



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

TABORA REGION INVESTMENT GUIDE



2020



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAR	Africa Air Rescue Insurance
AGOA	Africa Growth Opportunity Act
AMUCTA	Archbishop Mihayo University College of Tabora
ASDP II	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Programme Phase 2
ATC	Air Tanzania Corporation
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CHF	Community Health Fund
CRDB	Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CT-Scans	Computerised Tomography Scan
DC	District Council
DPs	Development Partners
DR Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSM	Dar es Salaam
EAC	East African Community
EBA	Everything But Arms
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
EU	European Union
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HQ	Headquarters
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information and Communication Technology
IIDS	Integrated Industrial Development Strategy
ITC	International Trade Centre

ISO	Industry Support Organisations
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MC	Municipal Council
MEDEX	Medical Express Tanzania Ltd.
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MITI	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MSD	Medical Stores Department
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NBS	National Bureau of Standards
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO-RALG	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
PPCP	Public-Private-Community Partnership
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RC	Regional Commissioner
REA	Rural Energy Agency
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDL	Skills and Development Levy
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SIDP	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority

TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TC	Town Council
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TDV 2025	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority
TIA	Tanzania Investment Act
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIKA	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
TIN	Taxpayer Identification Number
TMDA	Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
TNBC	Tanzania National Business Council
TPB	Tanzania Postal Bank
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRIMs	Trade-related Investment Measures
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WB	World Bank
WMA	Weights and Measures Agency
WTO	World Trade Organisation

DEMONSTRATION OF COMMITMENT FROM THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT



"My Government is determined to continue improving the business environment and, in so doing, provide a wide range of appropriate incentives and support to unleash creativity of private sector and other stakeholders in harnessing Tanzania's comparative advantages and thereby boosting productivity, enhancing innovation and fostering economic integration and deepening participation in the region and global value chains."

His Excellency, Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli.
The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Preface to the Tanzania Five Year Development Plan, June, 2016.



"Industrialisation is relevant not only because of economic reasons but more because it enhances shared prosperity necessary to ensure civil harmony. It does this by increasing employment of our youth, reducing poverty and redressing inequality."

Her Excellency, Samia Suluhu Hassan.
The Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania remarks during the 2nd East African Business and Entrepreneurship Conference and Exhibition held on 14th November 2017, at the Dar es Salaam Serena Hotel.



"The 21st Century is going to identify itself with intensifying competitive business environment in which business to triumph are those with relevant industrial products and services, modern technologies and human resource that is imbued with respective skills, work ethics and innovativeness. Industrialization is the basic requirement and core secret of business to survive in the 21st Century. It is in this wisdom that the Fifth Phase Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has embraced industrialization as its ultimate goal. The success of this goal calls for the regional administrations to focus on the provision of conducive business environment necessary to facilitate business operations and flow of investments."

Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa.
The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania In his opening remarks at the Business and Investment Forum, Tabora Region, on 21st November, 2018.

FOREWORD



Welcome to Tabora Region. We, the residents of Tabora, have embarked on a mission to promote investments and make the region a new business hub for the northern, eastern and central Africa economic region. This investment guide is in line with the overall investment policy and development vision of Tanzania and presents available investment opportunities at the regional and council levels to facilitate and to hasten realisation of the regional vision.

The regional investment guide is aligned with various national development frameworks, particularly the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025) and the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) 2016-2021. The guide is meant to accelerate the execution of the regional development pathway elucidated in its regional secretariat vision and mission as well as the local government authorities development strategic plans.

The objective of Tabora Region Investment Guide is therefore to avail investment information to prospective investors: local and foreign individuals, firms and institutions with the view of attracting them to exploit rich investment potentials of Tabora Region. In doing this, it is envisaged to create a nation-wide stock of wealth that can be utilised for the socio-economic benefit of all Tanzanians, especially those living in Tabora Region. In addition, the investment guide intends to entice investors towards areas that will enhance Tabora's trade competitiveness as it positions itself to harness the ever-emerging regional economic and trade opportunities.

These include its strategic geographical location relative to neighbouring countries, notably Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. The guide is expected to foster growth of productive capabilities to maximally exploit already promising strengths in primary sectors through value addition. This is done to sustainably augment the regional GDP growth by stirring broad, inclusive and resilient economic participation of local communities into the growth process. This is expected to result in improved

well-being of the people of not only Tabora Region but of the whole of Tanzania.

Tabora regional administration and its eight local government authorities (LGAs), namely Tabora Municipal Council, Uyui District Council, Igunga District Council, Nzega District Council, Sikonge District Council, Urambo District Council, Kaliua District Council and Nzega Town Council commit themselves to providing investors with a conducive business environment through, among others, requisite political support, special incentives, supportive social and economic services, and after-care services.

The region has resolved to prioritising a few strategic initiatives based on existing production capabilities and market opportunities. It has considered the uniqueness of each local government authority (LGA), such that some priorities are area-specific and therefore flexibility has been inbuilt to consider investors' business acumen and initiatives.

This work has taken commendable commitment by various stakeholders in terms of finance, time and intellect. To this, I am indebted to many, but would like to mention a few, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for financially supporting the preparation of this investment guide, and the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) for their time and intellect invested in developing this guide.

I would like to specifically acknowledge Dr H. Bohela Lunogelo and his team of experts, namely Prof. Godwin Mjema, Mrs. Margareth Nzuki, Mr. Benedicto N. Mutalemwa, Mr. Mussa M. Martine and Ms. Jocelyne Mushi for their commitment and technical support that collectively resulted in the completion of this guide.

I am equally grateful for the exemplary support provided by the Tabora Regional Administrative Secretary, Mr. Msalika Robert Makungu, who efficiently and effectively coordinated and guided LGAs in the region during the consultative process and validation of the guide. Furthermore, I appreciate the work done by all LGAs in the region – i.e. input and sources of data provided. It is not easy to mention everyone, therefore let me extend my deep appreciation to all individuals who contributed in one way or another towards making this investment guide possible.

With that background and indeed as the guide reveals, Tabora is one of the best investment regions in Africa. Let me kindly ask you to pay attention to all details in this guide, which will give you a clearer picture of business and investment potentials in Tabora Region.

We look forward to cooperating with you in establishing vibrant businesses and investments in Tabora Region.



Hon. Aggrey D.J. Mwanri
Regional Commissioner
Tabora, Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tabora Region is one of 31 administrative regions of the United Republic of Tanzania located in the mid-western part of Tanzania Mainland. The region has 7 districts with 8 councils covering an area of 75,685 square kilometres, representing eight per cent (8%) of the total land area of Mainland Tanzania. The region has a population of 2,974,427 (2019 population projections) with a regional GDP of about TZS 4.72 trillion and a per capita income of TZS 1,667,808 in year 2018, contributing 3.64 per cent to the national income.

The region is strategically located, separated only by Kigoma Region, which borders land-locked Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and is close to other land-locked countries of Burundi and Rwanda. This is an opportunity for trade, especially export of goods produced in the region. Internally, the region also borders Katavi, Kigoma, Singida and Shinyanga regions, all of which are well connected by roads, railway and well serviced Tabora Airport receiving daily flights from Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma. Tabora Region is blessed with fertile soil ideal for production of a range of crops and vegetation suitable for livestock grazing. Tabora is also endowed with mineral deposits and water bodies in the form of several rivers that provide water for irrigated farming.

The resource base provides investment opportunities in production and processing, as well as in provision of services. In addition, Tabora Region is rich in tourist attractions, such as wildlife resources, waterfalls, historical sites including Dr Livingstone Museum, slave trade caravan route, the German Administration and Military base buildings, Chief Fundikira Buildings and Cemetery, Kwihara historical sites; and old schools. The wildlife reserves include Ugalla National Park, Kigosi National Park (shared with Kigoma) and Rungwa National Park (shared with Singida and Mbeya). Tabora Region is connected to the national power grid, which assures investors and other stakeholders' access to a reliable source of electricity.

Interested parties are welcome to invest in the following priority investment opportunities: development of industrial parks individually or in partnership with LGAs under the PPP arrangement; processing of oil seeds to add value to sunflower, groundnuts and sesame produced in the region; and processing of leather products, which is linked to meat processing industries. The region is

geared to produce more tobacco and cotton, and so there are opportunities for tobacco processing, cotton ginning and textile manufacturing. The region's policy is to encourage mineral beneficiation and so there is opportunity to invest in gold smelting and mineral trading. There are also opportunities in processing and packaging of honey and its by-products, as well as cereals processing, and fruits/vegetable grading and processing.

In order to supply raw materials needed, investors are also welcome to establish commercial beef and dairy ranches, poultry farms, sunflower farming, commercial beekeeping, horticultural crops, timber and fuel wood plantations, and aquaculture. In social services, there are opportunities in building and operating tourist infrastructure as well as providing tourist services (hotels, restaurants, tour guide, campsites etc.); vocational training schools; warehouses and cold chain services; day care and nursery schools; private primary and secondary schools; real estate development; and private health care facilities (dispensaries, health centres and hospitals). Other equally attractive opportunities are construction of modern sports centres and stadia; as well as establishing commuter buses services to serve the ever-increasing number of passengers.

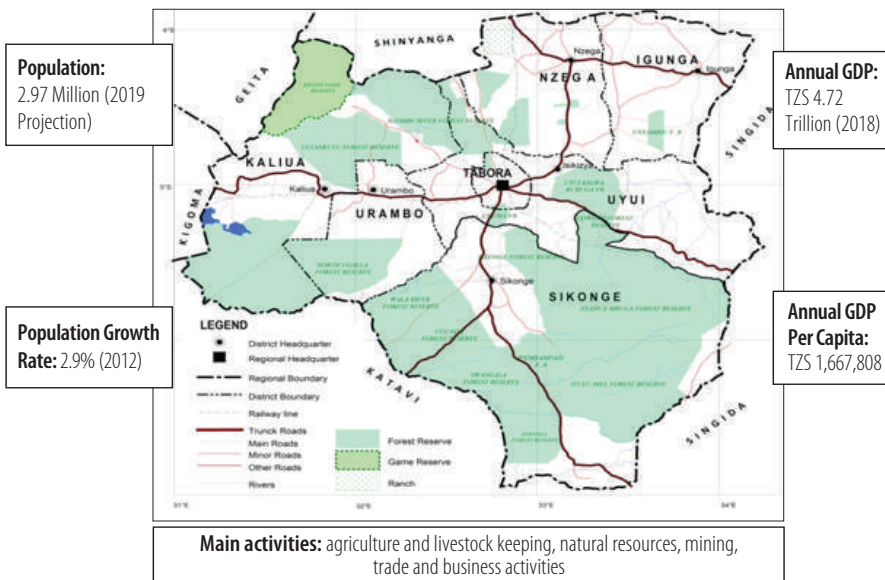
DISCLAIMER

This guidebook has been published to provide potential investors with access to essential information regarding investments and investing in Tabora Region. The guide does not in any way give exhaustive information or detailed practical instructions, but it points out to sources of other information in both private and public sectors. Most of the information contained in this guidebook was gathered from consultations with regional and district government officials, the private sector, and other agencies.

Depending on the nature of investment, potential investors are expected to conduct feasibility studies and/or environmental impact assessment for detailed information. Materials in this guidebook should, therefore, be used only for the intended purposes and not for defence in a legal dispute or any other matter of that nature.

The guide is presented in good faith and in cognisance of the 2018 Amendment to the Statistics Act (2015). Where a datum point used in this guide unknowingly contradicts an official statistic, it should be deemed an error and the official statistic should be assumed to be correct.

Map of Tabora Region and Its Districts



TABORA Motto:

- T – Target High
- A – Adapt to change
- B – Better life is built today
- O – Opportunities available are capital
- R – Result oriented in a positive manner
- A – Act upon accessing potentials



Cultivation amidst Miombo woodland in Mitowo, Tutuo area (Sikonge PopulationLand Cover Survey, March, 2012)



Paddy Irrigation



Tobacco is one of the major crops in Tabora Region

PART ONE

REASONS FOR INVESTING IN TABORA REGION

1.1 Tabora Region in the Broader Tanzanian Context

As a region within Tanzania, Tabora Region benefits from the country's investment policy and climate, political stability and development frameworks that foster overall socio-economic and cultural development. Tabora Region echoes other regions in Tanzania in terms of endowment with abundant natural resources such as agriculture land, water bodies such as lakes and rivers, springs, mineral resources, tourist attractions including biodiversity hosted within the national parks and unique landscapes. It is these unique features that tend to attract tourists and, indeed, investors from across the world. Tanzania, and so is Tabora Region, is strategically located for easy connection to nearby countries of Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. The location, aided by the soon-to-be-completed standard gauge railway (SGR) from the ports of Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma and Mwanza, gives it a comparative advantage in respect to the provision of trade and transport services to these three land-locked countries.

The promotion of private investment is part of the growth strategy undertaken by the Tanzanian Government. In this context, the country has designed and implemented various policies and strategies aiming at creating an attractive and conducive business environment favourable to local and foreign investors. In order to ensure stability in micro- and macro-economic stances such as single-digit inflation, prudent fiscal and monetary policy reforms are implemented. Legal and regulatory reforms are part of the wide strategy to improve the business climate. The reforms include simplifying procedures, speeding up the adjudication process of business disputes, cutting down unnecessary red tape and bureaucracy.

In order to ensure that the business environment is fair for all and actors and consumers are protected, various regulatory bodies have been established and are in operation. Such bodies include the Fair Competition Commission

(FCC), which focuses on issues related to merger and acquisition and ensuring fair competition among operators; the Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority, which is entrusted to ensure orderly growth of communication within the country; and the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), whose mandate is to ensure that all products domestically produced or imported conform to the stipulated standard guidelines.

The combination of various policies and strategies has fostered economic growth of this country. Tanzania has been sustaining an average annual rate of 6-7 per cent economic growth since the late 1990s. According to the World Bank, this growth rate has remained relatively higher than many of the African countries, whose average rate of growth was 3.4 per cent in 2019 and is projected to grow at 3.9 per cent in 2020 (Africa Economic Outlook, 2019).

Achievement in high economic growth is propelled mainly by both domestic and foreign-sourced private investments. In recognition of the fundamental role of the private sector in economic growth, the (current) Second Five-Year Development Plan (2016/17-2020/21) is hinged on the effective participation of the private sector in developing industries and enterprises that spur economic growth and create jobs.

1.2 Investment Climate and Trade Policy in Tanzania

The Government of Tanzania has reviewed its policies and regulations in order to attract local and foreign private investment. The country has adopted the World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Trade-related Investment Measures (TRIMs) to encourage investments in line with its national priorities and to attract and regulate foreign investment. Trade development instruments that Tanzania has adopted include export processing zones (EPZs), Investment Code and Rules, Export Development/Promotion and Export Facilitation. EPZs were established by the 2002 Export Processing Zones Authority Act and are open to both domestic and foreign investors, particularly in agribusiness, textiles and electronics sectors.

The Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) governs both EPZs and special economic zones (SEZs). The Government encourages local and foreign investors to take advantage of the investment opportunities under EPZA for the mutual benefits of the country and investors. There are three categories

of licenses issued by EPZA:

- i) Developer's licence (for investment in infrastructure development, including construction of industrial buildings and warehouses, development of internal roads, landscaping and fencing, as well as provision of utilities)
- ii) Operator's licence (for investors who are undertaking manufacturing activities, including manufacturing, processing breaking bulk, re-packaging, re-labelling and trading)
- iii) Service provider's licence (for investors who are providing services and utilities to EPZ and SEZ investors within the zone, including banking, insurance and information technology (IT)).

EPZA also oversees incentive packages such as exemptions from corporate tax and withholding tax on rent; dividends and interest; remission of customs duty, value-added tax (VAT) and other taxes on raw materials and capital goods; and exemption from VAT on utilities and levies imposed by local authorities. There is also a provision of work permits for foreign staff. Further information can be found on the website www.epza.go.tz and email address is info@epza.go.tz.

The Special Economic Zones Act of 2006 authorised the establishment of special economic zones (SEZs) to encourage Greenfield investments in light industry, agro-processing industry and agriculture. All the above factors, plus the country's well-formulated development-cum-strategic frameworks, have contributed to continuous real GDP growth of about seven percent (7%) for over a decade and is a member of what the World Bank has dubbed the "7 percent Club", a group of countries forecast to achieve 7 percent or more real GDP growth for the next decade.

Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalisation and expropriation through various agreements of protection and promotion of investments, such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), of which Tanzania is a member. Tanzania also offers access to major markets of the world, such as America through, for example, Africa Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA); Europe through Everything But Arms (EBA); Asia (e.g. India); Middle East; and China; all done through special bilateral trade and investment agreements and arrangements.

Tanzania is also a member of two major regional economic communities (RECs): Southern African Development Community (SADC); and the East African Community (EAC). Both RECs are growing stronger, and so investors in Tanzania will have the advantage of accessing both domestic and regional markets as well as export markets in the European Union, the United States, the growing Asian economies of China and India, and in the Middle East, to mention only the few leading ones. The domestic market is significant, given Tanzania's population of about 58 million people, growing at a rate of 2.7 per cent per annum and a growing middle class.

Briefly, the following are among the reasons why one should invest in any region of Tanzania, including Tabora:

- a) There is a high degree of investment security because of unparalleled political stability that is strife-free without ethnic division, a democratic rule that respects the diversity of opinion and a strong tradition of constitution and rule of law
- b) The country has maintained business-friendly macro-economic stability with low inflation (around 5%), stable exchange rates supported by unrestricted and unconditional transfers of profits, loan repayments, emoluments, royalties, fees and charges
- c) There is a commitment to ensure simplified bureaucracy, streamlined through the acclaimed services of the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), which is a one-stop Government facilitation agency serving registered investors and businesses
- d) The Government of Tanzania (GoT) is committed to and has successfully undertaken economic liberalisation measures commended by both the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with business-supportive legislation continually being improved through genuine dialogue between the Government and the private sector
- e) There is a well-balanced package of incentives to investors with additional negotiated benefits to strategic investors
- f) The economy is rapidly emerging as the most effective entry point and gateway for trade into eastern, southern and central Africa
- g) There are lucrative investment opportunities in infrastructure and value-adding facilities that are among the fastest-growing segments of the economy

- h) There is Government commitment to ensuring investment guarantees and settlement of disputes and that investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against political risks, nationalisation and expropriation
- i) Any foreign business operating in Tanzania may obtain credit from domestic financial institutions up to the limits established by the Bank of Tanzania. Major Banks like Standard Chartered, ABSA, Barclays, Citibank, Stanbic, and Exim have invested in Tanzania. Other banks with branches in Tabora Region are CRDB Bank, NMB Ltd, NBC Ltd, and TPB Bank. All type of services such as transfer of money can be facilitated by these banks
- j) There is no restriction on the transfer of profit. What is required is only compliance with the regulations by the Central Bank (Bank of Tanzania).

1.3 Reasons to Invest in Tabora Region

The region's unique features as an investment destination are summarised hereunder:

a) Unique geographical location: gateway to Great Lakes countries

As already stated above, Tabora Region is strategically located and easily connects with land-locked Great Lakes countries of Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. It is therefore much easier to export goods produced in the region to these neighbouring countries. Internally, the region also borders Kigoma, Katavi, Singida and Shinyanga regions. This strategic location enables Tabora to be established as a logistics hub for distribution of goods to other markets (e.g. Mwanza, Kigoma, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam). Investors should not worry about markets because, in addition to the internal market with a relatively good purchasing power, there is a potential market in neighbouring regions and countries.

b) Natural resources

The region is blessed with fertile soils ideal for production of a range of crops and vegetation suitable for livestock grazing. It is endowed with mineral deposits; water bodies in the



form of several rivers such as Wala, Igome, and Ugalla etc. The resource base provides ample opportunities for investments in production, processing and provision of services.

Tabora Region is also endowed with tourist attractions embedded in wildlife reserves such as Ugalla (5,000 km²), Luganzo (2,500 km²), Ugunda (39,600 km²) and Nyahua (67,200 km²). The region has historical and archaeological attractions that include Dr Livingstone Museum; slave trade caravan route; the German administration and military base buildings; Chief Fundikira buildings and cemetery, Kwihara historical sites; and old schools such as Tabora School.

c) Infrastructure (utilities, transport and communication services) in Tabora Region

i) Electricity and water supply

The region is well connected to the national power grid. This assures investors and other stakeholders' access to a reliable source of electricity.

ii) Surface (road and railways) transportation system

Tabora Region is connected with other regions by road as well as by a train from Tabora Municipal Council to Mpanda Municipal Council. There are four options of travelling by road from Tabora: the first is from Tabora to Mpanda and onward to Sumbawanga through Mpimbwe or Inyonga; the second is from Tabora to Kigoma via Urambo; the third option is from Tabora to Nzega and then onto Singida, Shinyanga or Mwanza; and the fourth option is travelling from Tabora to Dodoma via Itigi and Manyoni.



Tabora is also a hub for railway transport: linking with Mpanda to the south, Kigoma to the west, Shinyanga/Mwanza to the north; and Manyoni-Dodoma-Morogoro-Dar-es-Salaam to the eastern side.

iii) Air transport system

The region is well served by Tabora Airport. The airport was conceived to service domestic flights, but it links well with the international flights from Songwe Airport, Kigoma Airport and through Dar-es-Salaam and directly to Mwanza Airport.



iv) Radio and telephone communication services



Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) is present in Tabora Region, with a radio station at Mpanda Municipality. This ensures that other councils can also be covered by this service. Mobile telephone companies, Airtel, Vodacom, Halotel, Tigo and Zantel, have also invested heavily to connect to towns and villages, although there are opportunities to expand outreach to some other remote parts

of the region.

d) Policy and legal arrangements

It is important to note that all sector policies and laws governing the conduct of stakeholders and their businesses in the country are pan-territorial and therefore applicable to all parts of the country once they are endorsed by Cabinet and/or legislated by the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania. The most popular policies and laws for both foreign and local investors are those governing access to land (under general land and village land laws), provision of special tax incentives and profit repatriation schemes under the Tanzania Investment Centre and the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA).

Among the most recent (August 2018) improvements made was the simplification of the process of opening a new business. Prospective developers will now be issued with temporary certificates based on some preliminary assessment reports by stakeholders at local government authorities to allow them to proceed parallel with the process of development, subject to more detailed assessments that will contain some required mitigation measures.

e) Institutional arrangements for private sector engagement with Government

Various platforms were established to foster dialogue between the Government, private sector and other stakeholders within Tabora Region. These include regional and district chapters of Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) and the local chapter of Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) (co-chaired by district or regional commissioners and Chairman of the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) (represented by TCCIA at the district level).

1.4 Suggested Priority Investment Areas in Tabora Region

1.4.1 Categories of Priority Investment Areas

There are six main areas of investment opportunities in the region as shown in Part 3:

- i. **Establishment of industrial and agricultural investment parks:** This will primarily involve Government collaborating with the private sector in identifying land and establish ordinary investments parks for industries or more advanced registered as special economic zones (SEZs) and export processing zones (EPZs). This option saves investors from the cumbersome process of searching for land and compensating individual owners, most often in areas lacking some basic infrastructure facilities
- ii. **Agro-processing:** Adding value on mainly primary commodities produced within the region such as maize, honey, fish, cotton, sesame, sunflower, meat, hides and skins, and forest

-
- iii. **Commercial agriculture:** For agro-processing to thrive, it will be important to invest in enhancing productivity to increase quantities and quality of raw materials needed by agro-processing industries
 - iv. **Natural resources:** Presence of mineral deposits means that mining operations can be established. Besides, Tabora Region's main feature is a forest cover that provides for timber. This is an opportunity that is backed by the recent Government directive to adding value to forest products before being exported
 - v. **Service sector:** This includes provision of hotel and tourist services, warehouses and real estate development
 - vi. **Capacity building:** This includes investments in the education sector, vocational training centres and health sector.

1.4.2 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Interested parties are welcome to invest in the following suggested priority investment areas:

- i. Industrial parks, whose establishment shall require some compensations and support to obtain derivative title deeds by Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)
- ii. Oilseeds processing industries dealing, in particular, with sunflower, groundnuts and sesame
- iii. Leather industries to produce various levels of processed hides and skins needed by other processing plants within the country and for export
- iv. Textiles and garments manufacturing
- v. Irrigation schemes operated on a PPP basis.

1.4.3 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Interested parties are welcome to invest in the following suggested priority investment areas:

- i. Private primary and secondary schools
- ii. Medical/health care facilities

-
- iii. Modern markets
 - iv. Sunflower farming
 - v. Mining
 - vi. Fish farming (aquaculture)
 - vii. Poultry
 - viii. Dairy farming
 - ix. Beef ranching
 - x. Cereals processing
 - xi. Processing of fruits
 - xii. Commercial beekeeping
 - xiii. Bee products processing
 - xiv. Timber industry
 - xv. Tourism (hotels, restaurants, tour guiding, campsites, etc.)
 - xvi. Vocational training school
 - xvii. Warehouses and cold chain services
 - xviii. Day care centres and nursery schools
 - xix. Real estate development
 - xx. Commuter buses.

1.5 The Guide's Target Groups

The main thrust of this guide is to provide general information that can help potential investors and other stakeholders to make informed decisions. It targets national and international prospective investors interested in starting new businesses or acquiring existing ones in various sectors; existing investors with businesses, who seek to either expand their current operations or venture into new businesses; and Government ministries responsible for assisting business owners. However, the following are the more specific beneficiaries of the guide:

- i. Investors, business owners and stakeholders, agricultural crop estates, medium-to-large farms, value adding and marketing entities intending to invest in Tabora designated industry and business areas
- ii. Primary stakeholders across value chains, including individual entrepreneurs, importers and exporters of input and output factors, and agriculture crops and livestock keepers and fisher folks
- iii. Government ministries (specifically Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MITI) and Ministry in the Office of the Prime Minister

responsible for Investment (PMO-Investments), agencies, LGAs, EPZA, and state-owned enterprises (e.g. pension funds investing in agriculture and industries, those responsible for agriculture, industries, trade, finance, and international cooperation)

- iv. Academia/researchers in Tanzania
- v. Institutions such as the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC), Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) and other support institutions
- vi. Institutions overseeing quality and safety management issues, such as Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)
- vii. Organisations providing productive capacities, information and data, monitoring and evaluation and other business support services, such as Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Fair Competition Commission (FCC), National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC), Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TANTRADE), industry support organisations (ISOs), agricultural and industrial extension services providers, etc.
- viii. Selected civil society organisations (CSOs), non-government organisations (NGOs) and development partners (DPs), such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank (WB), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Centre (ITC), European Union (EU), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), and TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), etc.

PART TWO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF TABORA REGION

This part highlights the geographical location, surface area, population, administrative units, topography and land use patterns, agro-ecological zones, climate, socio-economic context and productive sectors of Tabora Region and serves as background information for investors willing to invest in the region.

2.1 Geographical Location of Tabora Region

Tabora Region is located in mid-western part of Tanzania on the central plateau between latitude 4° - 7° South and longitude 31° - 34° East and bordered by six regions. In the western part it is bordered by Kigoma Region, while Katavi Region lies to the south-west; in the southern part it shares a border with Mbeya Region, and in eastern side lies Singida; Shinyanga Region is situated in the northern part, and in the north-west part it shares a border with Geita Region.

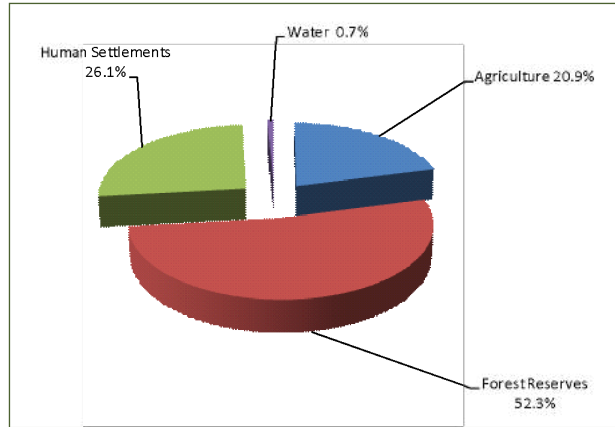


2.2 Land Area, Administrative Boundaries and Population

2.2.1 Land Area

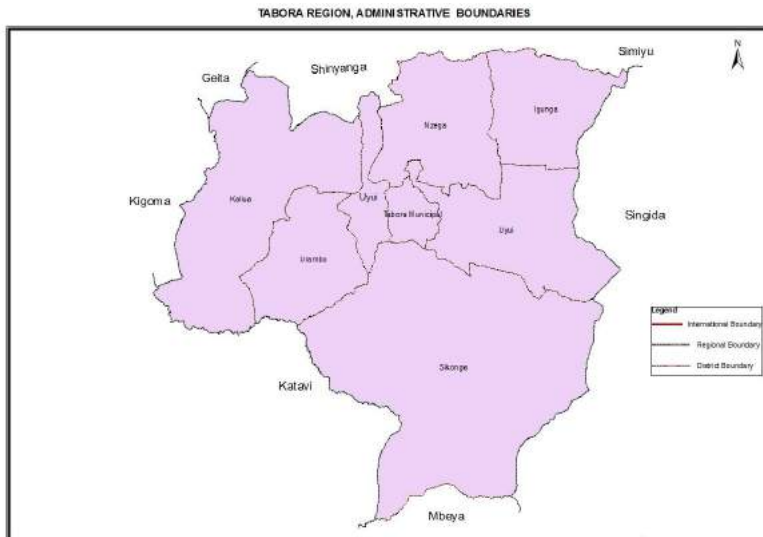
Tabora Region has an area of 75,685 square kilometres, representing eight per cent (8%) of the total land area of Tanzania Mainland.

Figure 1: Land Use Distribution, Tabora Region



A total area of 75,173 square kilometres is dry land, whereby 15,856 square kilometres (20.9%) of land are potential for agriculture; 39,547 square kilometres (52.3%) are forest reserves and grazing area; 19,770 square kilometres (26.1%) are for human settlements, while 512 square kilometres (0.7%) are covered with water (Figure 1).

2.2.2 Administrative Framework



Tabora Region is divided into seven (7) districts with eight (8) Councils. The district councils are Igunga, Nzega, Uyui, Sikonge, Urambo and Kaliua. There is also Tabora Municipal Council and Nzega Town Council. The districts are subdivided into 19 divisions, which are subdivided further into 206 wards, 696 villages and 148 *mitaa* (Tabora Municipal Council and Nzega Town Council) (see Table 1).

2.2.3 Population

The population of Tabora Region, as recorded in the 2012 population census, is 2,291,623 with an average growth rate of 2.7 per cent, projected to have reached 2,974,427 by December of 2019 (Table 1). The largest ethnic group (tribe) in the region is *Wanyamwezi*, followed by *Wasukuma*, *Waha*, *Wanyiramba* and a few refugees from the neighbouring country of Burundi, who added to the population of Tabora Region.

Table 1: Area, Administration and Population Distribution by District

Council	Area km ²	Division	Ward	Village	Mtaa	Population in 2019		
						Male	Female	Total
Tabora Municipal Council	1,615	2	29	41	134	148,342	152,803	301,145
Nzega Town Council	690.6	1	10	21	14	53,389	57,439	110,828
Nzega District Council	6,629	4	36	158	-	263,910	273,316	537,226
Igunga District Council	6,912	4	35	119	-	255,200	264,292	519,492
Uyui District Council	11,806	3	30	156	-	254,350	256,325	510,675
Urambo District Council	6,110	2	18	59	-	125,449	125,657	251,106
Kaliua District Council	14,050	5	28	99	-	256,060	254,071	510,131
Sikonge District Council	27,873	2	20	71	-	115,866	117,958	233,824
Total	75,685	19	206	696	148	1,472,566	1,501,861	2,974,427

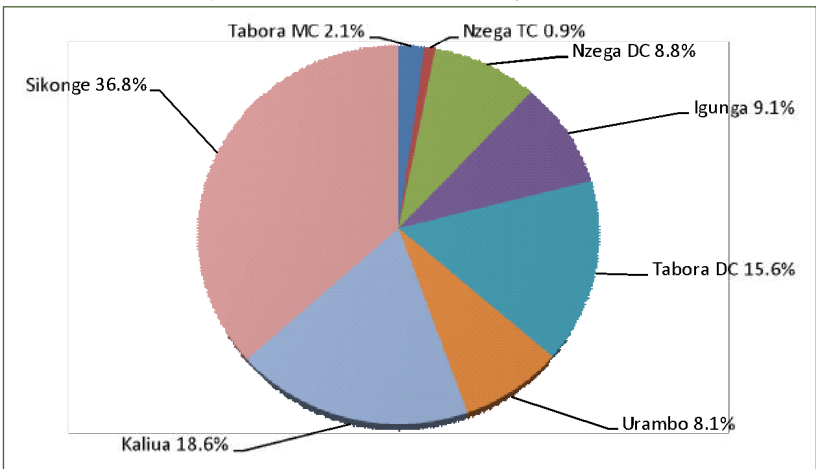
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2019). *Sub-National Population Projection for Year 2013 to 2021 Based on 2012 Population and Housing Census*

2.3 Topography and Climate

2.3.1 Topography

The south-west and north-central portions of the region are divided by a watershed, which runs from east to west. The gently rolling landscape is bisected by broad badly defined drainage lines (known as *mbuga*) that drain into Ugalla River in the south-west and the Igombe Dam, and later to the Malagarasi River and Lake Sagara, which form the western boundary of the region. In the north-east, the topography is better defined but again the actual drainage line drains into Wembere River and its tributaries and eventually into Lake Kitangiri. Most of the region lies within an altitude of between 1,000 and 1,500 metres above sea level, with only two small areas in the north-west and south-east rising to some 1,800 metres above sea level.

Figure 2: Land Distribution by District



2.3.2 Climate

Tabora Region has a warm climate with temperatures reaching their peak in September – October just before the onset of the rainy season. The daily mean temperature is around 23°C. The region experiences an average annual maximum temperature of 28 °C and an average annual minimum temperature of 17 °C¹. There is a slightly cooler period from May to July, marked by an onset of dry winds,

¹ <https://weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-min-max-Temperature,Tabora,Tanzania>

which continue until October. Rainfall is seasonal, falling from June to October during which occasional showers can be expected. In the West, the rainfall totals over 1000 millimetres, while in the east it drops to 700 millimetres or less.

2.4 Agro-Ecological Zones

2.4.1 Western Fringe Zone

This is the area in the Western and South-Western boundary of the region that has high rainfall of over 1000 millimetres, sparsely populated and varies in elevation from 1000 to 1500 metres above sea level. It is characterised by mainly flat and featureless topography with the area gradually sloping away to the river flood plains in the west and south adjacent to the Ugalla River, Malagarasi River and Lake Sagara.

Soils vary from reddish sandy loams on the top of the ridges through grey sandy loams down to heavy black alluvial soils on the flood plains. The vegetation on the better-drained areas is composed of *Brachystegia-Jubernadian* woodland with an undercover of grassland composed mainly of *Hyperhemia* with *Echinocloa* on river and lake edges. It is an area of great potential, but development has been limited by low population as a result of the presence of tsetse fly and poor road communication. The cropping pattern is characterised by subsistence crops such as maize, cassava, beans, tobacco and paddy being grown in the wetter areas. Livestock population is low due to the presence of tsetse fly. Fishing is concentrated on Lake Sagara.

2.4.2 Miombo Zone

This zone is the most extensive in the region and covers about 60,000 square kilometres. Rainfall varies from 700 millimetres in the east to over 1,000 millimetres in the west. Most of the zone is gently undulating with occasional granite, hills emerging from ridges, and low swamp depressions forming drainage lines between the ridges. Elevation is generally between 1,000 and 1,500 metres above sea level with some areas on the eastern border of the Zone rising to 1,800 metres above sea level.

Dominant trees are *Brachystegia* and *Jubernadia* with underlying grass cover of *Hyperhemia*. Soils are of medium fertility when first cleared of woodland.

but both structure and fertility decline under continuous cropping. Cropping is largely confined to tobacco, maize, cassava and beans with paddy being grown in “*mbuga*”. Saw-milling (of indigenous species) and extensive beekeeping are features of non-settled areas.

2.4.3 North-East Zone

This zone is in the north-east corner of the region bordering the Manonga River to the north and Wembere Plains in the east. Annual precipitation is between 700 millimetres in the east to 850 millimetres in the west. The zone covers an area of about 3,500 square kilometres. The topography is gently rolling with poorly defined drainage lines. There is a low escarpment in the north where the plain falls to the area adjacent to Manonga Valley. This zone is densely populated mainly due to immigration from the more densely settled regions to the north. Soils are mainly black clays or clay loams (black cotton soils), which make the zone an important cotton-growing area with maize and sorghum being grown as food crops. There is a larger population of livestock, especially cattle, which are extensively used for ploughing.

2.4.4 East-Central Zone

The zone is in the north-east of the region between the North-East Zone and the Miombo Zone and includes the Wembere Plains. It is an area with more incised drainage than the rest of the region, except for the area on the extreme east, which is the flood plain of the Wembere River. The altitude varies from 1,000 to 1,800 metres above sea level and receives rainfall from 500 millimetres to 800 millimetres per year. In the western part of the East Central Zone vegetation and soils are mixed. The soils are sandy loams with the vegetation consisting of belts of Miombo Woodlands interspersed with Cambretum bush. To the east, acacia species become dominant on the heavier soils, while the Wembere Plains consist of grassland with a small area of acacia.

The zone has pockets of tsetse fly infestation. Cropping is confined to cotton, maize, sorghum, groundnuts and cassava. The northern part of the zone has a large livestock population with the Wembere Plains being extensively used for dry season grazing.

2.4.5 The North-West Zone

This zone is situated on the north-west of North East Zone. The topography is gently rolling with broad “*mbuga*”. Rainfall varies from 700 millimetres to 1000 millimetres and altitude from 1000 to 1500 metres above sea level. Soils vary from dark clays in the *mbuga* to light sandy soils on the ridges. Natural vegetation has largely been depleted but there are broad belts of shrub *Cambretum* on poorer soils. Crops grown in this zone include paddy, maize, groundnuts and cotton. This zone has a large population of livestock, especially cattle.

2.5 Nature and Wildlife Endowments

Wildlife resources found in Tabora Region are extensive; they include wild animals such as giraffe, elephant, lions, leopards, duma, snakes and variety of birds.



Photo 1: Giraffes and Lions at Game Controlled Area



Photo 2: Elephants at Ugalla Game Reserve

Business and investment opportunities in wildlife tourism include: approved hunting in animal reserve forests; establishment of an animal zoo in Tabora Municipality; establishment of private animal parks in other local government authorities; and wild animal farming, for example crocodile, snake, ostrich etc.

2.6 Regional Economy

Agriculture and livestock keeping contribute seventy per cent (70%) to the regional income as the dominant economic undertaking in Tabora Region. The sector is dominated by peasantry farming. Main food crops grown are maize, paddy, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes and beans, while cash crops are tobacco, cotton, sunflower, groundnuts and oil palms. Other economic activities are natural resources, mining, commercial activities and employment in the public and private sectors. Infrastructure, social services and administration are important sectors in Tabora's economic development. Based on current prices, Tabora regional GDP was about TZS 4.297 trillion in 2018 and per capita income was TZS 1,667,808 in year 2018 (Table 2).

Table 2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income for Tabora (2013-2018)

Year	Regional GDP (TZS, Million)	Per Capita Income (TZS)	Tabora's Share in National GDP
2013	2,865,609	1,215,178	3.93
2014	3,246,313	1,336,376	3.93
2015	3,585,991	1,431,893	3.80
2016	4,118,592	1,596,427	3.80
2017	4,394,463	1,587,601	3.70
2018	4,715,065	1,667,808	3.64

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2019). Regional GDP at Current Market Prices

2.7 Tabora Region's Productive Sector

2.7.1 Farming System

Tabora Region has soils suitable for cultivation of various types of crops; most dominant crops are groundnuts, sunflower, sesame, cotton, maize, cassava, paddy, beans, and tobacco (Table 3).



Photo 3: Groundnuts farm (left) and sunflower farm (right)

Among the food crops produced, maize is the main staple, followed by cassava and paddy. On average, the proportion of people engaged in agriculture declined by 5.3 per cent between 2012 and 2018 although some LGAs experienced increases, for example Kaliua (50%) and Sikonge (30%) (Table 3).

Table 3: Households Engaged in Crop Farming in Tabora Region

LGA	Households in 2012	Households Growing Crops in 2012				Ratio engaged in paddy in 2012	Engaged in agriculture in 2012	Engaged in Agric in 2018	Percent Change since 2012 in 2018
		Maize	paddy	cassava	Other crops				
Nzega DC	85,773	37,544	18,772	9,386	9,385	25%	75,087	72,915	-2.9%
Nzega TC		8,050	2,655	1,328	1,700	29.9%	17,733	7,965	-55.1%
Igunga DC	61,721	46,291	37,033	11,727	41,970	60%	53,588	61,451	14.7%
Uyui DC	59,791	61,152	44,000	11,700	33,600	62.1%	54,754	56,761	3.7%
Urambo DC	32,116	25,050	14,737	8,992	21,197	46%	27,621	31,611	14.4%
Sikonge DC	29,715	24,019	5,052	5,348	7,819	20%	24,019	31,215	30.0%
Tabora MC	47,241	22,948	17,669	8,149	20,023	75.9%	23,283	26,552	14.0%
Kaliua DC	63,411	51,486	16,208	16,220	54,560	22.1%	48,745	73,295	50.4%
Total	379,778	301,456	186,859	93,584	259,632	49.2%	382,184	361,765	-5.3%

Source: NBS (2016)

2.7.2 Irrigated Farming

Tabora Region has an estimated 27,839 hectares of land suitable for irrigation. There are currently 12,463 hectares of cultivated land under irrigation by rivers, water storage dams and direct rain-water harvesting irrigation systems. Paddy is the main crop planted on the irrigated land.

2.7.3 Livestock and Poultry

Livestock is regarded as key to the growth of agro-processing industries related to dairy processing and leather products.

Table 4: Number of Livestock in Tabora Region

Council	In 2012				In 2018				Percent Change
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total	
Nzega DC	506,394	199,943	53,989	760,326	506,394	199,943	53,989	760,326	0.0%
Nzega TC	-	-	-	-	60,904	34,233	6,968	102,105	n.a.
Igunga DC	485,182	288,460	93,324	866,966	686,302	364,380	195,024	1,245,706	43.7%
Uyui DC	205,865	124,998	60,347	391,210	441,090	152,180	72,118	665,388	70.1%
Urambo DC	141,022	43,807	5,860	190,689	121,008	53,278	10,572	184,858	-3.1%
Sikonge DC	215,285	76,687	23,498	315,470	373,298	173,710	20,150	567,158	79.8%
Tabora MC	78,472	31,882	5,586	115,940	73,331	33,539	7,931	114,801	-1.0%
Kaliua DC	315,709	103,506	17,732	436,947	564,835	91,777	17,441	674,053	54.3%
Total	1,947,929	869,283	260,336	3,077,548	2,827,162	1,103,040	384,193	4,314,395	40.2%

Note: n.a. = not applicable

Source: NBS (2016) and Regional Office (2019)

In 2012 Tabora Region had about 3.5 million of a combined population of livestock, namely cattle, goats and sheep, with poultry population of 2.5 million. There were 2.23 million cattle, constituting two-thirds of livestock population. The livestock population in general increased by 40.2 per cent between 2012 and 2018. Sikonge District Council registered the highest growth rate (79.8%) of livestock population, followed by Uyui (70.1%) and Kaliua (54.3%). There was negative growth rate in Urambo District Council (-3.1%) and Tabora Municipality (-1.0%) (Table 4).

Business and investment opportunities available in livestock keeping include (i) animal feeds and animal services such as veterinary shops and centres; (ii) commercial ranching, i.e. livestock multiplication farms; (iii) livestock market infrastructure (modern abattoir to cater for the demand of Tabora, Tanzania and neighbouring countries); (iv) expansion of milk production and processing: milk cooling and transportation facilities; (v) investment in research and training institutions and facilities; and investment in the provision of business support services (supply of drugs and chemicals).

2.7.4 Forestry and Bee-keeping

There is an approximate 39,547 square kilometres of conservation forest area, which is about fifty-two per cent (52%) of the forest area, mostly miombo type of trees. The vegetation can support bee keeping and honey/wax industries. Miombo forests also provide opportunities for logging, timber/wood processing industry and charcoal production.



Photo 4: Types of forest cover in Tabora Region

There has been some net reduction of forest cover attributed to expansion of human settlements as evidenced by a 12.6 per cent reduction in Tabora Municipality and a 9.5 per cent reduction in Urambo District Council (Table 5). Business and investment opportunities in forest and forest products include: (i) forest plantations for energy production and forest extract (herbs); (ii) timber and sawmilling; (iii) pre-fabricated structures for building and packing materials; and, (iv) wood poles manufacturing (buildings, electricity/telephone poles).

Table 5: Area Under Forest Cover in Tabora Region

District	In 2012 (hectares)			In 2018 (hectares)			Percent Change
	Natural Forests (ha)	Plantation Forests	Total	Natural Forests	Plantation Forests	Total	
Nzega	118,798	3.37	122.168	118,798	3.37	122.168	0.0%
Igunga	9728	-	9728	9,728	0	9728	0.0%
Uyui	226,032	-	226,032	226,032	-	226,032	0.0%
Urambo	430,000	-	430,000	389,000	-	389,000	-9.5%
Sikonge	1,984,560	0	1,984,560	1,984,560	0	1,984,560	0.0%
Tabora	16,694	0	16,694	14,584		14,584	-12.6%
Kaliua	1,265,270.2	0	1,265,270.2	1,265,765.782	0	1,265,765.78	0.0%

Source: NBS (2016)

2.7.5 Fisheries

According to data by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (URT, 2016), only 1,627 households (0.4%) out of 379,770 households were involved in fish farming in 2012, with Urambo leading by 0.7 per cent followed by Sikonge and Uyui at 0.6 per cent each (Table 6). It is also noted that ninety-one per cent (91%) of those involved in fishing reside in rural areas.

Table 6: Households Engaged in Fish Farming in Tabora Region

Council	Households in 2012	Involved in Fishing in 2012	Households in 2018	Involved in Fishing in 2018	Percent Change since 2012 in 2018
Nzega DC	85,773	342 (0.4%)	85,773	367 (0.43%)	6.8%
Nzega TC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Igunga DC	61,721	187 (0.3%)	70,633	376 (0.5%)	50.3%
Uyui DC	59,791	329 (0.6%)	60,223	682	51.8%
Urambo DC	32,116	234 (0.7%)	38,814	134 (0.34)	-74.6%
Sikonge DC	29,715	171 (0.6%)	38,275	168	-1.8%
Tabora MC	47,241	123 (0.3%)	52,549	86 (0.2%)	-43.0%
Kaliua DC	63,411	241 (0.4%)	86,857	427 (0.49%)	43.6%
Total	379,778	1,627 (0.4%)	ns	ns	ns

Note: n.a. = not available; percentages in bracket

Source: NBS (2016)

2.7.6 Mining

Tabora Region has ancient rocks that contain several kinds of minerals, including marble, gold, diamond, amethyst and limestone, germ stones and other construction minerals such as sand and stones. Every district has a different kind of minerals. Mining activities are being done by



small-scale artisans who use rudimentary technology. Business and investment opportunities in mining include: (i) construction of elution plant; (ii) mineral exploration; (iii) provision of mining technology and equipment; (iv) mineral value addition, especially in gold; (v) mining support services such as medical services, transport, catering, charter plane services, etc.; and (vi) research and development e.g. geo-information services.

2.8 Manufacturing Industries

Tabora Region has 1,293 industrial establishments as outlined in Table 7.

Table 7: List of ongoing industrial establishments in Tabora Region

SN	Name of Establishment	Ownership	Sector	Products Produced
Large-Scale Establishment (employing 100 people and above)				
1.	4	Private	Mining & gas	Minerals
2.	1	Private	Textile	Textiles
Medium Scale Establishment (employing between 50 - 99 people)				
1.	2	Private	Rice	Rice
2.	1	Private	Textile	Textile
3.	1	Private	Timber	Wood
Small-Scale Establishments (employing between 5 - 49 people)				
1.	130	Private	Various industries	Various commodities
Micro-Scale Establishments (employing between 1 - 4 people)				
1.	1154	Private	Various industries	Various commodities

Most of the establishments, about 89.2 per cent, are micro-enterprises, followed by small-scale enterprises (10.1%). Only 0.7 per cent of the establishments are medium and large-scale industries (Table 7). Medium and large-scale industries are engaged in textiles, cereals, timber/wood and minerals.

Land for Investment: Tabora Region has already allocated a total of 1,366,322.65 hectares of land for various types of investment as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Land Area Available for Various Types of Investments

Sn	Council	Agriculture (hectares)	Ranches (hectares)	Industry (hectares)	Business (hectares)	Total (hectares)
1.	Tabora MC	158.613	0	944.43	82.81	1,185.85
2.	Nzega TC	25,480.00	0	191.5459	34.251	25,705.80
3.	Nzega DC	346,920.00	52,189.90	388.325	193.55	399,691.78
4.	Urambo DC	3,751.93	0	31.85	3.43	3,787.21
5.	Kaliua DC	295,925.80	44,021.40	162.2831	6.86	340,116.35
6.	Sikonge DC	170,077.04	24,772.93	1,683.79	101.724	196,635.48
7.	Igunga DC	385,262.50	759.50	157.8241	7.644	386,187.47
8.	Uyui DC	12,953.84	0	20.09	39.2	13,013.13
Total		1,240,529.72	121,743.73	3,580.13	469.469	1,366,322.65

Source: Data provided by the Tabora Regional Commissioner's Office (2018)

2.9 Tabora Region's Economic Infrastructure

This sub-section presents an economic infrastructure that supports the business environment in the region.

2.9.1 Transport

Tabora Region is well connected to other regions and nearby countries through roads, air and railway services. The transport sector has some opportunities in regional and rural road construction; provision of road maintenance support services, such as supply of heavy machinery and service parts; long-distance transport for passengers; cargo freight and specific purposes, such as tours and safaris; communal transport (*daladala*) within the township; supply of train coaches and wagons; provision of airport support services (catering, clearing and forwarding, fuelling and servicing); and air charter services.

a) Roads network

There are tarmac roads connecting Tabora Region with other regions of Mwanza through Shinyanga, Arusha through Singida and Manyara and Kagera. There is an on-going construction project for a 85.4-kilometre road from Nyahua to Chaya, connecting with Dodoma via Manyoni District and a 108-kilometre road from Usesula to Komanga; a 251-kilometre road from Komanga to Kasinde connecting with Katavi Region via Sikonge District and a 28-kilometre road from Urambo to Kaliua, connecting with Kigoma Region.

The remaining road network within the region is passable throughout the year. Tabora Region is now assured of safe road transport by using a vehicle tracking system.



Photo 5: New Tarmac Roads from Tabora to Nyahua, Nzega and Urambo

b) Railway

Tabora Region is at the centre of a railway connection to Dar es Salaam Port, Mwanza, Kigoma and Katavi regions (Photo 6). The completion of standard gauge railway system will make Tabora more accessible than ever, opening some new opportunities in transport logistics.



Photo 6: Ongoing construction of a standard gauge railway (SGR)

c) Air transport

The region has one airport at Tabora Municipality, a small airport at Urambo District and six (6) air strips at Nkinga (Igunga), Kaliua, Sikonge, Nzega Town, Ndala and Lusu (Nzega District Council).

It is expected that after completion of the ongoing extension of the airport, Tabora airport will operate 24 hours and have a passenger capacity of 500 per month. There are currently two airline companies operating into and out of Tabora: (i) Air Tanzania Corporation, which operates between Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, Dodoma and Tabora, and Tabora and Kigoma (4 times per week); and (ii) Precision Air flies from Dar es Salaam to Tabora and from Tabora to Kigoma (3 times per week).



Photo 7: Tabora Airport (right) and Plane belonging to Air Tanzania (left)

2.9.2 Electricity Supply

Tabora region, like many regions of Tanzania, is connected to the National power grid. Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) is the main transmitter and distributor of electricity in Tabora Region. Every district in the region is well served by electricity from TANESCO. The Rural Energy Agency (REA) has been contracted to supply electricity in the rural areas. So far 339 villages out of 696 villages have been reached.



Photo 8: TANESCO Power Station in Tabora

According to TANESCO regional report, Tabora Region is served 40.5 megawatts by the national grid but it can utilise only 14 megawatts. Therefore, the region has an extra capacity of 26.5 megawatts of electricity.

Business and investment opportunities include (i) development of alternative energy solutions: solar and wind energy, hybrid systems, electricity generation from bio-gas and rice husks; and (ii) provision of support services, maintenance of machinery, and supply of equipment and spares.

2.9.3 Communication

The region has well established communication facilities provided by the Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) for landline and mobile telephone services; Vodacom, Airtel, Tigo, Halotel and Zantel provide mobile phone services for voice and data. Internet communication is a fast-growing means of communication, which is also embraced by Tabora residents. Tanzania Postal Corporation has postal offices in Tabora Municipality and all LGAs in the region.



Photo 9: Tanzania Telecommunication Company, Tabora; Tigo and Halotel, Tabora branches

Business and investment opportunities in the communication sector within Tabora Region consist of (i) establishment of a powerful radio station that will have a wide coverage area to promote edutainment; (ii) establishment of public accessibility centres for WI-FI and Internet services; (iii) expansion of mobile and data networking; (iv) establishment of a local television station that will promote inter-communication, information, business promotion and marketing information centres, and cultural tourism.

2.10 Social Services

2.10.1 Health Care Services

Tabora Region provides quality health care services using mostly health care facilities established by the Government. There are about 319 health care facilities of which 10 are hospitals, 25 are health centres and 284 are dispensaries. Among these, 270 (i.e. about 84.6%) are Government-owned facilities and 49 are privately owned.



Photo 10: Maternity ward at Usoke Health Centre in Urambo District Council and theatre building at Zogolo Health Centre in Nzega Town Council

There is also a blood bank facility at Kitete Regional Referral Hospital as well as several pharmacies offering a wide range of essential and non-essential drugs located mostly in urban centres. Apart from the above services, the health sector is supported by health insurance schemes from Government (NHIF and CHF) and the private sector (TIKA, AAR, MEDEX, etc.).

2.10.2 Education Services

Tabora Region is well equipped with facilities offering all levels of education from primary level to tertiary level. Universities with physical presence in the region include Open University of Tanzania (OUT) and Archbishop Mihayo University College of Tabora (AMUCTA). Other colleges include Tumbi Agriculture Research Centre, Ardhi Institute, Beekeeping Training Institute, Tanzania Public Service College, Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) and Tabora Teachers Training College. These institutions

are capable of offering services in training, research and consultancy for various clients.



Photo 11: One of the secondary schools in Tabora



Photo 12: A secondary school science laboratory in Tabora

2.10.3 Water Supply

The current supply of water does not meet the demand of the regional population: rural water supply is at thirty-four per cent (34%), while in urban centres, including Tabora Municipality is at fifty per cent (50%).

There is an on-going Lake Victoria Project whose first phase will involve bringing water to Nzega, Igunga and Tabora townships, while phase two will bring water to Sikonge and Urambo/Kaliua district councils. Business and investment opportunities in the water sector include (i) private management of water supply and sanitation; (ii) provision of water supply and sanitation support services such as billing; (iii) supply of equipment and tools; and (iv) transfer of management and technical know-how.



Photo 13: Ongoing Lake Victoria Water Project

PART THREE

PRIORITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 Introduction

Tabora Region has ample business investment opportunities that can be exploited and result in a win-win outcome to the investor and the regional economy. In addition to the favourable climatic conditions capable of supporting a variety of cash and food crops, the region is well served by a web of reliable transport and telecommunication networks and has attracted various commercial and financial institutions like banks for trade facilitation. Furthermore, Tabora Region is well supplied with electric power derived from the national grid and is distributed to all its districts.

The process of acquiring land for investment in Tabora Region is particularly easy because there are large tracts of unoccupied land in the region. There are two types of land occupancy in Tabora Region: traditional (heritage) and Government Title Deed. The land suitable that is for agriculture investments is about 1,240,529.72 hectares (91.13%), while that suitable for livestock (ranches) is about 116,843.73 hectares (8.58%). Land allocated for the establishment of industries is about 3,580.13 hectares (0.26%) and for business buildings and parks it is about 469.47 hectares (0.03%).

3.2 Expected Early Successes

There is ample opportunity for business investments related to production, processing and trading in both food and cash crops.

- i. Final refinery of edible oils, such as sunflower and groundnuts oil produced and semi-processed by small oilseed mills scattered around the region
- ii. Processing and packaging of cereals products
- iii. Production and supply of agricultural inputs and packaging materials
- iv. Improvement of irrigation infrastructures and development of multi-crop irrigation activities

- v. Large-scale farming to expand production
- vi. Confectionery making using sweet potatoes and drying of fruits and vegetables
- vii. Provision of specialised services such as crop certification, greenhouse equipment and materials.

3.3 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Based on the availability of raw materials and the required infrastructure for some of the investment opportunities, the region has identified key investment opportunities to be recognised and implemented at the regional level. Regional level investment opportunities have two main attributes: first, it is the scale and scope, which transcends beyond those of individual LGAs; and its magnitude or scale, which is large enough to serve all LGAs. Specific details for each opportunity are given below.



3.3.1 Industrial Parks

The establishment of industrial, business and agricultural parks requires some support from the regional level given that land for such facilities requires some compensation to individuals and some support to obtain derivative title deeds for foreign investors. Suitable industrial land can also be acquired from individuals through either partnership or outright purchase. For example, an individual, Mr Ali M. Kikoko of Inale Village, is prepared to provide up to 250 hectares of land for industrial purposes.

Tabora Region administration is encouraging industrial development in the region due to the abundant availability of natural resources and support services. Established industrial parks can attract investments in (a) agro-processing (b) support services facilities (c) organic fertiliser production (d) handcraft production; (e) bio-gas processing (f) production of quality furniture; and (g) textile mills.

3.3.2 Dairy Processing

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Dairy Processing

Key features



- There is a need for establishing some small-scale and medium-scale milk processing plants in Tabora Municipal Council, Nzega Town Council, Uyui, Urambo, Sikonge, Igunga, Kaliua, and Nzega district councils
- Ideally, the investor can commence operations with a medium-scale plant (with daily input of about 2,000 litres)
- To ensure a constant supply of raw milk a potential investor can work with respective LGAs to support and organise local cattle farmers to adopt modern dairy-keeping practices.

Preferred locations for investment

LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Itonjanda, Tumbi and Kiloleni wards	Kipuli, Itonjanda	above 25 ha
	Malolo, Kitete and Ipuli wards	Malolo Street	above 7ha
Uyui DC	Kizengi and Tura wards	Kizengi & Upuge villages	3 ha
	Isikizya and Bukumbi wards	Ilalwansimba and Ishihimulwa villages	4 ha
Sikonge DC	Sikonge Ward	Mlogolo	5 ha
	Tutuo, Kitunda, Ipole, Kiloleli, Kipili and Pangale wards	Tutuo, Kapumpa, Ipole, Kiloleli, Kiyombo and Pangale	16 ha
Nzega TC	Mwanzoli Ward	Mwanzoli	5 ha
	Nzega West Ward	Ushirika Street	4.4 ha
Nzega DC	Nata, Itobo and Ndala wards	Nata, Wella II, Itobo and Kampala	200 ha
	Bukene and Igusule wards	Bukene	5 ha
Igunga DC	Nguvumoja Ward	Mwalala	385 ha
	Uswaya Ward	Uswaya	316 ha
Kaliua DC	Kasungu Ward	Kasungu	24 ha
	Ushokola Ward	Ushokola	21 ha
Urambo	St. Vincent Area	Eneo la Viwanja 60	3.0 ha
	Godown Area	Muungano	25 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Dairy Processing

Investment Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 2018/19 season more than 1,416,484 litres of surplus milk were sold into the market, out of which 1,266,484 litres were produced from indigenous cows, and 150,000 litres from improved dairy cows Most of the produced milk (about 3,935 litres are produced per day) is sold unprocessed to consumers, hence the failure to meeting the demand for various dairy products such as cheese, yoghurt, etc. Assurance of the market for surplus milk is likely to stimulate more investments in dairy farming Surface transport and Tabora Airport provide appropriate transport systems for dairy products to be marketed outside the region.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels Land for setting up processing plants is available in all LGAs Health departments and TFDA to provide support in meeting statutory obligations/conditions for processed food products VAT Special Relief on Project Capital Goods: VAT exemption on insulated and milk cooling tanks and aluminium jerry cans used for storing and collecting milk in the dairy industry.

3.3.3 Oilseeds (Sunflower, Groundnuts and Sesame) Processing

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Oilseed Processing

Key features

- There are very few oilseed processors who produce double-refined edible oil. There are more than 57 small-scale (low technology) oilseed machines (no heavy hi-tech plant) in the region.
- New investments are needed for production of double refined oil
- There is also need for facilities with oil expellers to extract most of the oil from the cake, which is exported to Kenya for secondary processing
- There is potential for contract farming and for small-scale oil seeds producers to learn new production techniques from investors
- There is scope for processors of sunflower and groundnuts to establish demonstration commercial production using improved seeds with high oil content
- Land has been allocated for processing edible oil; extra land has as well been set aside for establishing demonstration farms of improved sunflower seeds as shown below.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Oilseed Processing

Preferred locations of investment	LGA	Ward	Village/ Street	Land size
	Tabora MC	Ndendwa	Inala	200 ha
		Mbugani	Usule Industrial Area	100 ha
		Mpera	Ipuli	6.40 ha
	Uyui DC	Tura	Tura bwawani	123 ha
		Magiri	Magiri	120 ha
		Imalaupina	Imalaupina	125 ha
		Loya	Loya	80 ha
		Kizengi	Kizengi	80 ha
	Nzega TC	Uchama	Uchama	20 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.70 ha
		Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
		Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
		Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Sikonge DC	All wards	All villages	55,787 ha
	Igunga DC	Simbo	Simbo	62.40 ha
		Igunga	Igunga	68 ha
		Ibologero	Ibologero	43.60 ha
		Kitangili	Moyofuke	44.40 ha
Urambo DC	Urambo	St Vincent	30 ha	
		Muongano	25 ha	
Kaliua DC	Kaliua Ward	Kasungu Industrial Area	19.92 ha	
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Tabora Region has suitable weather and soil for cultivation of sunflower and groundnuts, which are inputs into small and medium-scale oilseed processing plants▪ The region produces 22,395.5 metric tonnes of sunflower seeds and 78,450.5 metric tonnes of groundnuts every year. There is scope for increased cultivation and productivity of these crops▪ There is demand for vegetable oil not only in Tabora and Tanzania but also in the Eastern Africa region			

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Oilseed Processing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the moment, Tanzania uses foreign exchange to import 600,000 metric tonnes of edible oils annually Improved cultivation of oilseeds will improve peasants' income and welfare.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGAs in Tabora have shown commitment to providing a conducive environment for acquiring land for large-scale farming and/or facilitating contract farming with small-holder farmers Some LGAs are ready to facilitate joint ventures between potential investors and local private investors Policy and political support at national, regional and local levels Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels Land for setting up oil seed processing factories is available in all LGAs.

3.3.4 Leather Products Processing

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Leather Products Processing

Key features

- Processing hides and skins into various types of leather products, taking advantage of available materials that are currently exported in raw form with minimum or no value addition
- The processed products to be sold in the local and export markets
- Established processing factories (tanneries) will motivate farmers and butchers to handle animal and skins and hides with more care than is the case at the moment.



Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size (ha)
Tabora MC	Kitete	Kariakoo, Kigamboni, Kijiweni and Filter	5 ha
	Mbugani	Usule Industrial Area	100 ha
Uyui DC	Isikizya	Isikizya Village	2 ha
	Magiri and Upuge wards	Magiri and Upuge villages	20 ha
Urambo DC	Mchikichini	Majengo-Mapya	1.50 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Leather Products Processing

	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Mlogolo Village	5.00 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Industrial Area	157.70 ha
		Ndala	Industrial Area	110.00 ha
		Bukene	Industrial Area	122.00 ha
		Itobo	Industrial Area	108.00 ha
		Igusule Ward	Igusule Village	10.00 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua Urban	Kasungu	20.00 ha
	Igunga DC	Nguvumoja	Mwalala	85 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tabora is one of the leading regions in Tanzania in terms of livestock keeping. Livestock per capita is estimated to be 1.5 in 2018 (2,827,162 cattle; 1,103,040 goats; 384,193 sheep; and a population of 2,870,522 people) ▪ Estimates show that 44,400 livestock (36,000 cattle, 1,200 sheep, and 7,200 goats are slaughtered monthly) ▪ There is demand for leather and leather products in Tanzania and abroad so there is need for establishing factories to process hides and skins into various leather products for selling within the country and for export ▪ Tabora Region has cattle that can supply leather to be processed into leather products. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation by respective LGAs ▪ Ministry of Livestock and Fishing ▪ Government policies and initiatives. 			

3.3.5 Textile Manufacturing

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Textile Products

Key features

- There are already significant investments in ginning factories that produce ginned cotton most of which is exported
- What is most needed are factories for spinning and textile/garment manufacturing
- The textile industry could enter into supply agreements with established ginners to ensure a stable supply of raw materials
- There is demand for textile products in Tanzania.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Textile Products

<div>Preferred locations of investment</div> <div></div>	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Tabora MC	Mbugani	Mwanza Road	10 ha
		Malolo	Urambo Road	8 ha
		Mbugani and Usule wards	Usule industrial Area	100 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	Industrial Area	241.69 ha
	Uyui DC	Isikizya	Industrial Area	8 ha
		Ugowola	Ugowola Village	20 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Industrial Area	152.70 ha
		Ndala	Industrial Area	110 ha
		Bukene	Industrial Area	122 ha
Itobo		Industrial Area	108 ha	
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is demand for textile products in TanzaniaAlthough Igunga District Council is the leading cotton producer within the region, supplies of raw materials can be sourced from other parts of the countryThe establishment of a ginning and textile industry will motivate local cotton producers to increase production			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy and political support at national, regional and local levelsLand has already been set aside for establishing textile factories.			



3.4 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Apart from identified regional investment “flagship” projects as described in the preceding section i.e. 3.3, interested parties are equally invited to invest opportunities tenable at the council level as described below.

3.4.1 Productive Sector

a) Oilseeds (sunflower, sesame, peanuts, etc.) farming

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Large-scale Oilseeds Farming

Key features

- There is scope for large-scale commercial farming of oilseeds given the suitable climatic and soil conditions
- Large-scale farmers can also contract small-scale farmers and assure them of a market for their produce
- Large-scale farmers can also enter into supply contract with processors
- Tabora Region produces sunflower, groundnuts, cotton and sesame. In 2017, regional production of sunflower was 2016 metric tonnes and that of groundnuts was 5,040 metric tonnes
- Prominent districts for groundnuts and sunflower production include Igunga (groundnuts 7,398 mt; and sunflower 7,842 mt), Sikonge (groundnuts 22,838 mt; and sunflower 4,447.2 mt) and Uyui (groundnuts 7056 mt).

Preferred locations of investment



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Sikonge DC	All wards	All villages	18,900 ha
Uyui DC	Magiri	Magili	20 ha
	Goweko	Imalaupina	25 ha
	Tura	Tura Bwawani	23 ha
	Ufuluma	Ugowola	8 ha
	Isikizya	Ilalwansimba	6 ha
Urambo DC	All wards except Kayungi, Urambo and Michikichini	Villages in all wards except Kayungi, Urambo and Michikichini wards	Small-holders cultivate average 1 acre of land
Tabora MC	Ndendwa	Inala	200 ha
	Ifucha	Ipuli	6.4 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Large-scale Oilseeds Farming

	Kaliua DC	Ukumbisiganga Mainga	Usangi	above 400 ha
	Igunga DC	Iborogero	Iborogero	90 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increasing demand for locally produced organic oil, with great market requirements at both local and export scales. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The willingness by respective LGAs to set aside land for cultivation of groundnuts, sunflower and sesame Supportive Government policies Supportive regional authorities. 			

b) Large-scale paddy farming


Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Large-scale Paddy Farming

Key features

- Tabora has pristine soils where paddy is still grown organically
- Large and enough land is available in almost all LGAs and can be secured from individuals or districts councils
- Low-lying black soils are very good in water retention, rainwater harvesting potential and water-efficient Irrigated agriculture
- Most of the established but dilapidated schemes may require PPP arrangements with Central Government, LGAs or water users associations (village governments)
- Investments in water storage dams and rehabilitation of water distribution by secondary and tertiary canals may be required in addition to investments in weir and primary canals
- Modern irrigation techniques that minimise water utilisation will be required.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Large-scale Paddy Farming

Preferred locations of investment	Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Large-scale Paddy Farming			
	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Igunga DC	Simbo	Simbo Area	3,062.5 ha
		Igunga	Mwanzugi	1,837.5 ha
		Igurubi	Igurubi	735 ha
		Igunga	Makomero	755.58 ha
		Chomachankola	Chomachankola	490 ha
		Isakamaliwa	Isakamaliwa and Kidalu	Above 2000 ha
		Kinungu	Mwamapuli and Kinungu	above 2000 ha
		Igunga	Makomero and Mgongolo	above 1500 ha
	Uyui DC	Loya/Nsololo	Loya and Ntalasha	above 1,200 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Manonga Area	1200 ha
		Lusu	Manonga Area	1200 ha
		Kahamanhalanga	Kahamanhalanga	600 ha
		Bundushi	Bundushi	500 ha
		Ikindwa	Malolo A and Malolo B	580 ha
		Ikindwa	Ikindwa	200 ha
	Sikonge DC	All wards	All villages	8,585 ha
	Urambo DC	Uyumbu	Usoke Mlimani	211 ha
			Izimbili	1600 ha
		Kiloleni	Katembela	450 ha
		Uyogo	Uyogo	350 ha
	Kaliua DC	Igwisi	Usangi	107 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increasing demand for locally produced organic rice, with great market requirements at both local and export scales. Highly productive soils at low cost with assured markets 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The willingness by respective LGAs to set aside land for cultivation of groundnuts, sunflower and sesame Supportive Government policies Supportive regional authorities. 			

c) Irrigation schemes operated on public-private partnership

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Irrigation schemes

Key features

- Tabora Region suitable land for irrigation including 211.68 hectares in Tabora Municipal Council; 2,388.75 hectares in Kaliua District Council; and 796.25 hectares in Sikonge District Council
- Most of the established but dilapidated schemes may require PPP arrangements with Central Government, LGAs or water users associations (village governments)
- Investments in water storages dams and rehabilitation of water distribution in secondary and tertiary canals may be required in addition to investments in weir and primary canals
- Modern irrigation techniques that minimise water utilisation will be required.



Preferred locations for investment

LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Kakola	Magoweke	32 ha
	Uyui	Malamihayo	200 ha
	Ndevelwa	Inala	400 ha
Uyui DC	Isikizya	Mswa, Ibiri	300 ha
	Bukumbi	Bukumbi	720 ha
	Ibelamilundi	Itobela	826 ha
	Goweke	Goweke	1500 ha
	Loya	Loya	1150 ha
	Miswaki	Miswaki	300 ha
	Shitage	Shitage	300 ha
	Nata	Manonga area	1200 ha
Nzega DC	Lusu	Manonga area	1200 ha
	Kahamanhalanga	Kahamanhalanga	600 ha
	Bundushi	Bundushi	500 ha
	Ikindwa	Malolo A and Malolo B	580ha
	Ikindwa	Ikindwa	200ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Irrigation schemes



Igunga DC	Igunga	Mwanzugi (Mwamapuli)	630 ha
	Igunga	Mwanzugi (out-growers)	1800 ha
	Igunga	Makomero	600 ha
	Igurubi	Igurubi	400 ha
	Chomachankola	Chomachankola, Chamalendi, and Chibiso	320 ha
	Kinungu	Mwamapuli and Mwalunili	2000 ha
	Igoweko	Buhekela	400 ha
	Lugubu Itumba	Lugubu and Itumba Mgazi	320 ha
	Simbo	Simbo	2500 ha
	Isakamaliwa	Isakamaliwa and Kidalu	1000 ha
	Sikonge DC	Kiloleli, Kitunda, Kisanga, Igigwa	Mtakuja, Mgambo, Kapumpa, Lufwisi, Kisanga, Igigwa and Tumbili
	Urambo DC	Uyumbu	Usoke Mlimani
		Uyumbu	Izimbili
	Kaliua DC	Igwisi	Usangi
		Usenye	Shella
		Mwongozo	Mwongozo
		Ichemba	Ichemba
		Igombe	Igombe
		Konanne	Konanne
		Sasu	Mkiligi
		Uyowa	Mnange

Investment rationale

There is increasing demand for rice and other cereals, including maize, in the Eastern and Southern Africa region due to increasing population

Available support

- All LGAs are willing to participate in a PPP arrangement to promote irrigation farming
- Supportive LGAs
- Supportive Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing.

d) Beef ranching and dairy farming

Livestock keeping is the second most predominant economic activity in Tabora Region. The region has favourable climatic conditions for livestock keeping particularly cattle, goats and sheep. Investors will have to modernise livestock keeping, for example by cross breeding, to increase productivity and production.

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Beef Ranching/Dairy Farming

Key features

- Tabora has favourable climate and pasture for cattle raising for beef and dairy farming
- The leading districts in cattle raising are Nzega Town Council, Nzega District Council, and Igunga District Council.
- The majority are small-scale cattle farmers selling milk locally
- Investors may be required to establish a network of milk collection centres, which are scarce at the moment
- A new processing plant is not likely to face any competition from existing facilities such as M/S Neema Dairy Products at Tabora Municipal Council because they do not meet the current demand due to limited capacity.



Preferred locations for this investment



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Igalula	2,500 ha
	Kipili and Nyahua	Kipili and Nyahua	272.93 ha
Igunga DC	Nguvumoja	Mwalala	300 ha
	Uswaya	Uswaya	316 ha
Nzega DC	Bukene	Bukene	510 ha
	Igusule	Kisasiga	46,000 ha
	Kahamanhalanga	Kahamanhalanga	600 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	510 ha
Kaliua DC	Igagala Area	Imalampaka	43.61 ha
	Ushokola	Imalaupina	411.11 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Beef Ranching/Dairy Farming	
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The regional livestock per capita was about 1.5 in 2018 based on livestock population of 4,314,395. Livestock per capita was about 1.5 in 2018 based on livestock population of 4,314,395 ▪ Dairy farming will stimulate the development of dairy processing within the region ▪ The high demand for dairy products means profitable business for the private sector and at the same time provide tax revenue from LGAs ▪ There is demand for dairy products, including milk, in Tanzania.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF) is implementing Livestock Modernisation Programme (2017-2022), which includes commercial dairy farming as demanded by the National Livestock Policy ▪ MoLF to support LGAs to promote dairy farming through other projects under ASDP-II ▪ Supportive Government policies ▪ Supportive regional and district authorities.

e) Establishing veterinary centres and diagnostic laboratories

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Establishing Veterinary Centres				
Key features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of veterinary centres with full or semi-fledged facilities ▪ Establishment of laboratory diagnostic facilities to serve veterinary centres and livestock keepers ▪ Construction of veterinary centres and diagnostic laboratories as well as provision of veterinary and diagnostic services is an opportunity for the private sector to invest in so as to complement government's efforts to control and prevent animal diseases. 				
Preferred locations for this investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Igalula	2,500 ha
		Kipili and Nyahua	Kipili and Nyahua	272.93 ha
	Igunga DC	Nguvumoja	Mwalala	300 ha
		Uswaya	Uswaya	316 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Establishing Veterinary Centres



Nzega DC	Bukene	Bukene	510 ha
	Igusule	Kisasiga	46,000 ha
	Kahamnhalenga	Kahamnhalenga	600 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	510 ha
Kaliua DC	Igagala Area	Imalampaka	43.61 ha
	Ushokola	Imalaupina	411.11 ha

Investment rationale

- The regional cattle per capita in 2017 was 1.1 based on livestock population of 818,687
- There is high demand for veterinary centres in the region
- There is a shortage of animal health care facilities such as veterinary centres and laboratories
- To have modern veterinary centres that will enable the livestock keepers to commercially keep their livestock.

Available support

- Livestock policy and development programmers support expansion of dairy farming
- Supported by ASDP-II
- Support from Zonal Veterinary Centre and Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency - TVLA
- Supportive regional and district authorities
- The areas are accessible by roads and have electricity and water supply.

f) Mining and Processing

Geologically, Tabora Region is within ancient rocks that have a variety of minerals, including marble, gold, diamond, amethyst and limestone. Minerals are available in every district of the region. Most of the mining operations are undertaken by small-scale operators using rudimentary tools. The region has 6 licences for medium-scale mining; there is no large-scale mining company operating at the moment.

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Mining and Processing

Key features

- Tabora Region has various minerals including gold and diamonds
- Mining activities are currently undertaken by artisanal miners
- The region has established a modern market at Nzega, where minerals such as gold are traded and the Government collects revenue
- Several minerals discovered the region have not yet been fully exploited
- Superficially quarried minerals by small-scale miners depict good deposit stocks for large-scale extraction by medium to large scale companies
- As specified below in specific locations, the region is endowed with a diversity of treasured gems
- Extraction can be carried out by one company in several district councils.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Mineral	Ward/Village	Land size
	Igunga DC	Gold	Igurubi	700 ha
			Matinje	500 ha
			Bulangamilwa	200 ha
			Buchenjegere	110 ha
		Iron	Mwanzugi	200 ha
		Limestone	Igurubi	5 ha
		Amethyst	Igoweko-Buhekela	3 ha
	Nzega DC	Gold	Mahene	70 ha
			Mwalunzwilo	80 ha
			Mwanshina	150 ha
			Mwangoye	100 ha
			Mwabagu/Kilabili	200 ha
		Aggregate	Nkiniziwa	80 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Mining and Processing



	Tabora MC	Aggregate	Tumbi	50 ha
			Inala	20 ha
			Isukamahela	50 ha
	Sikonge DC	Gold	Kitunda	600 ha
		Aggregate	Mkolye	120 ha
			Ipole	50 ha
	Kaliua DC	Gold	Nsungwa	150 ha
	Uyui DC	Aggregate	Tura	200 ha
		Gold	Igulungu, Mbeya village	85 ha

Investment rationale

- Tabora region has mineral deposits mainly gold and diamond in all its districts
- Mining activities are carried out by artisanal miners using rudimentary equipment
- Potential investors with capital are invited to undertake geological surveys and to inject technology that will improve mining activities in the region.

Available support

- Supportive Government policies
- Establishment of a mineral market at Nzega Town Council
- Supportive regional and district authorities.

g) Commercial fish farming (aquaculture)


Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Fish Farming

Key features

- Interested parties are invited to invest in commercial fish farming in all the districts in Tabora Region
- The investments would mostly be in the form of fish dams because the region does not have large inland water bodies like lakes where fishing activities could flourish
- Fishing activities take place in large dams at Igombe and Kazima but are not enough to meet regional demand for fish
- The market for the fish would be within the region and neighbouring regions that depend on fish from Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Fish Farming

Preferred locations of investment 	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge, Tutuo, Pangale, Ipole and Kitunda	Sikonge, Pangale, Tutuo, Ipole and Kapumpa	9.8 ha
	Kaliua DC	Usenye	Lake Sagara	24.5 ha
		Igwisi Area	Mapondamlowoka	11.76 ha
	Nzega TC	Nzega Magharibi	Ushirika Street	above 10.78 ha
		Many wards	All villages	above 14.7 ha
	Igunga DC	Itumba	Itumba (Wembere)	820 ha
		Igunga	Mwanzugi	593 ha
		Mwamashiga	Bulenyia	370 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region has catchment areas in Uyui and Kaliua local government authorities, which can be prepared to serve as reservoirs for commercial fishing There is substantial demand for fish in Tabora Region and in other regions in Tanzania. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

h) Poultry farming

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Poultry Farming

Key features

- Poultry keeping is practised at the household level
- There is no large-scale commercial poultry farming in the region
- There is demand for poultry products, including eggs and chicken in Tabora Region and in surrounding regions as well
- Almost all districts are suitable for large-scale poultry farming.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Poultry Farming

Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Uyui DC	Isikizya	All villages	Above 9.8 ha
		Uyui urban	Any street	0.49 ha
	Kaliua DC	Usenye	Maboha	4.9 ha
		Usenye	Shella	2.94 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
		Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
		Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
		Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
	Igunga DC	Iborogero	Iborogero	30 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is demand for poultry products in the region and in Tanzania at large 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

3.4.2 Processing and Value Addition

a) Cereal processing


Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Cereal Processing

Key features

- Processing is mostly done by micro and small milling machines
- Medium and large-scale cereals milling and packaging machines are required
- The machines should have inbuilt technology for sorting and grading
- The machines should have options for fortification of essential food supplements to support Government efforts for nutrition security to curb malnutrition in the country
- Main sources of the cereals will be Igunga District Council, Kaliua District Council, Urambo District Council and Sikonge District Council.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Cereal Processing

<div>Preferred locations for this investment</div> <div></div>	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Tabora MC	Malolo	Malolo	2.45 ha
		Itonjanda	Itonjanda	4.9 ha
	Uyui DC	Loya	Loya	196 ha
		Miswaki	Miswaki	147 ha
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Mlogolo	2 ha
		Ipole, Kitunda, Kiloleli, Tutuo Pangale, and Kipili	Ipole, Kitunda, Kiloleli, Tutuo and Pangale, Kiyombo	20 ha
	Nzega TC	Uchama	Industrial area	3.92 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
		Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
		Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
		Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
		Igule	Kisasiga (Wella-II)	43,000 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu village	24.4 ha
Ushokola		Ushokola	2.94 ha	
Igunga DC	Igunga	Mwanzugi	4.9 ha	
Urambo DC	Mchikichini	Industrial area	9.8 ha	
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Enough tonnes of paddy are produced and sold in raw form per year: approximately 189,545 metric tonnes of rice, 268 metric tonnes of maize, 30,106 metric tonnes of millet and sorghum are harvested per year in the region▪ High potential for maize, paddy, sorghum and millet production per year that could have been value added for business profit and improving livelihoods.			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Government has removed more than 15 charges and fees on agro-based products▪ All suitable means of transport are available in the area.			

- Enough tonnes of paddy are produced and sold in raw form per year: approximately 189,545 metric tonnes of rice, 268 metric tonnes of maize, 30,106 metric tonnes of millet and sorghum are harvested per year in the region
- High potential for maize, paddy, sorghum and millet production per year that could have been value added for business profit and improving livelihoods.

- The Government has removed more than 15 charges and fees on agro-based products
- All suitable means of transport are available in the area.

b) Fruit processing

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Fruit processing to soft drinks

Key features

- Establishment of fruit processing plants to take advantage of the many fruit varieties, including mangoes and indigenous varieties such as "ntalali", "magogondi"
- Tonnes of fruits get rotten thereby causing post-harvest losses every year due to lack of proper storage, preservation and value addition
- The processor could enter into contract farming with small-holder farmers, establish own orchards as demonstration plots and produce seedlings for distribution to farmers
- Main fruit producers are Tabora Municipality, Uyui District, Urambo District and Nzega District.



Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Malolo	Malolo	2.45 ha
	Itonjanda	Itonjanda	4.9 ha
Uyui DC	Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	8.33 ha
	Isikizya and Kigwa	Industrial area	17.15 ha
Nzega DC	Nata	Nata,	152.7 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
	Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
Urambo DC	Kiyungi	All villages	30 ha
	Mchikichini	All villages	
	Urambo	All villages	
Kaliua DC	Kombe	Kombe Village	50 ha
	Usenye	Maboha Village	34 ha
	Usenye	Shella Village	47 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Fruit processing to soft drinks

Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wards are strategically located near the standard gauge railway and the Dar es Salaam to Mwanza highway for easy transportation Almost all districts are potential fruit producers in the region.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabora Region has improved all forms of transport The region administration has established a one-stop help desk, so it is ready and waiting to provide all kind of support for investors.

c) Dairy processing

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Dairy Processing

Key features

- Medium-scale dairy processing plants can be established to take advantage of the suitable climatic conditions for cattle rearing
- Milk can be bought from small-holder farmers keeping indigenous cattle. To increase productivity, the region is encouraging cross breeding
- The existing small-scale milk-processing plants have low capacity and manage to process less than forty per cent (40%) of raw milk produced per day.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Tabora MC	Itonjanda and Tumbi	Kipuli, Kiloleni	25 ha
		Malolo and Kitete	Malolo Street	3.43 ha
	Uyui DC	Isikizya	Industrial Area	5.88 ha
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Mlogolo	5 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu Village	5.27 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Dairy Processing



Nzega TC	Uchama	Industrial Area	3.92 ha
Nzega DC	Nata	Industrial Area	1.96 ha
Igunga DC	Nguvumoja	Mwalala (Buriashiri)	385 ha
	Uswaya	Uswaya	316 ha
Urambo DC	Mchikichini	Kamsekwa	19.6 ha
	St. Vincent Area	Mwenge (<i>Eneo la Viwanja 60</i>)	3.0 ha
	Godown Area	Muungano	25 ha

Investment rationale

- Large tracts of land in all districts are a promising potential for expanding dairy ranches and increasing milk processing capacity. For example, Igunga District Council has approximately 700,000 cattle with about forty per cent (40%) calving rate, each producing 2 litres of milk per day
- Good transport infrastructure will increase access to established milk collection centres by small-holder farmers.

Available support

- Supportive Government policies
- Establishment of a dairy market at Nzega
- Supportive regional and district authorities.

d) Timber industry


Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Plantations and Timber Processing

Key features

- Establishment of commercial plantations is supported by the region's favourable soils and climatic conditions
- Plantations will provide raw materials (i.e. trees) that can be processed into timber, which can then be used to manufacture furniture and other wood products
- Most preferred districts for establishing commercial plantations and timber processing are Kaliua, Urambo, Nzega, Sikonge and Igunga.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Plantations and Timber Processing

Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu Industrial area	23.49 ha
	Urambo DC	Urambo	Industrial Area	30 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
		Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
		Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
		Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
	Uyui DC	Goweko	Goweko	10 ha
	Sikonge DC	Misheni	Mazinge Hamlet	14.7 ha
Investment rationale	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hardwood products are in high demand not only in Tanzania but abroad as well ▪ Hard wood is preferred to synthetic timber due to durability reasons ▪ Tabora Region has about 39,547 square kilometres (52%) of land area covered by miombo woodland forest. Forest resources serve a variety of functions including provision of timber and fuel wood, honey production and environment conservation ▪ The soil and weather are supportive of commercial forest plantations ▪ Education to small-scale land holders on best forest keeping practices will increase the supply of timber and timber products. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supportive Government policies ▪ Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

e) Commercial bee-keeping

Miombo woodland forest mentioned above is characterised by rich millineries species that make a suitable site for nursing bee colonies. Commercial bee-keeping activities in Tabora Region are carried out by small-scale entrepreneurs.

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Bee keeping

Key features

Tabora Region has suitable environment for honey production (whereby some districts, such as Sikonge has ninety-six per cent (96%) of area is designated forest reserves). Only two per cent (2%) of people are engaged in bee-keeping.

Some districts, for example Kaliua at Msigala area, can hold up to 26, 860 hives with an average of 7, 600 small-scale keepers. The investor is expected to enter into contract bee-farming with small-holder farmers and supply them with modern bee-hives.



Preferred locations for investment

LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Urambo DC	Uyumbu- Ukondamoyo Nsenda, Itembulanda, Utenge and Kangeme 846.5 ha WMA Utenge, Kangeme, Itembulanda and Nsenda Magereza 2, 380 ha	Ifuta and North Ugala	163,482 ha
Tabora MC	Malolo	Malolo	2.45 ha
	Ntalikwa	Ntalikwa	7,083 ha
	Ikomwa	Ikomwa	1,000 ha
	Ifucha	Ifucha	250 ha
	Kakola	Kakola	20 ha
	Itonjanda	Itonjanda	62 ha
Uyui DC	Kizengi	Kizengi	12.25 ha
	Tura	Tura	7.35 ha
	Goweke,	Tambukareli	7.35 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Bee keeping

	Nzega DC	Mambali	Mambali, Kikonoka, Ngwatu	5,041 ha
		Mbutu	Shilago, Mbutu	5,041 ha
		Mogwa	Mogwa, Usalala and Kagando	5,041 ha
		Ugembe	Ugembe	13,600 ha
		Semembela	Semembela and Kasanga	5,041 ha
	Sikonge DC	All wards	51 villages	1,984,560 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all districts in Tabora Region are suitable for bee-keeping, with forty per cent (40%) of the total land size (75, 686 sq. km) being well-protected forests that suit the purpose. Most reserves are in Sikonge District Council Sikonge has 53,785 (49.1%) established beehives; followed by Uyui District Council with 16,618 beehives (15.18%); then Urambo District Council, with 16,545 beehives (15.11%). 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VETA and SIDO provide technical support Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

f) Honey processing and packaging


Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Honey Processing

Key features

- Most of the honey is taken to other regions for processing
- Medium to large-scale honey processing factories should be established to take advantage of the large amounts of honey produced as shown above
- By-products from honey are not well preserved, hence the need to invest in modern methods of honey processing and dealing with by-products such as wax
- The sector is supported by huge forest reserves in Mambali, Mbutu, Mwakashahala, Semendela, Ndala and Imogwaon in Nzega District that are suitable for honey production.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Honey Processing

Preferred locations for investment 	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Mlogolo	2.5 ha
		Igigwa	Tumbili and Lufwisi	30 ha
	Uyui DC	Kizengi	Kizengi	12.25 ha
		Tura	Tura	7.35 ha
		Goweko	Tambukareli	7.35 ha
	Urambo DC	Kapilula	Kapilula	2.45 ha
	Tabora MC	Itetemia	Kipalapala	2.45 ha
		Kalunde	Kalunde	13 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
		Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
		Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
		Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There exists domestic and foreign demand for honey and its products Current production of honey in Tabora Region is 527.82 tonnes and that of wax is 58.543 tonnes as raw material for processing plants (2018/2019 figures) The leading districts in honey and wax production in 2018 were Sikonge, (326.3 mt of honey and 40.133 mt of wax); followed by Uyui District Council (41.97 mt of honey and 6.5 mt of wax); then Urambo District Council (20.3 mt of honey and 1.3 mt of wax) There is a market for by-products such as wax, and assurance of the market for honey and wax is likely to stimulate more investments in beekeeping. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels Land for setting up factories is available in all LGAs VETA and SIDO provide technical support Associations of beekeepers supported by Government and various programmes by development partners Health departments and Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) to provide support in meeting statutory obligations/conditions for processed food products. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels Land for setting up factories is available in all LGAs VETA and SIDO provide technical support Associations of beekeepers supported by Government and various programmes by development partners Health departments and Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) to provide support in meeting statutory obligations/conditions for processed food products. 			

g) Confectionary Bakery (cakes, biscuits and bread)

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Confectionary and Bread making

Key features

Confectionary making machinery for different products such as cakes, biscuits, crisps, pop-corns. The factory take advantage of locally produced raw materials such as maize and cassava flour, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and sesame.



Preferred vocations for investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Uyui DC	Isikizya Kigwa	Igoko	9.8 ha
			Nzigala	9.8 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu	1.47 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of formally employed consumers with preference for processed foods, including snacks and breakfast Enough supply of raw materials for making snacks. The region has surpluses of cassava (150 - 225 tonnes/year), sweet potatoes (185 - 333 tonnes/year), and maize (40 -77 tonnes/year). 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities 			

h) Animal feeds processing factory

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Animal feeds processing factory

Key features

This will involve making animal feeds for livestock (poultry, cattle, pigs) using by-products from cereals and oilseeds (groundnuts, sunflower, sesame and cotton seed), which are produced in large quantities. The factories could be established in any of the LGAs although not all have indicated preferred locations.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Animal feeds processing factory

Preferred locations for Investment	LGA	Ward	Village/ Street	Land size
	Uyui DC	Tura	Tura	9.8 ha
		Bukumbi	Ishishimba	9.8 ha
	Kaliua DC	Igwisi area	Not indicated	49 ha
	Igunga DC	Iborogero	Iborogero	90 ha
Investment rationale	Volumes of cereal and oilseed husk remains are generated each year, thus providing a sure source of raw materials for the livestock feed factories.			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

i) Tobacco processing factory

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Tobacco processing factory

Key features

- This will be the first factory to be established in Tabora Region
- The region is leading in tobacco production but lacks a tobacco processing facility
- Raw tobacco is transported to Morogoro for processing before exporting.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Land size
	Urambo DC	Mchikichini	14.95 ha
	Tabora MC	Itonjanda	10 ha
		Tumbi	Above 24.5 ha
	Uyui DC	Mabama	19.6 ha
		Ugowola	19.6 ha
	Kaliua DC	Ushokola -Pozamoyo	65 ha
		Igagala	24.5 ha
		Ulindwanoni	98 ha
		Ulyankulu	122.5 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Tobacco processing factory

Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabora Region is the main tobacco producer in the country (60% of total tobacco production) The region does not have a processing facility therefore raw tobacco is taken for processing in a factory some 500 kilometres away in Morogoro Farmers are estimated to produce 1.56 metric tonnes per hectare, with production potential to increase to 8,823 metric tonnes per hectare per year
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities.

j) Pharmaceutical industries

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Pharmaceutical Industries

Key features

- Established pharmaceutical industry to supply needed products, as Government and private sector are establishing new health centres and hospitals
- There is also demand for chemicals and medicine for plant protection and livestock health
- The established facilities depend on supplies from Dar-es-Salaam.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Land size
	Tabora MC	Malolo Industrial Area	5 ha
	Uyui DC	Ilolanguru Ward, Ilolanguru Village	98 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no pharmaceutical investments in the whole of Tabora Region The Government has accorded the region import tax exemptions for all pharmaceutical-related equipment and materials. 		
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 		

k) Packaging materials

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Packaging Materials

Key features

- Establishing a factory to manufacture packaging materials for horticulture crops, dairy and meat products, honey, and pharmaceuticals
- It will be the first factory in the region.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Land size
	Tabora MC	Ndendwa	25 ha
		Kiloleni	Not specified
	Nzega DC	Nata	152.7 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is high demand for industrialisation products countrywide. 		
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supportive Government policies ▪ Supportive regional and district authorities 		

l) Modern abattoirs and beef/meat-processing plants

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Modern abattoirs and beef/meat processing

Key features

- Establishment of small and medium-scale beef processing plants to take advantage of modern livestock keeping being encouraged by Government
- Processing plant owners to provide extension support and contract farming to ensure they obtain the right quality of beef cattle for processing.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Mtaa	Land size
	Tabora MC	Kitete	Kitete	1.72 ha
	Uyui DC	Magiri	Kinyamwe	20 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	Igunga	2.45 ha
	Nzega TC	Nzega Magharibi	Nzega	5.39 ha
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Mlogolo	8 ha
	Kaliua DC	Ufukutwa	Kaliua Magharibi	3.5 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tabora Region, with a combined total of more than 4 million cattle, goats, and sheep, is among the top 5 in livestock keeping regions in Tanzania ▪ Livestock are available but cheaply sold, due to lack of a facility for adding value ▪ Pastures for both local and export markets are available. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supportive Government policies ▪ Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

m) Waste management services

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Waste management services

Key features

- Investing in garbage collection trucks and collaborating with municipal and town councils to use official dumping sites
- Another option would be to recycle the garbage and obtain economically useful products.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Mtaa	Land size
	Tabora MC	Itetemia	Kwihara	40 ha
	Nzega TC	Itilo	Honge	4.9 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	Ipumbulia	4.9 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existing services offered by municipal and town councils are inadequate and so there is reason to improve them using private sector companies ▪ Increasing population of urban centres such as Tabora Municipal Council requires improved garbage collection services. 			

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Waste management services

Available support

- Supportive Government policies
- Supportive regional and district authorities.

3.4.3 Economic Services

a) Modern shopping malls and markets

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Modern Malls and Markets

Key features

- Establishment of malls and markets is needed in all urban centres due to expanding base of multicultural citizens from all over the country and the world
- Civilisation has thus increased demand for modern facilities, including well-equipped shopping malls
- The region lacks such facilities, despite great demand by the expanding population.



Preferred locations for investment

LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Chemchem, Cheyo Area	Abolish existing aged buildings and construct new structures under PPP arrangements	1.23 ha
	Malolo, Mpuli, and Usule	Any place	122.5 ha
Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu Estate Area and Kaliua Town	21.46 ha
Nzega TC	Nzega Mashariki	Mtinginye	4.9 ha
	Kitangili	Kitangili	4.07 ha
Nzega DC	Nata,	Nata	152.7 ha
	Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
	Itobo	Itobo	108 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Modern Malls and Markets

	Urambo DC	Urambo	Block Q	2.5 ha
		Kiyungi	Majengo Kati	1.5 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	Igunga Urban	1.76 ha
	Uyui DC	Isikizya	Isikizya	10 ha
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Madukani Hamlet	36 ha
		Tutuo	Tutuo Hamlet	
		Ipole	Ugunda Hamlet	
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recently, the region population has grown with profound human economic development that has totally changed shopping styles and interests.The facility will attract many; who are currently shopping in Mwanza, at very high travelling costs.			
	Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Supportive Government policiesSupportive regional and district authorities.		

b) Tourism (hotels, conference facilities, tour guide, campsites etc.)

There are exciting tourist attractions in Tabora Region such as wildlife areas and environmental scenery attractions; Ugalla Game Reserve (proposed to be a national park); Kigosi/Muyowosi Game Reserve (proposed to be a national park); Ipole Wildlife Management Area; Uyumbu Wildlife Management Area; Luganzo Game Controlled Area; Itulu Hill Environmental Nature Reserve; Mpembampazi and Rungwa game reserves in Sikonge District Council; and eco-tourism, for example beekeeping apiary and other areas under wildlife management areas (WMAs) such as Isawima and Igombe River.

There are also historical and archaeological sites attractions, which include (i) Dr. Livingstone Museum; (ii) Slave Trade caravan route; (iii) the German administration and military base buildings; (iv) Chief Fundikira Buildings and Cemetery, (v) Kwiwaha historical sites; (vi) old schools such as Tabora School, etc.; and (vii) cultural and traditional attractions, including the Waswezi dance and traditional Kinyamwezi food.

Given the above, there is high demand, there is no similar facility of required standard and demand (for official meetings, conferences, weddings and other special events, etc.)

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Provision of Tourism Services (hotels, conference and tour services)

Key features

- Tourist facilities, such as accommodation (hotels, cafeteria and camp sites) and services including photographing, sports tourism, etc. are needed in almost all districts
- The services could also include cultural tourism, hunting, eco-tourism, and game hunting.



Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Kiloleni	Kiloleni	22.05 ha
	Ndevelwa	Inala	9.8 ha
	Misha	Itaga	14.7 ha
	Kitete	Kitete (game park)	4.9 ha
	Ng'ambo	Luanzali (Livingstone site)	9.8 ha
Kaliua DC	Ukumbisiganga,	Lumbe	122,500 ha
	Igagala Ugunga Usinge Kamsekwa	Twelve (12) villages (Isawima WMA)	154.29 ha
Igunga DC	Igunga	Satellite City Hanihani A, block B Sanzura C	5.29 ha
	Igunga	Igunga Urban	13 ha
Urambo DC	Uyumbu WMA	Nsogolo, Izengabatongilwe, Izimbili,	846 ha
	Urambo Township	St Vincent Area	3 ha
Sikonge DC	Ipole, and Ngoywa	Ngoywa, Ipole, Ugunda and Idekamiso	16,619 ha
		Msuva and Utimule	1,089 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Provision of Tourism Services (hotels, conference and tour services)



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
	Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
Nzega TC	Itilo	Honge	1.96 ha
	Kitangili	Ipazi (hotel)	9.8 ha
		Ipazi (conference hall)	7.35 ha
Uyui DC	Isikizya, Tura,	Isikizya, Tura	98 ha 2.94 ha
	Kigwa and Goweke	Kigwa, Tambukareli	Above 24.5 ha 32.34 ha

Investment rationale

- A total of approximately 1500 tourists visit the region each year, despite the absence of tourism support services

Available support

- Supportive Government policies
- Supportive regional and district authorities.

c) Warehouses and cold chain services


Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Warehouses and Cold Chain Services

Key features

- Facilities are badly needed to reduce post-harvest losses of tonnes of agro-based products due to lack of warehouse and cold storage facilities
- Almost all LGAs have high demand for collecting, sorting, grading, preserving and storage facilities
- Land has been identified in many districts for the purpose and can also be secured from individuals or by public-private partnership.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Warehouses and Cold Chain Services

<div>Preferred locations for investment</div> <div></div>	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu	23.49 ha
	Urambo DC	Uyumbu WMA	Izimbili, Nsogolo	846 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	Industrial Area	245 ha
	Uyui DC	Isikizya	Isikizya	4.9 ha
		Magiri	Imalampaka	50 ha
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Madukani Hamlet	160 ha
		Mkolye	Ugunda Hamlet	
Ipole		Ugunda Hamlet		
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Farmers in all LGAs are expanding their production, following improved transport infrastructuresStorage and preservation facilities are, therefore, a growing opportunity to serve farmers and encourage productionThe regional administration is hereby encouraging investors to come and build modern facilities to serve farmers.			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Supportive Government policiesSupportive regional and district authorities.			

d) Real estate development

There is potential to invest in the real estate sub-sector in Tabora Region due to the growth of towns and urban centres caused by the growing population, estimated to be 2.6 million, and eased transport network with the rest of the country. There is high demand for residential space and business premises in urban areas of Tabora Municipality and Nzega Town, but also in growing towns of Igunga, Urambo, Sikonge and Kaliua. The opportunities include: (a) land management and surveying; (b) technology parks, especially near industrial sites and institutions; (c) export processing zones (EPZs) and special economic zones (SEZs); (d) business and industrial parks; (e) construction of modern markets and bus terminal; and (f) construction of modern houses for rent.

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Real Estate Development

Key features

- However, there is a growing demand for real estate services, especially residential houses
- Real estate development in Tabora is mainly undertaken by individuals and National Housing Corporation, which is a state-owned enterprise established to carry out an array of business in real estate
- The completion of SGR and the strategic geographical location of Tabora as a transport hub will also increase demand for real estate
- Incoming investors and transferred civil servants following the growing urban population has increased the need for better houses.



Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Village/ Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Malolo, Itetemia & Ndevelwa	Mawiti (Malolo ward), Inala (Ndevelwa ward) and Itetemia	20 ha
Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu	23.49 ha
Sikonge DC	Sikonge, Mkolye, Ipole and Kisanga	Sikonge, Mkolye. Kisanga and Ipole	260 ha
Uyui DC	Isikizya	Isikizya	9.8 ha
Igunga DC	Igunga	Nkokoto Satellite Town, Sanzura, Nkokoto D	3.68 ha
Nzega TC	Kitangili	Ipazi	15 ha
Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
	Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
	Itobo	Itobo	108 ha

Investment rationale



- A growing population plus a surge in socio-economic activities, including the construction of SGR, will increase demand for real estate services
- Private sector investment in collaboration with LGAs under a public-private partnership arrangement is likely to satisfy the demand for real estate services

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Real Estate Development

Available support

- Supportive Government policies, including provision of housing loans to Government employees
- Supportive regional and district authorities.

e) Commuter buses

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Urban Commuter Services

Key features

- A few private town buses are operating in Tabora Municipality and in few others in Tabora District Council
- The most preferred means of transporting passengers are bicycles and motorcycles
- With the construction of SGR and the strategic position of Tabora as a transport hub serving northern regions including Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kagera and Mara and western regions including Kigoma and Sumbawanga, the region will need to have an efficient commercial urban commuter service
- Tabora Municipal Council has set aside 4.9 hectares of land for urban commuter services
- Tabora Municipal Council has 12 routes vacant; in a great scope, people are using bicycles for urban commuter services in all 29 wards.



Preferred locations for investment

LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	All wards	12 routes vacant at the MC, people are using bicycles	
Kaliua DC	All wards	Streets & villages	Total town coverage
Urambo DC	All wards	Streets & villages	Total town coverage
Sikonge DC	All wards	Streets & villages	Total town coverage
Uyui DC	All wards	Streets & villages	Total town coverage
Nzega TC	All wards	All streets	Total town coverage
Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
	Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
	Itobo	Itobo	108 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Urban Commuter Services	
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The strategic geographical position of Tabora as a transport hub necessitates the establishment of an efficient urban commuter service
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supportive Government policies ▪ Supportive regional and district authorities.

f) Banking sector

The current reforms have resulted in the liberalisation of the financial sector to a great extent. This has led to the establishment of several commercial banks and other financial institutions. Banks available in Tabora Region are CRDB Bank Limited, National Bank of Commerce (NBC) Limited, National Microfinance Bank (NMB), ACCESS Bank Ltd, Diamond Trust Bank, TPB Bank and Exim Bank (T) Limited. While Other financial institutions available in the region are based on credit facilitation; these are Pride Tanzania Limited, SIDO SACCOS, FAIDIKA, Bay Port and MABOTO.

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial and Development Banking Services
<p>Key features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial institutions form the backbone of trade activities in the region ▪ Commercial and financial institutions, including banks, are concentrated in Tabora Municipality but are demanded in other districts as well ▪ There is therefore an opportunity for investors to establish financial and banking activities in all LGAs in Tabora Region ▪ We therefore strongly encourage investors to establish similar facilities in all our LGAs and emerging towns as shown below.


Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial and Development Banking Services

Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Tabora MC	Chemchem	Old market location (prefer PPP)	More than 2.45 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu Marketing Area	0.98 ha
			Usinge Centre,	0.49 ha
			Ukumbisiganga and	0.74 ha
			Igagala Centre	0.49 ha
	Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Sikonge	0.74 ha
		Tutuo	Tutuo	0.74 ha
		Kitunda	Kapumpa	0.98 ha
		Ipole	Ipole	0.98 ha
		Kiloleli	Kiloleli	0.74 ha
		Misheni	Misheni	0.74 ha
		Kipili	Kiyombo	0.98 ha
		Pangale	Pangale	0.49 ha
	Nzega TC	Kitangili	Ipazi	4.9 ha
	Nzega DC	Ndala	Nata	110 ha
		Nata	Ndala	152.7 ha
		Bukene	Bukene Area	122 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	Igunga Urban	below 2.45 ha
	Uyui DC	Isikizya	Urban area	4.9 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial and financial institutions are important in facilitating trade and exchange of goods and services These are emerging financially strong business centres. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities 			

3.4.4 Social Services

a) Sports complex

Investment Opportunity in Sports Complex				
Key features <p>The whole region depends on one old football stadium within Tabora Municipality. There is therefore opportunity to invest in sports complex/children playground and leisure infrastructure. In Tabora Municipality it is possible to use the PPP approach in the rehabilitation and modernisation of Mirambo Stadium. Land in villages belongs to individuals who are willing to sell to or enter into partnership with investors.</p>				
Preferred locations 	LGA	Ward	Village/Mtaa	Area
	Tabora MC	Kwihara	-	24.5 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Bomani	24.5 ha
	Nzega TC	Ipazi	Ipazi	2.45 ha
Investment rationale		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of sports and recreation facilities in the region ▪ Civilisation and human interaction are growing fast, so demand for sports/recreation facilities will also rise. 		

b) Education facilities

Despite commendable efforts by the Government to invest in primary, secondary and tertiary education, it invites private sector operators to engage in the establishment and operation of day-care centres, English-medium pre-primary, primary and secondary schools; poly-technique schools and university colleges.

There is also opportunity to invest in vocational training centres (VTCs) in various specialisations (i.e. driving and motor vehicle mechanics, electrical, brick work and masonry, welding and metal fabrications, aluminium works, electronics and resource teachers visions (RTVs), agri-tech, and carpentry).

(i) Day care and nursery schools

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Day Care Centres for Children

Key features

- There is demand for education services, particularly day care centres at every LGA in Tabora Region
- Demand is particularly high for working parents both in the private and public sectors
- Interested parties are welcome to invest in day-care centres for children
- Each LGA has set aside land for establishing the facilities as indicated below



Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Malolo, Mizeva, Cheyo and Ndevelwa wards	Usule, Inala, Cheyo and Chang'ombe	50 ha
Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu	0.56 ha
Urambo DC	Urambo	All villages	5.5 ha
	Kiyungi	All villages	10 ha
Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Sikonge/ Isungilunde area	20 ha
Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
	Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
	Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
Nzega TC	Kitangili Ward	Kitangili	2.45 ha
	Nzega ndogo	Zogolo	3.92 ha
Igunga DC	Igunga ward	Igunga	4.8 ha
Uyui DC	Isikizya Area	Isikizya	98 ha
	Goweko ward	Tambukareli	32.34 ha

Investment rationale

- There is demand for day-care services in all LGAs
- There is ample land and privately-owned land for establishing day-care centres

Available support

- Supportive Government policies, including the "education for all" programme
- Supportive regional and district authorities

(ii) *Modern private primary and secondary schools*

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Primary and secondary schools

Key features

- Demand for modern private primary and secondary schools exist throughout all LGAs in Tabora Region
- Establishment of modern schools was identified as the number one investment opportunity by all LGAs
- There are not more than 10 modern private primary and secondary in the region
- Parents are increasingly demanding such modern schools in the region instead of sending their children outside the region
- There is an investment opportunity to establish such schools in almost all LGAs in the region.



Preferred locations for investment

LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Ndevelwa Misha and Tumbi	Itulu/Inala	131 ha
	Itetemia	Kwihala	20 ha
Uyui DC	Isikizya	Isikizya	98 ha
	Kigwa	Kigwa	above 24.5 ha
	Tura	Tura	2.94 ha
	Goweke	Goweke	32.34 ha
	Isikizya	Ilalwansimba	14.7 ha
		Mswa	9.8 ha
Nzega TC	Kitangili	Designated area	above 4.9 ha
Nzega DC	Bukene	All areas are surveyed	122 ha
	Ndala		110 ha
	Itobo		108 ha
	Nata		152.7 ha
Igunga DC	Igunga	Igunga	18.62 ha
Sikonge DC	Isungilunde	Surveyed area	9.8 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Primary and secondary schools

	Urambo DC	Urambo	St. Vincent area	60 plots of 3.0 ha each
		Kiyungi	Kiyungi	
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu	30.63 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabora does not have enough modern private schools, despite high demand from the residents. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies, including prioritisation of education Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

(iii) Vocational schools/training centres

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Vocational Training Centres

Key features

- Land for establishing vocational training schools/centres is available; there are many prospective students but lack adequate established facilities. The youth are part of a pool of those graduating from secondary schools (as primary standard 7 is being phased out)
- There is need for trained technicians and artisans by the anticipated expansion of industrial production in need of medium-level technicians and artisans.



Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Chemchem	Mbugani	3 ha
	Ipuli	Ipuli	4 ha
	Ndevelwa	Ndevelwa	3 ha
	Malolo	Malolo	3 ha
	Itetemia	Itetemia	3.5 ha
	Itonjanda	Itonjanda	4 ha
	Ndevelwa	Inala: Owner: Mr. Ali M. Kikoko	24.5 ha
Kaliua DC	Kaliua urban	Ufukutwa	9.8 ha
Sikonge DC	Sikonge	Sikonge and Mlogolo	29.4 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Vocational Training Centres

	Uyui DC	Isikizya	Ilalwansimba	14.7 ha
			Mswa village	above 9.8 ha
		Kizengi	Kizengi	50 ha
	Urambo DC	Usisya	Sipungu	12.25 ha
		Urambo	Matangi Manne	4.9 ha
	Nzega DC	Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
		Bukene	Bukene	108 ha
		Ndala	Ndala	122 ha
		Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	Urban Nkokoto Block G, Satellite City	24.5 ha
		Chomachankola	Chomachankola	8 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only small Folk Development College (FDC) exists in the area, cannot meet the demand for multiple skills No land scarcity; all plots are surveyed and compensated for There is greater demand for VTCs to offer highly demanded skills (tailoring, designing, graphics, motor vehicle mechanics, driving, masonry and brickwork, carpentry, electrical installation, joinery, welding and metal fabrication). 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

(iv) *Intermediate colleges and university college branches*

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Education Sector- Colleges

Key features

- Demand for colleges exist throughout all LGAs in Tabora Region
- Establishment of colleges was a priority in all LGAs
- There are not more than 5 colleges in the region
- There is an investment opportunity to establish such schools in almost all LGAs in the region.



Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Education Sector- Colleges

Preferred locations for investment	District	Ward	Village/Street	Land size
	Tabora MC	Kalunde, Uyui, Ndevelwa, Itetemia, Itonjanda, Tumbi and Misha	Urambo Road (Tumbi), Itigi Road (Ndevelwa), Nzega Road (Itonjanda), Sikonge Road (Itetemia) Mambali Road (Misha – Itaga) and Kakola Rd (Masagala), Nzega Road (Msagala area)	210 ha
			Ndevelwa, Itigi Road: Mr. Ali M. Kikoko	24.5 ha
	Uyui DC	Isikizya	Ilalwansimba Mswa Village	14.7 ha above 9.8 ha
	Nzega DC	Itobo	Itobo	108 ha
		Nata	Nata	152.7 ha
		Bukene	Bukene	122 ha
		Ndala	Ndala	110 ha
	Igunga DC	Chomachankola Ward	Igunga	24.5 ha
			Chomachankola	8 ha
			Chamalendi	200 ha
Investment rationale	Sikonge DC	Ipole	Ipole Village	49 ha
	Urambo DC	Urambo	Special area for TTC	9.8 ha
Available support	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	Kasungu	14.7 ha
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increasing demand for intermediate (technicians) personnel to back up upcoming industrial sector demand Many youths are completing their primary, secondary and high school education following recent free education scheme 			
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

c) Medical facilities

The private sector is invited to invest in business and investment opportunities in the health sector so as to complement Government efforts. The opportunities include: (i) construction of modern specialised hospitals and health-supporting services; (ii) hospital equipment and drug supplies; (iii) specialised participant transport services, e.g. ambulance, charter plane etc.; (iv) public-private partnership in construction and expansion of hospitals; (v) public-private partnership in research and development in medical and health care issues; and (vi) investment in provision of medical insurance services.

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Medical Facilities

Key features

- Almost all LGAs lack privately owned medical facilities to complement those established by the Government
- Some recently created LGAs do not have Government district hospitals although plans are in place
- LGAs have set aside land for private investments in medical facilities
- There is high demand for quality medical facilities, which should come with private sector investments in provision of specialised equipment such as MRI, CT-Scan, Ultra-sound, and X-ray.



Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Village/ Street	Land size
Tabora MC	Mawiti, Kidatu and Kwihala	Dr Livingstone Memorial Site	26.95 ha
	Itonjanda and Tumbi	Tumbi Village	10.78 ha
Uyui DC	Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	98 ha
Nzega TC	Nzega ndogo	Any place	2.94 ha
Nzega DC	Nata	Industrial areas	152.7 ha
	Ndala	Industrial areas	110 ha
	Bukene	Industrial areas	122 ha
	Itobo	Industrial areas	108 ha
Igunga DC	Igunga	Nkokoto Satellite Town	2.4 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Commercial Medical Facilities

	Sikonge DC	Sikonge, Kiloleli, Ipole, Pangale, Mkolye, Chabutwa, Kitunda Nyahua	Sikonge, Kiloleli, Ipole, Pangale, Mkolye, Chabutwa, Kitunda Nyahua	181.3 ha
	Urambo DC	Kiyungi	Any village/street	9.8 ha
		Urambo	Any street/village	24.5 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua ward	Kasungu	26.95 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand for improved and well equipped hospital, as referral services are currently sought at Bugando Hospital in Mwanza (more than 200 km away) Well-equipped medical facilities in Tabora Region would also serve neighbouring Katavi and Kigoma regions, where demand is high as well. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive Government policies Supportive regional and district authorities. 			

d) Fuel service stations

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Fuel Service Stations

Key features

Trade between Tabora and other regions is projected to increase, which will result to an increased number of vehicles and hence the need for more fuel stations to service cargo trucks and passenger buses.



Preferred locations for investment	LGA	Ward	Land size
	Tabora MC	Mbugani, Ipuli, Ndendwa and Matola	To be identified by investors
	Uyui DC	Tura	31.85 ha
		Bukumbi	19.6 ha
	Nzega TC	Uchama	1.96 ha

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Fuel Service Stations			
	Nzega DC	Nata	152.7 ha
		Bukene	122 ha
		Ndala	110 ha
		Itobo	108 ha
	Sikonge DC	Tutuo	122.5 ha
		Kitunda	68.6 ha
		Kipili	127.4 ha
		Ipole	97.02 ha
	Kaliua DC	Kaliua	5 ha
	Igunga DC	Igunga	1 ha
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently very few fuel service stations, following dispersion of business centres Highly demanded in many areas 		
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EWURA to provide guidance on required specifications for setting up fuel service stations. 		

e) Vehicle parking lots/bus stations

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Vehicle Parking Lot/Bus Stations	
Key features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is demand for vehicle parking lots in all the urban centres, including headquarters of all LGAs Trade between Tabora and other regions is projected to increase, which will require multi-modal transport system coordination, and hence the need for facilities to serve cargo trucks and passenger buses. 	

Overview of the Investment Opportunity: Vehicle Parking Lot/Bus Stations

Preferred locations for investment



LGA	Ward	Land size
Tabora MC	Ifucha	to be identified
	Ipuli	1.23 ha
Nzega TC	Nzega Mashariki	2.45 ha
Sikonge DC	Ipole	15 ha
Urambo DC	Urambo	2.0 ha
Uyui DC	Tura	10 ha
	Isikizya	5 ha
	Ilolangulu	5 ha
	Goweko	15 ha
Kaliua DC	Usinge	0.74 ha
	Igagala	0.74 ha
	Ugansa	0.74 ha
	Kaliua	3.06 ha
Igunga DC	Igunga	1.96 ha

Investment rationale



- Bus and trucks are increasing demand for stop-over parking that is well equipped with shops, lodging and catering services.

Available support

- Part of the levy from fuel purchases goes to roads funds, which has enabled opening of more routes of road networks between towns and between wards/villages.

PART FOUR

FACILITATION, PROCESSES, REQUIREMENTS AND INCENTIVES

This part highlights facilitation, processes, requirements, and incentives for investment in Tanzania in general and particularly in Tabora Region.

4.1 Supportive Policies and Legal Environment

Below is a summary of key investment policies, laws, strategies, plans and programmes that were designed to promoting private investment in the region.

4.1.1 Policies, Legal, Institutional and Regulatory Considerations

a) Key policies

Investment promotion in Tabora Region is guided by several policies such as: National Investment Promotion Policy (1996); National Agriculture Policy (2013); National Livestock Policy (2006); Agricultural Marketing Policy; Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) (1996-2020); National Trade Policy for Competitive Economy and Export-led Growth (2003); National Microfinance Policy (2000); National Forest Policy (1998); Bee Keeping Policy (1998); Small and Medium Enterprises Development Policy (2003); National Land Policy (1995); National Environmental Policy (1997); The Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009); Tanzania Mining Industry Investor's Guide (2015); and Tabora Regional Authority Development Plans as well as the political will of the region to attract investors.

b) Key laws

There are major generic laws and regulations which were established to guide investment and promotion activities in Tabora Region and Tanzania Mainland as a whole. Major laws and regulations that guide investment promotion and activities in Tabora Region are: Tanzania Investment Act (1997); Tax Legislations;

Land Act (1999); Village Land Act (1999); Mining Act (1998); Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act (2009); Tanzania Food and Drugs Act (2003) and Regulations; Plant Protection Act (1997) and Regulations; The Mining Act (2010); The Mining Regulations (2012); the National Environmental Management Act (No.10 of 2004); the Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations of 2018; and other sector Acts and relevant Tabora Region by-laws.

4.1.2 Strategies, Plans, and Programmes

Key strategies, plans and programmes are annual regional plans and annual reports; PO-RALG Reports; district development plans; the Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II); Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Programme 2017-2022 (ASDP II); Livestock Sector Development Programme (2011); Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment's Reports; and Integrated Industrial Development Strategy (IIDS 2025).

Others are the National Rice Development Strategy; Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan; and Agricultural Growth Corridor in Tanzania.

The list of policies, regulatory frameworks, strategies and plans cited above supports the investment climate in Tabora Region by sound frameworks, which offer an appropriate environment that encourages investments in the region. The key issue is for the regional leadership to make sure that the processes and requirements outlined below are interpreted and adapted earnestly at regional and local levels.

The leadership of Tabora Region is determined to do that and ensure speedy implementation of prioritised investment opportunities, as well as to put in place a conducive investment climate in the region.

4.1.3 Investment Options: Individual, PPP, PPCP, and Joint Ventures

Investment options available in Tanzania include individual private sector investments, public-private partnership (PPP), public-private community partnership (PPCP) and joint ventures.

a) **Public-private partnerships**

The Government recognises the role of the private sector in bringing about socio-economic development through investments. Public-private partnership (PPP) frameworks provide an important instrument for attracting investments. Indeed, public-private partnerships (PPPs) have been identified as viable means to effectively address constraints of financing, management and maintenance of public goods and services.

The public sector, through public-private partnerships, is encouraged to maximise synergies between the public and private sectors in mobilising and deploying resources. The PPP approach has been widely used in other countries to finance infrastructure and other long-term investment projects. The approach is a way to amalgamate public and private capital and expertise for public projects in which the private sector has an interest in sharing ownership. The Public Private Partnership (Amendment) Act (2018) and PPP Regulations (2020) give areas of collaboration, which comprise of investment capital, managerial skills and technology. Additionally, PPPs can enable the Government to fulfil its responsibilities in efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring effectiveness, accountability, quality and outreach of service.

The concept of PPP entails an arrangement between public and private sector entities whereby the private entity renovates, constructs, operates, maintains, and/or manages a facility in whole or in part, in accordance with output specifications. The private entity assumes the associated risks for a significant period of time and, in return, receives benefits and financial remuneration according to agreed terms. PPPs constitute a cooperative venture built on the synergy of expertise of each partner that best meets clearly defined public needs through the most appropriate allocation of resources, risks and rewards.

Most PPPs implemented in Tanzania are concession arrangements for running existing enterprises with limited provisions for rehabilitation and new investments. It is worth noting that in the case of services, PPPs have been implemented successfully by faith-based organisations (FBOs) in education, health and water sectors for many years. Private sector participation in areas previously treated as the monopoly of the public sector has made major contributions to increasing the pace of growth and development in many countries.

d) Public-private community partnerships

This is a variant of PPP in that it includes communities/villages where the nature of a project requires that community resources (such as land) become part of a project in which both the public (particularly local government authorities) and private sectors are interested to invest.

c) Joint ventures

The Tanzanian Government encourages joint ventures between local firms and foreign investors; this also facilitates foreign investors' access to land, as land laws in Tanzania prohibit foreigners from owning land. Many foreign firms have recently partnered with the National Development Corporation, Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation, and the National Housing Corporation, in energy, bio-fuels, and real estate ventures. In this regard, the region is promoting community participation in investments by, for example using land as their contribution to shares or any other forms of community partnership.

4.2 Facilitation

Tabora Region and Central Government have set favourable conditions and are improving them to entice and facilitate investment in the region and ensure speedy decision making. The region has the obligation to interpret and adapt these processes, requirements and incentives for investment so as to fit the region's investment profile and priorities. The main processes that need to be undertaken by prospective investors in Tabora Region are listed below. These processes and requirements are subject to changes towards improvements from time to time.

4.2.1 Lead Institution

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is a one-stop agency of the Government of Tanzania established under the Tanzania Investment Act No. 26 of 1997 to promote, co-ordinate and facilitate investment into Tanzania. The Centre is a focal point for all investors and performs all liaison work for the investor from enquires right up to project start-up. The Centre deals with all enterprises with a capital investment of not less than US\$ 500,000

foreign-owned and US\$ 100,000 if locally owned. The Centre assists all investors to obtain permits, authorisation etc., required by other laws to set up and operate investment in Tanzania.

TIC contacts are: Executive Director, Tanzania Investment Centre, Plot No. 9A&B, Shaaban Robert Street, P O Box 938, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Tel: 255 22 2113365/116328-32 Fax: 255 22 2118253, Email: information@tic.co.tz.

There is a functioning regional level Investment Facilitation Committee and a Special Investment Facilitation Desk. These institutional investment arrangements are cascaded to the district level.

4.2.2 Main Institutions Dealing with Investment in Tanzania and in Tabora Region

The main institutions dealing with investment issues in Tabora Region and Tanzania at large are Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC); Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA); Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA); Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO); Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS); Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MITI); Tanzania Food and Drugs Agency (TFDA); water supply companies in respective regions, municipal authorities in respective districts (on land issues), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF).

4.2.3 Registration

Registration of an investment can be undertaken at the local BRELA and district, regional or national branch offices of Tanzania Investment Centre and requires the following documentation: (i) Memorandum and Articles of Association; (ii) Certificate of Registration or Certificate of Incorporation; (iii) Investment Feasibility Study; (iv) Certificate of Incentives in the case of projects approved by TIC; (v) Partnership Agreement (deed), in the case of a partnership; (vi) Lease Agreement; (vii) Business Enquiry Forms; (viii) IT 21 forms for companies and IT 20 forms for individuals; and (viii) Company and Operators' Certification of Registration for Tax Payer Identification Number (TIN).

4.2.4 Taxes

Taxes involved in investment projects in Tabora Region are various and include:

a) Corporate tax

Corporate tax is charged at the rate of 30 percent (30%) for both residents and non-residents. In case of newly listed corporate to the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange, with at least 30 percent (30%) of its equity ownership issued to the public for three consecutive years from the date of listing, corporate tax is twenty-five percent (25%) for both resident and non-resident. Further, corporate bodies with perpetual unrelieved losses for three consecutive years (excluding corporate entities conducting agricultural business, provision of health care services or education), corporate tax is 0.3 percent of annual turnover for resident corporate entities.

Other incentives under corporate tax include a reduced rate from normal 30 percent (30%) to 20 percent (20%) for a new entity dealing in manufacturing of pharmaceutical and leather products and 10 percent (10%) rate for corporations investing in a plant for assembling motor vehicles, tractors and fishing auto boats.

b) Personal income tax

Residents are subjected to personal income tax where total income exceeds TZS 2,040,000 per year. The income of a non-resident employee of a resident employer is subject to withholding tax of fifteen percent (15%). The total income of a non-resident individual is chargeable at the rate of twenty percent (20%) and the monthly income includes basic salary, overtime, bonus commission and other allowances.

The skills and development levy (SDL) is payable by any employer who employs four or more persons; the rate is 4.5 percent of the gross wage. Employers exempted from paying SDL include diplomatic missions, registered education institutions, charitable organisations, farm employment, and foreign institutions dealing with technical assistance and the United Nation Organisation and its agencies.

c) Withholding tax

Withholding tax on dividends from corporations listed in Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange is five percent (5%) for both resident and non-resident persons. Dividend from other corporations is charged at the rate of ten percent (10%).

The rate withheld on interest is 10 percent and on royalties is 15 percent for resident and non-resident persons. Further, the rate withheld on management and technical services fees (mining, oil and gas) is 5 percent for residents and 15 percent for non-residents.

d) Value added tax (VAT)

VAT is a consumption tax charged at a single rate of 18 percent. Registration is compulsory for any business that has a turnover of more than TZS 100 million per annum. However, there is an exception to registration of entities dealing with professional services, as they are required to be registered for value-added tax regardless of their turnover. Applicants for VAT registration should complete form Number VAT ITX245.02. E. A registered taxpayer is required to file a VAT return monthly.

Under VAT, incentives include zero rates for all exports, exemption of imported machinery by local manufacturers and processors of vegetable oils, textiles, pharmaceuticals and skins and leather goods manufactured in Tanzania Mainland.

VAT returns are supposed to be filed on the 20th day of the month after a tax period. However, where the 20th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the VAT return shall be lodged on the first working day following the Saturday, Sunday or public holiday. For imports, VAT is payable at the time the import duty is due and payable in accordance with East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004.

Exports are zero-rated under the VAT Act, 2014, which also provides for VAT exemption. Exempted supplies and imports are provided for in the schedule to the VAT Act, Cap 148 r/w Finance Act 2017.

4.3 Incentives

Investors registered by Tanzania Investment Centre pursuant to Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 (TIA, 1997) are accorded various investment fiscal and non-fiscal incentives as stipulated in various applicable tax and other laws.

Fiscal incentives under TIC include 100 percent (100%) import duty exemption on capital goods and 75 percent on deemed capital goods (regarding deemed capital goods, the investor shall pay 25 percent of import duty due). Deemed capital goods that are eligible for exemption are specified depending on the project sector. Additional fiscal incentives may be granted to investments that meet strategic investor status provided for under Section 20 of the TIA, 1997.

Non-fiscal incentives include five automatic immigrant quotas granted to a project during its implementation period, whereby additional quota may be granted based on project size, technology or any other agreements with the Government. EPZA also provides incentive packages according to Export Processing Zones Act No. 11 of 2002.

Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalisation and expropriation. Tanzania is a member of both the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Please Note: Information on Taxes and Investment incentives explained above are subject to periodic reviews as the government keeps on improving conditions for businesses in the country. Please contact Tanzania Revenue Authority (www.tra.go.tz) and Tanzania Investment Centre (www.tic.go.tz) for current updates.

4.4 Access to Resources

4.4.1 Land for Investment in Tanzania

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development is mandated with land management in Tanzania. Land in Tanzania is under three categories, namely village lands, general lands and reserve lands.

According to the Land Act, the whole land of the United Republic of Tanzania is owned by the public and the President as a Trustee. This means that land in Tanzania is vested to the public, and citizens own land under leasehold tenure.

Section 20 of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 specifically prohibit allocation/ grant of land to non-citizens unless the land is for investment purpose under the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997. Land for investment purpose shall be identified, gazetted and allocated to the Tanzania Investment Centre. More information on the acquisition of land for investment is available on www.ardhi.go.tz.

Tabora Region has taken initiatives to set aside land for investment in every district and to facilitate its availability when needed to suit special requirements of investors.

4.4.2 Banking and Financial Services

The banking sector in Tanzania has been booming, growing in assets and in profits. Because of this, new merchant banks, commercial banks, *bureaux de change*, insurance companies, stock exchange and related financial units have entered the market. There are four categories of banks, oriented towards different markets and *clientèle* operating in Tanzania: local private banks, regional banks, international banks and multinational banks. Overall, the outlook for the banking industry in Tanzania is very positive and there are appealing opportunities for newcomers to the sector as investors and borrowers. Banks are found in all districts of Tanzania.

Tanzania's higher-than-average economic growth rate is fuelling the emergence of an educated middle class that aspires to achieve a more affluent lifestyle in which traditional depository, credit, insurance, and investment products play an important role. The growth of this middle class is expanding national demand for financial services from established providers and could represent a new opportunity for financial services companies looking for growth.

There is a positive trend in lending to SMEs that is producing greater confidence in their growth potential among financial institutions, and more generally, in the economy as well, which is generating a positive spiral. In

addition, the Government is also introducing new laws that are expected to enhance lending activities.

4.4.3 Labour

Access to skilled labour is still limited but Tabora Region has 6 vocational training institutions and is also served by its neighbour regions. A priority investment opportunity lies in training institutions at all levels (artisanal, technical and tertiary levels). Investors are being invited to invest in skill development facilities.

4.5 Inclusion and Participation of the Private Sector

Tabora Region plans to stimulate its industrial and economic development base through attracting more private and public-private partnership investments in order to increase its value addition in key sectors like agriculture as well as manufacturing to strengthen competitiveness and to raise its GDP. The regional government and district authorities are ready and committed to providing a series of further support services and incentives to drive industrial development and growth in the short, medium and long-term plans. The regional administration has established a special desk for facilitating investments. The public-private dialogue is well functioning in the region.

According to national policies, it is the role of the public sector to provide basic enablers such as land, utilities, and infrastructure. These are normally supported and constructed using district, regional and national public budget in addition to other resources or development partner's support. It is the private sector which is mainly supposed to play a major role in investing in the region in production, transportation, storage, processing, and development of value chains and marketing of products.

However, for the private sector to play its role effectively, Tabora Region authorities will create an enabling environment through the provision of pre-requisite infrastructure and incentives. The regional authorities will promote public-private partnership (PPP), public-private-community partnership (PPCP) and also facilitate joint ventures between potential investors and local private investors. These investment arrangements, including the build,

operate and transfer approach, are critical for the achievement of objectives of the implementation of capital and technology-intensive investments. In addition, the private sector will be assisted to improve delivery and enabled to thrive and be competitive by facilitating access to affordable input and output factors nationally and internationally.

PART FIVE

KEY CONTACTS IN TABORA REGION

This part provides important contacts in Tabora Region, which will help potential investors in making follow up for the opportunities they want to invest in.

5.1 Key Websites

Office	Website
Tabora Regional Secretariat	www.tabora.go.tz
Tabora Municipal Council	www.taboramc.go.tz
Nzega Town Council	www.nzegatc.go.tz
Nzega District Council	www.nzegadc.go.tz
Igunga District Council	www.igungadc.go.tz
Tabora District Council	www.taboradc.go.tz
Urambo District Council	www.urambodc.go.tz
Sikonge District Council	www.sikongedc.go.tz
Kaliua District Council	www.kaliuadc.go.tz

5.2 Key Contacts

5.2.1 Regional Commissioner's Office

Office	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	E-mail
Regional Commissioner (RC)	25 Tabora	Tel: +255 26 2604058 Tel: +255 26 2604116 Fax: +255 26 2604274	ras.tabora@tamisemi.go.tz
Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	25 Tabora	Tel: +255 26 2604058 Tel: +255 26 2604116 Fax: +255 26 2604274	ras.tabora@tamisemi.go.tz

5.2.3 Tabora Municipal Council

LGA	Municipal Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	
Tabora Municipal Council	174 Tabora	Tel: +255 26 2604315 Tel: +255 26 2606088 Mob: +255 786820518	md@taboramc.go.tz

5.2.5 Town Council

LGA	Town Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	
Nzega Town Council	256 Nzega	Tel: +255 67 7003373 Fax: +255 26 2692262	td@nzegatc.go.tz

5.2.7 District Councils

LGA	District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	
Nzega District Council	4 Nzega Tabora	Tel: +255 26 2692301 Fax: +255 26 2692349	md@nzegadc.go.tz
Igunga District Council	19 Igunga Tabora	Mob: +255 715 407608 Mob: +255 767 407608	ded@igungadc.go.tz kuulir@gmail.com
Uyui District Council	610 Tabora Tabora	Tel: +255 26 2966008	ded@uyuidc.go.tz
Urambo District Council	170 Urambo Tabora	Mob: +255 732 988324 Fax: +255 732 988258	ded@urambodc.go.tz
Sikonge District Council	70 Sikonge Tabora	Mob: +255 754 362371 and Tel: +255 26 2965732	ded@sikongedc.go.tz mluleka@gmail.com
Kaliua District Council	83 Kaliua Tabora	Tel: +255 26 2965679, +255 26 2965676 Mob: +25 622 225618	ded@kaliuadc.go.tz



The United Republic of Tanzania
President's Office
Regional Administration and Local Government
Tabora Regional Commissioner's Office
P.O. Box 25, Tabora.
www.tabora.go.tz

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