Isuikwuato. Opportunity depends on verification of root supply, suitable site with water/energy/access, processing technology and off-takers. Target investors: agro-processors, food manufacturers, equipment suppliers, traders, women/youth cooperatives.

b) Sugarcane in Acha

To develop commercial cultivation, aggregation and appropriate small-scale value addition based on reported local cultivation in Acha. Verification required: farm area, cane yield, crushing/juicing economics, transport to markets in Umuahia/Aba.

c) Rice Production & Processing in Acha

To expand paddy aggregation, milling, destoning, packaging and branded rice marketing, leveraging the reported establishment of a cottage rice mill by Abia State Government in Acha. Verification required: technical inspection of mill, installed capacity, ownership/access arrangement, farmer paddy supply register and working capital.

d) Umuanya Modern Oil Palm Plantation (Obayi Ovim)

Problem: Traditional labour-intensive method has disincentivized youth, leading families to abandon plantations or lease at low rates.

Available: Umuanya, Obayi Umu community — 5Ha pilot confirmed. Wider reported base ~500Ha within LGA requires mapping and land documentation. 50 farmers within 10km radius (Umuanya 15, Uturu 15, Isuikwuato Central 20) reported.

Solution: Modern 1 ton FFB/hr mill (sterilizer, digester, screw press, clarifier, boiler, kernel cracker). FFA control within 24 hours — traditional FFA 8-10% vs modern mill target 3.2% (SON NIS 369 requires <5%). This is greenfield (5Ha new Tenera @ 15T/Ha = 75T FFB/year) plus brownfield (existing 30-year groves @ 4T/Ha). Investment models: private, lawful JV, toll milling, outgrower. Markets: Oriendu Ovim, Orie Ahaba, Eke Amiyi, Oguduaba, Aba 70km, Umuahia 45km.

e) Uturu Cashew Hub

1,700T Raw Cashew Nut (RCN) requirement for 5-10T/day kernel processing. Reported Uturu supply base requires verification. Financial scenario planning (not fixed profit): at US$5.50/kg, US$7.00/kg, US$8.00/kg RCN equivalent. Capital envelope N2.56bn — N4.06bn + N2.55bn working capital. Key levers: KOR, kernel outturn, RCN price, energy, logistics. Compliance: FDA, SON, aflatoxin control, traceability.

f) Bobondu Farms — 86 Hectares

Largest individual farm in Isuikwuato, abandoned due to insecurity, seeking partnership for rehabilitation. Requires security assessment, boundary verification, soil/water tests, asset inventory.

g) Eco-Tourism & Cultural Heritage + Transport/Logistics + UTME CBT Centre

- Eco-tourism: Uhu Chukwu Cave Amiyi Ahaba Imenyi, Nkuma Mgbakwasi, Uturu Cave, Ada Uzu Waterfall and Iyi Okahia (Aku River) in Umunnekwu Agbo, Eluama New Yam Festival, Oguduasa Wrestling, Ajonkwu Masquerade Ovim. Challenges: road network, visitor management, FPIC with traditional councils.

Transport/Logistics: Ahaba Imenyi Junction (Central) + ABSU Junction Uturu hubs. Gap: Isuikwuato relies on Umuahia/Okigwe for interstate transport to PH, Calabar, Onitsha, Lagos, Abuja and for waybill/courier (DHL, GIGM, GUO, Peace, ABC Cargo). Project: float new transport business, attract existing operators to establish branches, set up dedicated logistics/courier services for parcel, warehousing, last-mile, farm-produce evacuation. LGA to facilitate Private Motor Park approval per applicable law.

UTME CBT Centre: 40+ secondary schools, no JAMB centre, candidates travel to Umuahia 45km /Okigwe 30km. Proposed 250-seater + 63 backup. Revenue: JAMB per candidate + mock + WAEC/NECO. Requires JAMB accreditation.

HemEco Industrial Hub Cross-cutting Economic Outcomes (subject to feasibility):

Create direct/indirect employment for farmers, operators, processors, transporters, traders. Improve market access and income for rural households. Reduce post-harvest losses through aggregation, storage and processing within 24hr for FFB. Encourage private investment in equipment, transport, packaging, rural infrastructure. Expand locally processed food supply for women, youth, smallholders.

Investment Qualification Statement (Africando Compliance):

All proposals are subject to field verification, feasibility studies, due diligence and applicable approvals. Production volumes, land availability, infrastructure, equipment capacity, operating costs, buyers, FFB/RCN/paddy volumes, land documentation, permits and financial projections must be validated before commitments. No unverified tonnage, revenue or profitability is presented as established fact. Personal contacts held on file for BOI/NIRSAL/CBN due diligence; public version uses LGA authorized liaison to be designated by Executive Mayor.

Investment Facilitation:

Isuikwuato Local Government Council will designate an authorized officer to coordinate investor enquiries and facilitate discussions with relevant departments, project proponents, traditional leadership and agencies. Support subject to applicable law, due process, environmental and safety compliance. Do not publish personal contact information without authorization. Official telephone/email and meeting arrangements to be inserted before circulation.

Final Measure of Success:

The ultimate measure of success at AFRICANDO 2026 is not the number of opportunities displayed, but the quality of the projects, the credibility of the information, and the investment commitments that follow — jobs created, post-harvest losses reduced, locally processed food expanded, rural incomes improved, and private capital crowded in to complement public facilitation.

1. INVESTMENT SUMMARY

1.1 Investment Proposition

Isuikwuato Local Government Area presents opportunities for investment in agricultural production, agro-processing, commodity aggregation, storage, packaging, rural logistics and related commercial activities.

Cassava: Establish a cassava aggregation, processing and value-addition hub serving farmers and markets within and beyond Isuikwuato.

Sugarcane: Develop production, aggregation and value addition in **Acha**, based on reported local cultivation.

Rice: Expand production and processing in **Acha**, leveraging the reported establishment of a cottage rice mill by the Abia State Government.

The portfolio is intended to attract private investors, agricultural enterprises, equipment suppliers, financial institutions, development partners and diaspora investors.

1.2 Investment Opportunity at a Glance

Project	Location	Principal opportunity	Target investors
Cassava processing	Suitable site in Isuikwuato	Aggregation, garri, high-quality cassava flour and other viable products	Agro-processors, food manufacturers, equipment suppliers, traders
Sugarcane	Acha	Commercial cultivation, aggregation, fresh cane sales and appropriate small-scale processing	Agribusiness investors, food and beverage businesses, cooperatives
Rice production and processing	Acha	Paddy aggregation, milling, destoning, packaging and branded rice marketing	Mill operators, rice traders, distributors, equipment and packaging businesses

Investment qualification: Production volumes, land, infrastructure, equipment capacity, operating costs and market demand must be validated before investment commitments.

1.3 Expected Economic Outcomes

Create direct and indirect employment for farmers, operators, processors, transporters and traders.

Improve market access and income opportunities for rural households.

Reduce post-harvest losses through aggregation, storage and processing.

Encourage private investment in equipment, transport, packaging and rural infrastructure.

Expand locally processed food supply and opportunities for women, young people and smallholders.

Generate business opportunities and support economic diversification.

Employment, revenue and production targets should be established after baseline surveys and feasibility studies.

2. ISUIKWUATO LGA: INVESTMENT PROFILE

2.1 Local Government Overview

Isuikwuato is one of the **17 Local Government Areas of Abia State**, in southeastern Nigeria. It offers a potential platform for agriculture-led enterprise development through commercialisation of agricultural resources, rural processing facilities, improved commodity marketing and supporting infrastructure.

The investment proposition is to move beyond identifying resources and present clearly defined projects that can be evaluated, financed and implemented.

2.2 Why Invest in Isuikwuato?

Existing agricultural activity: Cassava, rice, sugarcane and other food crops offer opportunities for structured production and processing, subject to supply verification.

Value addition: Processing near production areas can support milling, drying, packaging, storage, transport and distribution.

Inclusive investment: Out grower arrangements, cooperatives, contract farming and purchase agreements can connect smallholders to commercial supply chains.

- **Public-private collaboration:** Public facilitation may complement private capital and technical expertise.
- **Wider markets:** Products may serve local and regional markets and, where requirements are met, wider Nigerian and African markets. AfCFTA opportunities require compliance with rules of origin, food safety and trade requirements.

2.3 Information Requiring Verification

Information required	Purpose
Land available for each project	Establish physical scale
Active farmers by commodity	Establish production base
Annual cultivated area and output	Determine raw-material availability
Farm-gate prices	Support procurement and production costing
Existing processing facilities	Identify infrastructure gaps
Road access and transport costs	Determine logistics efficiency
Electricity and water availability	Inform utility requirements
Existing buyers and competing processors	Establish market environment
Land ownership and encumbrances	Support investment security and due diligence
Applicable permits and environmental	Support lawful implementation

Baseline-data position: Reliable current LGA-wide production figures and verified project costs have not been established in this compendium. Unverified tonnage, revenue or profitability is not presented as established fact.

3. PROJECT ONE: CASSAVA PROCESSING AND VALUE-ADDITION HUB

3.1 Project Description

Proposed title: Establishment of a Cassava Aggregation, Processing and Value-Addition Hub in Isuikwuato LGA, Abia State.

The facility would aggregate cassava roots from local farmers and convert them into marketable products such as garri, high-quality cassava flour (HQCF), dried cassava chips and other products justified by market and technical studies.

3.2 Investment Rationale

Cassava has established food and commercial uses in Nigeria. Success requires dependable root supply, efficient processing, consistent quality, appropriate packaging and reliable buyers.

3.3 Proposed Components

- Raw-root reception and weighing; sorting and preparation.
- Processing equipment selected for the approved product mix.
- Drying facilities where required; storage and packaging area.
- Water, suitable power supply and waste-management systems.
- Produce collection, distribution, quality-control and food-safety systems.

3.4 Proposed Initial Commercial Scale

For preliminary planning, a facility processing **5-10 tonnes of fresh cassava roots per day** could be assessed. This is a planning range, not a confirmed capacity or established target.

Parameter	Lower scenario	Upper scenario
Fresh cassava input/day	5 tonnes	10 tonnes
Operating days/year	250	250
Annual fresh-root requirement	1,250 tonnes	2,500 tonnes

The estimated raw-material requirement is **1,250-2,500 tonnes annually** at these operating levels. Finished output depends on product, root quality, moisture, process and conversion efficiency; a process engineer should calculate it. Confirm local supply before selecting capacity.

3.5 Market Opportunities

- Garri wholesalers and retailers; food distributors and supermarkets.
- Bakeries and food manufacturers using suitable cassava flour.
- Institutional food suppliers, commodity aggregators and regional buyers.

Before equipment procurement, validate demand through buyer interviews, sample testing, price comparisons and, where possible, letters of intent.

3.6 Investment Requirements

Cost component	Budget information required
Land and site preparation	Land status, clearing, drainage and development
Building and civil works	Processing hall, stores, offices and sanitation
Equipment	Supplier quotations, installation and commissioning
Power and water	Utility requirements and installation costs
Storage, packaging and logistics	Capacity, materials, collection and delivery
Regulatory compliance	Applicable permits, testing and certification
Working capital	Raw materials, wages, energy, packaging and distribution
Contingency	Risk-adjusted allowance based on engineering estimates

Prepare a detailed bill of quantities and financial model before finalising funding requirements.

3.7 Investment Model and Investor Requirements

- Private ownership and operation; a lawful joint venture; cooperative supply to an independent processor; out grower arrangements; or equipment leasing.
- Investors may contribute capital, equipment, technical management, working capital, distribution capacity, farmer development and quality assurance.

3.8 Government/LGA Support and Status

Subject to law and approvals, the LGA may facilitate site identification, farmer and community engagement, coordination with relevant agencies, extension support where available, infrastructure coordination and investor due diligence. This does not imply an automatic grant, tax exemption or guarantee.

Status: Proposed; requires production data, site identification, feasibility, investor engagement and financial modelling. **Next step:** Conduct a cassava supply-chain survey and prepare a bankable feasibility study.

4. PROJECT TWO: SUGARCANE PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDITION IN ACHA

4.1 Project Description

Proposed title: Development of a Commercial Sugarcane Production, Aggregation and Value-Addition Project in Acha, Isuikwuato LGA, Abia State.

Acha is the proposed location based on information supplied for this exercise indicating that local farmers cultivate sugarcane. The project would organise growers, assess expansion potential and build a supply chain for fresh cane and suitable processed products.

An industrial sugar factory should not be proposed without evidence of adequate cane supply, suitable land, water, energy and commercially viable processing economics.

4.2 Possible Commercial Activities

- Fresh sugarcane sales and supply to juice or beverage businesses.
- Small-scale sugarcane juice extraction, if feasible.
- Supply to suitable food-processing enterprises.
- Farmer aggregation, weighing, grading and collection.

4.3 Proposed Components

- Map farmers and farms in Acha; verify cultivated area and annual output.
- Assess planting materials and agronomic support.
- Organise collection, weighing, grading and transport.
- Link growers to buyers and consider outgrower or cooperative arrangements.
- Assess small-scale processing only after confirming supply and demand.

4.4 Illustrative Production Scenarios

The figures below are **planning scenarios only**, not verified current production or yields in Acha.

Scenario	Cultivated area	Assumed yield	Illustrative annual output
Pilot	10 hectares	40 tonnes/hectare	400 tonnes
Intermediate	25 hectares	40 tonnes/hectare	1,000 tonnes
Expansion	50 hectares	40 tonnes/hectare	2,000 tonnes

The assumed yield of 40 tonnes/hectare is for scenario analysis only. Actual yields depend on variety, soil, rainfall and crop management. Verify farmer numbers, hectares, yields, seasons, farm-gate prices and buyers before adopting any target.

4.5 Markets and Investment Requirements

- Potential markets: fresh-cane consumers, produce traders, juice vendors, beverage businesses, food-service operators and processors.
- Potential costs: land preparation, planting materials, farm inputs, labour, water management, harvesting, loading, transport, aggregation, processing equipment if justified, packaging and working capital.

Use current supplier quotations and a farm-level budget. A defensible total capital figure cannot be assigned until scale, land status and processing model are determined.

4.6 Investment Model, Support and Status

- Outgrower model with purchase agreements; commercial farm on lawfully secured land; private aggregation and marketing; or processing partnership after supply and buyer validation.
- Investors may provide farm capital, agronomy, machinery, transport, processing technology, buyer contracts and working capital.

The LGA may facilitate lawful land documentation, engagement with growers, extension coordination, farmer organisation, market linkage and permits. All land access requires due diligence

and community engagement.

Status: Proposed opportunity based on reported sugarcane cultivation in Acha. Production scale and processing feasibility remain unverified. **Next step:** Conduct a farmer and production census in Acha and identify buyers.

5. PROJECT THREE: RICE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING IN ACHA

5.1 Project Description

Proposed title: Commercial Development of Rice Production, Milling, Packaging and Distribution in Acha, Isuikwuato LGA, Abia State.

Acha is identified as an important rice-farming community in information supplied for this compendium. It has also been reported that Abia State Government constructed a cottage rice mill with destoning and packaging facilities. Its current operating status, ownership, management, installed capacity and procurement terms must be confirmed before presenting it as commercially available.

5.2 Investment Rationale and Components

A viable rice business needs consistent paddy supply, drying and moisture control, efficient milling and destoning, grading, packaging, reliable distribution and working capital. If operational and commercially accessible, the reported public investment could reduce the need to duplicate facilities.

- Register rice farmers and assess seasonal paddy production.
- Inspect the mill, verify capacity and actual throughput.
- Develop paddy collection, procurement and drying arrangements.
- Assess cleaning, moisture control, milling, destoning and packaging.
- Develop branded distribution and safe, viable by-product use.

5.3 Illustrative Processing Scenarios

These are planning scenarios, not verified paddy production in Acha or confirmed mill capacity.

Scenario	Paddy/day	Operating days/year	Annual paddy requirement
Pilot	2 tonnes	200	400 tonnes
Intermediate	5 tonnes	200	1,000 tonnes
Expansion	10 tonnes	200	2,000 tonnes

Confirm annual paddy production, saleable surplus, volumes already committed to other buyers, mill rated and effective capacity, realistic operating days and seasonal storage needs. Verified supply and capacity must determine the scale.

5.4 Market Opportunities

- Rice wholesalers and retailers; food distributors and supermarkets.
- Restaurants, caterers, hospitality businesses and institutional buyers.
- Bulk commodity purchasers and regional markets where price and quality are competitive.

The brand **"Acha Rice"** could be explored subject to trademark checks, market research, labelling and certification requirements. Consistent grain quality, traceability, packaging and dependable supply are essential.

5.5 Investment Requirements

Cost area	Requirement
Mill assessment	Technical inspection and condition report
Repairs and maintenance	Costed schedule, if required
Paddy procurement	Working capital based on procurement plan
Drying and storage	Assessment of capacity and gaps
Packaging	Equipment, bags, labels and quality control
Power and utilities	Verification of supply and operating costs
Logistics	Paddy collection and finished-rice distribution
Personnel and quality	Operators, technicians, management, testing and certification
Marketing	Branding, positioning and distributor development

5.6 Investment Model, Support and Status

- Mill management concession with authorised approval; public-private operating partnership; independent private enterprise if additional capacity is justified; or farmer aggregation and supply partnership.
- Potential partners: rice mill operators, procurement and working-capital investors, packaging and branding firms, distributors and maintenance specialists.

The LGA may facilitate verification of mill status and authorised management, farmer engagement, aggregation, agency coordination and due diligence. Any facility arrangement must establish ownership, authority to contract, condition and approvals.

Status: Proposed value-chain investment leveraging a reported government-supported cottage mill. **Next step:** Inspect the mill and survey paddy production in Acha, then prepare an operating and investment feasibility study.

6. COMPLEMENTARY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity	Possible commercial activity	Information needed
Agricultural mechanisation	Tractor, land preparation, planting and harvesting services	Demand, equipment, service charges and costs
Warehousing and	Storage and wholesale distribution	Commodity volumes, storage demand, site
Poultry and livestock	Poultry, piggery, feed supply and livestock marketing	Feed, disease control, demand and farm economics
Farm-input distribution	Seeds, fertiliser, approved agrochemicals and inputs	Demand, suppliers, margins and regulation
Rural logistics	Produce collection, haulage and distribution	Road access, commodity flows, vehicle costs and contracts
Agricultural training	Mechanisation, extension and technical	Skills gaps, demand, institutions and revenue

Agro-tourism and cultural enterprise	Cultural experiences and hospitality	Attractions, visitor demand, access and investment costs
Markets and commercial property	Market facilities, storage, shops and service centres	Land, occupancy demand, capacity and approvals

These are preliminary opportunity areas, not confirmed bankable projects. Each requires evidence of resources, demand ownership and commercial viability.

7. SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORTING INVESTMENTS

7.1 Commodity Collection and Logistics

A private operator could provide farm-gate collection, weighing, grading, loading, haulage, delivery scheduling and supply coordination for cassava, sugarcane and rice. Validate commodity flows, transport rates, seasonal volumes and customer commitments.

7.2 Storage and Drying

Storage and drying may reduce losses, but technical needs differ by commodity. Rice paddy requires moisture control; fresh cassava and sugarcane have different handling needs. Design facilities around the actual products and processes.

7.3 Packaging and Distribution

A packaging and distribution business could provide packaging materials, labelling, storage, order fulfilment, wholesale distribution and market intelligence. Identify customers and specifications before investment.

7.4 Energy, Water and Waste

Assess electricity and backup energy, water source and quality, wastewater treatment, by-product utilisation and environmental approvals. Any by-product business requires technical and market validation.

8. INDICATIVE INVESTMENT ROADMAP

Phase	Indicative period	Activities	Output
1. Baseline verification	Weeks 1-4	Farmer surveys, sites, production estimates, asset inspection, buyer interviews	Verified baseline
2. Feasibility and design	Weeks 5-8	Technical and market studies, costs, financial model and risk assessment	Feasibility studies/business plans
3. Investor packaging	Weeks 9-12	Project briefs, investment proposals, data room and outreach	Investor-ready briefs
4. Negotiation and approvals	Subject to response/approvals	Due diligence, land documents, negotiations, permits and financing	Negotiated terms and approvals
5. Implementation	Subject to financing/readiness	Construction or rehabilitation, installation, farmer agreements and commissioning	Operational business

Timelines are indicative, not guaranteed. They depend on records, land status, technical complexity, funding and approvals. The immediate AFRICANDO priority is to prepare evidence-supported project briefs and due-diligence folders.

9. FINANCING AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE

9.1 Potential Financing Sources

- Private equity; commercial bank financing; development finance institutions.
- Agricultural and SME programmes, subject to eligibility; equipment leasing and supplier financing.
- Diaspora investment; farmer cooperative financing; lawful joint ventures.

No funding source should be described as committed until the relevant institution confirms its interest and conditions.

9.2 Commercial Due Diligence

Each project should model capital and operating costs, procurement costs, processing yield, finished volumes, selling prices, realistic sales, working capital, taxes and compliance costs, debt service where applicable, break-even sales and sensitivity to input, energy and selling-price changes.

ROI, IRR, NPV and payback period should be reported only after assumptions have been tested.

9.3 Public-Sector Participation

Potential public-sector contributions include lawful land facilitation, farmer coordination, extension support, investment promotion and stakeholder engagement. Public assets and services should not be valued until documented and assessed.

10. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- Land ownership, lease or occupancy documentation.
- Business registration and applicable tax obligations.
- Food processing, food safety, labelling and standards compliance.
- Environmental approvals, waste management, building and development approvals.
- Water or utility permits where applicable.
- Export documentation, trade compliance, employment and workplace safety requirements.

The exact requirements depend on project nature, location and scale.

Incentives: No project-specific tax exemption, grant, subsidised loan or special concession is assumed. Any available incentive must be confirmed by the responsible agency and assessed for eligibility.

11. INVESTMENT RISKS AND MITIGATION

Risk	Potential effect	Mitigation
Insufficient raw materials	Underused equipment	Verify supply, phase capacity, farmer contracts
Seasonal supply	Irregular operations	Procurement plans, storage and supply arrangements
Uncertain demand	Unsold products and cash-flow pressure	Buyer commitments and market tests
Unverified land	Delays or disputes	Land and community due diligence
Equipment breakdown	Production interruption	Suitable machinery and maintenance
High energy/transport costs	Reduced profitability	Site and logistics assessment
Working-capital shortage	Cannot procure inputs	Adequate working capital and cash-flow forecast
Inconsistent quality	Rejected products/reputation loss	Quality systems and staff training
Weak management	Operational inefficiency	Competent operators and accountability
Regulatory non-compliance	Penalties/disruption	Approvals and compliance procedures
Price volatility	Uncertain margins	Price monitoring, diversified buyers, contracts

12. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	Measurement
Farmers registered	Verified participating farmers
Cultivated area	Verified hectares by commodity
Annual production	Tonnes of cassava, sugarcane and paddy rice
Raw-material procurement	Tonnes purchased by project
Processing throughput	Tonnes per day and annually
Plant utilization	Actual production versus practical capacity
Finished-product output	Tonnes by product category
Sales performance	Revenue, volume sold and repeat customers
Employment	Verified direct and indirect jobs
Private capital mobilized	Investor funds committed and disbursed
Farmer participation	Farmers supplying under formal arrangements
Market development	Number/value of active buyer agreements
Project readiness	Land, feasibility, regulatory and financing milestones

Establish baseline values before implementation. Set targets using verified data and realistic financial projections.

13. AFRICANDO DEAL ROOM: DOCUMENT CHECKLIST

13.1 Cassava Project

- Farmer and production survey; site information and land documentation.
- Product-market assessment; process design and equipment quotations.
- Capital/operating cost estimates; investment structure and financial projections.
- Buyer enquiries, letters of intent or supply discussions where available.

13.2 Sugarcane Project in Acha

- Register of farmers; map and verified cultivated area.
- Production/yield estimates; farm-gate prices and harvest calendar.
- Identified buyers, estimated demand, transport and aggregation assessment.
- Investment model and preliminary financial projections.

13.3 Rice Project in Acha

- Technical inspection of cottage mill; ownership, management and access arrangements.
- Installed capacity, operating condition and farmer/paddy-supply register.
- Procurement and drying plan; milling, packaging and distribution costs.
- Market/brand assessment and investment/financing arrangements.

13.4 Common Documents

- Two-page investor brief and detailed project concept note.
- Site photographs and location information; implementation schedule and risk register.
- Authorised investment liaison details and record of approvals obtained/outstanding.

Outstanding documents should be identified as pending, not presented as completed.

14. INVESTMENT FACILITATION AND CONTACT

The Local Government should designate an authorised officer to coordinate investor enquiries and facilitate discussions with relevant departments, project proponents and agencies.

ITEM	PROPOSED DETAILS
Investment facilitation office	Isuikwuato Local Government Council
Responsible authority	Executive Mayor, Isuikwuato LGA
Technical coordination	Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Isuikwuato LGA
Project focus	Cassava; sugarcane in Acha; rice in Acha; other verified opportunities
Authorised investment liaison	To be designated
Official telephone/email	Insert before circulation
Office address/meeting	To be confirmed

15. CONCLUSION: FROM POTENTIAL TO INVESTMENT DEALS

Isuikwuato LGA has an opportunity to position itself at AFRICANDO 2026 as a destination for practical, commercially oriented agricultural investment. The proposed cassava processing hub, sugarcane project in Acha, and rice project in Acha provide a focused starting portfolio.

Their investment appeal depends on reliable raw-material supply, suitable sites, identifiable buyers, appropriate technology, transparent management and credible financial projections.

The reported cottage rice mill in Acha deserves attention because an existing public investment, if operational and commercially accessible, may provide a foundation for private-sector participation without unnecessary duplication. For sugarcane, verify Acha's production base and the best route from cultivation to market. For cassava, establish available root volumes, product viability and processing costs.
Recommended sequence: Verify resources ^ establish market demand ^ complete feasibility studies ^ secure approvals ^ engage investors ^negotiate commercially sustainable agreements.

The ultimate measure of success is not the number of opportunities displayed, but the quality of the projects, the credibility of the information and the investment commitments that follow.

16. REFERENCES AND DATA VALIDATION

The following sources may assist with sectoral context and further verification:

- Abia State Ministry of Agriculture — projects
- Abia State Ministry of Agriculture — initiatives
- National Sugar Development Council
- National Sugar Development Council — sugar-belt information
- FAO — technical agricultural reference
- Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation — rice sector information

Data Validation Statement

Before this compendium is treated as a final bankable investment document, confirm: current annual cassava production in Isuikwuato; sugarcane area and output in Acha; rice area and paddy output in Acha; operating status, ownership, capacity and management of the reported cottage rice mill; legal land availability; current equipment, construction and operating costs; verified buyers and prices; and applicable government support, approvals and incentives.

Sugarcane and rice figures are explicitly illustrative planning scenarios, not verified local production figures or guaranteed commercial outcomes.

Prepared for consideration by Isuikwuato Local Government Council and the AFRICANDO 2026 Investment Committee.

UTURU CASHEW PROCESSING & VALUE-ADDITION HUB

Regional cashew aggregation • Processing • Packaging • Export

Uturu, Abia State, Nigeria

Prepared for preliminary investor and strategic-partner discussions

Revised draft — October 2026

1. Executive Summary

The Uturu Cashew Processing & Value-Addition Hub is a proposed regional agro-processing investment. It would aggregate cashew from Uturu and neighbouring producing communities in Abia and Imo States, process the raw nuts locally, recover commercially useful by-products, and sell finished kernels into domestic and export channels.

Uturu has grown cashew since the early 1950s. The promoters estimate that more than 1,000 hectares of plantations exist across Ugwuogu, Obiagu, Umuanyi, Amagu and Isunabo, on privately held farmland, with further plantations in neighbouring Imo communities. These figures are promoter estimates and must be validated by a plantation and farmer survey before financial close.

The main industrial gap is local processing. The hub would move the value chain from raw-nut production and aggregation to kernel recovery, grading, packaging and export, with additional income from cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL), shells and testa.

A historical technical document describes a Fletcher & Stuart MK300 benchmark: nominal capacity of about 2,000 tonnes/year, two lines of about 260 kg/hour, 280-300 operating days/year, and an assumed 21% kernel yield. This note uses those figures only as a planning benchmark. Final equipment selection must follow current vendor quotations, an engineering study and local raw-nut quality tests.

Investment proposition at a glance

Item	Planning basis
Reference plant scale	~2,000 t/year nominal; ~1,700 t/year raw-nut requirement
Kernel yield	21% base case; to be validated with local samples
Indicative kernel output at 1,700 t RCN	~357 t/year
Principal products	Kernels; broken kernels; CNSL; shell/energy recovery; testa
Fixed-capital planning range	&2.6-W4.1 billion (sum of line items in Section 6)
Initial working capital	&1.5-W2.6 billion, depending on procurement strategy

Item	Planning basis
Total project envelope	~H4.1-W6.7 billion
Plant contribution at 80% utilization	-«464m at US$5.50/kg; +N107m at US$7.00/kg; +«488m at US$8.00/kg (RCN at W1.50m/t)

Capital figures are preliminary planning allowances, not quotations. Seasonal working capital for raw-nut purchases is likely to be a larger financing need than the factory itself.

What the numbers say

- The project is a margin-management business. At a raw-nut cost of &1.50m/t, the plant breaks even on operating cost at a kernel price of about US$6.72/kg, before fixed overheads, interest and tax.
- Market references in Section 5 sit mostly below that level, so the investment case depends on securing premium grades, strong yields, disciplined buying and committed off-take prices.
- At the US$7.00/kg target the plant contribution is positive but small relative to capital. Section 8 sets out the levers that must be proven to make the project bankable.
- The recommended next step is therefore a funded Phase 1 (survey, quality tests, quotations and off taker engagement) before committing fixed capital.

2. Regional Opportunity & Strategic Rationale

2.1 The Uturu production base

Cashew cultivation in Uturu is reported to have begun in the early 1950s through a government agricultural initiative. The existing plantations are a mature asset base, not a greenfield tree-crop project. The proposed model is to organise existing production into a predictable procurement system.

Area / catchment	Current proposition
Ugwuogu	Existing private plantations; farmer aggregation target
Obiagu	Existing private plantations; farmer aggregation target
Umuanyi	Existing private plantations; farmer aggregation target
Amagu	Existing private plantations; farmer aggregation target
Isunabo	Existing private plantations; farmer aggregation target
Neighbouring Imo communities	Additional regional procurement catchment

The plantations do not belong to the processing company. They supply the plant through farmer contracts, cooperatives, buying centres and seasonal procurement agreements.

2.2 Can local supply fill the plant?

The note's 1,000-hectare estimate is not enough on its own to feed a 1,700-tonne plant. The table below uses illustrative yields of 0.4-0.8 t/ha, which are planning placeholders until the farmer and plantation survey measures actual yields.

Scenario	Uturu raw-nut supply (1,000 ha)	Share of 1,700 t requirement	Gap to source from Imo/other areas
Low yield (0.4 t/ha)	~400 t	~24%	~1,300 t
Mid yield (0.6 t/ha)	~600 t	~35%	~1,100 t
High yield (0.8 t/ha)	~800 t	~47%	~900 t

Not every hectare will be harvested or sold to the hub, so effective local supply may be lower still. This is why the phased design starts at 850-1,000 t/year and treats neighbouring Imo and wider Abia **sourcing as a core part of the model, not an upside.**

2.3 Processing gap and policy context

There is no major commercial cashew processing facility in Uturu, so most of the value created by the regional crop is captured elsewhere. Federal policy supports change: the Federal Government validated a Nigeria Cashew Industry Roadmap in July 2026, linking local processing with farmer incomes, employment and exports.

Nigerian processors nevertheless face high energy, logistics, financing and procurement costs, and profitability depends heavily on the price paid for raw nuts and the price realised for kernels.

2.4 Why Uturu can function as a hub

- Existing cashew-growing culture and mature plantations.
- Several producing communities close to one another, which supports aggregation.
- Neighbouring Imo communities widen the procurement catchment.
- Local processing reduces the need to move all raw material elsewhere for value addition.
- One platform can combine aggregation, processing, storage, packaging and distribution.

3. Proposed Business Model

The recommended model is an integrated processor-aggregator. Its competitive advantage should be a dependable procurement network, quality control, processing efficiency and market access, not farm ownership.

3.1 Value chain

Farmers ^ Collection centres ^ Weighing & quality testing ^ Raw-nut storage ^ Cleaning ^ Conditioning ^ Roasting/steaming ^ CNSL recovery ^ Decortication ^ Kernel drying ^ Peeling ^ Grading ^ Packaging ^ Domestic/export market

3.2 Product streams

Product / stream	Commercial role
Whole and graded kernels	Primary revenue; domestic and export markets
Broken kernels	Secondary food and ingredient market
CNSL	Industrial by-product with a potential separate market
Cashew shells	Fuel/thermal-energy input; external sale where economic
Testa	Potential by-product market, subject to quality and regulatory
Rejected/low-grade material	Controlled recovery or disposal

The supplied process diagram shows shells feeding heat generation, CNSL separation, kernel drying, peeling and grading, and packing under vacuum/CO_2 or an equivalent controlled atmosphere. The final configuration should be chosen with a specialist engineer.

3.3 Farmer procurement system

1. Map plantations and farmers in the Uturu catchment.
2. Register farmers and record approximate hectares, tree age, expected yield and harvest history.
3. Set up community buying and collection points.
4. Pay against measured weight and documented quality parameters.
5. Use moisture and nut-quality testing to set procurement grades.
6. Agree seasonal supply arrangements with farmer groups and cooperatives.
7. Combine company buying with approved aggregators to limit supply concentration.

4. Technical Plant Concept

4.1 Reference capacity

Parameter	Supplied benchmark
Equipment reference	Fletcher & Stuart MK300
Nominal maximum capacity	2,000 t/year
Configuration	2 lines of approximately 260 kg/hour
Raw material stated	1,700 t/year cashew nuts
Efficiency	85%
Working days	280-300/year
Shifts	1-2/day, 8 hours each
Assumed kernel yield	21%
CNSL yield	7.9%

The benchmark is for concept planning only. Prices, automation, energy systems, labour and layout must be re-quoted for Nigeria in 2026.

4.2 Indicative material balance at 1,700 t RCN

Input / output	Approximate quantity
Raw cashew nuts	1,700 t/year
Kernels at 21%	357 t/year
CNSL at 7.9%	134.3 t/year
Other losses and residues	Balance; depends on quality and process efficiency

At 300 operating days, 1,700 t/year is about 5.7 tonnes of raw cashew per operating day. Meeting that target needs the wider regional catchment, as Section 2.2 shows.

4.3 Site requirements

- Agro-processing site with truck access and adequate drainage.
- Raw-nut receiving and covered storage.
- Processing hall with controlled material flow.
- Kernel drying, peeling, grading and packaging areas.
- Finished-goods warehouse.
- Boiler/thermal-energy and shell-handling area.
- CNSL collection and safe storage.
- Quality-control laboratory.
- Water, fire protection, power and backup generation.
- Administration, staff welfare and security facilities.

5. Market & Pricing Assumptions

Market evidence is volatile. A September 2026 Nigerian raw-cashew reference tracked by Mansa Markets was ft1,719.5/kg, while a March 2026 report citing the National Cashew Association of Nigeria referenced about &1.35 million/tonne. These come from different market moments and show why procurement must be actively managed.

Tridge's July 2026 update gave a Nigerian kernel export reference of about US$5.42/kg, with sampled transactions ranging from about US$2.15/kg to US$5.77/kg. These are market indicators, not a substitute for a firm off-take contract.

5.1 Three kernel-price cases

The earlier draft used US$7.00/kg as its base case, which is above every market reference quoted here. This revision shows three cases side by side and treats US$7.00/kg as a target that must be earned through grade and contract terms.

Case	Kernel price	Basis
Market case	US$5.50/kg	In line with Tridge's July 2026 reference range
Target case	US$7.00/kg	Premium graded kernels sold under contract; to be tested with buyers
Upside case	US$8.00/kg	Top-grade whole kernels, strong off-take terms; not a planning basis

5.2 Other base assumptions

Assumption	Value
FX planning rate	W1,333/US$ (close to the 6 October 2026 NFEM reference of about ^1,332.90)
Raw cashew procurement	&1.50 million/tonne
Kernel yield	21%
CNSL planning value	^500,000/tonne
Other by-product/energy benefit	^30,000 per tonne RCN
Processing cost allowance	^450,000 per tonne RCN

All financial figures are nominal planning figures and must be updated immediately before investment approval.

5.3 Commercial warning

Every ^100,000 increase in raw-nut cost per tonne adds about &170 million to annual procurement cost at 1,700 tonnes. At 21% yield, raw nuts at &1.50m/t already cost about W7,140 per kg of kernel (roughly US$5.36/kg) before any processing. Farmer aggregation, seasonal buying strategy, quality control and working-capital access are therefore central to the case.

6. Preliminary Capital Plan

This is a planning envelope for investor discussions, not a quotation. It should be replaced by vendor quotations, civil-engineering estimates and a bankable feasibility study.

Capital item	Planning allowance (Nm)
Land/site control and site development	100-200
Factory/processing buildings	350-500

Capital item	Planning allowance (Nm)
Raw-material and finished-goods warehouses	200-300
Processing equipment / lines	800-1,200
CNSL, shell handling and thermal-energy system	150-250
Power, transformer, generator/backup and electricals	200-350
Water, fire, drainage and utilities	100-180
Grading, packaging, laboratory and quality systems	100-180
Material handling, forklifts and internal logistics	80-150
Engineering, installation, commissioning and training	200-300
Professional fees, approvals and pre-operating costs	80-150
Contingency	200-300
Indicative fixed-capital envelope (sum of line items)	**2,560-4,060**

The earlier draft rounded this to N3.0-N4.0 billion. The line items actually sum to N2.56-N4.06 billion, so this revision uses N2.6-N4.1 billion until quotations are obtained.

6.1 Working capital

At N1.50 million per tonne, buying 1,700 tonnes of raw cashew for a full season would cost about N2.55 billion, before logistics, labour, packaging and other operating cash needs. The company need not fund the whole crop at once: staged procurement, commodity finance, supplier credit and off-take-backed facilities can cut sponsor equity.

Financing component	Indicative range
Fixed capital	N2.6-N4.1bn
Initial working capital	N1.5-N2.6bn
Total project envelope	**N4.1-N6.7bn**

Recommended structure: finance the factory as long-term project capital, and finance seasonal raw-nut purchases through a revolving commodity or working-capital facility where possible.

7. Five-Year Operating Projection

The projection assumes 1,700 t/year design throughput with a gradual ramp-up, 21% kernel yield, N1.50m/t raw-nut cost, N450,000/t processing cost and the by-product assumptions in Section 5. Revenue includes kernels, CNSL and other by-product income (the kernel-only share is about 96%).

Plant contribution is revenue less raw-nut and processing costs. It excludes fixed overheads, interest, depreciation, tax, export logistics and working-capital charges, so it overstates operating profit. It is a plantlevel indicator, not distributable profit.

Year	RCN (t)	Kernels (t)	Revenue @ $7	RCN cost	Processing	Contribution @ $7	Contribution @ $5.50
Year 1	85	178.	N1.72b	N1.27b	N0.38b	N67m	-N290
Year 2	1,10	232.	N2.24b	N1.66b	N0.50b	N87m	-N377
Year 3	1,36	285.	N2.76b	N2.04b	N0.61b	N107m	-N464

Year	RCN (t)	Kernels (t)	Revenue @ $7	RCN cost	Processing	Contribution @ $7	Contribution @ $5.50
Year 4	1,530	321.3	N3.10bn	N2.29bn	N0.69bn	N121m	-N522m
Year 5	1,615	339.1	N3.28bn	N2.42bn	N0.73bn	N128m	-N551m

Revenue, RCN cost and processing cost are shown for the US$7.00 case. The last column shows the same plant at US$5.50/kg.

7.1 Interpretation

At 80% utilisation (1,360 t) the plant earns about &2.76bn revenue and &107m contribution at US$7.00/kg. At 95% utilisation (1,615 t) it earns about &3.28bn and &128m. A contribution of that size is thin against a ^4-7 billion project. It must still cover overheads, debt service and tax.

This is not yet a bankable return calculation. It shows that the plant can create value but that margin is not automatic.

7.2 Sensitivity at 80% utilisation (1,360 t RCN)

RCN cost	Kernel price	Revenue	Plant contribution
N1.35m/t	$5.50/kg	N2.19bn	-N260m
N1.35m/t	$7.00/kg	N2.76bn	N311m
N1.35m/t	$8.00/kg	N3.14bn	N692m
N1.50m/t	$5.50/kg	N2.19bn	-N464m
N1.50m/t	$7.00/kg	N2.76bn	N107m
N1.50m/t	$8.00/kg	N3.14bn	N488m
N1.70m/t	$5.50/kg	N2.19bn	-N736m
N1.70m/t	$7.00/kg	N2.76bn	-N165m
N1.70m/t	$8.00/kg	N3.14bn	N216m

Treat this table as a decision tool: it shows why farmer supply and off-take terms must be secured before committing full fixed capital.

7.3 Break-even kernel prices

The table shows the kernel price needed for the plant to cover its raw-nut and processing costs, and the price needed to earn a plant contribution of ^300,000 or ^619,000 per tonne of RCN. At 1,615 t (95% utilisation) those equal about &485m and &1bn a year, before overheads, debt service and tax.

RCN cost	Break-even (zero contribution)	For +N300,000/t RCN	For +N619,000/t RCN
N1.35m/t	$6.18/kg	$7.25/kg	$8.39/kg
N1.50m/t	$6.72/kg	$7.79/kg	$8.93/kg
N1.70m/t	$7.43/kg	$8.50/kg	$9.64/kg

Contribution targets are illustrative.

7.4 Contribution against total project capital (95% utilisation)

Kernel price	Plant contribution	As % of ~N5.4bn capital (midpoint)
$5.50/kg	-N551m	-10.2%
$7.00/kg	N128m	2.4%
$8.00/kg	N580m	10.7%
Kernel price	**Plant contribution**	**As % of ~N5.4bn capital (midpoint)**
$9.00/kg	W1,032m	19.1%

Before overheads, financing, depreciation and tax. A bankable case would normally need returns well above this range.

8. Levers to Make the Project Bankable

The base economics are thin, so the investment case rests on proving the levers below. Phase 1 should test each one.

Lever	What to prove	Indicative effect
Kernel yield	Measured KOR and kernel recovery on local nuts; calibrated equipment	Each +1 point of yield adds ~&127m a year at 1,360 t and US$7/kg
Raw-nut price	Contract buying, early-season purchases, direct farmer sourcing	Each -^100,000/t saves ~&136m a year at 1,360 t
Kernel price	Premium grades (whole white kernels), buyer contracts, direct export	Each +US$0.50/kg adds ~&190m a year at 1,360 t
By-products	Real market for CNSL, shells and testa; shell-fired energy	CNSL and by-products are about 4% of revenue at present
Operating cost	Energy efficiency, shell-fired boiler, lean staffing	Each -N50,000/t processing saves ~N68m a year at 1,360 t
Capital cost	Competitive tenders, vendor finance, phased build	Lower fixed capital improves return directly

Grants, concessional finance and policy incentives under the Cashew Roadmap should also be identified, as they could materially change the capital structure.

9. Recommended Investment Structure

A staged structure is preferable to funding the entire project with sponsor equity.

Layer	Purpose	Indicative source
Sponsor / strategic equity	Site, early development, feasibility and equity portion of fixed assets	Promoters / strategic investors
Long-term project debt	Factory, equipment and infrastructure	Commercial bank / development finance institution
Seasonal commodity finance	Raw cashew procurement	Bank / commodity finance / structured trade facility
Equipment finance	Processing machinery	Vendor finance / development finance / asset finance
Off-take finance	Production against confirmed buyer orders	Trade finance / buyer-backed facility

9.1 Proposed investor proposition

- Participation in a regional agro-processing platform rather than a single commodity trading operation.
- Access to an existing cashew-producing catchment without establishing plantations from zero.
- Multiple product streams and potential export-market access.
- Room to expand capacity as farmer aggregation grows.
- Alignment with Nigeria's policy direction on local agricultural value addition.

9.2 Suggested phases

Phase	Scope
Phase 1	Feasibility, plantation survey, farmer registration, quality tests, quotations, site control, buyer and off-taker engagement
Phase 2	1,000-1,700 t/year initial configuration, aggregation network and working-capital facility
Phase 3	Ramp toward ~2,000 t/year; improve automation, grading and packaging
Phase 4	Roasted/seasoned products, branded retail, CNSL commercialisation, export expansion

9.3 What we are asking for now

The immediate ask is Phase 1 funding and partnership, not the full project envelope. Phase 1 would deliver the survey, quality data, quotations and buyer commitments that lenders require.

Item	Details
Phase 1 budget	[N amount to be set after scoping]
Instrument sought	[equity / grant / joint-venture contribution — to be confirmed]
Use of funds	Survey, lab tests, vendor quotations, site title, feasibility study, off-taker engagement
Time to decision point	[months to be confirmed]

9.4 Promoter profile and project status

[To be completed: promoter background and track record; site location and land status (title or lease); permits and community engagement to date; team and technical advisers.]

10. Key Risks & Mitigation

Risk	Mitigation
Raw-material shortage	Map plantations; register farmers; source from neighbouring Imo communities; use contracts and buying centres.
Raw-nut price escalation	Seasonal procurement strategy; working-capital facility; quality-based buying; avoid excessive spot purchases at peak prices.
Low kernel recovery	Pre-season quality testing; moisture control; equipment calibration; operator training.
Weak kernel selling price	Secure off-takers; diversify grades and markets; develop domestic and export channels.
Power/energy cost	Shell-fuel integration, efficient thermal system, grid plus backup, energy monitoring.

Working-capital shortage	Separate project finance from seasonal commodity finance; negotiate revolving facilities.
Equipment underperformance	Competitive tender, performance guarantees, commissioning tests, spare-parts plan.
Export/quality compliance	HACCP/food-safety systems, traceability, required Nigerian and export certifications.
Community / land issues	Clear site title or lease; community engagement; transparent employment and procurement policy.
Foreign-exchange volatility	Match export receipts with imported-input obligations; use conservative FX assumptions.
Thin operating margin	Test every lever in Section 8 in Phase 1; do not commit full fixed capital until margins are evidenced.

11. Critical Due-Diligence Items Before Financial Close

1. Independent GIS/field survey of the claimed 1,000+ hectares in Uturu.
2. Farmer census and plantation age and yield assessment.
3. At least two years of local raw-cashew procurement-price data.
4. Representative raw-nut quality tests: KOR, moisture, nut count and defect profile.
5. Three or more current equipment quotations.
6. Detailed factory layout and civil/structural estimate.
7. Power and water feasibility study.
8. Confirmed or testable buyer/off-taker pipeline, including indicative price terms.
9. Benchmark of existing Nigerian processors: capacity, utilisation, costs and kernel prices realised.
10. Review of grants, concessional finance and incentives available under the Cashew Roadmap.
11. Environmental and regulatory assessment.
12. Bankable financial model including overheads, debt service, tax, depreciation and working-capital cycles.

12. Investor Solicitation Statement

The promoters invite strategic investors, financial institutions, development-finance partners, equipment suppliers, technical operators, farmer organisations and international/off-take partners to take part in developing the Uturu Cashew Processing & Value-Addition Hub.

The immediate objective is a bankable project platform through which the regional cashew resource can be mapped, aggregated and converted into competitive processed products.

Participation may be structured through equity, joint venture, project finance, equipment finance, workingcapital facilities, strategic partnerships or off-take arrangements. Interested parties will receive a fuller information memorandum, feasibility study, financial model, site documentation, procurement plan and investment structure as these are completed.

Project identity

Field	Details
Project	Uturu Cashew Processing & Value-Addition Hub
Location	Uturu, Abia State, Nigeria
Primary feedstock	Raw cashew nuts
Initial catchment	Uturu communities and neighbouring Abia/Imo producing communities
Reference plant scale	~2,000 t/year nominal benchmark
Primary output	Processed cashew kernels
Secondary streams	CNSL, shells/energy recovery, testa and broken kernels
Investment stage	Concept / feasibility / investor solicitation

Appendix A — Sources & Planning Notes

1. User-supplied technical material: Fletcher & Stuart MK300 reference, plant capacity, material balance and process-flow diagram from supplied photographs.
2. Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation, 15 July 2026: validation of the Nigeria Cashew Industry Roadmap and its value-addition objectives.
3. Tridge, July/September 2026 market data: Nigerian raw cashew and kernel transaction and reference prices, used as market indicators only.
4. Mansa Markets, September 2026: Nigerian cashew reference of about ^1,719.5/kg on 29 September 2026.
5. FX planning reference: about &1,333/US$ around 6 October 2026.
6. Yield assumptions of 0.4-0.8 t/ha in Section 2.2 are illustrative planning placeholders, not survey data.
7. The technical benchmark and historical processing economics should be refreshed with current vendor quotations and local procurement data before presentation to lenders or institutional investors.

BOBONDU FARMS LIMITED, ESTABLISHED IN 2003, IS THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL FARM IN ISUIKWUATO LGA BUT IS CURRENTLY STRUGGLING DUE TO INSECURITY IN ITS OPERATING ENVIRONMENT.

1. **Incorporation Year:** Bobondu Farms Limited was incorporated in 2003, indicating its long-standing presence in the agricultural sector.
2. **Business Focus:** The farm specializes in agricultural crop production, the farming of economic trees (such as oranges and mangoes), mechanized farming, and the production of agro-allied products.
3. **Scale of Operations:** It spans 86 hectares, making it the largest single individual farm in the Isuikwuato Local Government Area (LGA).
4. **Location:** The farm is strategically located along the Isuikwuato/ABSU Road, enhancing its accessibility for operation and potential partnerships.
5. **Current Challenges:** Bobondu Farms is facing a significant decline and is practically abandoned due to increasing insecurity in the area.
6. **Owner's Initiative:** The owner is actively seeking government support to address the issues of insecurity impacting operations.
7. **Partnership Opportunities:** There is openness to potential partnerships with investors who may be interested in reviving the farm's operations.
8. **Contact Information:** Those interested in reaching out can contact the farm at 0802 916 6202.
9. **Community Impact**: The farm's decline not only affects the owner but also the local economy and community reliant on agricultural production.
10. **Future Prospects:** With appropriate support and partnerships, there may be potential for revitalization of the farm and restoration of its contribution to the local agricultural landscape.

PALM OIL PROCESSING PROJECT

UMUANYA PALM PLANTATION, ISUIKWUATO LGA, ABIA STATE

1. THE PROBLEM

The traditional method of palm oil processing in Isuikwuato Local Government Area has become a major disincentive for youth participation in the palm produce value chain. The process remains highly labour-intensive and herculean, from harvesting to final milling.

As a result:

- Most families in Isuikwuato have abandoned their palm plantations
- Others have leased them out at disproportionately low rates
- This has led to significant underutilization of a valuable economic resource

2. AVAILABLE PLANTATIONS

Umuanya, Obayi Ovim Community holds 5 hectares of palm plantation.

There are other families, kindreds and communities within Isuikwuato LGA that also have large farms. This makes investment in palm oil processing a viable business option with assured raw materials supply, subject to field verification.

Confirmed Pilot Site: Umuanya, Obayi Umu — 5 Hectares

Reported Wider Base: Approximately 50 hectares reported as available within Isuikwuato LGA — mapping and land documentation require verification

Supply Radius: 50 farmers within 10km radius reported (Umuanya 15, Uturu 15, Isuikwuato Central 20)

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A modern mill with a capacity of 1 ton FFB (Fresh Fruit Bunch) per hour is recommended for preliminary planning.

Proposed Components:

- Sterilizer, digester, screw press, clarifier, boiler
- Palm kernel cracker and separator
- 20m x 15m processing hall
- CPO storage tanks and weighing scale
- Borehole and 40KVA power supply

Prices to be determined

4. PROJECT RATIONALE AND MARKET

Objective: Improve the quality of Isuikwuato palm oil by ensuring processing within 24 hours of harvest.

- Lower FFA = Better Quality = Higher Price
- Higher FFA = Sour taste, bad smell, low price

Traditional method: FFA 8-10% (high)

Modern mill: May achieve FFA 3.2% if technically validated — SON NIS 369 Standard requires FFA <5%

Market Benefits:

- Reduce post-harvest losses (FFB is perishable within 24 hours)
- Meet the existing supply gap both within and outside Isuikwuato LGA
- possible processing for export

5. INVESTOR SOLICITATION

Interested investors are invited to come up with their capital and technical know-how to change the current traditional method of processing palm oil in Isuikwuato.

Land is reported as available for expansion, subject to verification of ownership, documentation, encumbrances and soil suitability.

Investment models may include:

- Private ownership and operation
- Lawful joint venture
- Cooperative supply to independent processor (toll milling model)
- Out grower arrangements
- Equipment leasing

All subject to law, due diligence and applicable approvals.

6. CONTACT AND INVESTMENT FACILITATION

i. Isuikwuato LGA Department of Agriculture:
ii. Elder Festus Ogbonna for Umuanya Plantation

UTME CBT EXAM CENTRE PROJECT — ISUIKWUATO LGA, ABIA STATE

1. THE PROBLEM

Isuikwuato LGA population is estimated at 168,000 (LGA estimate, subject to NPC verification).

There are over 40 public and private secondary schools turning out young school leavers every year. Though the statistics of the school leavers are not immediately known and require validation from SEMB and Abia State Ministry of Education.

The numbers of them who seek University admission have to travel to Umuahia (45km) or Okigwe (30km) to sit for their JAMB/UTME Exams. They are literally forced to go to other places because there is no JAMB/UTME Centre in Isuikwuato.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Title: Establishment of a JAMB Accredited Computer-Based Test (CBT) Centre in Isuikwuato LGA.

Option 1: Build and equip a hall with computers for Computer-Based Test.

Option 2: (Phased/Cost Saving): Rent, renovate and equip an existing hall for the same purpose.

Proposed Components (Subject to JAMB CBT Requirements — 2026 Guidelines to be verified with JAMB):

- 250-seater CBT hall + 63 backup systems (25%)
- Air-conditioned, CCTV monitored, standard JAMB server
- 100KVA generator + inverter/UPS backup
- Dedicated fibre/Starlink internet + LAN
- Biometric verification area, holding area, admin office
- Fenced compound, parking, toilets, waiting hall
- Power, water, security, building approvals

3. PROJECT RATIONALE / MARKET

Isuikwuato people are educationally inclined. The existence of such a facility will foster patronage of the centre.

- **Captive Market:** 40+ secondary schools — estimated 1,000-1,500 UTME candidates per year from Isuikwuato alone.

-**Wider Market:** Candidates from Umunneochi, Bende, and border communities of Imo State who find Isuikwuato closer than Umuahia /Okigwe.

- **Cost Savings**: It will save the cost of traveling long distances.

- **Convenience:** Candidates from the townships could choose Isuikwuato as their first choice centre

Consequence: Candidates from the townships can now choose Isuikwuato as their preferred centre to write the exams.

- **Digital Infrastructure**: Centre can be used for WAEC, NECO, NABTEB CBT, mock UTME, computer training for 40+ schools, recruitment exams, e-learning

4. INVESTOR SOLICITATION

Would-be investors are requested to cash in on this important educational gap and enjoy the Return on Investment (ROI).

The business model is commercially viable through:

- JAMB payment per candidate per session
- Mock UTME fees
- Ancillary CBT services (WAEC, NECO, private recruitment)
- Computer training and digital skills fees

Investment Models:

- Private ownership and operation with JAMB accreditation
- Lawful joint venture with LGA
- Lease and equip model for faster take-off
- Cooperative/community-owned with professional management

All subject to law, due diligence and JAMB accreditation.

5. CONTACT FOR INVESTORS

For investment facilitation and due diligence, contact:

1. Isuikwuato LGA Education Inspectorate
   Isuikwuato Local Government Council
2. The Secondary Education Management Board (SEMB)
   Abia State Secondary Education Management Board, Umuahia
3. President-General (PG), Isuikwuato
   Isuikwuato Development Union

ECO-TOURISM & CULTURAL HERITAGE PROJECT
ISUIKWUATO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, ABIA STATE

1. BACKGROUND / HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Isuikwuato is an ancient Local Government Area endowed with rich tourism and cultural heritage, comprising natural, historical and living cultural assets. These cultural activities are significant for traditional calendar keeping. Most of them take place in August for new yam activities and in December for end of the year/thanksgiving activities.

At the disposal of Isuikwuato LGA are the following reported natural tourist and cultural heritage sites:

1. Uhu Chukwu Cave – Amiyi Ahaba Imenyi
2. Nkuma Mgbakwasi
3. Uturu Cave - Ugwuele Uturu
4. Ada Uzu Waterfall – Umunnekwu Agbo
5. Eluama New Yam Festival
6. Oguduasa Wrestling Competition
7. Ajonkwu Masquerade – Ovim

Inventory to be completed and validated with GPS, community validation and State Tourism Board.

Flagship Site – Uhu Chukwu Cave:

Uhu Chukwu is an ancient cave associated with the brave and legendary figure Chukwu, renowned in oral history for his ability to foretell events within the community.

According to community history, the cave served as a pilgrimage centre where people sought guidance about the future. Oral tradition holds that the legend later left Ahaba Imenyi for Arochukwu as a result of incessant disturbances from people who came to him for inquiries.

The site represents an important part of the intangible cultural heritage of Ahaba Imenyi and Isuikwuato LGA, with significance for history, anthropology and cultural tourism — subject to documentation by the host communities and relevant cultural authorities.

2. LOCATION

Flagship location: Uhu Chukwu Cave is located in Amiyi Ahaba, Isuikwuato LGA, Abia State, approximately 1 kilometre from the heart of Amiyi Ahaba Imenyi, in a serene environment away from the busy city centre.

Other sites locations:

- Uturu Cave – Uturu community corridor (ABSU axis)
- Ada Uzu Waterfall – Umunnekwu
- Eluama New Yam Festival – Eluama
- Oguduasa Wrestling – Oguduasa
- Ajonkwu Masquerade – Ovim

3. ISUIKWUATO TOURISM POTENTIALS

These tourist sites are reported as the most thrilling sites to visit in Isuikwuato, attracting students and visitors from all walks of life.

Potential Uses:

- **Eco-Tourism & Heritage Tourism:** Natural caves, waterfall, rock formations showcasing nature's endowment and man's historical adaptation
- **Living Culture & Festival Tourism:** Eluama New Yam Festival, Oguduasa Wrestling Competition, Ajonkwu Masquerade Ovim – calendar-based events with high local participation and tourism appeal
- **Movie Industry / Content Creation:** Serene, natural backdrops for Nollywood, documentary, photography and cultural content creation
- **Education & Research**: Sites for researchers and students of history, archaeology, geography, hydrology, anthropology and cultural studies
- **Leisure, Retreat & Adventure:** Quiet natural environments for hiking, caving, waterfall experience, and escape from urban centres

Supporting infrastructure reported within Isuikwuato:

- Availability of good and affordable hotels and guest houses within Ahaba Imenyi, Uturu and Eluama (capacity, standards and rates to be verified and listed)
- Proximity to ABSU Uturu – student population, researchers, hospitality demand
- This aligns with Abia State Tourism Policy and Federal Government Culture and Tourism Promotion Objectives, including community-based tourism and heritage preservation.

4. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY

The people of Isuikwuato LGA, through their respective communities, have expressed willingness to partner with public and private firms under lawful, community-inclusive arrangements to harness the gains these historic caves, natural sites and cultural activities offer.

Proposed Investment Models (subject to law, community consent and applicable approvals):

- Community-based tourism enterprise with transparent revenue-sharing formula
- Lawful joint venture for site upgrading, access roads, visitor centre, safety railings, signage
- Concession for eco-lodge, reception, ticketing, guided tour services and gift shops
- Partnership for documentation, preservation and storytelling – with National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM), National Council for Arts and Culture (NCAC), Abia State Tourism Board as applicable
- **Corporate sponsorship model:** Companies sponsor cultural activities (New Yam, Wrestling, Ajonkwu Masquerade) with brand visibility and cash awards for participants – subject to community cultural protocols

  All partnerships are subject to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of host communities, land documentation, environmental and safety assessment, and protection of cultural integrity.

5. CHALLENGES

- Lack of good road network – major hindrance to accessing Uhu Chukwu Cave and other sites, especially during rainy season
- No documented visitor management plan, safety infrastructure, signage, parking, or approved tourism development master plan (to be developed)
- Requires environmental assessment, safety audit, carrying capacity study and preservation plan to avoid degradation of caves and waterfall
- No formal calendar, budget and organizational structure for festivals – requires documentation and professional event planning
- Limited online presence, marketing and tour packaging

6. INVESTMENT FACILITATION & REQUIREMENTS TO BE VERIFIED

1. Road conditions: Ahaba Imenyi centre to Uhu Chukwu (1km), plus routes to Nkuma Mgbakwasi, Uturu Cave, Ada Uzu Waterfall – grading, drainage, all-season access
2. Land ownership, boundaries, encumbrances – confirmation by host communities, Traditional Leadership, Town Union Governments, Isuikwuato LGA
3. Cultural heritage validation and documentation – community elders, LGA, Abia State Tourism Board, NCMM
4. Festival calendar validation – dates, history, participation numbers, cultural protocols for Eluama New Yam, Oguduasa Wrestling, Ajonkwu Masquerade Ovim
5. Existing hospitality inventory – hotels/guest houses capacity, standards, rates, proximity to sites
6. Safety, environmental, hydrological (for waterfall) and carrying capacity studies
7. Costing for visitor centre, signage, trails, safety equipment, training of local guides

7. CONTACT AND INVESTMENT FACILITATION

Isuikwuato Local Government Council
Social Welfare Department
Department of Culture, Tourism & Hospitality (to be designated by Executive Mayor)
Through:
- Traditional Leadership and Town Union Governments of concerned communities (Amiyi Ahaba Imenyi, Uturu, Umunnekwu, Eluama, Oguduasa, Ovim)
- Isuikwuato LGA Investment Facilitation Office

TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SERVICES PROJECT

1. PROJECT LOCATION

Isuikwuato LGA, Abia State

Proposed Hubs:

i. Ahaba Imenyi Junction — Central Isuikwuato
ii. ABSU Junction, Uturu — University community gateway

2. THE PROBLEM / PROJECT RATIONALE & MARKET OPPORTUNITY

Isuikwuato Local Government is a gateway. It links Abia North to Okigwe (Imo State) and to Umuahia through Uzuakoli (Bende LGA).

Despite this strategic gateway position, Isuikwuato LGA still relies on Umuahia and Okigwe for direct interstate transport to major destinations including: - Port Harcourt, Calabar, Onitsha, Lagos, Abuja, etc.

The same challenge applies to Waybill / Courier / Logistics Services. Residents, businesses, farmers and students currently have to travel to Umuahia or Okigwe to send or receive waybills, parcels and courier items.

This creates:

- High transport cost and time loss for Isuikwuato residents.
- Capital flight — transport revenue goes to Umuahia/Okigwe instead of Isuikwuato

Market Opportunity:

- **Passenger Transport**: Daily demand from Isuikwuato to Aba, Umuahia, Okigwe, Owerri, Enugu, Port Harcourt, Onitsha, Abuja, Lagos
- **ABSU Junction, Uturu:** Constant student, staff and visitor traffic requiring direct transport services
- **Courier/Waybill Services**: Unserved market for DHL, GIGM, GUO, Peace Mass Transit logistics, ABC Cargo, small parcel and e-commerce delivery

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Three complementary investment options are proposed (subject to verification and feasibility):

A. Float a New Transport Business

Establish an Isuikwuato-based interstate and intrastate transport company operating from Ahaba Imenyi Junction and ABSU Junction Uturu, with routes to Port Harcourt, Abuja, Lagos etc.

B. Attract Existing Transport Companies to Establish Branches in Isuikwuato

Engage established operators.

C. Establish Logistics (Courier) Services or Set Up a Branch in Isuikwuato

Establish dedicated courier, waybill and e-commerce logistics services at Ahaba Imenyi and ABSU Junction, providing parcel collection, warehousing, last-mile delivery, and farm-produce evacuation services for Isuikwuato farmers and businesses.

4. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Isuikwuato LGA will facilitate as per applicable law and due process:

- Facilitate approval for a Private Motor Park at approved locations, OR
- Create and allocate space within the existing parks for organized operators at Ahaba Imenyi Junction and ABSU Junction Uturu

Support subject to: land documentation, environmental and safety compliance, stakeholder engagement with NURTW Isuikwuato Branch, Traditional Councils, and Abia State Ministry of Transport.

5. INVESTOR SOLICITATION

Interested investors are called upon to respond in line with the project description above.

Investment models may include private ownership, lawful joint venture with LGA-facilitated land, branch operation, or logistics franchise — subject to law, due diligence and applicable approvals.

6. CONTACT AND INVESTMENT FACILITATION

Isuikwuato Local Government Council

Office of the Head of Service

Isuikwuato LGA, Abia State.

OGUDUASA WRESTLING FESTIVAL

Brief Background:

The Oguduasa wrestling festival is an annual events of the following Seven villages that made up Oguduasa:

1. Amaibo
2. Amiyi-uhu
3. Umunnekwu Agbo
4. Mgbelu Umunnekwu
5. Acha
6. Amiyi-Obilohia
7. Nunya

At the last edition held in Umunnekwu Agbo, the little village became a destination point of Crème de la crème, High Powered Government delegates from the State, Politicians and Business Men, Friends and Well-wishers from around the country were in attendence. Our amiable and indefatigable Governor Dr. Alex Chioma Otti, OFR was ably represented by Barr. Ikechukwu Uwannah (SAN), Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice Abia State, accompanied by Hon. Matthew Ekwuribe, Commissioner for Arts and Creative Economy as well as Hon. Chinedu Ekeke, the Executive Mayor of Isuikwuato LGA amongst other dignitaries. The Commissioner for Arts, Culture and Creative Economy, assured the community that the wrestling event will be captured in the state budget to be celebrated annually by the state government.

This is celebrated to herald the new yam festival for the year. The wrestling competition is roatated among the seven villages. Each village is visited by others during their market day; competitive teams are grouped e.g Amaibo, Amiyi-uhu and Amiyi-Obilohia, Umunnekwu Agbo, Umunnekwu Mgbelu, Nunya and Acha depending on the number of participating villages. Contestants goes to opposing camp, throws up a challenge to any opponents and if accepted both goes into the arena for the match. Traditional referees with experience in the act are engaged to serve as umpires. The winner of the engagement is carried shoulder high and celebrated round the arena. This gathering creates an atmosphere of fun, friendship, love unity and comradeship amongst the participating villages.

1. Why should I invest in this? Tourism, apart from outdoor relaxations and excitement, the economic benefits inherent in sports and tourism and a motivation for any would be investor.
2. What's the specific area of opportunities? The tourism activity in a destination is often a driver of development, triggering desired investments and employment opportunities. Indicators of the economic effects o tourism activity in a destination range from measuring employment, business investments, tourism revenues, community expenditures to aspects of leakages.
3. What resources are available? Available resources are raw talents of youths and younger ones who can be gromed to be embrace wrestling as a profession.
4. What support will government provide? Provision of gym and sporting facilities.
5. What's required by investors? Capital, hotels, relaxation spots and gaming facilities.
6. Who do I contact to take the discussion further?
   Dr. Sunny Oby Maduka, PhD (President General), High Chief Chidi Ogboku, FCIA, (Secretary General) on 08033307702 and 08062851703 respectively

IYI-OKAHIA OR AKU RIVER - SAND BEACH, UMUNNEKWU AGBO

The iyi-okahia sand beach metamorphosed as a result of erosion menace which ravaged the source of the river in the late 70's and early 1980's. The river stretched through the village to Acha, Onuaku Uturu from there to Ivo River in Ebonyi State. Various intervention measures has been taken by the various government overtime, unfortunately the river has been lost at our end to a sea of sharp sands suitable for building and construction.

1. **Investment Attraction**: the sand deposits by estimation runs into trillion cubics that will last for hundreds of years, thus mining for building and construction projects will be highly lucrative for a would be investors.
2. **Specific Opportunities**: apart from the lucrative sand mining business, locals has repeatedly reported other strange particles that could be subjected to scientific analysis to determine existence of any other mineral deposits.
3. **Available Resources**: currently villagers are using crude mining methods, potential investors predictably will deploy modern technology and equipment to ensure efficiency.
4. What support government will provide? Government is expected to provide infrastructure and amenities to support private investors and community development.
5. What's required from investors? Capital, technology.
6. **Who should be contact**? Dr. **Sunny Oby Maduka, PhD (President General), High Chief Chidi Ogboku, FCIA, (Secretary General) on 08033307702 and 08062851703 respectively.**

HEMECO GEOPOLYMER CEMENT INDUSTRIAL PLATFORM

HemEco Geopolymer Cement Industrial Platform Ltd is an patented indigenous Isuikwuato green-industrial investment under HemEco Renewable Solutions, founded and promoted by Isuikwuato-born entrepreneur Hemenandu Bob-Nwachukwu. The project is being developed at Amiyi-Obilohia, Isuikwuato LGA, around the industrial transformation of locally occurring Ndi-Ubi Kaolin into advanced low-carbon construction materials.

At the centre of the project are two principal market-facing products:

- HEMECO GEOPOLYMER CEMENT — a kaolin-based low-carbon cement manufactured principally from Ndi-Ubi Kaolin; and
- HEMECO READY-MIX GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE — factory-controlled low-carbon ready-mix concrete produced using the HemEco geopolymer binder system.

The Isuikwuato platform is being developed as Africa's first dedicated commercial-scale kaolin-based geopolymer cement industrial plant and as a reference model for low-carbon industrialisation.

1. LOCATION, RESOURCE & VISION

HemEco is based in Isuikwuato, Abia State, where the project is anchored on the Ndi-Ubi Kaolin resource occurring around Amiyi-Obilohia.

Rather than exporting or selling the mineral principally in its raw form, HemEco's strategy is to beneficiate and convert it locally into substantially higher-value finished construction materials.

The wider objective is to establish Isuikwuato as an originating centre for kaolin-based geopolymer cement, low-carbon concrete, mineral beneficiation, clean industrial power and circular manufacturing.

2. PRIMARY PRODUCTS & PRODUCTION CAPACITY

HemEco Geopolymer Cement and HemEco Ready-Mix Geopolymer Concrete are the principal commercial products of the platform.

Phase 1 is designed for approximately:

• 252 tonnes of HemEco Geopolymer Cement per day;
• approximately 91,980 tonnes annually;
• about 5,040 equivalent 50kg bags per production day; and
• approximately 400 cubic metres of HemEco Ready-Mix Geopolymer Concrete per day.

The platform has been designed to scale substantially through Phases 2 and 3 as market demand develops, with the production model capable of replication beyond the original Isuikwuato facility.

3. LOW-CARBON & CIRCULAR TECHNOLOGY

Unlike conventional Ordinary Portland Cement production, HemEco's process substantially reduces dependence on traditional clinker-based cement manufacture.

Based on the validated HemEco process architecture, HemEco Geopolymer Cement is designed to achieve at least approximately 85% lower carbon emissions compared with conventional OPC production. Compared to geopolymer cement, OPC production is the highest contributor of carbon emissions globally.

The wider industrial system integrates kaolin beneficiation, controlled activator production, selected agricultural-residue utilisation, process-water recovery, waste-to-energy and clean-power generation.

The philosophy is simple: local mineral and waste resources should, as far as technically practicable, be converted into useful industrial materials, process inputs or energy rather than treated simply as waste.

4. INDIGENOUS INNOVATION & TECHNICAL VALIDATION

The integrated HemEco technology is supported by Nigerian intellectual-property protection and an international WIPO/PCT patent filing.

The project has also undergone independent Proof-of-Concept validation work through Ogbonnaya Onu Polytechnic, Abia State, alongside wider engineering, academic, OEM and international technical collaboration.

The project therefore combines:

- indigenous intellectual property;
- locally available mineral resources;
- advanced process engineering;
- technical and academic validation;
- commercial manufacturing; and
- a scalable industrial model.

5. CLEAN ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL POWER

Although cement and ready-mix concrete remain HemEco’s principal commercial products, the Isuikwuato platform also incorporates approximately 3–4 MW of integrated Kaolin/Waste-to-Energy generation in Phase 1.

After satisfying internal plant requirements, approximately 2 MW is presently targeted for export into the Isuikwuato & neigboring LGAs of Abia’s electricity system, subject to the applicable ASERA licensing, interconnection and electricity-market arrangements.

Energy-storage and power-firming technologies also form part of the wider platform.

As the project expands through Phases 2 and 3, both manufacturing and energy capacity are designed to increase substantially.

This creates a wider opportunity for Isuikwuato: dependable industrial power, mineral beneficiation and advanced construction-material production can together create conditions for other industries to locate within the area.

6. LOCAL ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITY

The project is expected to generate opportunities considerably beyond direct factory employment.

Potential value chains include:

- mining and mineral beneficiation;
- agricultural-residue supply;
- waste processing & utilization;
- cassava and other agro-linked supply chains;
- transport and haulage;
- logistics and warehousing;
- construction and engineering services;
- plant maintenance;
- local vendor services;
- ready-mix distribution; and
- other supporting industrial activities.

HemEco intends to establish a formal supplier/vendor registration and call-for-proposals process through which qualified Isuikwuato businesses, farmers, cooperatives, professionals, transporters and entrepreneurs will be encouraged to participate, subject to the company's technical, quality and procurement requirements.

The company's community-development philosophy is therefore not limited to creating jobs inside the factory, but also to creating commercially sustainable businesses around the industrial value chain.

7. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS & GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

HemEco has moved beyond concept-development stage and is progressing into physical implementation.

The Abia State Government has provided enabling institutional support through relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

Importantly, the Abia State Ministry of Works is presently undertaking the clearing and grading of the access road to the HemEco industrial site.

The road intervention provides the physical access required for construction mobilisation, engineering activities, movement of heavy equipment and future industrial logistics.

This is an important transition point because it moves the project from planning and validation into visible on-ground implementation.

8. LONG-TERM INDUSTRIAL IMPACT

HemEco’s ambition is not simply to establish another cement plant.

The company is developing an integrated green-industrial platform in which Ndi-Ubi Kaolin, low-carbon cement and concrete production, circular resource utilisation, clean power and local supply chains reinforce one another.

The larger economic opportunity is:

Ndi-Ubi Kaolin

→ local beneficiation

→ HemEco Geopolymer Cement

→ HemEco Ready-Mix Geopolymer Concrete

→ clean industrial power

→ local supplier value chains

→ new industries

→ jobs, investment and economic growth.

By successfully establishing the reference platform in Isuikwuato, HemEco aims to demonstrate a commercially scalable model of low-carbon industrialisation capable of subsequent replication elsewhere in Nigeria and Africa.

Contact person: Hemenandu Bob-Nwachukwu
Phone1: +255767900076
HemEco: Owner/CEO

CONCLUSION: FROM POTENTIAL TO INVESTMENT DEALS

Isuikwuato LGA has an opportunity to position itself at AFRICANDO 2026 not as a showcase of raw resources, but as a destination for practical, commercially oriented investment that can be evaluated, financed and implemented. We are blessed with fertile arable land that can support tropical agriculture

The 7-project portfolio provides a focused yet diversified entry point:

- **Agriculture**: Cassava, sugarcane in Acha, rice in Acha, palm oil in Umuanya, cashew in Uturu and Bobondu Farms 86Ha provide a farm-to-market value chain where the LGA can facilitate land documentation, aggregation and buyer linkages, while private capital provides equipment, working capital and technical know-how.
- The reported cottage rice mill in Acha deserves priority attention — if operational and commercially accessible, it provides a foundation for private-sector participation without unnecessary duplication.
- For palm oil, the imperative is FFA control — processing within 24 hours from Umuanya 5Ha greenfield (new Tenera @ 18-25T/Ha potential) and brownfield existing groves within 10km radius, to produce SON-compliant CPO at premium pricing (N1.2M-N1.8M/tonne reported).
- For cashew,bankability depends on verified RCN supply, KOR, kernel outturn and price scenarios — the compendium presents levers, not fixed N122M profit, to allow BOI/NIRSAL/banks to stress-test.

For non-agriculture, the gateway position of Isuikwuato creates immediate unserved markets in transport/logistics and education — Ahaba Imenyi and ABSU Junction as hubs for passenger, waybill and e-commerce logistics, and a JAMB-accredited CBT centre to retain capital and serve 168,000 population + ABSU community.

Recommended Sequence to Close Deals at AFRICANDO:

Verify resources → Establish market demand → Complete feasibility studies → Secure approvals → Engage investors → Negotiate commercially sustainable agreements.

Outstanding verification includes: land deeds, soil/water tests, FFB/RCN/paddy supply register, farm census, installed capacity inspections, transport cost and aggregation assessment, safety/environmental/hydrological studies for tourism sites, NURTW/traditional council engagement for motor parks, JAMB accreditation requirements for CBT centre.



ADA UZU WATER FALL, UMUNNEKWU AGBO



UHU CHUKWU CAVE AHABA IMENYI



IYI-OKAHIA OR AKU RIVER - SAND BEACH, UMUNNEKWU AGBO



ISUIKWUATO LGA COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS



OGUDUASA WRESTLING FESTIVAL



ACHA RICE FIELD



ACHA RICE MILL