

The United Republic of Tanzania
Prime Minister's Office
Regional Administration and Local Government



**Investment and Socio-Economic Profile
Manyara Region**



August 2013

**The United Republic Of Tanzania
Prime Minister's Office
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies
ATMs	Automated Machines
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CAHW	Community Health Workers
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
CNN	Cable News Network
CORDS	Community Research and Development Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DC	District Council
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
FIDE	Friends in Development
Ha	Hectare
ITV	Independent Television
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MW	Megawatts
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SQ KM	Square kilometer
TAS	Tanzanian Shillings
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TC	Town Council
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited

UNESCO United Nation Education and Science Organization

WMA Wildlife Management Areas

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Statement of the Regional Commissioner



Elaston J. Mbwilo

The statutory functions of the Regional Administration - among others, is to provide administrative and technical advice as well as creating conducive environment for various stakeholders to participate in delivery of quality services and to plan and to initiate investment opportunities for social and economic development of the region.

The first objective of this profile is to expose investment opportunities in Manyara region for socio-economic development. Manyara region posses significant potentials for lucrative investment which have not been exploited due to lack of promotion and publicity.

The investment opportunities in the region include:

1. Favorable condition for commercial farming, irrigation agriculture and large herds of livestock suitable for dairy and beef processing.
2. Various tourist attractions such as Tarangire National Park, Game reserves, Wildlife management Areas (WMAs), potential for Cultural sites.

3. Rich mineral deposits such as gold, gypsum, phosphate and variety of gemstones such as Tanzanite, rodlite, green garnet, green tourmalines, ruby crone, red garnet and almandine. Tanzanite is found nowhere in the World except at Mirerani Township, Simanjiro District in Manyara Region.
4. Other natural resources - forest reserves, Lake Babati, Bulunge and Basotu.
5. Strategic location of the Regional Capital Town - Babati which links Singida, Tabora and Lake Zone Regions. It also links Dodoma and Arusha Regions though the Great North Road.

The second objective of this profile is to ensure availability of socio-economic data pertaining to the region so as bridge the existing social-economic data gap.

The preparation of this profile was thus an attempt at finding a solution to bridge the data and information gap. The Regional Profile covers a wide range of data and information on geography, population, socio-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure and the productive sectors. It is envisioned that such data and information will be of vital importance to many policy makers, planners, investors as well as researchers.

Manyara has a good road transport network linking to neighboring regions. The water supply system is also adequately developed for domestic and industrial use. The region is also connected to the National electricity grid system which is continually being upgraded and expanded to meet the present and future power requirements. There is a good number of modern communication and media companies operating in the region - serving both local and international needs.

The Region's economy is doing well. In 2002 the Region had a GDP of Tshs 332,617 million and per capita income of Tshs 319,682. By year 2011 the Regional GDP was TShs 1,267,337 million and per capita income was 879,014/=, which indicate that there is great potential for returns to investments.

Our effort will be directed on the following areas in order to further improve the Region's economy:

Firstly, to ensure further development of agriculture, livestock farming, forestry, fisheries and beekeeping sub-sectors for large volume and high quality production to meet domestic and export markets.

Secondly, to ensure expansion of important road networks to key economic areas including industrial zones in urban areas as well as tourist potential areas; at the same time taking measures aimed at expanding and developing the tourist sector.

Thirdly, to gradually transform and update utilities infrastructure including electricity, water supply and sewage systems.

Apart from our own efforts, we also invite investments from domestic and foreign investors as well as economic organizations for the purpose of exploiting the regions opportunities on the basis of mutual benefits in various areas.

Lastly, I would like to assure investors and all development partners peace, security as well as administrative support services that will allow your investments to grow and flourish.

We are looking forward to cooperating with you in making Manyara region one of the vibrant investment destinations in Tanzania.

Welcome to Manyara Region!

Elaston J. Mbwilo
Regional Commissioner

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background Information

Manyara Region was formed from the former Arusha region in 2002. The formation of this new region was announced in the *Official Gazette* No. 367 on 27th July 2002. The Regional headquarters is located in Babati town which is 167 kilometers from Arusha, 157 kilometer from Singida and 248 kilometers from Dodoma.

Table 1.1: Administrative Units and Population by Districts

District	LGAs	Area (SQ KM)	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Population
						CENSUS 2012
Babati	Babati TC	461	2	8	13	93,108
	Babati DC	5,608	4	21	95	312,392
Simanjiro	Hanang' DC	3,814	5	25	65	275,990
Kiteto	Kiteto DC	16,645	7	19	58	244,669
Mbulu	Mbulu DC	4,350	5	32	110	320,279
Hanang	Simanjiro DC	19,941	6	18	52	178,693
Total		50,819	29	123	393	1,425,131

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2012

There are five administrative districts with six Local Government Authorities, namely: Babati Town, Babati, Hanang', Kiteto, Mbulu and Simanjiro District Councils, with 29 Divisions, 123 Wards, 393 Villages and 1,540 Hamlets.

1.2 Boundaries and Location

The Region is bordered by Arusha region to the north, Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions to the east, Dodoma region to the south and Singida and Shinyanga regions to the west. The region lies between latitudes 3° 40' and 6° 0' S and longitudes 33° and 38° E. It has an area of 50,921 square kilometres which include 49,576 square kilometers of dry land and 1,260 kilometers covered with water.



Figure 1.1: Map of Tanzania Mainland showing Administrative Regions

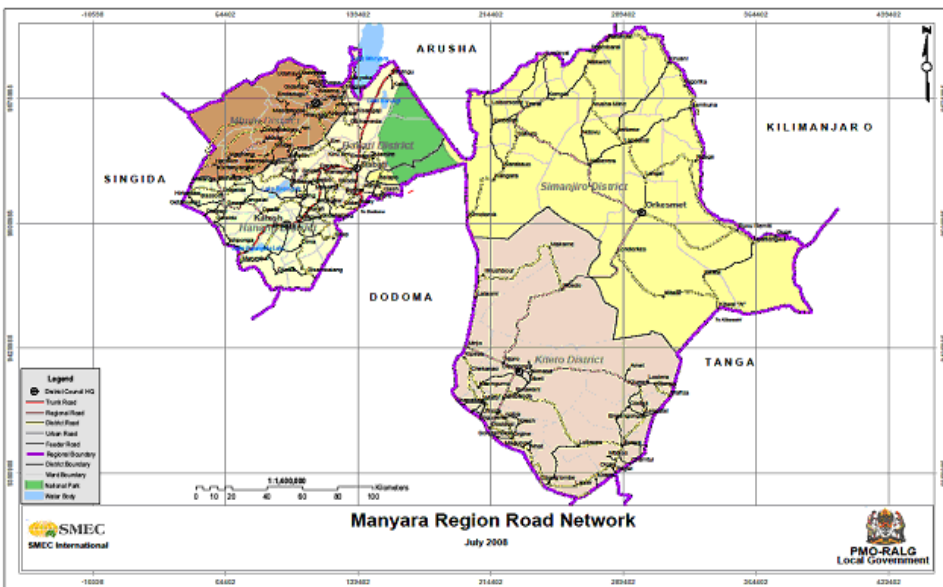


Figure 1.2: Map of Manyara road network and administrative boundaries

1.3 Climatic Conditions

The Region receives an average rainfall between 450mm and 1,200mm per year, with two rain seasons. The short rain begins in October and ends in December while the long rain season starts in February and ends May. Also the region has an average temperature of 13⁰ C during the cool and dry season (June to September), and an average of 33⁰ C during rainy season (October to April). Some areas along the rift valley has sub-temperate climate.

1.4 Agro-Ecological Zones

Manyara Region has three major agro-ecological zones, namely:

Zone I: The rift valley highlands

Zone II: The semi arid midlands

Zone III: The bushed Maasai steppe

The zones have been identified based on agricultural, topographic geological features and climatic conditions. The agro-ecological zone can be defined as part of a region or district in which agricultural and ecological conditions are sufficiently similar to warrant adoption. The agro-ecological zones in Manyara region vary greatly in terms of altitude, natural vegetation, rainfall, temperature, topography, soil types, crops grown, animals kept and human settlement.

1.4.1 Zone I: Rift Valley Highlands

This zone is characterized by moderately high rainfall with annual rainfall that ranges between 800 mm and 1000 mm per annum. The Massai call it "*Engotiek*" while the German called "*Winter Hochland*" due to its temperate like climate. This is the zone of reasonably reliable rainfall. Temperatures ranges between 20 °C and 25°C. Districts constituting the zone are Babati, Hanang', southern part of Kiteto and Mbulu districts. Soils range from red sandy loam, grey sandy loams to red clay loams. The soils are moderately fertile and suitable for cereals and legumes production. Traditional and limited dairy livestock keeping is practiced. Principal crops grown in this zone include maize, wheat, legumes (food beans) pigeon peas, Irish potatoes and vegetables.

1.4.2 Zone II: Semi-arid Midlands

This zone is characterized by elevated to flat areas in low altitudes. The zone experiences moderately low rainfall which averages 450mm to 700 mm. p.a. with short duration. The rainfall regime is not reliable. Soils are loamy sands to sandy loams with poor fertility. Main crops are sorghum, sunflower, groundnuts, paddy, cotton, finger millet, peas, cassava and sweet potatoes. Traditional livestock keeping is common and human

population density is moderately low. The zone includes eastern Babati, northwestern Mbulu, southern Hanang' District and the midlands of Kiteto.

1.4.3 Zone III: The bushed Maasai Steppe

The Semid - arid midlands slowly merge into a bushed grassland area, which is a modification of the classic open grassland Maasai Steppe of Monduli District. It is an arid grassed plain mixed with bushes. Livestock density is high while that of human is low. Rainfall is short and unpredictable which ranges from 350mm to 400 mm per annum. Soils are sandy loams with moderate to low fertility. During dry season, there is a great movement of both human and livestock and It has been previously argued that the most suitable and traditional land use of this area is transhumance livestock husbandry and wildlife conservation There are opportunities for investing in livestock keeping such as beef cattle, goats and sheep ranching. Also it is possible to invest in draught resistant crop production such as sorghum, bulrush millet, finger millet, lablab and beans. The zone includes the northern part of Kiteto and the greater part of Simanjiro District.

1.5 Unique Features of Manyara Region

1.5.1 The Rift Valley Region

Manyara region takes its name from Lake Manyara, which is one of the major lakes formed in ancient times by the Great Rift Valley. It is the only region in Tanzania that is bisected into two by the Great Rift Valley. If any region in Tanzania can claim to be the Rift Valley province, then it is Manyara. Simanjiro, Kiteto and part of Babati districts lie east of the great rift wall while Mbulu and another part of Babati District remain bracketed between the two great walls. The remaining part of Babati District and the whole of Hanang District lie west of the two great walls. Manyara also houses Rift Valley lakes such as Manyara, Burunge, Babati and Balangda. These lakes are a major wildlife water source and are, therefore, an essential part of the wildlife ecosystems of Manyara and Tarangire National Parks. In addition, Lake Manyara is the country's largest breeding ground for tens of thousands of flamingos. During the mating season (September-December) the collection of thousands of flamingoes in the shallow waters of Lake Manyara gives an unforgettable sight to visitors.

1.5.2 Figure of "8" shape

The region's "figure of 8" shape makes it the oddest shaped region in the country. The eastern half of the region comprising of Kiteto and

Simanjiro districts is almost cut off from the western half, which is made up of Babati, Mbulu and Hanang districts (Figure 1.2).

Environmentally, Manyara has unique features too. Naberera Division of Simanjiro District forms a potential area for environmental conservation. The other similar areas are found in Longido District and Mang'ola Ward of Karatu District in Arusha Region. These three spots are the driest areas on the Mainland. At about 300 mm. of rainfall per year, these areas contain very fragile soils accelerated by continued cultivation and overgrazing. Environmental conservation activists are welcome to invest in environmental friendly projects in partnership with local people.

1.5.3 SULEDO Forest Reserve

Environmentally, Manyara's blackwood of SULEDO forest reserve in Kiteto District which is about 163,000 Ha is a wonder of nature. This natural forest of African Blackwood trees is as good as manmade in that the trees are so evenly spaced that they could as well have been planted by the Forest Division. This dream forest is strictly protected from encroachment. It is therefore a wonderful tourist attraction. The SULEDO forest reserve has also given Manyara region - and Tanzania as a whole, the added distinction of being an internationally recognized model of community participation forestry. SULEDO won the internationally acclaimed Equator Initiative Award in the year 2001. Investors are welcome to cooperate with the local community in conserving and to sustainably use the forest.

1.5.4 A least densely populated Region

Manyara human population also exhibits some unique properties. Firstly, Manyara is among the regions with low population density of 28 people per sq. km. as well as the least urbanized regions in Tanzania. (as shown in the 2012 census). Such density is below the national average which is 49 but exceeds that of Lindi and Katavi that have 13 and 15 respectively. On the other hand Manyara is among the regions with fastest population growth rate which is 3.2 above the national average value of 2.7.

1.5.5 The 4th Region with Largest Herd of Cattle

As part of its economy, Manyara has the 4th largest herd of cattle after Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora. It is estimated that Manyara has 1.4 million cattle, 934,547 goats and 373,399 sheep. This is 8% of the national herd of cattle, 9% of the national herd of goats and 1% of all sheep in the country. This wealth needs to be aligned with the meat industry so as to provide profitable returns to the livestock keepers. This potential can be

realized through processing of the livestock products such as milk and beef into good quality products in terms of value addition. Investing into this sector is definitely much wanting.

1.5.6 Distinctive Indigenous Ethnic Groups

Manyara region is not only the home of the Great Rift Valley and numerous livestock and wildlife; it also contains Tanzania's most interesting and distinctive indigenous ethnic groups. The Iraqw of Mbulu and their cousins the Garowa of Babati, Mbungu of Lushoto as well as the Alawa and Burunge of Kondoa form unique groups in Tanzania. The only similar ethnic groups are found far away in Ethiopia and Eritrea among the Oromo as well as Tusi of Rwanda and Burundi.

The Hadzabe of Yaeda Valley in Mbulu District who number only about 1,500 are also distinctive in that as a group they have the smallest stature in Tanzania. They still live on hunting and collecting wild honey, wild fruits and roots. The only similar ethnic group is the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert in Namibia. The region is also home to Mainland's greatest concentration of the Nilotic tribes the Barbaig, Ndorobo/Akea and Maasai who are historically known to be warrior ethnic groups. The Akea are neither livestock keepers nor farmers. Their home is the forest where they engage in hunting and gathering of wild honey, wild fruits and wild roots. Their culture is diminishing due to assimilation into the Maasai ethnic group. They currently, number about 500 in the whole of Manyara Region. Another 2,500 Ndorobo/Akea are found in Arusha Region. Part of the reason for the diminishing numbers is that, their life style - which is similar to that of the Hadzabe, is now no longer sustainable within the ever changing environment. Their culture and lifestyle provide an opportunity for investment in ecotourism.

1.5.7 Home of the Distinctive Tanzanite Gemstone

Manyara has Tanzania's only source of world's one and only distinctive Tanzanite gemstone found at Mirerani in Simanjiro District. Other important gemstones found in Mirerani and nearby Lelatema hills are Tsavorite and Tremolite. Magara escarpment is important for precious Chrysoberyl (Var: Alexandrite) mining. Export Processing Zone (EPZ) for gemstones which is being established at Mirerani area is at the final stage and will develop a sustainable value added market for gemstones. This will cater for high value products and shall provide an organized market for customers. This will also help in the development of Mining Tourism. In addition, Manyara has Tanzania's only source of phosphate rocks found in Minjingu, Babati district which is now a sure source for fertilizers.

Chapter 2

The Regional Economy

2.1 GDP and Per Capita Income

In 2002 Manyara Region had a GDP of Tshs. 332,617 million and per capita income of Tshs 319,682. By the year 2011 the Regional GDP was Tshs 1,267,337 millions and per capita income was Tshs 879,014, which indicate that there is potential returns to investments.

Table 2.1: Regional contributions to the National GDP and Per Capita Income since 2002 – 2011

Year	GDP (TAS Millions)			Per Capita Income	
	Tanzania Mainland	Manyara Region	%	Tanzania Mainland	Manyara Region
2002	10,444,507	332,617	3.2	310,991	319,682
2003	12,107,062	337,813	2.8	353,496	318,594
2004	13,971,592	427,938	3.1	396,154	388,543
2005	15,965,294	535,863	3.4	441,063	469,489
2006	17,941,268	569,380	3.2	478,100	475,255
2007	20,948,403	718,738	3.4	547,081	578,697
2008	24,781,679	862,074	3.5	627,787	669,167
2009	28,212,646	945,482	3.4	693,470	707,159
2010	32,293,479	1,072,269	3.3	770,464	772,364
2011	37,532,962	1,267,337	3.4	869,436	879,014

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012

The trend in the growth of the GDP and Per capital income in Manyara is an indication that investing in Manyara region will likely accrue positive returns.

2.2 Main Economic Activities

The main economic activities in Manyara Region are agricultural production, livestock keeping and mining. Agricultural production is dominated by peasant farming. The major food crops and cash crops that are cultivated by small farmers (peasants) includes maize, food beans, pigeon peas, sunflower, onions, garlic, coffee, paddy and finger millet. Maize, beans, pigeon peas, wheat and sunflower are the major contributors to the region's economy. However, commercial crop farming is practiced in a few places like wheat at Basuto in Hanang and pigeon pea in Babati and Hanang. Kiru Valley - the flood plain area between lakes Babati and Manyara, is the most fertile area in Manyara

region. In this area, big farmers who own large estates grow various crops including sugar cane. This area has been a reliable source of crops since the colonial era and by mid 1930's it was occupied by reknown millionaire settlers from Europe comprising Swedish barons, Russians, Americans and Germans.

Manyara region is rich in minerals that include tanzanite, ruby, green garnet, green tourmaline and rhodolite, tsavorite and tremolite. Majority these precious stones are mined in Simanjiro district. Specific areas where are mined are: Mererani, Kaangala, Landanai, Komolo, Namalulu, lelatema hills and Naberera. Other places that are rich in minerals include for Chrysoberyl (Var: Alexandrite), Orgine village in Kiteto for red granite and moonstone. Recently, gold has been discovered in more than three areas in Mbulu district. The mining sector is an important contributor to the regional economy. The region has a large livestock population, which surprisingly has remained largely unexploited. There are roughly over 1.439 million cattle as well as 934,549 goats and over 373,399 sheep.

2.3 Productive Sectors

2.3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the predominant economic sector in Manyara region as it employs about 83% of the total population who mainly practice both crop production and livestock keeping. Pure pastoralists consist of 11% of the population in the region. The total arable land is 1,568,117 ha but the area under cultivation is only about 867,523 ha (app. 54.7% of the arable land). The bulk of agricultural production comes from smallholders with inadequate capital whose main inputs are labour and land.

Table 2.2: Agriculture area for each Local Authority

LGAs	Area (km2)	Potential area for Agriculture (ha)	Area under Cultivation (ha)	% Area under Cultivation
Babati TC	461	12,751	12,750.56	99.9
Babati DC	5608	180,000	121,000	67.2
Hanang	3,814	274,884	139,820	50.9
Kiteto	16,645	384,300	159,722	41.6
Mbulu	4350	90,000	64,595	72
Simanjiro	19,941	626,182	369,636	59
Total	50,819	1,568,117	867,523	55.3

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office Manyara Region, 2012

Major food and cash crops popularly cultivated by small scale farmers are maize, food beans, pigeon peas, sunflower, onions, garlic,

coffee, paddy and finger millet. Maize, beans, pigeon peas, wheat and sunflower are the major contributors to the region's economy. Other crops include lablab, and, Irish potatoes.

Other economic activities include mining, tourism, fisheries, business, small industries and employment in various sectors.

(a) Crop Production

(i) Food Crops

Both commercial and peasant farming are carried out with the latter dominating. Maize (Figure 2a) and beans are the most popular food crops among the small scale farming communities in the region, and the surplus is sold to earn cash. Other food crops include sorghum (Figure 2b), paddy, Irish potatoes, cassava, sweet potatoes and bananas. Paddy is largely grown in Babati and Simanjiro. Sorghum is a drought resistant crop widely cultivated in the region and it has been treated as a "life saver" in times of food shortages.



Figure 2.1: (a) Maize in Moringa Village, Mbulu

2.1 (b): Sorghum in Simanjiro

The performance of the agricultural sector has been adequate and has ensured food security in good years of adequate rainfall and has managed to produce surpluses of major food crops grown in the region.

Manyara region has great potential for using animal power in agricultural operations. About 39.9% of tillage operations is done using animal power, 39.5% by tractors 0.45% by power tillers and the rest is drudgery hand hoe practiced by few individuals. Estimates show that Manyara region has about 1,256 tractors, 187 power tillers and 125,988 pairs of animal drought power.

Table 2.3: Food Crop Production Trend 2007/2008-2011/2012

Food Crop	2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons
Maize	226,830	383,414	211,861	179,260	230,643.0	445,910.0	236,349.20	355,589.90	299,237	269,545
Sorghum	17,509	26,786	13,522	10,167	10,049.7	12,825.7	13,464.10	16,970.12	17,196	25,973
Paddy	5,475	16,401	6,000	33,980	8,292.0	22,053.0	3,677.00	10,358.00	3,540	14,574
Banana	1,001	14,867	740	10,302	796.5	3,020	726.7	2,404.45	927	2,725
S/Potatoes	2,053	6,722	2,776	9,792	1,481.40	2,670.50	2,274.80	7,620.44	2,721	9,698
Ir/Potatoes	1,117	3,167	953	1,706	734.2	2,190.40	875.1	4,461.50	666	2,509
Beans	96,454	67,010	58,063	10,996	120,030.90	94,623.10	70,092.90	20,426.81	66,700	36,822
Cassava	856	3,368	1,417	2,486	904.1	1,831.20	876.8	3,876.60	1,139	8,329
Total	351,295	521,735	295,332	258,689	372,931.8	585,123.9	328,336.60	421,707.82	392,126	370,175

(ii) Cash Crops

The Principal cash crops grown in the region are sunflower (figure 3a), pigeon peas (Figure 3c), wheat (Figure 3b), onions/garlic and sesame. Others that are grown in small scale are chicken peas, groundnuts, finger millet, coffee, cotton, lablab beans and garlic. The trends of production are as shown in the Table 2.4.

Figure 3: Some of cash crops



(2.2a) Sunflower in Kiperesa Village, Kiteto



(2.2b) Wheat in Bassotu, Hanang'



(2.2c) Pigeon pea at flowering stage at Singe village in Babati district

Table 2.4: Cash crop Production Trend 2007/08 -2011/2012

Cash Crop	2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons
Sunflower	28311	27317.6	32343.5	20173	20,215	17,985	42,076.70	42,742.70	43,890	38,056
pigeon peas	55622	34354.5	43855.4	5055.9	48,591	39,306	46,605.50	29,369.40	57,599	42,562
Wheat	47447	50444	28179.2	13557	38,104	46,118	32,196.85	42,704.10	40,198	4,0033
Onions	524	1782	948	3618	1,624.70	11,096.50	3,384.30	24,827	3,282	11,156
Sesame	1657	780	13667	5477	2,562	2,531	3,036	1,520	2,159	3184
chicken peas	1535	2535.5	2712	2368.3	2,337.30	2,793.30	3,427.70	3,192.30	417	334
groundnut	1395	825.5	742.75	440.7	1,298	886.5	752.8	666.5	918	688
finger millet	5798	5455	1383.6	1108	1,045.50	1,199.20	1,536.80	1,793.60	1,463	1,390
Coffee	281.5	254.7	396	120.4	235	70	253	51	306	165
Cotton	561	673.2	280	168	310.0	310.0	944.0	944.0	988	1,037
lablab beans	3350	2401.75	1516.7	556.7	3,090.30	1,796.30	2,033	1,623.90	1,664	1,583
Garlic	1001	2446	847	2566.4	1,413.30	6,779.50	1,672.50	9,062.50	295	2,004
Total	147483	129269.8	126871	55210	120,826	130,871	137,919.15	158,497.00	153,179	142,192

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office Manyara Region, 2012

Sunflower and pigeon peas are the most popular cash crops among small scale farming communities in the region. Mbulu district had monopoly in garlic production, Babati in cotton and onions while Hanang and Simanjiro had monopoly in wheat production. Other remaining crops are grown under small scale farming in each district.

The fluctuations shown in the Tables 2.3 and 2.4 are the result of unreliable rainfall, limited use of mechanized and irrigation agriculture. Thus there is a need to embark on the mechanized and irrigation agriculture.

(b) Irrigation

Manyara region is endowed with potential areas for irrigation. The region has areas suitable for large, medium and small scale irrigation schemes.

Table 2.5: The distribution of potential areas for irrigation Vs irrigated area by 2011

SN	District/ LGAs	Potential area for irrigation (Ha)	Area under irrigation (Ha)	% area under irrigation(Ha)
1	Babati DC	15,460	6,000	38.8
2	Babati TC	160	40	25.0
3	Hanang'	1,205	480	39.8
4	Kiteto	895	5	0.6
5	Mbulu	2,727	1,768	64
6	Simanjiro	10,550	3,090	29.3
	Total	35,087	11,715	33.4

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office Manyara Region, 2012

The level of irrigation development in Manyara is still very low resulting into marginal use of the potential available for irrigation development. Irrigation practice is one of the effective means of stabilizing and increasing food and cash crop production to curb food shortage and poverty.

Basing on feasibility studies done in the districts, the identified potential area for irrigation is 35,087 hectares. However, the area under irrigation is only 11,715 hectares which is equivalent to 33.4% of the irrigable area. Thus, there is an ample opportunity for investing in irrigation agriculture.

Crops under the existing irrigation schemes include paddy, maize, sugar cane, garlic and other vegetable crops. More investment is needed to develop more than 23,000 ha that are currently not effectively utilized.



Figure 2.3: Paddy production under irrigation system at Matufa village is a lucrative business that has rapidly improved the economies and livelihood in this area that was previously dry and unproductive

(c) Opportunities in Agriculture

(i) Adequate and Suitable Land for Agriculture

Manyara Region has 49,576 square kilometres of dry land out of which 1,568,117 ha are suitable for agricultural production. Currently, the land developed for crop production is only 867,523 Ha which is about 55.3 % of the total arable land. This leaves about 44.7 % land suitable for cultivation underutilized. Lack of proper technology, investment capital, infrastructure and marketing systems are some of the major limitations towards full utilization of the land.

(ii) Fertile Soils

The soils are virgin and volcanic in origin and range from moderate to very fertile soils. They also range from poorly drained (clay) soils to well drained (loamy sand) soils. Though termed moderately fertile soils, they are however generally deficient in Nitrogen and Phosphorus. The soils support crop production through use of farm yard manure. Farmers are trained and encouraged to use organic and inorganic fertilizers.

(iii) Potential for Irrigated Agriculture

Manyara region is endowed with potential areas for irrigation (Table 2.5). The region has areas suitable for large, medium and small scale irrigation. Areas which are potential for irrigation are located all over the Region but mainly in Babati, Simanjiro and Mbulu districts. There are 23,000 ha of undeveloped potential irrigable land. The level of irrigation development in Manyara is still very low resulting into marginal use of the potential available for irrigation development. Irrigation practice is one of the effective means of stabilizing and increasing food and cash crop production to curb food shortage and fight poverty.

(iv) Huge Food crop production for Food Processing

The average annual food crop production is 489,379 tons which include the following crops: Maize 400,750 tons; sorghum 14,898 tons; paddy 16,206 tons; food beans 57,525 tons. The current annual regional food requirement stands at an average of 400,000 tons for starch food (carbohydrate) and 40,500 tons for protein food. This provides an opportunity for investment in food processing for both human and livestock consumption to meet demand from internal and external markets.

(v) Huge Cash crop production

The average annual cash crop production of selected crops is as follows: sunflower 36,948 tons; pigeon peas 34,338 tons; wheat 44,411 tons; onions 17,962 tons. However, there is very little or no processing of these crops. Investors are invited to take these opportunities and embark on processing of these crops such as sunflower.

(vi) Human resource (Agriculture labour force)

More than 80% of the Manyara population depends on agriculture as the mainstay of their livelihoods. In good years when there is adequate rainfall, the region supplies food and other raw materials to neighbouring regions of Tanzania. This labour force is mainly engaged in small and medium scale farming where hand hoe, animal power and tractors are the farm implements. Efforts are being made to maintain animal draught power and increase more machinery technology (tractors and power tillers) to reduce drudgery in farming activities.

(vii) A Multidisciplinary Extension system

The Agricultural Extension system (crop and livestock development) is well organized from district to ward/village levels. There is good collaboration between the agricultural extension staff and various

stakeholders, including non-government organizations and other private bodies. It is the aim of the government to have an extension service that is participatory, demand driven, cost effective and well coordinated so that the farming and pastoral communities can benefit from available resources effectively to reduce the widespread poverty. This calls for higher and sustained agricultural growth through efforts of different actors to realize this objective.

(ix) Other suggested areas for investment

- Establishment of milling machine to add value to maize so as to pack and sell flour
- Double refinery plant for seed oil
- Establishment of machinery hiring centre where by farmers can easily hire tractor and other machinery for early farming and hence good production.
- Crop production (cereals, edible oil seed, non-edible oil seed)
- Farm equipments and technologies

2.3.2 Livestock Sector

(a) Livestock Population

The number of livestock in the region include: cattle 1,439,947; goat 934,547; sheep 415,094; chicken (indigenous) 879,373; chicken (exotic) 18,672; pigs 98,045 and donkeys 83,219. Distribution in local government areas is as shown in Table 2.6

Table 2.6: The Number of Livestock in Manyara Region

LGAs	Cattle breed		Goat breed		Sheep	Chicken		Pigs	Donkey
	Indigenous	Exotic	Indigenous	Exotic		Indigenous	Exotic		
Babati Rural	142,982	3,268	65,621	3,851	28,741	104,714	5,341	9,771	4,239
Babati Town	18,530	4,457	20,721	356	5,375	29,185	484	2,437	1,818
Hanang	248,689	22,184	184,904	2,783	98,799	256,309	12,847	9,634	29,913
Kiteto	315,131	594	226,099	1,524	45,555	43,739	0	321	9,209
Mbulu	355,102	1,666	205,233	45	121,588	402,171	0	75,438	28,680
Simanjiro	326,528	469	222,594	816	115,036	43,373	0	444	12,360
Total	1,406,962	32,638	925,172	9,375	415,094	87,9491	18,672	98,045	83,219

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office Manyara Region, 2012

According to national sample livestock census of 2008, Manyara ranked 4th region with largest herd of cattle after Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora. The most practiced livestock production system is pastoralism whereby transhumance is common in Simanjiro. The large number of livestock creates opportunities for investment in small and medium industries for processing in order to add value to livestock products such as leather, meat, milk and eggs. On the other hand livestock keepers need services and inputs for their livestock – vet drugs, cattle dips, water for their livestock and animal feeds. These areas form other investment opportunities in this sector. Furthermore, knowledge on value chain and marketing of livestock products is essential.

(b) Communal indigenous livestock grazing

Most of indigenous livestock are kept under communal land grazing system (figure above). All Districts have tentatively alienated land for grazing. The number of livestock is twice larger compared to the available grazing land. Therefore, during dry season there is scarcity of both feeds and water. Suitable areas for grazing in each District are shown in the following Table 2.7.



Figure 2.4: Communal grazing of cattle at Yaeda Chini Valley –Mbulu and small ruminants at Mwada village in Babati district

Table 2.7: Available Land Alienated For Grazing in Each Council

	Babati DC	Babati TC	Hanang	Kiteto	Mbulu	Simanjiro	Total
Available Grazing Area (Ha)	154,000	28,182	224,000	947,200	109,600	1,357,000	2,981,800
Required Grazing Area (Ha)	366,752	82,544	1,394,784	1,214,584	1,751,356	1,283,540	6,093,560
Number of livestock compared to available grazing area (Ha)	Livestock exceeds by 2.4 than the available land	Livestock exceeds by 2.9 than available land	Livestock exceeds by 6.2 than available land	Livestock exceeds 1.3 than the available land	Livestock exceeds by 5.8 than available land	Livestock exceeds by 0.95 than available land	Livestock exceeds by 2.0 than available land

(c) Indigenous chicken

In rural areas scavenging indigenous chicken are important for economies and livelihood. Indigenous chicken is regarded as petty cash earners or ‘village ATMs.’ Furthermore, since unlike cattle and goats that are own totally by men, women and children dominate the ownership of this enterprise so much in line with gender empowerment. Since most of the chicken are poorly manage and roam freely in the villages, enormous losses - due to diseases, predators and parasites are encountered. If this sector is improved through solving of the aforementioned constraints, this sector will become a good potential source of income and of protein that may improve peoples livelihood and the economies of the rural communities.

Investing in this area through improvement of animal health services, husbandry and marketing is very much wanting. The recently accomplished pilot project on the control of the most killer viral disease of chicken (New Castle Disease) funded by Bill-gate Mellinda/GALVmed is a good example of the needed services.



Figure 2.5: Scavenging indigenous chicken at Duru village in Babati village being supplemented with maize grains as a source of carbohydrate during dry season.

(d) Commercial livestock keeping

Most of livestock keepers are still depending on the local market to sell their livestock. Despite the increased number of foreign markets, livestock keepers are incapable of accessing them because they lack market information. Livestock are sold in open markets where a large number of them are consumed within the region and some are transported to be sold in other regions. There are 60 open markets in the region and they are operating on monthly rotation basis for the whole year. The major source of animal protein in the rural areas is milk, eggs and sometimes chicken and fish. Most livestock keepers rarely slaughter their stock. . Statistics show that each individual consumes 11kgs of meat per year. Furthermore, 29% cattle, 28% goats and 34% sheep that are taken to the open market are not sold and are returned home implying that the quality of animals in terms of meeting internal market is not satisfactory. There is thus a good opportunity to invest in meat industry for internal and external markets.

(e) Improvement of genetic potential

More than 90% livestock are indigenous, relatively less productive but has high resistance to diseases and can cope with harsh conditions hot temperature, scarcity of water and feed. The region has introducing genetic improvement programmes through the use of artificial insemination and high quality beef and dairy bulls to farmers. The target is to introduce improved genes up to 10% of the available cattle in each district. This plan has been taken care by the government and private sectors such as Heifer International, and it is expected to increase the number of high breeds of cattle.



Figure2.6: Dairy farming at Rotiana, Simanjiro

(f) Reduced number of livestock

The reduction of number of livestock by pastoralist for cultural reasons such as prestige and many others is very difficult to be accepted despite of well known economic reasons. Education is being provided on commercial livestock keeping whereby farmers are advised to harvest livestock at appropriate time and weight (3 years or 250 kg). Instead of having a big number of poor quality livestock pastoralists are advice to keep few high quality livestock that can penetrate different markets.

(g) Livestock ranching

Next strategy is to establish small ranches or feed lots for the purpose of feeding livestock before they are taken to the market. Livestock are bought at their young stage and collected at these ranches to be fed before they are sold. There is a great opportunity to establish such ranches through establishing co-operatives or joint venture in Kiteto and Simanjiro Districts because of the nature of the terrain and activities of the dweller. Efforts are being made to establish and strengthen livestock cooperatives. There are already five livestock cooperatives with a total of 189 members and investment which sum up to Tshs 2, 765,000/=.

(h) Improvement of animal feeds

Improved animal feeds including quality grass and shrub species have been introduce to small scale dairy cattle and goat keepers. Furthermore, introduction of succulent plants such as watermelon in drier areas has been encouraged as a source of water. Other ways of improving animal feed include the making of hay, use of molasses, urea blocks, urea liquid and urea-maize-stover mixture. Farmers training and practical demonstration on improved livestock husbandry has constantly been carried out by government and NGOs such as Farm Africa, Friends In Development (FIDE), World Vision and Heifer-international.

(i) Animal Health Services

The Animal health services - including supply of drugs and vaccines, is largely been carried out by private individuals and the role of the government has remained as supervision and regulation. In underserved pastoral areas the use of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) has been tried with some success and is likely to be accepted by the regulatory veterinary organs.

2.3.3 Challenges in Livestock Sector

(a) Livestock diseases

Like in other regions of the country, there are many livestock diseases in Manyara. Major diseases are endemic tick-borne especially east coast fever, worms and epizootic viral and bacterial diseases such as Lamp skin, Foot and mouth diseases, Pleuropneumonia (CCPP and CBPP) and New castle disease. Most of these diseases can be controlled by restriction of animal movements-cum vaccinations. The region is putting a lot of emphasis on preventive programmes in order to minimize incidence of diseases.

(b) Inadequate Water

This is a very big problem in the range-land especially during dry season. The government is assisting with harvesting rain water from roofs of the houses and construction of small dams. Other methods include planting of succulent plants such as watermelons.

(c) Decreasing Grazing area

Livestock numbers are increasing at 2.8% growth rate. At the same time the grazing area is becoming smaller and smaller as more people use land for crop production. Currently the region is carrying livestock numbers twice its capacity. Communities are being urged to set aside land for crop production, grazing, settlement and other uses.

(d) Genetic make-up of the livestock

The indigenous livestock is of low genetic potential in production. However these livestock have high resistance to diseases and drought and they produce good quality meat, milk, eggs etc although in lesser quantities.

(e) Marketing

Livestock prices are low and quite unattractive to farmers. Statistics show that, more than 40% of the animals brought in the primary livestock markets for sale are eventually returned home due to poor prices.

(f) Lack of Small-scale industries

There are no small scale industries for processing livestock products in the Region. The products are taken outside the region for processing. However, simple processing technologies are being introduced, especially to women and youth groups.

(g) Lack of education on the part of livestock farmers

Most pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the region have low education. Their perception and understanding of new ideas and in using technologies is poor.

2.3.4 Investment Opportunities in the Livestock Sector

- Commercial Ranching and feedlot establishment
- Livestock marketing infrastructure (modern abattoir to cater for the demand for Tanzania and East, Central and Southern Africa)
- Dairy production and processing. Milk cooling stations and transport facilities; milk processing plants
- Meat production, beef processing and canning
- Poultry farming: hatchery and breeding farms
- Animal feeds production, processing and marketing
- Supply of drugs, vaccines and equipment for livestock
- Livestock multiplication/breeding farms
- Investments in production, processing and marketing of **hides and skins** from cattle, goats, sheep, ostrich and crocodile for production of various types of leather and leather goods
- Investing in tanneries using joint ventures approach with local partners in order to introduce modern technology and increase capacity utilization
- Footwear production for domestic and export markets
- Farmers training and research on animal health and production

2.4 Natural Resources

2.4.1 Introduction

Natural resources sector comprise various sub-sectors including forestry, fisheries, beekeeping and wildlife. The region has many attractive areas of wildlife, forestry, game controlled areas, natural lakes and dams. This sector is very important as regards its contribution to social and economic development of the region. Apart from economic gains, the sector also plays an important role in the maintenance of climate stability, conservation of water sources, soil fertility, controlling land erosion, and providing source of wood fuel, industrial materials and hydro-electric power. Tanzania's natural resources sector, contributed about 5.9 percent to the country's GDP in 2002 (The Economic Survey, 2002).

Environmentally, the forestry sub-sector plays an important role in maintaining ecological balance, protect soils from erosion and conserve water and wildlife. Forests are sources of domestic energy and industrial raw materials. Forests also provide useful non-wood

products mainly honey, beeswax and medicine. Manyara region has expansive woodlands, wooded grasslands and bush lands. Woodlands are heavily exploited for charcoal, firewood and house construction materials. Destruction of forest cover is extensive in the region which results in reduction in reliability and amount of rainfall. Involvement of the community in this sector - particularly in forestry and wildlife conservation is crucial in order to attain sustainability in the use of the available resources of the region.

2.4.2 Forestry

Manyara region has 927,526 ha of forest reserves which occupy 18.21% of the total area of the region. The forest in the region is categorized into national and community forest reserves established under Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). The central government reserves are exclusively catchments forests which occupy 71,326 ha. Villages own 856,200 ha of the forest. The forests are threatened by illegal harvesting, fire wood, charcoal burning and agricultural activities due to population growth and lack of alternative sources. These unplanned activities undermines the efforts that are geared toward conservation process in the region.

The Table 2.8: Distribution of Forest Reserves in Manyara Region

District	National Forest Reserves (ha)	Community Forest Reserves (ha)	Total (ha)
BABATI	25,133	34,166	41948
HANANG	5,871	13,211	19082
KITETO	466	791,731	59299
MBULU	39,856	2,092	792197
SIMANJIRO	-	1,500	1,500
TOATAL	71,326	856,200	927,526

2.4.3 Aforestation

The region is undertaking various tree planting initiatives by involving various stakeholders including the local government authorities, villages, primary schools, NGOs, individuals and other institutions such as the prisons so as to maintain the existing forest cover. Planting trees is one way of replacing cut down tree due to illegal logging, charcoal, and firewood and building poles. There is a need of establishing tree plantations due to high demand of timber, non-wood and other forest products.

Table No 2.9: Tree Seedlings Raised by Districts

District	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Babati	1,233,800	1,374,362	1,327,225	971,886
Hanang	968,081	1,068,326	782,615	951,212
Mbulu	1,341,263	986,372	1,400,000	743,856
Kiteto	885,523	900,021	632,114	1,274,312
Simanjiro	185,200	170,720	575,776	478,894
Total	4,613,870	4,499,801	4,717,730	4,420,160

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2012

2.4.4 Beekeeping

There is potential for beekeeping in Manyara region due to the presence of extensive forest cover and well-watered land. The miombo woodlands and the forests which are home for African bees provide nectar that is essential for production of the well known quality honey. The individual beekeepers in the region mainly make use of traditional beehives and partly modern ones in beekeeping (Table 2.10). In 2011, it was estimated that the region had 52,480 traditional beehives and 3,056 modern beehives.

The beekeeping sector is underdeveloped due to lack of modern technology in bee-keeping. This means that the potential of this sector has not been fully exploited. Production of honey from 2007 to 2012 is as shown in the Table 2.11. If beekeeping is well developed, the region could have the ability to produce more than 2,000 tons of honey per year. Investment in beekeeping, honey and wax provides a special opportunity to both small and large scale investors.

Table No 2.10. Number of beehives in the Region By 2011

District	Modern beehives	Traditional beehives	Total
Babati TC	380	2,140	2,520
Babati DC	1,203	3,770	5,776
Kiteto	350	18,054	18,404
Mbulu	548	406	954
Hanang	300	25,991	26,291
Simanjiro	275	2,119	2,394
Total	3,056	52,480	55,536

Beekeepers in the region needs training, extension services and marketing support so as to produce efficiently through the use of modern hives and better skills so that the products may be marketed profitably.

Table No 2.11: Honey and Beeswax Production by District from 2007 to 2011

Year	Product	Babati DC	Babati TC	Kiteto)	Mbulu	Hanang	Simanjiro	Total
2007	Honey	38,500	202,381	30,000	1,500	40,000	3,216	315,597
	Beeswax	280	2023.8	4,000	110	15,000	189	21,603
2008	Honey	68,750	22,440	32,000	14,745	38,122	6,600	182,657
	Beeswax	391	2244kg	12,000	320	1,450	120	14,281
2009	Honey	66,015	22,630	8,640	14640	43,012	7,900	162,837
	Beeswax	261	2263	2,500	290	2,000	190	7,504
2010	Honey	69,150	24,230	11,000	6,845	38,711	6000	165,936
	Beeswax	348	2423	3,000	210	1,800	300	8,081
2011	Honey	65,300	25232	13,000	6,660	30,9790	15,800	435,782
	Beeswax	244	2532.2	28,000	200	14,400	370	45,746
2012	Honey	66,747	28,732	19,870	6,990	39,969	14,820	177,128
	Beeswax	342	242	136	310	1,542	340	2,912



Figure 8: Beekeeping using modern beehives hanged on umbrell accacia tree at Mureru Village in Hanang' District.

2.4.5 Fisheries

Fisheries Manyara region has four lakes where fishing is a main economic activity of the surrounding community. Lake Babati, Manyara and Burunge are found in Babati District. In Hanang district fishing is possible in the fresh water lakes of Bassotu and Basodesh. Lake Balang'dalalu is a salty lake which during floods provides cat fish. During dry seasons, this lake act as a source of salt for the people and their livestock. There is also Lake Tlawi in Mbulu district and the Ruvu River in Simanjiro district. The Nyumba ya Mungu dam in Simanjiro district, is an importance source of fish and employment in the district. Fish production is estimated to be 2,124 tons (2012).

Apart from the mentioned lakes, the region has several manmade small dams which are important for fish production. Babati and Simanjiro Districts are famous for rice production. Therefore integrated fish farming is possible if farmers are provided with appropriate technology. The varieties of fish species available in the region include tilapia and cat fish.



Figure 9: Fishing boats at Lake Bassotu in Hanang' district

2.4.6 Investment Opportunities in Natural Resources

Given the aforementioned abundance of natural resources in Manyara Region, there are therefore many investment opportunities which can be exploited by investors. The following are potential investment opportunities in the region:

a) Forestry

To enhance participatory Forest management

- Creation of awareness in villages so that people can set aside land for forest
- Boundary demarcation, mapping and participatory forest resource assessment
- Development of management plan (improvement and sustainable utilization of the forests)
- Establishment of new forests and processing of forestry products (forestry industries) such as treated poles for both local and export purposes

- Production of non wood products (medicinal plants, Mushroom, indigenous fruits, honey harvesting)
- Commercial Ornamental Butterfly farming
- Eco-touring in the natural forestry including birdlife watching

b) Wildlife

- Establishment of private animal parks and zoos
- Wild animal farming e.g. crocodile, snake, antelopes, ostrich, etc

c) Fisheries

Commercial fishing

- Fish and fish products industries
- Fisheries supporting facilities and services such as refrigeration, boat building, transport and cold storage
- Fish farming especially in Mbulu, Hanang, Babati, Simanjiro and Kiteto districts
- Supply and maintenance of fishing gears and equipment
- Research and development in the fishing industry

d) Beekeeping

- Production of Beekeeping gears such as modern beehives
- Honey collection, processing and wax production
- Research and farmers training on modern bee keeping

2.5 Tourism

2.5.1 Tourist Attractions

It is rather unfortunate that many of the tourism potentials that Manyara region can offer are lacking in the narrations of the Northern Tourism Circuit. Manyara is endowed with many incredible tourist attractions that can offer memorable experience to tourists. Some of the potential attractions are already known and used as tourism destinations but some are not familiar to companies that are involved in tourism industry. Such attractions include:

- Mount Hanang and Kwaraa. -for mountain climbing and photographing
- Visiting hot spring in Lalaji and Masware villages,
- Lake Babati, Burunge and, Balangda salt lake (Hanang) - boat driving and viewing
- Eastern arc rift valley escarpment - viewing and photographing
- Lake Manyara National Park
- Tarangire National Park
- Cultural tourism (Iraqwi/Fyome, Maasai, Hadzabe, Barbaig, Ndorobo (Akie) tribes)

2.5.2 Wildlife

The region is endowed with a variety of wildlife species from big games to small antelopes. Wildlife in Manyara region is distributed in different categories of wildlife protected areas from Open Area, Game Controlled Areas, and National Parks. The whole of Tarangire and a large part of Lake Manyara National Parks are in Manyara region. The potential Simanjiro Plains where thousands of wildebeests and zebras from Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks are dispersed - especial during wet season, is an open area. Other area that have substantial number of wildlife include Nou forest and Yaeda chini in Mbulu district.

2.5.3 Tarangire National Park

Tarangire is commonly famous for its tree - climbing pythons, zebras, hartebeests, elephants, buffaloes, water bucks, gazelles, oryx and abundant birdlife. This park is home to more elephants per square kilometres than anywhere else in the world.

Tarangire is just as exhilarating, especially during the dry season when large herds of migratory game are attracted to the permanent waters of the Tarangire river. Tarangire is part of a famous larger ecosystem known as Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem. The park supports similar game to those in Serengeti. Tourist attraction areas include magnificent Baobab trees, game viewing, balloon safaris, and a birdlife of over 550 species.



Figure 10: Herd of elephant headed by a female. This park is home to many African Elephants per square kilometre than anywhere else in the world

2.5.4 Lake Manyara National Park

The Park contains a large variety of habitats able to support a large number of species such as the rift valley wall, the ground water forest, acacia woodland, area of open woodland, area of open grassland, to mention but a few. Lake Manyara National Park also forms Part of a larger ecosystem famously known as Tarangire–Manyara Ecosystem. Lake Manyara National Park--which is a UNESCO accredited Biosphere Reserve, is spectacular regardless of the direction from which coming. On approaching the Park from the east the rusty-gold 600-metre high Rift Valley escarpment appears on the horizon forming an impressive backdrop to the lake. If you come from the west and pause at the top of the escarpment, the Park lies in a green strip below you, the Lake looks shiny in the sunlight. You can easily pick out the mosaic of the Park's different habitats. In the tall trees of the ground water forest there is a good number of monkeys and olive baboons, on the slope of the escarpment many elephants stand in the shade of baobab trees. In the acacia woodland, lions lie draped along the branches of umbrella trees in the pools along the lake shore the hippos wallow, and colorful pink-hued flamingos wade in the lake itself



Figure 11: Tree climbing lions of Lake Manyara

2.5.5 Opportunities for Hunting and for acquiring trophies

The region has a total of 15 hunting blocks; nine in Simanjiro, five in Kiteto and one (1) in Babati district. The blocks provide opportunity to hunt a variety of games from big games like the big elephant to small antelope.

Hanang District has about 200 km² of hunting block which operated for some years up to 1993. Last year a research was conducted to find out the status of the area - including the its size and availability of the wild animals with the purpose of reviving hunting activities in the area. The block -namely, 'Balangda Hunting block' - possess the wild animals including elephants,eland and creater kudu,iImpala, leopard and lion.

2.5.6 Mount Hanang and Qwaraa

Hanang District is 73 Km away from Babati town (Region Headquarters) where the beautiful Mount Hanang (3,418m) is located. The mountain is the third tallest in Tanzania after Kilimanjaro and Meru. The mountain is the habitat of leopards, klipspringer, velvet monkeys, olive baboon and dik dik and variety of bird species. The mountain features beautiful catchment forest with a variety of tree species.

Mount Kwaraa is located within the Babati township and has a catchment forest which is a habitat for elephants and buffolaes in all seasons of the year. At the top of the mountain is found a natural permanent water pond.

2.5.7 Lake Babati

The lake provides fishing opportunity using local canoes within the view of floating hippos. The lake is 18 Km² long and is rich in tilapia, cat fish, freshwater prawns different species of birds and is estimated to hold over 200 hippos.



Figure 12: Hippo in Lake Babati

2.5.7 Cultural Tourism

Cultural traditional activities provide a good opportunity for tourist activity such as viewing the Maasai, Hadzabe, Barbaig, and Ndorobo cultural activities and artefacts carried out by individual groups. There are several groups producing traditional clothes, belts, shoes etc which fetch good internal and external market. A heritage cultural centre has been established with the assistance of Norwegians at Hydrom in Mbulu district. The centre features traditional houses, a museum with traditional arts and crafts that belong to nearby ethnic groups, namely: Iraqwi, Datoga, hadzabe and Nyaturu/Nyisanzu. Each year, the ethnic groups conduct a cultural festival that comprises traditional dances, games, barbeque, presentations etc. The centre has already been included in the northern tourist circuit

2.5.8 Hadzabe

The Hadza, or Hadzabe are hunter-gatherers living in Mbulu ditrict in Manyara region. Other Hadza live around Lake Eyasi in the central Rift Valley and in the neighbouring Serengeti Plateau northern Tanzania. The Hadza are estimated to be below 1000 and some 300-400 Hadza live as hunter-gatherers like their ancestors who did so for thousands or even tens of thousands of years. This group, and also the Ndorobo - are the last existing full-time hunter-gatherers in Africa.



Figure 13: A Hadzabe hut

Different documentations indicate that the Hadza are not closely genetically related to any other people. While traditionally the Hadza language was classified with the Khoisan languages primarily because it has clicks, in fact it appears to be an isolated and unrelated

to any other. As descendants of Tanzania's aboriginal hunter-gatherer population, they have probably occupied their current territory for several thousand years with relatively little modification to their basic ways of life until the past hundred years. From 18th century onwards, however, the Hadza came into increasing contact with farming and livestock keepers entering Hadzaland and its surroundings. Their interaction with these peoples were often hostile and resulted into a period of population decline in the late 19th century. The independent Tanzanian government, and some foreign missionaries tried to settle the Hadza, forcing them to adopt farming and converting them to Christianity. These efforts have largely failed and many Hadza still pursue virtually the same way of life as their ancestors. In recent years they have been under pressure from neighbouring groups encroaching on their land.

2.5.9 Ndorobo

The Ndorobo are a small group of hunter-gatherers mostly found in Kiteto and a few in Simanjiro district. In the past the Ndorobo depended on hunting and gathering; but recently, with the efforts of an NGO called CORDS which supplied them with livestock, few have adopted pastoralist life of their neighbouring Maasai. Surprisingly, some of those who were supplied with livestock have sold them and resumed their lifestyle of hunting and gathering. Most of them have no permanent homes and instead they live in Baobab trees caves. However, some of those who are more advanced have small huts resembling those of the Maasai.

2.5.10 Barbaig

The traditional culture of the Barbaig is still unchanged and unspoiled. Women dress in traditional goatskin dresses and men walk around with spears. Visitors have an opportunity to mix freely with the Barbaig living in the Mang'ati plains, commonly known as the Mang'ati. If you are interested in bird watching, 400 bird species will welcome you as you traverse the area.

2.5.11 Maasai

The Maasai are a Nilotic group in East Africa who came to Eastern Africa via South Sudan and they speak Nilo-Saharan language. They occupy large pieces of land in Manyara region - in Babati, Simanjiro and Kiteto districts. They were able to occupy such large areas of land by displacing the people who had previously lived in those areas. The Maasai are pastoralists and are famous for their frightening reputations as warriors and cattle-rustlers. Their customs and practices include age set system of social organization. Maasai society

is strongly patriarchal in nature, with elder men, sometimes joined by retired elders, deciding most major matters for each Maasai group. Maasai are pastoralist and have resisted the urging of the Tanzanian governments to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle. The Maasai people stood against slavery and lived alongside most wild animals with an aversion to eat game, fish and birds. The Maasai land has now East Africa's finest game areas.

2.5.12 Attractions around Babati Town

The town has peculiar natural geographical and biological resources that have some Tourist values such as Lake Babati, Kisima cha Mungu at Sigino, Tururu waterfalls, Mt. Kwaraa, Hot spring in Masware, to mention just a few.



Figure 14: Maasai traditional dance

Apart from natural attractions, Babati Town is also rich as regards Cultural Tourism attractions such as the indigenous Gorowa Culture, the graves of Chief Dodo, that of Major Cooper his wife at Singu Estate.

The late Majorie Cooper and his wife are among the memorable people of Babati town due to their contributions to the citizens of Babati. They were the first persons to introduce Tilapia fish in lake Babati (1936). The tilapia fish is now an important food product to Babati citizens which has also contributed to employment opportunities to many people living arrounding the lake. Majorie Cooper came to Babati in 1920's as a tourist accompanied by a Swedish hunter named Bro Blixen a husband to a famous Danish lady

Karen Blixen who wrote a book titled *Out of Africa*. He became interested in investing at Sigino areas commonly known as Singu, by opening some estates in which he settled for years and died in 1952 and his wife in 1954. Singu estate is very famous due to such historical background. The famous author - Ernest Hemingway the authors of a book titled *Green Hills of Africa* visited and stayed at Singu Estate.

2.5.13 Tururu Water Falls

A permanent waterfall named Tururu is found in Babatitownship. The site comprises a variety of reptile species including python and agama lizard. Tururu waterfall is a beautiful place for picnics and relaxation.

2.5.14 Sigino Crater

Sigino Crater is located in Babati Urban District. During the days of tribe wars in the pre-colonial era, Iraqw warriors used to hide women, children and old men in this Sigino crater. The water source in the crater has neither outlet nor inlet; it is a permanent water source that the people of Sigino village highly depend on for their daily life.



Figure15: Tururu Water Falls at River Kiongozi near Babati Town



Figure 16: Sigino Crater (Kisima cha Mungu) near Babati town

2.5.15 Investment Opportunities in Tourism

- (a) Tourists supporting services and facilities: Camping sites, hotels and restaurants, holiday resorts, permanent tented camps, lodges, guest houses, textile fashion, car hire, flight services, canoe and boat hire, Conference tourism.
- (b) Tour operators, tour services: Tour companies, tour guiding, mountain climbing, travelling, balloon skying, paragliding and hiking safaris, Cultural Tourism Tourism Marketing and Promotion Hunting safaris, Boat safaris in Lake Manyara, Lake Babati Sport fishing in lakes Manyara, Lake Babati, game viewing, Geo-tourism, community and eco-based tourism (Sigino Crater, Tururu waterfalls)

2.6 Mining

2.6.1 Mineral Deposits and Mining

Mining is an important sector in Manyara region. Geological data reveals that in Manyara Region there are plenty of minerals. Such minerals are tanzanite, tsavolite, redline, green garnet, green tourmalines, ruby crone, red garnet, almandine and gypsum. Tanzanite is found nowhere else in the world except at Mirerani, Simanjiro district in Manyara region. There are large and small scale miners who engage in mining activity. Big companies which operate in Mirerani include Tanzanite One from South Africa, Kilimanjaro Mining Co. Ltd and Tanzanite Africa Ltd. All engage in the production and marketing of Tanzanite.

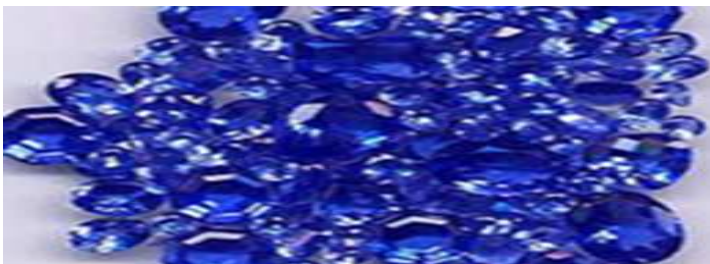


Figure 17: Top Grade Tanzanite from Mirerani, Simanjiro District

Mining is also a growing sector and contributes to Kiteto District's economy. There are various types of minerals which include, ruby, garnets, scapolite, rhodolite, moonlight and green chrome. Ruby is extracted at Kijungu, Loolera and Olgine Villages. Scapolite is found at Olgine Village while Rhodolite and greenchrome are found at Loolera. This activity provides employment opportunities to communities living in the surrounding areas. There are seven companies which hold mining and prospecting licenses in Kiteto District.



Figure 18: (a) Ruby at Olgine in Kiteto District



(b) Alexandrite (Chrysoberyl) at Magara in Babati District

The only mining activity undertaken in Hanang' District is the collection and transportation of salt from Lake Balangdalalu and Gidawar. The salt area (Figure 19) is located at Gendabi Village about 28 km from Katesh Town. The activity is undertaken by private individuals and provides seasonal employment for between 550 and 750 rural youths yearly. The adjacent villages earn income from the collection of fees from salt sales. The Manyara regional authorities envisage huge investment potential opportunity in salt mining which can attract both local and foreign investors with appropriate technologies.



Figure 19: A heap of salt mined at Lake Gidewar in Hanang' District

Recently, gold has been discovered in more than three places in Mbulu District. Moreover, there are substantial copper rocks close to Singida region (east, west) border. Also several minerals are found in small quantities in Babati district especially along the rift valley escarpments at Magara village where precious *Alexandrite* is found.

2.6.2 Investment Opportunities in Mining

Availability of a good number of rocks and minerals/gemstones in the region attracts the following exploration and mining activities:

- (i) Mining technology and equipment: The mining industry needs very high technology so that the minerals available can be extracted adequately.
- (ii) Mining support services such as catering, mining equipment supply and maintenance, provision of medical services, transport services, e.g. air charter services
- (iii) Mineral value addition ventures particularly in gemstones and jewellery manufacturing (e.g. lapidary, cutting, polishing, etc) as well as supply of mining services such as drilling, airborne geophysical surveys; laboratory services or refining. This also includes supply and/or hiring of equipment for large and small scale miners as well as contract mining and Research and development.

2.7 Industries and Manufacturing

The industrial sector is very important sector for any economy. It is a sure source of foreign exchange and could also be the main source of employment especially in the urban areas. The government of Tanzania is encouraging the growth of processing industry in the country so as to supply the domestic market with substitutes for imports as well as to add value to the country's exports.

The basis for industrial development in Manyara Region has been its huge agriculture products. However, most of the existing industries are small scale ones, which are 4,743. There is a room for establishing medium and large scale industries for processing of agricultural products such as flour milling and packing, seed oil milling, meat and milk processing and processing of animal foods. Other industries may include sawmilling of forest timber, establishment of carpentry and joinery workshop.

Minjingu Phosphate Mining and Fertilizer Company is the only larger factory in the Region. There are few medium-sized factories such as Manyara Sugar Company and Sierra Company Limited located in Babati District. The other one is Tanzanite One Gemstone Processing

factory located at Mirerani Township in Simanjiro District. There are many small enterprises in the Region which include sunflower oil processing. Investors are welcomed to explore these opportunities and invest.

2.7.1 Export Processing Zone (EPZ)

Manyara Region is developing a Free Trade area commonly known as Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Mirerani Township, Simanjiro District, Manyara Region. The area of the proposed EPZ is just 14 km away from the famous Kilimanjaro International Airport. It is a Multi-Product industrial area whereby a number of industries will be established to boost export earnings. The basic objectives of EPZs are to enhance foreign exchange earnings, develop export-oriented industries and to generate employment opportunities by attracting domestic and foreign investment. With such objectives, the zone will attract employment, and stimulate the area's economy and thus reduce poverty and increase income generation. Factories such as agro-processing, leather processing, minerals processing, meat and milk processing, honey and wax processing are expected to be established in the area. The Government, through The Export Processing Zone Authority, is funding the initial cost of EPZ setup. A letter of offer has been issued to EPZ Authority and other formalities to acquire a title deed are in-progress. Both local and foreign entrepreneurs are invited to establish factories inside the area in order to access export-based incentives provided by the Government.

Investment Opportunities in Industries and Manufacturing

Given the abundance of resources and supporting services in Manyara Region, there are ample opportunities in investing in industries. The agriculture raw materials, mining and natural resources make Manyara Region an optimal location for variety of manufacturing industries. The road and railway transport systems, telecommunication industry networks and the available financial services could effectively be used to support industrialization in the region.

Several investment opportunities are available for industries and manufacturing in Manyara Region which include:

- Agro-processing industries for sunflowers, rice, edible oils and vegetables
- Agricultural equipment and supplies
- Animal products processing such as meat canning, leather products processing
- Hides and skin tanning

- Small and medium scale dairy products processing
- Mineral water production
- Initiation of Industrial and Technology Parks
- Industrial support services facilities
- Organic fertilizer production industries
- Bio-gas processing
- Production of quality furniture

2.8 Development of Cooperative Societies

Cooperative reforms and modernization programme have been underway since 2005 resulting into strengthening of leadership in cooperatives through supporting elections in different categories of Cooperative Societies. During the period under review the number of both cooperatives and members has increased as a result of good governance as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.12: Development of Cooperatives in Manyara Region

Type of Cooperative Societies	Number of Cooperative Societies in the year 2005	Number of Cooperative Societies in the year 2012
Union	1	1
AMCOS	49	65
SACCOS	59	124
Small scale Industries	3	5
Consumer shops	1	1
Livestock	8	12
Mining	2	3
Mixed Activities	1	1
TOTAL	124	212

Source: The Regional Commissioner's Office, Manyara, 2012

Chapter 3

Economic Infrastructure

3.1 Road Transport

Manyara region has a total road network of 6,010.61km, of which 1,471.3 km are under the regional road management; 4,232.76km as well as rural feeder roads are managed by Districts. Out of the total kilometers of the regional road network 203.7 km are tarmac 1,996.904 km are gravel and 3813.456 km are earth surfaced. The recently completed Minjingu-Babati-Singida road - that was upgraded from gravel to tarmac, will contribute tremendously to economic and social development in the region. Feeder roads from different productive areas are connected to this road.

The ongoing upgrading of Babati-Dodoma-Iringa road to tarmac level will encourage further investment in the region. All the districts are connected to regional headquarter by roads which are maintained throughout the year to ensure reliability of transportation facility.

3.2 Air Transport

Commercial flights for passengers and cargo do not exist in Manyara Region. On the other hand, the region has 29 airstrips located in different places of the Region. The airstrips can handle small aircrafts on charter flights solely for visitors, flying doctors, tourists, and patients. The region's future plan is to solicit funds for the construction of a modern airport close to the regional headquarters.

Table No. 3.1: Airstrips in Manyara Region

S/N	DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF AIRSTRIPS
1.	Simanjiro	13
2.	Kiteto	8
3.	Mbulu	5
4.	Hanang'	2
5.	Babati	1
TOTAL		29

3.3 Investment Opportunities in transport

Transport is crucial for improvement of economies and peoples livelihoods in the region and therefore investors are encouraged to invest in:

- Development of the infrastructure such as roads, airport/airstrips, railways,
- Investment in the transport support services like construction machineries, auto spare warehouses, garages and equipments
- Investment in transport facilities such as buses, aircrafts, trucks.
- Research, training and laboratories

3.4 Telecommunication and Media

The telecommunication system links the Region with the rest of the world. A telephone system based on landline is operated by TTCL. Also there are mobile telephone services which are provided by four telecommunication companies; namely Airtel, Vodacom, Tigo, Zantel and TTCL. The services provided by these companies are efficient to the satisfaction of customers.

Television services that can be accessed in the region are media companies such as Star TV, Tanzania Broadcast Corporation, Independent Television (ITV). Local and international stations such CNN, BBC, DW, AL-JAZEERA, CBN can be accessed via satellites through the use of antennas, boosters operates in the region. Within the Region there are two radio stations which can be accessed easily by users which are Radio Maria in Mbulu, and Radio Terrat in Simanjiro. Other radio stations that can be accessed are Radio Free Africa, Radio One and Kiss FM.

Opportunities for investment in communication and media include:

- Establishment of local TV and radio stations at regional and district levels
- Establishment of news papers
- Establishment of training and research in news and media
- Instalment of buster telecommunication points

3.5 Energy (Power Supply)

Manyara region is mainly supplied by the national grid (220Kv) transmission system. All five districts are connected to the national grid system. The region electricity demand is 7.78 MW (megawatts) per day while the average supply from the National Grid is 7.70 MW per day. Power failures are therefore rare. Electricity is used in industries, domestic, commercial, public lighting and institutions. By 2012, September, 11,039 people were accessing electricity. Meanwhile, Rural Electrification Programme is being implemented in Babati, Hanang and Mbulu by Rural Electrification Agency (REA). This is a great achievement which will assure investors on electrical services even at village level.

Despite the availability of hydro-electric power, there is considerable use of biogas energy in the Region. More than 120 biogas plants have been constructed to provide energy for domestic purposes. The non-governmental organization, Friends in Development (FIDE) provides technical and financial support to the communities in the installation of biogas infrastructures. Furthermore, standby generators are available in case of national grid power failures. In addition there is limited use of solar power is domestic lighting, refrigeration, Tv and radio and charging of cellular phones, Investment opportunities in the energy Sector.

- Solar power for domestic lighting, charging of cellular phones, running of refrigerators, water pumps and other devises in areas which are not covered by TANESCO are deficient.
- Wind power in areas with high wind speed such as in the rift valley plateau in Mbulu and Hanang Hydro-electric power from limited local water falls such as Kuta (Mbulu), Madunga (Babati) Hot springs can also be utilized to provide thermal energy
- Promote development biogas energy especially in rural areas
- There is therefore a lucrative opportunities for investing in electricity power through use of solar, wind and available local waterfalls.

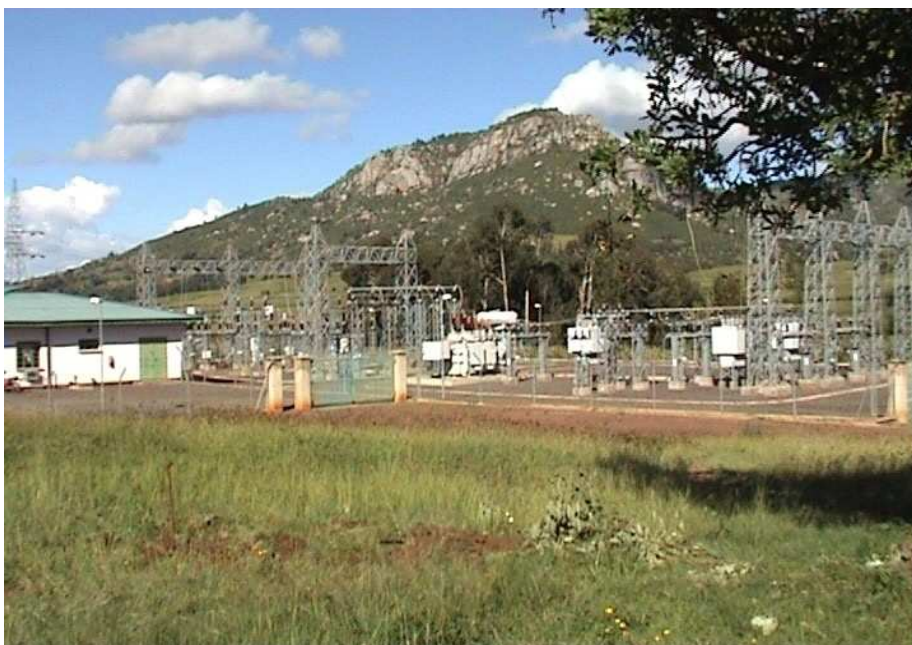


Figure 20: TANESCO Sub-station at Mbulu Town

Chapter 4

Social Sectors

4.1 Education

4.1.1 Pre-Primary Education

There are 493 pre-primary schools in the region against the required total of 595 schools hence the region need to attract investors in deliverance of pre-primary education - especially in urban centers where there is much need of this service.

4.1.2 Primary Education

Currently the region has 595 Primary Schools of which 575 are government and 20 are privately owned by various organizations such religious organizations. The region needs investment in this area - especially in boarding schools, with necessary and relevant boarding facilities especially in area with sparsely distributed population where trans-human animal keeping is practiced.

Table No. 4.1: Distribution of Primary Schools by April, 2013

SN	LGAs	Public Schools		Private Schools		Total No. of Schools
		No. of Day schools	No. of Boarding schools	No. of Day schools	No. of Boarding schools	
1	Babati TC	31	--	5	1	37
2	Babati DC	136	1	1	-	138
3	Hanang'	108	4	1	1	114
4	Kiteto	78	7	1	1	87
5	Mbulu	137	1	2	1	141
6	Simanjiro	70	3	5	-	78
	Total	560	16	15	4	595

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

4.1.3 Secondary Education

Manyara Region has 149 secondary schools of which 133 are government owned and 16 are privately owned. The region calls for investment in boarding schools, especially for girls and advanced level students, in all five districts in the region especially to pastoralist areas like Simanjiro and Kiteto.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Secondary Schools by April, 2013

LGAs	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total No. of Schools	Schools with Boarding Facilities		No. of Advanced Sec. Schools		
				Boarding Schools	School with Hostel	Private	Government	Total
Babati TC	10	6	16	3	3	2	1	3
Babati DC	31	2	33	2	2	-	1	1
Hanang'	33	1	34	2	4	-	1	1
Kiteto	16	1	17	3	5	-	-	-
Mbulu	29	5	34	5	12	3	1	4
Simanjiro	14	1	15	2	13	-	-	-
Total	133	16	149	17	39	5	4	9

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

Table 4.3: Vocational Training Centres and Post Primary Vocation Schools by April, 2012

SN	LGAs	Post Primary Vocation Schools	Vocation Training Centres	Total
1.	Babati TC	1	1	2
2.	Babati DC	-	2	2
3.	Hanang'	1	2	3
4.	Kiteto	1	-	1
5.	Mbulu	-	1	1
6.	Simanjiro	-	1	1
Grand Total		3	7	10

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

4.1.4 Colleges/Universities

So far Manyara Region has two teacher's training colleges and seven vocational training centers which provide training in Mechanics, carpentry secretarial, electronics and agro mechanization courses. Also the region has one higher learning institution which is the branch of The Open University of Tanzania (OUT), located at the Regional Commissioner's building at Babati town. OUT offers Certificates, Diplomas, Undergraduate, Master's and Ph Degrees in various fields of studies. However, most of students (over 95%) prefer education-cum-soc.

Investors are encouraged to strengthen services offered at present and if possible, open more higher learning institutions so as to absorb large numbers of mushrooming ward and private secondary school students. Rwanda, with the same size as Manyara region, has more than 15 universities.

Opportunities for investment in Education

- Construction and running of pre-primary schools, primary & secondary schools, universities and polytechnic schools.
- Investment in research and development institutions.
- Education support services like hostels, libraries, laboratories and Information communication technology.
- Transfer of technology and management know-how
- Partnership in research and development
- Partnership in University construction

4.2 Health Sector

Health services in Manyara Region are still inadequate and characterized by limited resources - especially in rural areas. Due to this situation, occurrence of infectious and non-infectious diseases is common among the communities. The most common diseases are diarrhoea, malaria, lung infections (tuberculosis etc) and neglected diseases like parasitic infections.

As in other regions, there is HIV/AIDS infection in Manyara whereby the prevalence rate stands at 1.5%, compared to 5.7% of the national level. The region has prepared strategies/measures to control the new infection - especially to vulnerable communities which need much sensitization and education on HIV/AIDS Infections.

Investment opportunities in Health sector

- Construction of modern specialized hospitals and health supporting services
- Hospital equipment and supplies
- Drugs production, storage and distribution
- Specialized patient transport services, e.g. charter planes and motor vehicles
- Partnership in the construction and expansion of hospitals through Private-Public Partnership
- Partnerships in Research and Development in Medical and Health issue
- Establishment of health training institution
- Investment in medical insurance

4.3 Water Sector

By 2012, only about 794,124 (53%), of the people in the region had access to clean and safe water. The present target is to provide 65% of the population with clean and safe water by year 2015. About 1,300 sq.kms of the total area of the Region is covered with water bodies including lakes, dam and rivers. Other sources are ground water

which can be explored through boreholes and shallow well schemes and rain water harvesting through dam construction.

In areas with significant pastoralist populations (Simanjiro and Kiteto) there will clearly be heavy demands on these water projects/schemes for livestock as well as humans consumption.

Opportunities for investment in Water Supply and Sanitation

- Rain water harvest through construction of dams,
- Roof rain water harvesting tanks for domestic use
- Research and technology transfer in the water sector
- Environmental conservation to protect water catchment areas
- Water sanitation and sewerage disposal construction
- Private management of water supply and sanitation
- Supply of equipment associated with water sector

Table 4.4 Water Sources and Distribution in LGAs

LGAs	Available Shallow & Deep wells	Available Dams (chaco dams)	Available Gravity Schemes	Water coverage in %
Hanang'	37	18	12	49
Mbulu	194	21	9	49
Babati TC	4	-	5	48
Babati DC	169	12	69	51
Kiteto	58	36	8	52
Simanjiro	48	12	8	51
Total	510	99	111	300

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2012

4.5 Waste Disposal Management

The rapid growth of Manyara region calls for a well planned urban strategic waste management. Currently there are increasing waste products from domestic and from various economic activities that call for specialized facilities and services to collect and dispose waste produced.

Solid waste management in Manyara region is undertaken locally by individuals and sometimes local Government authorities. Because of its limited capacity (inadequate availability of specialized equipments and expertise) and increasing of urban human activities, the councils have been not able to cope with the generation of solid wastes. The existing situation leads to an increase in contamination of the environment which endangers human and animal healthy.

Opportunities for investing in Solid Waste Management

- Private solid waste management operations
- Use of modern technology of solid waste management - collection, transport and disposal/reuse by products
- Build of solid waste management facilities e.g dumping and dumping sites
- Supply of equipment and machinery
- Transfer of technology and management know-how
- Research on proper solid waste management and disposal

4.6 Security

Manyara region is a secure place for both business communities and investors. Security for its people and their properties has become an agenda of high priority in the regional government at all levels. As part of the effort, the region is proud to have competent security organs, tight immigration control, private security companies and positive community participation on security management. All these have made Manyara region an attractive place to live and invest.

Opportunities for investment in Security Services

- Private specialized security services
- Installation of security services in specific areas, such as banks
- Supply of security equipment
- Social security services
- Insurance companies and services of all categories
- Rehabilitation centres
- Research and Development of social security services

Chapter 5

Investment Climate and Incentives

5.1 Investment Guarantee

Manyara Region adheres to the National Policy and Investment Act of 1997 which guarantees investors a continued ownership of the investment, therefore investors are encouraged to invest in Manyara Region provided they follow all the rules and regulations which governs investment in the Region.

5.2 Settlement of Disputes

The Region and LGAs are keen to ensure the settlement of all misunderstandings which may arise between investors and local people by implementing to the letter the PPP Policy, basing on arbitration Laws of Tanzania for investors and sometime we are forced to apply “a win - win situation” to both parties provided that such matter is mutually beneficial.

5.3 Trade Agreements

Basing to the fact that Tanzania, is a member of various Trade Organizations within East African, African and the rest of the World, it is guaranteed that Manyara Region will follow best practices that our country apply in enjoying access to markets to those chambers.

5.4 Access to Credit from Financial Institutions

Up to now the Region is being served with five different commercial banks and with a big support from other financial institutions (FIs) which also provide banking services hence enabling investors to carry out their financial transactions in a secured manner all the time.

5.5 Investment Incentives

Currently the Region - together with the LGAs, are making arrangements of establishing one stop centre whereby an investor can access all relevant information at a single point such as to activate website and e-mails, access land bank records thus eliminating many procedures and administrative barriers a to improve quality of services provided by the Government to Investors and Private sector.

5.6 Concluding Remarks

Manyara Region has plenty of opportunities for investment ranging from agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transport, tourism, social services, infrastructure just to mention but a few. It has one of the best developed infrastructures in Tanzania.

Manyara with the population of 1,425,131 (2012 census) provides raw materials, ready market, hard working labour, trainable human resources that could be easily employed to various economic activities.

The region is proud to have well developed information and communication facilities that provide easy access of information worldwide. Security to its people and property is ensured through a well-organized network. Medical and its support services are easily obtained all over the region which assures strong and health population.

The region has endeavoured to provide the best investment environment to enable the private sector to thrive competitively. The region has committed leadership to drive the process to achieve the goal of making the region the best investment destination in the country.

All investors and business community at large are invited to invest in Manyara region

Annex 1: Distribution of Resources and Investment Opportunities in Manyara Region (Summary of Vital data for Investment decision)

No	Sector	Resource/Product/ Facility	Distribution of Resources by LGAs						Regional Total	
			Hanang DC	Babati DC	Kiteto DC	Simanjiro DC	Babati TC	Mbulu DC		
1	Agriculture	Arable land (Ha.)	Total	274,884	180,000	384,300	626,182	12,751	90,000	1,568,117
			Cultivated	139,820	121,000	159,722	369,636	12,750.56	54,221	857,149.56
			Not cultivated	135,064	59,000	224,578	256,546	0	35,779	710,967
		Land for Irrigation (Ha.)	Total	1,205	15,460	895	10,550	160	6,817	35,087
			Utilized	480	6,000	5	3,090	40	2,100	11,715
			Not utilized	725	9,460	890	7,460	120	4,717	23,372
		Average Annual Food crops Production (Tons)	Maize	85310.6	124906.5	105455	4403.5	11323.35	69351	400749.95
			Sorghum	4654.41	6312	40	68	320	3503.5	14897.91
			Paddy	0	12418	0	3787.5	0	0	16205.5
			Beans	23692.455	19297	718	6872.5	639.5	6305.5	57524.955
			Banana	287.25	589	0	4.5	1747.975	86.5	2715.225
			Cassava	33.4	1664	830	0	321	5.5	2853.9
		Arable land (Ha.)	Total	274,884	180,000	384,300	626,182	12,751	90,000	1,568,117
			Cultivated	139,820	121,000	159,722	369,636	12,750.56	54,221	857,149.56
			Not cultivated	135,064	59,000	224,578	256,546	0	35,779	710,967
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			Paddy	0	12418	0	3787.5	0	0	16205.5
			Beans	23692.455	19297	718	6872.5	639.5	6305.5	57524.955
			Banana	287.25	589	0	4.5	1747.975	86.5	2715.225
			Cassava	33.4	1664	830	0	321	5.5	2853.9
		Average Annual Cash Crops Production (Tons)	1.Sunflower	15218.35	4857.5	13037.5	279.5	315	3240.5	36948.35
			2.Pigeon peas	13267.28	6512.3	7350	224	6156.25	828	34337.73
			3.Wheat	21942.65	4851	0	17074	0	544	44411.07
			4.Onions	5739.45	5850	0	6270	0.3	102	17961.75
			5.Sesame	0	1974.5	0	9	21.5	0	2005
			6.chickenpeas	1408.3	361.5	0	4	0.5	1218.5	2992.8
		Agriculture implements/ Machines	Large tractor	151	308	227	287	23	58	1048
			Power tillers	28	64	18	33	18	10	171
		Grazing Land/Ranch (Ha)	244,000	154	947,200	1,357,000	28,182	109,600	2,981,800	
			244,000	154	947,200	1,357,000	28,182	109,600	2,981,800	
		Cattle (Number)	271,220	22,987	315,725	326,997	146,250	356,768	1,439,947	
			190,687	69,472	228,882	223,410	21,077	205,278	934,547	
		Goats (Number)	2,688	3,840	2,745	7,165	1,572	3,320	21,330	
		Hides (Pcs)								
		Skin (Pcs)	4848	1720	2,581	4895	2312	1860	18,216	

No	Sector	Resource/Product/ Facility	Distribution of Resources by LGAs						Regional Total	
			Hanang' DC	Babati DC	Kiteto DC	Simanjiro DC	Babati TC	Mbulu DC		
2.	Livestock	Milk Production (Lts)	168,712,125	95,429,615	186,204	192,404,275	27,089,570	213,460,760	883,301,095	
		Cattle dips	Exist	19	39	23	25	04	39	145
			Required	52	41	56	52	10	46	257
			Shortfall	32	05	33	27	06	10	113
		Dams	Exist	0	8	41	24	0	0	73
			Required	20	16	45	30	08	09	128
			Shortfall	20	08	04	06	08	09	55
		Livestock Market Infra- structure	Exist	11	9	7	6	1	8	42
			Required	15	13	17	19	04	10	78
Shortfall	04		04	10	13	03	02	36		
3.	Beekeeping	Beehives(Number)	26,291	5,776	18,404	2,394	2,520	4,973	60,358	
		Honey(Kg)	39,969	66,747	19,870	14,820	28,732	6,990	177,065	
		Bee-wax(Kg)	1,5420	342	136	340	242	310	16,790	
4	Land	Land bank (Ha.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Natural Resources	Forest(Ha)	19,082	20,123	792,197	15,000	10,996	14792	927,526	
6	Tourism	Hunting block/area	Exist	01	01	05	09	Nil	01	17
			Potential							
		Tourist area /sites	Exist	05	11	08	13	06	05	48
			Potential							
7	Mining	Minerals types	Salt, gypsum	Salt, Alexand-rite	Ruby, hamates Scopoli, Rhodelite	Tanzanite & other 12 types of gemstones	Quarrying	Gold	Varieties of Minerals	
8	Industries	Manufacturing Industries:-								
		Small Scale Industries (No)	688	912	560	592	1136	672	4560	
		Medium Scale Industries (No)	-	01	-	-	01	01	03	
		Large Scale Industries (No)	-	01	-	-	-	01		
9.	Financial Instituti- ons	Commercial Banks (No)	01	NIL	01	01	05	01	09	
10	Health	SACCOS (No)	16	30	21	17	20	20	124	
		Others (No)								
		District Hospitals	Existing	01	NIL	01	NIL	01	01	
11	Education	Health Centre	Required	01	01	01	01	01	01	
			Exist	04	08	02	04	01	03	
		Health Centre Dispensari es	Required	25	21	19	15	08	32	

No	Sector	Resource/Product/ Facility		Distribution of Resources by LGAs						Regional Total	
				Hanang' DC	Babati DC	Kiteto DC	Simanjiro DC	Babati TC	Mbulu DC		
	Education	District Hospitals	Exist	19	45	26	37	09	34		
			Required								
		Dispensaries Pre Primary Schools	Required		63	95	58	48	13	110	
			Exist		111	133	87	76	34	129	
		District Hospitals	Required		63	95	58	48	13	110	
			Exist							04	
			Exist							06	
			Exist							22	
			Exist							120	
			Exist							170	
		Primary Schools	Exist		33	33	15	13	15	138	143
			Required		25	21	19	15	08	110	120
		Secondary Schools	Exist		01	02	-	-	01	34	05
			Required		1	1	1	1	1	32	06
		Vocational Training Centers	Exist		01	02	-	-	01	01	05
			Required		1	1	1	1	1	1	06
Universities	Exist		0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
	Required		1	1	1	1	2	1	7		
12	Water	Available Borehole (No)	Exist	30%	28%	42%	33%	-	54%		
			Required								
		Available Tapewater (No)	Exist	35%	45%	18%	15%	-	08%		
			Required								

Annex 2: Fursa za Uwekezaji Katika Mkoa wa Manyara

SN	SEKT A	AINA YA FURSA	MAHALI ILIPO (WILAYA)	UKUBWA	UMILIKI	NJIA YA UWEKEZAJI	AINA YA SHUGHULI
1	KILIMO	Ardhi inayofaa kwa Kilimo ambayo haitumiki	Babati Mji, Babati Wilaya, Hanang, Kiteto, Mbulu na Simanjiro	Ha 710,967	Watu binafsi, Mashamba ya mikataba, vyama vya ushirika, Serikali za vijiji, na Halmashauri	Ubia, Kukodisha, Kuuza.	Kilimo cha mazao ngano, shayiri, mahindi, Mtama, Aizeti, maharage, Mbaazi.
2		Ardhi inayofaa kwa umwagiliaji ambayo haitumiki	Babati Mji, Babati Wilaya, Hanang, Kiteto, Mbulu na Simanjiro	Ha 23,372	Watu binafsi, Mashamba ya mikataba, serikali za vijiji na Halmashauri	Ubia, Kukodisha.	Kilimo cha mbogamboga, matunda, Mpunga.
3		Mazao ya nafaka yanayozalishwa kwa Wingi mahindi, Mtama, Mpunga, ngano	Babati Mji, Babati Wilaya, Hanang, Kiteto, Mbulu na Simanjiro	Tani 476,264.5	Watu binafsi, Mashamba ya mikataba na mashamba ya ushirika	Ubia katika eneo la ujenzi, kununua eneo la ujenzi	Ujenzi wa viwanda vya kusindika nafaka, ujenzi wa viwanda vya kusindika chakula cha mifugo
4		Mazao ya mafuta yanayozalishwa kwa wingi Aizeti na ufuta	Babati Mji, Babati Wilaya, Hanang na Kiteto na Mbulu	Tani 38,953.4	Watu binafsi, Mashamba ya mikataba.	Ubia katika eneo la ujenzi, kununua eneo la ujenzi	Ujenzi wa viwanda vya kusindika mafuta
5	MIFUGO	Idadi kubwa ya mifugo inayozalisha mazao mbalimbali	Babati Mji, Babati Wilaya, Hanang, Kiteto, Mbulu na Simanjiro	Ng'ombe 1,467,779 Mbuuzi 809,012 Maziwa lita kwa mwaka 883,301,095 Ngozi vipande 39,546 mwaka	Watu binafsi na ranchi	Ubia katika eneo la ujenzi, kununua eneo la ujenzi	Ujenzi wa viwanda vya kusindika mazao ya mifugo
6	MADINI	Kuwepo kwa aina mbalimbali za madini kama Tanzanite, dhahabu, Ruby, Halmetes, Scopolic, Rhodalight na phosfeti na chumvi	Simanjiro, Hanang, Mbulu na Babati	Bado maeneo husika hayajapimwa	Serikali za vijiji, Halmashauri na watu binafsi	Kukodisha, ubia na kununua	Uchimbaji wa madini, viwanda vya kuchakata madini. na kiwanda cha kutengeneza chumvi
7	UTALII	Kuwepo kwa hifadhi ya Tarangire na Ziwa Manyara,	Babati.	Tarangire Zaidi ya km2 2,800 na Ziwa Manyara km2 370	TANAPA	Ubia/kununua ardhi ya kujenga hoteli na camp sites	Kujenga Mahoteli, camp sites na kuanzisha makampuni ya utalii
8		Kuwepo kwa maeneo ya yanayofaa kwa hifadhi ya wanyama pori, yaeda chini, na game reserve.	Mbulu (Yaeda chini), Simanjiro, Kiteto, Hanang, Babati	Maeneo hayajapimwa	Serikali za vijiji na Halmashauri	Ubia/ kukodisha	Kuanzisha WMAs, maeneo ya kupiga picha za kitalii, kujenga camp sites
9		vivutio mbalimbali vya utalii kama maporomoko ya maji, kisima cha maji moto	Babati, Mbulu	Maeneo hayajapimwa	Serikali za vijiji na Halmashauri	Ubia	Kuendeleza maeneo na kuweka vituo vya utalii
10		Kuwepo kwa vivutio vya utalii wa asili (cultural tourism), , michoro ya mapangoni,	Babati, Hanang, Mbulu, Simanjiro	Maeneo hayajapimwa	Serikali za vijiji, watu binafsi	ubia	Kujenga na kukuza maeneo na tamaduni za asili.
11	VIWANDA	Kuwepo kwa eneo lililotengwa kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa viwanda vya kutengeneza bidhaa za kuuza ndani na nje ya nchi (EPZ)	Simanjiro (Mirerani)	Ha 1,500	Halmashauri, Mamlaka ya EPZ	Ubia/kununua	Kujenga viwanda vya kutengeneza bidhaa mbalimbali

SN	SEKT A	AINA YA FURSA	MAHALI ILIPO (WILAYA)	UKUBWA	UMILIKI	NJIA YA UWEKEZAJI	AINA YA SHUGHULI
12		Kuwepo kwa eneo lililotengwa kwa ajili ya viwanda na huduma mbalimbali	Babati Mji	Ha 150	Halmashauri ya Mji	Kununua , Ubia	Kujenga viwanda , makazi, vituo vya biashara
13	NISHATI	Uanzishwaji wa miradi ya kufua Umeme na Nishati mbadala.	Hanang', Mbulu	halijapimwa	Halmashauri	Ubia, Watu binafsi	Kujenga miundo mbinu ya kufua umeme.
14	AFYA	Mahitaji ya Hospitali 2,	Babati na Simanjiro	Hospitali 2	Halmashauri, Taasisi, watu binafsi,	Ubia, Taasisi, watu binafsi	Ujenzi wa Hospitali
15		Mahitaji ya vituo vya afya 98	Halmashauri zote	Vituo vya Afya 98	Halmashauri, Taasisi, watu binafsi,	Ubia, Taasisi, watu binafsi	Ujenzi wa Vituo vya Afya
16		Mahitaji ya zahanati 217	Halmashauri zote	Zahanati 217	Serikali za vijiji, Halmashauri, Taasisi, watu binafsi,	Ubia, Taasisi, watu binafsi	Ujenzi wa Zahanati
17	ELIMU	Mahitaji ya sekondari 23 za kidato cha tano	Halmashauri zote	Sekondari 23	Halmashauri, Taasisi, watu binafsi	Ubia, Taasisi, Watu binafsi	Ujenzi wa shule
18		Mahitaji ya chuo cha ufundi 7	Wilaya zote	vyuo 7	Halmashauri, Taasisi, watu binafsi	Ubia, Taasisi	Ujenzi wa vyuo vya ufundi

Annex 3: Contacts

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Ofisi ya Uhamiaji Mkoa
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Chuo Kikuu Huria Tawi la Manyara

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Ofisi ya Mhakikimali Mkoa

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Banki ya EXIM

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Farm Africa

S.L.P. 675

Simu:

Red Cross

S.L.P.

Simu: 2530655

AFRICARE

S.L.P.

Simu:

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(MACSNET)**

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Chuo cha VETA Manyara

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Ofisi ya Vipimo Mkoa

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S.L.P.

Simu:

TCCIA

S.L.P. 567

Simu: 027 - 2530043

AFGEM

S.L.P. 613

Simu:

FIDE TRUST

S.L.P. 529

Simu:

KINNAPA

S.L.P. 83 KIBAYA - KITETO

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Manyara Holisti Centre (MAHOLE)

S.L.P. 63

Simu:

