



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

KATAVI REGION INVESTMENT GUIDE





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABSA	Amalgamated Banks of South Africa
AGOA	Africa Growth Opportunity Act
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CC	City Council
CET	Common External Tariff
CRDB	Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DC	District Council
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EBA	Everything But Arms
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
EPZs	Export Processing Zones
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
FR	Forestry Reserve
FYDP II	Five-Year Development Plan Phase Two
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HBS	Household Budget Survey
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IIDS	Integrated Industrial Development Strategy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISOs	Industry Support Organisations
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ITC	International Trade Commission
JNIA	Julius Nyerere International Airport
KIA	Kilimanjaro International Airport
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LGAs	Local Government Authorities

MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MC	Municipal Council
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MT	Metric Tonnes
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEC	National Environmental Enforcement Council
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NMB	National Micro-finance Bank
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
PPCP	Public-Private Community Partnerships
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
REA	Rural Energy Agency
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RS	Regional Secretariat
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPP	Southern Africa Power Pool
SDL	Skills and Development Levy
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIDP	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
TAHA	Tanzania Horticulture Association
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TC	Town Council

TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TFF	Tanzania Football Federation
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIN	Tax Payer Identification Number
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
TNBC	Tanzania National Business Council
TPB	Tanzania Postal Bank
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRIMs	Trade-related Investment Measures
TTB	Tanzania Tourism Board
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
WRRB	Warehouse Receipt Regulatory Board
WRS	Warehouse Receipt System
WTO	World Trade Organisation



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

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



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

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



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

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

FOREWORD



Welcome to Katavi Region, which consists of Mpanda Municipal Council, Tanganyika District Council, Mlele District Council, Mpimbwe District Council and Nsimbo District Council. This investment guide presents investment opportunities available in all the local government authorities (LGAs) of the region. The guide is in line with the overall investment policy of Tanzania and is aligned with national development frameworks such as the Tanzania Development

Vision 2025 and the second National Five-Year Development Plan 2016-2021 (FYDP II). The indicated opportunities are also useful in the execution of the development pathway of the region as indicated in Katavi Regional and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) Development Plans. The guide also provides essential information to prospective local and foreign firms and individuals, and is meant to provide some rationale for business investment decisions in favour of any of the five local government authorities. It clearly indicates Katavi's comparative advantage in productive capacities and potentials in industrial development that can sustainably augment its GDP and accelerate social development and well-being of the people of Katavi and of Tanzania at large.

Katavi Regional Secretariat and the five local government authorities have resolved to prioritising all investment opportunities and providing political support, as well as conducive regulatory and business environment for individuals and companies who set up investments in the region. In addition, they are readily available to provide further details on selected strategic and viable opportunities to interested investors. The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) team that assisted in preparing this guide received full cooperation from the secretariat under the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS), Mr. Abdallah M. Malela, from the district executive directors and their staff, and from district commissioners.

On behalf of the Katavi Regional Secretariat and all local government authorities in the region, I express my sincere gratitude to the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) for the financial support and to the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) for developing this guide. I specifically acknowledge Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo, Dr. Hussein N. Nassoro, Mrs. Margareth Nzuki, Mr. Benedicto N. Mutalemwa, Mr. Mussa M. Martine and Ms. Jocelyne Mushi for their commitment and technical support that collectively resulted in the completion of this guide.

I take this opportunity to welcome you to invest in Katavi Region, and I assure you of our continued support to making your investments productive and grow for our mutual benefit.



Hon. Juma Zuberi Homera
Regional Commissioner
Katavi Region, Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Katavi Region is one of 31 administrative regions of the United Republic of Tanzania located in the south-western part of Tanzania Mainland. The region occupies an area of 4,752,700 hectares, out of which 3.5 percent is covered by water. Administratively, Katavi Region has five local government authorities, namely Mpanda Municipal Council, Tanganyika District Council, Nsimbo District Council, Mlele District Council, and Mpimbwe District Council, all with a human population of about 734,659. The region's main economic activity is agriculture, with production of crops employing ninety-six percent (96%) and livestock keeping employing 0.7 percent of the labour force. Fisheries sector employs only 0.5 percent of the labour force. Other important sectors in the region are forestry, mining, and tourism.

The region is strategically bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and not very far from other land-locked countries of Burundi, Zambia and Malawi, which offer market opportunities for goods produced in the region. Internally, the region borders Kigoma, Tabora, Rukwa, Songwe, and Mbeya regions. On surface transportation Katavi Region is connected by roads and rail, while air travel is operated through the recently renovated Mpanda Airport.

The region is blessed with fertile soils suitable for cultivation of a variety of crops and rearing of various types of livestock. The region is also endowed with mineral deposits, forests, wildlife reserves and water bodies such as Nkondwe Waterfalls and Lake Tanganyika.

The wildlife reserves include Katavi National Park and Rukwa Game Reserve. There are also forest reserve areas, which include Inyonga, North East Mpanda, Msaginya, Mulele Hills, Rungwa, Kabungu, Ugalla River and Rungwa River forest reserves (under central government ownership), Nkamba, Tongwe West and Tongwe West forest reserves (under local authority ownership). The variety of resources provides investment opportunities in production, processing and provision of services. The region is generally well connected with electricity produced by a diesel generator, with some advanced plans to connect to the national electric power grid. This assures investors and other stakeholders' access to a reliable source of electricity.

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

- Development of industrial and agricultural parks required in all local government authorities
- Establishment of factories for processing and packaging oilseeds (sunflower, groundnuts and sesame), cereals and fruits, which are produced in surplus in the region
- Manufacturing: leather products for domestic and export markets
- Meat processing and packaging
- Honey and honey by-products processing and packaging
- Fish processing and packaging
- Modern fishing and vessels equipment
- Furniture making.

The expansion of processing industries will inevitably lead to higher demand for raw materials. For that reason, investors are also welcome to engage in generating raw materials:

- Sunflower farming
- Mining
- Fish farming (aquaculture)
- Poultry keeping
- Dairy farming.

There are also investment opportunities in the provision of socio-economic services, including:

- Tourism (hotels, restaurants, tour guide, campsites etc.)
- Vocational training institutions
- Real estate development
- Warehouses and cold chain
- Day-care and nursery schools; private primary and secondary schools;
- Private health care facilities
- Commuter buses
- Construction and operation of modern sports centre and stadium.

DISCLAIMER

This guidebook provides potential investors with access to essential information regarding investment opportunities available in Katavi Region and invites them to come and invest in the region.

It does not in any way give exhaustive information but rather it points out sources of other information useful for both private and public sectors. Most of the information contained in this guidebook emanated from exhaustive consultations with regional and district government officials, the private sector, and other stakeholders. Depending on the nature of investment, potential investors are expected to conduct feasibility studies and/or environmental impact assessment for detailed information.

Information contained in this guidebook should, therefore, be used only for the intended purposes and not for defence in a legal dispute or any matter of that nature.

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

REASONS FOR INVESTING IN KATAVI REGION

1.1 Katavi Region in the Broader Tanzanian Context

Being one of the regions within Tanzania, Katavi Region benefits from the country's investment policy and climate, political stability and development frameworks that foster overall socio-economic and cultural development. The region is endowed with abundant natural resources such as arable land, water bodies (lakes and rivers, & springs), mineral resources, and tourist attractions (biodiversity hosted within the game-rich Katavi National Park and unique landscapes, including catchments that feed water into Lake Rukwa). These unique features attract tourists from across the world. Tanzania, and so is Katavi Region, is strategically located bordering Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This location gives it a comparative advantage with respect to provision of trade and transport services to the neighbouring land-locked countries.

The promotion of private investment is part of the growth strategy undertaken by the Tanzanian Government. In this context, the country has designed and is implementing various policies and strategies aiming at creating an attractive and conducive business environment favourable to local and foreign investors. The combination of various policies and strategies has resulted in the country's economic growth rate of 6-7 percent since the late 1990s. According to the World Bank (WB), this growth rate has remained relatively higher than many of the Sub-Saharan African countries, which are projected to experience a 2.8 percent growth rate during the 2019-2020 period. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has also reported that Tanzania's macro-economic performance remains strong, with projected economic growth beyond 2017 at about seven percent (7%), and inflation expected to remain at the desired target level of about five percent (5%).

Tanzania's development agenda is also guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular reference to goals 1 and 2 on investment promotion. The two goals relate to creating sound policy

frameworks based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication and increasing investments in rural infrastructure; agricultural research and extension services; and technology development to enhance agriculture productive capacity, among others. The investments are expected to be undertaken by the Government and private sector stakeholders. The current (i.e. second) Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II: 2016/17-2020/21) is therefore hinged on effective participation of the private sector in developing industries and enterprises that spur economic growth and create jobs.

1.2 Investment Climate and Trade Policy in Tanzania

The Government of Tanzania has reviewed its policies and regulations in order to attract local and foreign private investments. This is evidenced by the recent development and implementation of the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment, including merging some functions of regulatory institutions, abolishing nuisance taxes and fees, enhancing dialogue between Government and private sector etc.

The Government of Tanzania has adopted the World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Trade-related Investment Measures (TRIMs) to encourage investments in line with national priorities, and to attract and regulate foreign investment. Trade development instruments that Tanzania has adopted include export processing zones (EPZs), investment code and rules, export development/promotion and export facilitation. EPZs were established by the 2002 EPZ Act and are open to both domestic and foreign investors, particularly in agri-business, textiles and electronics sectors. The Special Economic Zones Act of 2006 authorised the establishment of special economic zones (SEZs) to encourage Greenfield investments in light industry, agro-processing industry and agriculture. The Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) governs export processing zones (EPZs) and special economic zones (SEZs). special economic zones encourage Greenfield investments in light industry, agro-processing industry and agriculture. There are three categories of licences issued by EPZA:

- (i) Developer's licence (for investment in infrastructure development, including construction of industrial buildings and warehouses, development of internal roads, landscaping and fencing, and provision of utilities)
- (ii) Operator's licence (for investors who are undertaking manufacturing operations, processing breaking bulk, re-packaging, re-labelling and trading)

-
- (iii) Service provider's licence (for investors who are providing services and utilities to EPZ and SEZ investors within respective zones, including banking, insurance and information and communication technologies (ICTs).

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

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

Tanzania is also a member of two major regional economic communities (RECs), namely the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC). Both RECs are growing stronger, and so investors in Tanzania will have the advantage of accessing domestic and regional markets as well as the export markets in the European Union, the United States, the growing Asian economies of China and India, and in the Middle East, to mention only a few leading ones. The domestic market is significant, given Tanzania's population of more than 55 million people, growing at a rate of 2.7 percent per annum, with an increasing share of a middle-income category.

1.3 Reasons to Invest in Tanzania

Briefly, the following are among the reasons why one should invest in Tanzania:

- a) A high degree of investment security because of unparalleled political stability that is strife-free without ethnic division, a democratic rule that

-
- respects the diversity of opinion and a strong tradition of constitution and rule of law
- b) Business-friendly macro-economic stability with low inflation, stable exchange rates supported by unrestricted and unconditional transfers of profits, loan repayments, emoluments, royalties, fees and charges
 - c) Simplified bureaucracy, streamlined through the acclaimed services of the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), which is a one-stop facilitation agency of Government serving registered investors and businesses
 - d) Economic liberalisation measures successfully undertaken by Government and commended by WB and IMF, with business-supportive legislation continually being improved through genuine dialogue between Government and the private sector
 - e) A well-balanced package of incentives to investors with additional negotiated benefits to strategic investors
 - f) Tanzania is rapidly emerging as the most effective entry point and gateway for trade into Eastern, Southern and Central Africa
 - g) Lucrative investment opportunities in infrastructure and value-adding facilities
 - h) Committed to ensuring investment guarantees and settlement of disputes, whereby investments are guaranteed against political risks, nationalisation and expropriation
 - i) Access by resident foreign firms to credit facilities offered by domestic financial institutions as guided by the Bank of Tanzania. Among the banks with branches in Katavi Region are CRDB Bank, National Micro-finance Bank (NMB) Ltd, National Bank of Commerce (NBC) Ltd, and Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB) Bank. All type of services such as telegraphic transfer of money can be facilitated by these banks
 - j) The country has supportive policies and strategies in all sectors. Part Four of this guide presents selected policies and institutions that the Government of Tanzania has put in place in order to support and promote investments. These policies and strategies are designed to ensure that Tanzania is among the best-preferred investment destination in Africa. To pick but just a few of the policies and strategies, are (i) the Integrated Industrial Development Strategy (IIDS) that provides a general framework on the phasing of industrial development until 2025; (ii) the public-private partnership (PPP) policy, strategy and law, which were adopted to guide collaborative actions between private sector operators and public institutions. IIDS provides a framework for regional and district authorities to establish industrial

parks, which requires setting aside land for such purposes; and facilitates the establishment of export processing zones. It is for this reason that the energy sector policy and strategy have emphasised the need to increase power generation and improve distribution network countywide. The Rural Energy Agency (REA) has specialised in connecting villages to the national electric power grid.

In the agriculture sector, the second phase of Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP-II) elaborates the expected emphasis by Government on guiding investments that promote sustainable utilisation of land and water resources (e.g. investments in water efficient irrigation systems and climate smart agriculture), enhancing production and productivity (e.g. strengthening research and extension linkages, access to inputs and animal health services, mechanised farming, and food and nutrition security), and promoting commercialisation and value addition (e.g. investments to facilitate access to markets and processing). Another area of emphasis by ASDP-II is the need to support sector enablers in the form of effective regulatory frameworks, enabling business environment and enhancing access to agricultural finance.

1.4 Reasons to Invest in Katavi Region

Katavi was initially part (a district) of Rukwa Region until 2012 when the latter was divided in two separate regions, i.e. Rukwa Region and the newly established Katavi Region. Katavi Region's unique features as an investment destination are summarised hereunder:

a) Unique Geographical Location: Gateway to DRC

Katavi Region is strategically located bordering land-locked Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and not very far from other landlocked countries of Burundi, Zambia and Malawi. It is therefore much easier to export goods produced in the region to these neighbouring countries. Internally, the region also borders Kigoma, Tabora, Rukwa, Songwe and Mbeya regions. There is a possibility of ferrying more volume of goods to reach other far markets (e.g. Mwanza, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam) once the standard railway gauge (SGR) via Tabora is completed in the next three years. Investors should therefore not worry about access to markets, because there is a potential market in neighbouring countries in addition to the domestic one.

b) Natural Resources



The region is blessed with fertile soils ideally for production of a range of crops and vegetation suitable for livestock grazing. It is endowed with mineral deposits and water bodies such as Nkondwe Waterfalls and Lake Tanganyika. The resource base provides ample opportunities for investments in production, processing and provision of services. Katavi region is also endowed with tourism attractions such as wildlife resources and waterfalls. The wildlife reserves include Katavi national park and Rukwa Game Reserve. The forest reserves include Inyonga.

c) Infrastructure Services in Katavi Region

i. *Electricity and water supply*

Katavi Region is well connected with electric power produced by a fossil fuel operated generator. This assures investors and other stakeholders' access to a reliable source of electricity.

ii. *Surface transportation system*

Road: Katavi is connected with other regions by road as well as by a train from Tabora Municipality to Mpanda Municipality. For all-weather road transport system, there are three options: the first one is to travel by road from Sumbawanga Municipality to Mpanda Municipality through



Mpimbwe. The second option is to travel from Tabora through Inyonga to Mpanda, and the third one is using the road from Kigoma-Uvinza to Mpanda.

Railway: A railway line of 210 KM long provides a thrice weekly passenger and goods transport services to the northern part of the region from Mpanda to Kaliua in Tabora region. The line has been strengthened in the last few years, now providing reliable railway services. Wagons are mainly used to transport cattle and agricultural produce (maize, rice, cotton and tobacco) to the markets.



iii. Water transportation system



The presence of Lake Tanganyika in the region gives Katavi Region a unique opportunity and some comparative advantage in connecting with neighbouring countries, especially DRC. The Government's intention to improve marine transport and logical services will accelerate economic growth.

iv. Air transport system

Katavi Region is served by Mpanda Airport for domestic flights but it links well with international flights from Songwe Airport, Kigoma Airport and Tabora Airport through Dar es Salaam Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA) or Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA).



v. Radio and telephone communication

Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) is present in the region, with a radio station at Mpanda Municipality as a base to cover other councils in the region. Mobile telephone companies, namely Airtel, Vodacom, Halotel, Tanzania



Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL), Tigo and Zantel have also invested heavily in connecting towns and villages. However, there are opportunities to expand their services to reach out to some excluded parts of the region.

1.5 Summary of Priority Investment Opportunities in Katavi Region

Local government authorities prioritised eight types of investments at regional-level as shown in Section 1.5.1 and further elaborated in Part Three. Other private sector investments opportunities are at council level (Section 1.5.3 and expanded in details in Part Three).

1.5.1 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Interested individuals and companies are welcome to invest in the following suggested priority areas, which are further elaborated in Part Three of this Guide:

a) Development of industrial and agricultural parks

The private sector is invited to collaborate with the Government under the public-private partnership arrangement in developing industrial parks or investing in already established industrial parks that are structured into 4 clusters:



-
- (a) *Agro-processing cluster* for handling surplus agriculture commodities (beef, oilseeds, dairy, animal feeds, etc.)
 - (b) *Manufacturing cluster* for products such as pharmaceuticals and packaging materials
 - (c) *Assembling cluster* for assembling farm machinery and other equipment
 - (d) *Agriculture cluster* for irrigated farming and ranches

b) Oilseeds (sunflower, groundnuts and sesame) processing industry

Establishment of oilseeds processing plants within and outside the industrial parks. During the 2017/18 farming season there was a surplus of groundnuts (42,308 mt), sunflower seeds (2,481 mt) and sesame seeds (1,501 mt). There will be a need for Katavi Region to coordinate the Government's and other stakeholders' efforts to increase productivity levels and total production to satisfy demand from the established factories. This will also mean advising new investors on the appropriate scale of processing capacity to be initially established before expanding.

c) Leather industry

The established industry will initially depend on raw materials estimated during the 2017/18 fiscal year at about 68,110 pieces of leather obtained from 18.75 percent of the 363,256 animals culled per year. The choice of location will be dictated by feasibility studies and the availability of land for industrial use. The Government undertakes to keep on educating livestock keepers on good husbandry practices that lead to quality hides and skins when animals are slaughtered.

d) Meat processing industry

There is enough land for setting up ranches for livestock fattening. The current livestock population of 806,397 (cattle, sheep and goats) in the whole region might not produce the ideal number of animals for quality meat. This implies that investors should expect to either start their own cattle fattening programme or enter into contracts with livestock keepers and train them on good practices for cattle fattening that meet beef industry requirements. About 254.8 hectares of land deemed suitable for setting up a factory and for engaging in cattle fattening are available in Tanganyika District Council. It is possible to set up such facilities in other councils as well.

e) Processing of honey and by-products

Katavi Region produces honey, which is taken for processing and modern packing in other parts of the country, mostly Dar es Salaam. Setting up honey processing facilities within the region can be done in any of the councils but Mlele District Council boasts of the largest area of natural forests amounting to 4.7 million acres. However, if one has to prefer setting up in a council near a railway terminal and airport, then Mpanda Municipal Council (with 30,612 acres of natural forests) and Nsimbo District Council (with about 19,338 acres of natural forests) could be most ideal.

f) Fish processing industry

Fish processing facilities are best conducted not far from production sites. In the case of Katavi Region, Karema area (near Lake Tanganyika) is the most ideal place for building a fish-processing factory. Some 200 acres have been set-aside for that purpose.

g) Modern fishing and vessels equipment

Most of the fisher folks use simple small boats fitted with outdoor motors for fishing. They have limited outreach and so cannot go far into the lake in search of fish. Land of about 200 acres has been set aside around Karema area for the establishment of a boat-making factory.

h) Modern sports centre and a stadium

The existing football stadium at Mpanda Municipal Council cannot adequately cater for a variety of games and sports. Investors are welcome to partner with the Council to establish a sports centre within Mpanda Municipality where some 1,000 acres have been set aside for the purpose. An alternative choice could be Tanganyika District Council, where some 550 acres of land are reserved for development of sports facilities.

1.5.2 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Interested individuals and companies are welcome to invest in the following suggested priority investment areas, which are detailed under the various local government authorities: sunflower farming, mining and processing,

fish farming (aquaculture), livestock farming (dairy and poultry), agriculture commodity processing (cereals, sunflower, groundnuts and fruits), furniture making; tourism (hotels, restaurants, tour guides, campsites etc.); vocational schools; day-care centres and nursery schools; private primary and secondary schools; warehouses and cold chain services; real estate development; private health care facilities; and commuter buses. Details of these opportunities are provided in Part Three of this Guide.

1.6 The Guide's Target Groups

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

- a) Existing investors already with some businesses in Katavi Region and would like to expand their existing businesses or diversify their investments in the region
- b) Prospective or new investors, both national and foreign, who would like to establish new businesses in the region
- c) Stakeholders providing support services across value chains, including individual entrepreneurs, importers and exporters of input and output factors, and agriculture crops, livestock keepers and fish processors, industry/organisations/marketing boards or organisations and exporters
- d) Government ministries [specifically the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) and Ministry in the Office of the Prime Minister responsible for Investment (PMO-Investments), agencies, local government authorities, EPZA, and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), for example, those responsible for agriculture, industries, trade, finance, and international cooperation]
- e) Academia/researchers in the South-Western Zone and in Tanzania
- f) Umbrella organisations such as the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC), Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), pension and provident funds investing in agriculture and industries, and other support institutions

-
- g) Institutions overseeing the management of quality and safety management issues, such as Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)
 - h) Organisations providing productive capacities, information and data, monitoring and evaluation and other business support services, such as Textiles Development Unit (TDU), Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Fair Competition Commission (FCC), National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC), Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TANTRADE), industry support organisations (ISOs), agricultural and industrial extension services providers, etc.
 - i) Selected civil society organisations (CSOs) and non-government organisations (NGOs), and development partners (DPs), such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank (WB), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Centre (ITC), European Union (EU), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), and TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), etc.

PART TWO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF KATAVI REGION

This part provides various characteristic features of Katavi Region, including geographical location, population and demographic issues, administrative units, topography and land use patterns, agro-ecological zones, climate, socio-economic context and productive sectors.

2.1 Geographical Location

Katavi Region is located in the south-western part of Tanzania below the Equator and between Latitudes $5^{\circ} 15'$ and $7^{\circ} 03'$. Longitudinally the region is located between 30° and 33° East of the Greenwich. It shares borders with Tabora Region on the north and eastern part. On the southern part, it borders Rukwa Region. On the western part, there is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through Lake Tanganyika.

2.2 Land Area, Administration and Population

Katavi Region is the seventh in Tanzania in terms of surface area with 45,843 square kilometres, out of which 3.7 percent (about 1,684 sq km) is covered by water such as Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa and rivers such as Ugalla, Katuma, Mnyamasi and Rungwa.

The region has three districts and five local government authorities: Mpanda Municipal Council and Nsimbo District Council both found in Mpanda

Map of Tanzania Showing Position of Katavi Region



District; Tanganyika District Council found in Tanganyika District; Mlele District Council and Mpimbwe District Council found in Mlele District (Table 1).

Tanganyika District Council in Tanganyika District occupies 36.4 percent of the total area with a population density of 13.2 people per square metre. Nsimbo District Council has the second-largest share of land (31.4%) with a population density of 11 people per square kilometre. The highest population density is within Mpanda Municipal Council, with 305 people per square kilometre, while the least populated local authority is Mlele District Council with 11 people per square kilometre (see also Figure 1).

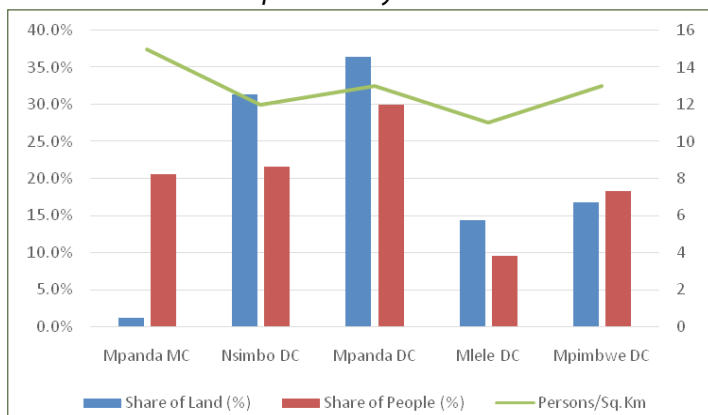
Table 1: Distribution of Population in 2018

District	Council	Land Area (sq km)	Total Population	Population Density	Wards		
					Number of Wards	Average area per ward (sq.km.)	Number of People per ward
Mpanda	Mpanda Municipal Council	497.00	151,339	305	15	35.13	10,089
	Nsimbo District Council	14,410.66	158,737	11	12	1,216.93	13,228
Tanganyika	Tanganyika District Council	16,695.13	220,499	13	16	1,056.9	13,781
Mlele	Mlele District Council	6,535.37	69,473	11	6	1,163.50	11,578
	Mpimbwe District Council	7,704.84	134,611	17	9	868.32	14,956
Total		45,843	734,659	16	58	868.2	12,666

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018) - Projected estimates in 2018 based on 2012 population census

According to the NBS 2012 census, the population of Katavi was considerably young in structure given that 55.5 percent was below 18 years of age, with females slightly more than males. The age group 15-24 accounted for 18.6 percent, 15-35 accounted for 33.5 percent and those aged 60+ accounted for 4 percent of the entire population.

Figure 1: Katavi Region - Distribution of Surface Area and Population by Council



Source: Katavi Region Socio-economic Profile (2018)

2.3 Climatic Conditions and Topography

Katavi’s climatic condition is typical of most of the Southern Highlands, i.e. long and short rainfall seasons. Precipitation ranges between 700 and 1,300 millimetres per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variations. In a normal year, the rainy season runs from November to April. The region has three distinctive climatically influenced agro-ecological zones: highlands zone, the midlands zone and the lowlands zone. Temperatures depend on altitude, ranging from 13°C to 16°C during June/July and rising during the months of September to November.

2.4 Regional Economy

The region’s economic structure reflects a typical economy of Tanzania’s rural areas, where agriculture or primary production of crops is the main source of livelihood for the majority of residents. Agriculture accounts for 96 percent of employment, livestock keeping employs 0.7 percent, and fishing 0.5 percent of the population. Other prominent sectors in the region are forestry, mining, and tourism. This implies that the agriculture sector is still the main sector that contributes to national real output and increases in foreign exchange earnings through exported cash crops. The agriculture sector is also considered the basis for the emergence of agro-industries.

2.5 Social Context

2.5.1 Health Facilities

Katavi Region has yet to attain the national goal of having a health centre in every ward and a dispensary in every village (Table 2). So far there is no private hospital in the region so there is an opportunity for the private sector to invest in the health care sector, thus complementing Government's efforts.

The highest potential for business in the health sector is Tanganyika District Council, where the ratio is 9,187 people per health care facility, and the council has no hospital (Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of Health Care Services in Councils

District	Hospital		Health Centre		Dispensaries		Total	Population (estimates in 2018)	No. of people per health facility
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private			
Mpanda MC	1	0	2	1	8	8	20	151,339	7,567
Tanganyika DC	0	0	3	0	20	1	24	220,499	9,187
Mlele DC	0	0	2	0	6	1	9	69,473	7,719
Mpimbwe DC	0	0	2	0	11	2	15	134,611	8,974
Nsimbo DC	0	0	3	1	17	0	21	158,737	7,559
Total	1	0	12	2	62	12	89	734,659	8,254

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

2.5.2 Education and Literacy Levels

The population is quite literate – almost all school-age children get admitted to standard one. However, the provision of pre-primary education, which is the foundation of primary education, is dominated by Government or public schools.

There are five (5) pre-primary private schools in the whole region, which were established between 2017 and 2019 in Mpanda Municipal Council (Table 3).

Table 3: Number of Pre-Primary Schools in Katavi Region

Council	2013			2019		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Mpanda MC	21	0	21	36	5	41
Tanganyika DC	49	0	49	54	0	54
Mlele DC	38	0	38	13	0	13
Mpimbwe DC	0	0	0	31	0	31
Nsimbo DC	52	0	52	48	0	48
Total	160	0	160	182	5	187

Source: Basic Education Management and Information System (BEMIS) 2019

The private sector should take the opportunity to establish private schools because there is an increase in income per capita and purchasing power. It is believed that the increasing number of public servants and the business community would be willing and able to provide private primary education.

Public secondary schools dominated in 2019, totalling 36 compared to 6 private schools in the whole region. There are no private secondary schools in either Mlele District Council or Mpimbwe District Council (Table 4).

Table 4: Number of Secondary Schools in Katavi Region

Council	2013			2019		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Mpanda MC	8	3	11	10	4	14
Tanganyika DC	7	1	8	11	1	12
Mlele DC	7	0	7	3	0	3
Mpimbwe DC	0	0	4	5	0	5
Nsimbo DC	9	1	10	7	1	8
Total	31	5	40	36	6	42

Source: Basic Education Management and Information System (BEMIS) 2019

2.6 Productive Sectors

2.6.1 Agriculture

The agriculture sector in Katavi Region is dominated by small-scale farmers with fragmented land plots for various types of crops. Major crop commodities produced are maize, rice, sunflower, sesame, groundnuts, cassava, millet, sweet potatoes and sorghum.

Farmers started growing cotton only a few years ago, thus there were no ginneries in the region in 2018. In addition to crop farming residents of the region keep large herds of indigenous cattle, supported by a large grazing area, which has also attracted pastoralists from other regions.

2.6.2 Irrigated Farming

Katavi is endowed with more than 50 permanent rivers due to a forest cover that extends over the big part of the region. These rivers are Kavuu, Ugalla, Katuma, Msima, Mnyamasi, Msadya and Rungwa. These water sources make the region potential for irrigated farming. There are 28,228 hectares of land that have irrigation potential. About 52.7 percent of the region's total potential is within Mpimbwe District Council at Mwamapuli and Kilida irrigation schemes.

This is followed by Tanganyika District Council with a 6,660-hectare irrigation scheme (Table 5). The land under irrigation is mainly used to grow paddy, especially during the long rains season. Other crops, such as sunflower and sesame, are grown mainly during the short rains. The region a large chunk of arable land suitable for developing irrigation schemes.

Table 5: Irrigation potential by council during the 2017/18 farming season

S/No	Council	Name of Irrigation scheme	Potential Area (ha)	Percent of the total potential area
1	Tanganyika DC	Karema	2,721	9.6
		Iloba	1,540	5.5
		Mwankulu–Kabage	967	3.4
		Nsambara	136	0.5
		Mnyamasi	1,200	4.3
		Lugonesi	96	0.3
2	Mpanda MC	Kakese	3,379	12.0
		Mwamkulu	2,321	8.2
3	Mpimbwe DC	Mwamapuli	13,650	48.4
		Kilida	1,200	4.3
4	Nsimbo DC	Ugalla	225	0.8
		Urwira	350	1.2
		Kambuzi Halt	125	0.4
		Usense	106	0.4
		Ikondamoyo	212	0.8
Regional Total			28,228	100.0

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

2.6.3 Food Crops Production

Katavi Region produces a range of crops, which are used both as staple foods and sources of cash crops when surpluses are obtained. These include maize, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, sorghum and beans (Table 6). The increase in production of the crops appears to be associated with the increase in area farmed (Figure 2).

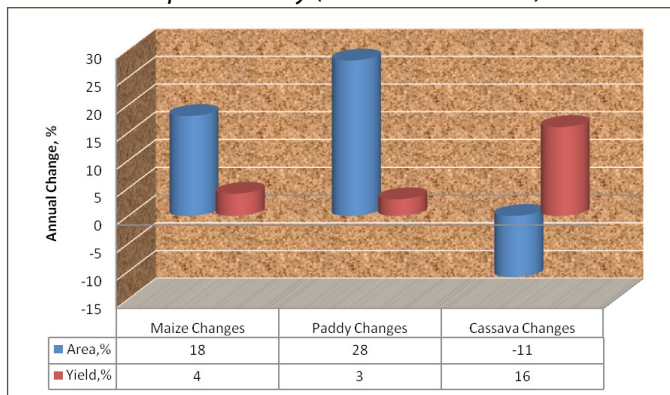
Table 6: Food crops produced in Katavi Region

Crop	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18		
	Planted Area	Production	Yield	Planted Area	Production	Yield	Planted Area	Production	Yield
	(ha)	(Tones)	(t/ha)	(ha)	(Tones)	(t/ha)	(ha)	(Tones)	(t/ha)
Maize	107,121.3	288,620.4	2.7	140,304.3	439,599.2	3.1	147,970.8	357,876.0	2.4
Paddy	53,608.7	200,156.8	3.7	50,450.5	204,989.9	4.1	81,398.4	316,631.1	3.9
Sorghum	1,933.9	3,510.5	1.8	3,979.8	12,313.6	3.1	1,483.1	2,107.5	1.4
Cassava	25,672.7	249,709.0	9.7	33,491.6	358,183.4	10.7	16,013.3	210,477.0	13.1
Sweet potatoes	14,067.9	114,357.2	8.1	12,847.9	130,519.4	10.2	14,134.5	158,847.9	11.2

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

According to the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2012, a high proportion of household income is generated from the sale of food crops within the market. This is followed by the sale of crops, which translate, to 12.3 percent of household income. Other sources of income are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2: Comparison between areas farmed and changes in productivity (2015/16 - 2017/18)



Source: Table 6

2.6.4 Cash Crops Production

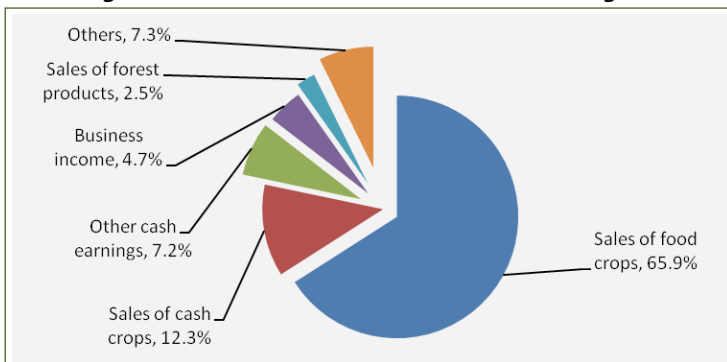
The most dominant crops planted solely for cash income generation are tobacco, sesame, sunflower, sugarcane and coffee (Table 7). Groundnuts and beans double as cash and food crops.

Table 7: Major cash crops produced in Katavi

Crop	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	Planted Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Planted Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Planted Area (ha)	Production (mt)
Sunflower	3,247.20	5718.0	1,620.90	1,838.4	2,663.84	2,481.0
Sesame	12,237.60	13731.5	5,417.10	5,239.1	1,711.28	1,500.9
Groundnut	27,101.78	41029.3	29,779.50	47,704.5	23,503.40	42,308.4
Beans	11,517.03	17034.1	17,751.40	20,233.1	14,103.12	39,270.3
Tobacco	10,924.30	14069.6	5,848.13	9,429.0	4,383.92	7,452.7
Coffee	41.35	3.4	65.33	3.4	26.00	3.3
Sugarcane	83.10	928.6	139.60	1,873.1	141.70	1,798.2
Cotton	0	0	39.40	65.0	1,673.10	520.4
Total Area (ha)	65,152.36	92,514.5	60,661.36	86,385.6	48,206.36	95,335.2
Productivity (mt/ha)		1.42		1.42		1.98

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

Figure 3: Main sources of income in Katavi Region



Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

2.6.5 Livestock

Katavi Region has a total 822,816 four-legged animals (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs) and 682,151 poultry, altogether totalling 1,504,967 livestock distributed in all local government authorities. Tanganyika District Council hosts the largest share of the livestock (Table 8). There is still unutilised land that can support ranching in various councils. Chicken meat is popular among the residents and the current number of chicken is about one chicken per person (Table 8). Furthermore, there is a possibility of promoting horizontal linkages between crop and livestock enterprises. For instance, soil and weather condition can support the production of maize and soya beans, which can be used to process animal feeds.

Table 8: Number of livestock in councils (2017/18)

Council	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chicken
Mpanda MC	33,900	13,511	2,646	1,507	141,265
Tanganyika DC	248,851	41,490	8,803	555	144,336
Mlele DC	43,473	51,902	20,316	6,830	187,633
Mpimbwe DC	136,573	74,376	18,901	4,450	125,556
Nsimbo	83,827	25,776	2,052	3,077	83,361
Regional Total	546,624	207,055	52,718	16,419	682,151
Number of Livestock per 10 persons	7	3	1	0.2	9

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

2.6.6 Forestry

Forest cover is essential in maintaining the ecological balance by protecting soils, hydrological cycle and wildlife habitat. The forest coverage in terms of reserved forests is estimated to 3,140,639.00 ha equivalent to 68.51% of the total land area (Table 9). The forest reserves include Inyonga, North East Mpanda, Msaginya, Mulele Hills, Rungwa, Kabungu, Ugalla River and Rungwa River forest reserves (under central government ownership), Nkamba, Tongwe

West and Tongwe West forest reserves (under local authority ownership). The major portion of the forest ownership is under Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) followed by Tanganyika District Council and the smallest portion of forest is under Village Government through Community Based Forests Management (CBFM). Mlele DC is surrounded by forest reserves that are managed by Tanzania Forest Services as Central Government Forest reserves. The forest land is comprised of woodlands, wooded grasslands and bush lands which contributes a lot in ecosystems services including water sources. The presence of diverse forests with Miombo vegetation as the dominant vegetation cover creates an opportunity for investing in bee keeping activities. There are also wildlife resources such as the famous Katavi National Park and Rukwa Game reserve.

Table 9: Forestry areas in Katavi Region

District	Name of Forestry Reserve	Size (ha)	Ratio/Arable Land
Tanganyika	Kabungu Forest Reserve	244.0	0.0001
	Tongwe East Forest Reserve	167,832.0	0.0954
	Nkamba Forest Reserve	91,951.2	0.0522
	Tongwe West Forest Reserve	363,000.0	0.2062
Mlele	Rungwa River Forest Reserve	402,848.0	0.2723
	Mulele Hills Forest Reserve	513,311.0	0.3469
	Inyonga Forest Reserve	578,623.0	0.3911
	Ugalla River Forest Reserve	427,350.0	0.2888
Mpanda	Msaginya	502,460.5	0.3321
	Mpanda North East	85,213.0	0.0563
Regional Total		3,132,832.7	0.6592

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

2.6.7 Beekeeping

Beekeeping is one of major economic activities of the people in Katavi Region. Beekeepers use two types of technology, i.e. traditional and modern for beekeeping (Table 10). Traditional technology does not lead to optimal utilisation of resources; therefore, regional authorities are campaigning for

farmers to switch to modern beekeeping technology so as to improve the quality and quantity of produced honey. As shown in Table 10, the pace of introducing modern beehives has been rather slow.

The ratio of traditional beehives to modern beehives was 2.1:1, which increased to 2.4:1 in 2016 and to 2.3:1 in 2017. This was an indication that, although more people have been investing in beehives, they are still increasingly using traditional beehives compared to modern or improved beehives. This points to the need to invest in the production of affordable and improved beehives so that relatively more people can adopt them and phase out the use of traditional beehives.

Table 10: Number of beehives in councils

Council	Traditional					Modern					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Mpanda MC	10,123	10,512	10,555	-	-	26	36	136	-	320	496
Tanganyika DC	15,985	12,934	6,754	8,322	10,342	67,234	45,987	45,692	35,913	23,721	9,382
Mlele DC	100,750	97,850	86,800	76,046	57,840	9,678	10,530	11,450	13,415	17,300	43,958
Nsimbo DC	35,867	26,361	38,263	45,773	44,665	1,689	1,804	4,534	4,928	8,363	9,363
Mpimbwe DC	0	0	0	1,000	740	0	0	0	70	250	578
Regional Total	162,725	147,657	142,372	131,141	113,587	78,627	58,357	61,812	54,326	49,954	63,777
Ratio: traditional to modern beehives	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5

Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

2.6.8 Fishery

As pointed earlier, Katavi Region is endowed with many water bodies, which also support the fishery sector. Fishing from Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa and River Ugalla provide economic livelihoods to the people of the region.

There is therefore an opportunity for supplying modern and more efficient fishing gears to replace small and inefficient traditional boats and fishing gears.

2.6.9 Mining

Various minerals are found in Katavi Region but the main ones are copper, gold, iron ore, nickel, cobalt, lead, mica, moonstone, garnet and coal (Table 11). The mineral deposits are scattered in different locations; so far, it is only artisanal miners who are carrying out mining operation in the region.

Table 11: Distribution of mineral deposits in Katavi

Mineral type	Location
Iron ore	Most areas of the region
Nickel, cobalt	Mwese
Copper, Lead	Ugalla, Ibindi, Katumba, Magamba, Singililwa
Gold	Mpanda Municipal Council, Ibindi, Ugalla, Singililwa
Silver	Ibindi, Sikitiko, Kapalala,
Mica	Sibwesa
Moonstone	Karema, Kapalamsenga
Garnet	Karema
Coal	Kanyankaa
Gravel and Sands	Kabungu, Kapanga, Kapalamsenga, Mirumba and Ilalangulu

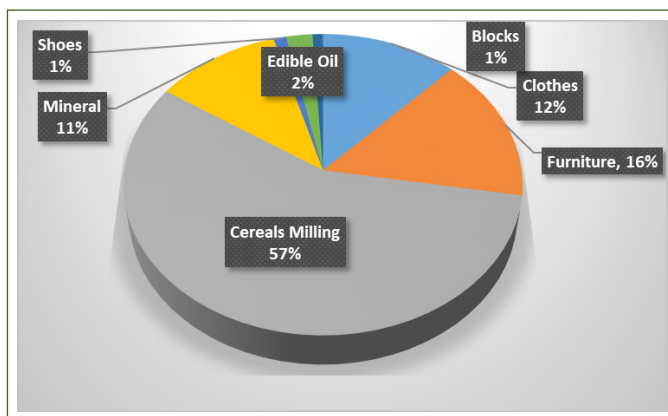
Source: Katavi Regional Administration Secretariat's Office (2018)

2.6.10 Industrial Sector

Katavi Region has the following industrial establishments as outlined in Table 12: (i) one large-scale industry (gold mining and primary processing and employing 153 workers); (ii) three (3) medium-scale industries engaged in dairy processing, and employing 65 workers; (iii) cereals milling, employing 51 workers; and (iv) cement block making, employing 51 workers. In addition, there are about 14 enterprises employing a total of 1,070 workers. Cereals milling constitute 57 percent of the enterprises, followed by furniture

making (16%), clothing (12%) and mineral processing (11%). Edible oil processing accounts for 2 percent, while shoe making and building blocks account for 1 percent each (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Distribution of Products from Small-scale industries in Katavi region



Source: Table 12 of this report

Table 12: List of on-going SMEs in Katavi Region

SN	Name of Establishment	Ownership (Private (P), Government (G) and joint Venture (JV))	Sector (Agriculture, Mining, Banking, etc.)	Products Produced	Number of Employees
Large-Scale Establishment (employing 100 or more people)					
1	Katavi and Kapufi Mining Co Ltd	Private (P)	Mining	Gold	153
	Sub Total				153
Medium Scale Establishment (employing between 50 - 99 people)					
1	Kashaulili Milk processing Industry	Private	Livestock	Milk	65
2	RK Cereals Processing Industry	Private	Cereal Product	Flour and rice	51
3	YADAMO Group Kabungu	Private	Mineral	Concrete	51
	Sub Total				167

SN	Name of Establishment	Ownership (Private (P), Government (G) and Joint Venture (JV))	Sector (Agriculture, Mining, Banking, etc.)	Products Produced	Number of Employees
Small-Scale Establishments (employing between 5 - 49 people)					
	Tailoring Machinery (65)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Clothes	130
	Furniture (15)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Furniture	113
	Cereals Processing (Maize and Paddy) (85)	Private (P)	Agriculture	Flour and Rice	212
	Crasher (16)	Private (P)	Mining	Minerals	120
	Cereals Paddy Processing (79)	Private (P)	Agriculture	Rice	395
	Shoe Maker (4)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Shoes	12
	Sunflower Oil processing (4)	Private (P)	Agriculture	Oil	25
	Masvet Agro & co	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Furniture	25
	Welding (7)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Furniture	28
	Blockwork (2)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Blocks	10
	Bakery (2)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Bread	10
	Milk Processing (2)	Private (P)	Livestock	Milk Products	4
	Iron recycling firm (2)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Iron	5
	Car repair and assembling (1)	Private (P)	Entrepreneurship	Car repair	3
	Sub Total				1,092
	Total				1,412

PRIORITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN KATAVI REGION

This part presents information on identified priority investment areas, which are grouped into six main thematic categories as shown in Section 3.1. The potentials are further presented under two levels of coordination: eight of them are categorised as regional level priority investment opportunities (Section 3.3), while most of them fall under the council level priority investment opportunities (Section 3.4).

3.1 Strategic Investment Areas

There are six main strategic investment areas in Katavi Region, which include:

- (i) ***Establishment of industrial and agricultural investment parks*** that will primarily involve Government collaborating with the private sector in identifying land and establishing ordinary investments parks for industries or, more specifically, termed as special economic zones (SEZs) and export processing zones (EPZs). This option saves investors from the cumbersome process of searching for land and compensating individual owners, most often in areas lacking basic infrastructure facilities
- (ii) ***Agro-processing***, which involves adding value mainly on primary commodities such as maize, honey, fish, cotton, sesame, sunflower, meat, hides and skins, and forest produced in the region
- (iii) ***Commercial agriculture***, meant for enhancing productivity to increase quantities and quality of raw materials needed by agro-processing industries
- (iv) ***Natural resources development and beneficiation***, targeting mineral deposits and forest resources for timber and other products. This is an opportunity that is backed by the recent Government directive to add value to forest products before being exported
- (v) ***Services sector*** to include provision of services in hotels and tourism, warehouses and real estate development
- (vi) ***Capacity building ventures***, by investing in the education sector, health sector, and vocational training centres.

3.2 Expected Early Successes in Solving Challenges Faced in the Provision of Public Goods

Among the areas that the Government of Tanzania has given high national priority in order to facilitate industrialisation include:

- (i) Supply of adequate electricity to all regional and district headquarters by connecting them to the national electricity grid. Katavi Region was recently connected to the national electric power grid after being connected to the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP), which will assure a stable supply of power for existing and upcoming industries
- (ii) A boost in financing rural energy supply after introducing a special tax on fuel and mobile phone usage, which has helped to boost the ability of Rural Energy Agency (REA) to roll out rural energy supply
- (iii) Completion of water supply by drawing water from river sources
- (iv) Improved road network involving district-to-district and district-regional headquarters for the whole country.

The regional administration has the responsibility of ensuring improved power, water supply and road network infrastructure, and will do so with support from the Central Government. It will continue to make the necessary follow-ups to ensure that the implementation of these programmes takes place within the agreed timeframe once budgets are released.

3.3 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

The regional level investment opportunities have two main attributes: first is their scale and scope, which transcends beyond those of individual local government authorities, and the opportunities are large enough to serve all local government authorities. The regional administration is best suited to coordinate decisions of where to locate the activities in consultation with the local government authorities. Specific details for each opportunity are given below:

3.3.1 Industrial Parks

The National Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1996) emphasised the need for regional and local government authorities to establish industrial parks. The first step should be to identify the area for establishing the parks

and compensate owners if there is a need. Understandably, Katavi Region still has a large unused land area supposedly under village governments, which simplifies the process of land acquisition and compensation. Identification of the area should consider a number of criteria, including access to infrastructure such as a railway line.

Once the area is surveyed and demarcated, then the development of the park should subsequently follow. Participation of the private sector through partnership with the Government (public-private partnership) in the development process is important.

Overview of investment opportunities in industrial parks development



Promotion of investment in Katavi Region will be facilitated by an establishment of industrial and agricultural parks, where most of the envisaged agro-processing industries and intensified commercial agriculture can be located

Agro-processing cluster

- Meat processing and packaging
- Oilseed processing (from sunflower and sesame)
- Hatchery machines and hatching of one-day-old chicks
- Processing of milk into various dairy products
- Animal feeds processing industry (sunflower and cottonseed cakes)
- Natural honey processing and packaging
- Tanneries – processing of hides and skins into leather, and conversion of leather into leather products

Manufacturing cluster

- Factory for manufacturing packaging materials for both primary and secondary processing
- Mining - coal, stone quarry and precious minerals
- Assembling cluster: assembling and re-packaging machinery, equipment, and other industrial goods for value addition
- Pharmaceuticals: drugs and medical equipment manufacturing
- Forest and timber products: high potential in all district councils to produce timber, chipboards, plywood, fibreboards, furniture and poles.

Overview of investment opportunities in industrial parks development

Assembling cluster

- Assembly, re-packaging, machinery, equipment, and other industrial goods for value addition, such as farm machinery and implements, abattoirs equipment, etc.

Commercial, business and trade services centre

- Business centre, financial and insurance centre; trade centre with an agro-commodity exchange; and packaging and supply chain management facilities.

Social services cluster

- Passenger transportation stations; well-being centres; learning centres.

Hospitality industry

- Hotels, restaurants, recreation centres, and tourism.

Investment rationale



- Need for a well-designed and participatory planned sustainable development approach, where Government can easily support and/or provide public services to investors, such as electricity, communication facilities, water, roads, and security
- Need for public and private investments in urban planning and urban infrastructure development to have well-planned towns in line with laws and regulations
- Need to take advantage of its strategic geographical position to develop industries that can produce goods at competitive costs for penetrating Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Malawi, and Burundi markets.

Available support

- Katavi Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) chairs a joint departmental meeting to assess progress in investment promotion and is in regular consultations with the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) zone office
- Decentralised land office makes it easier for investors to process primary and derive land title deeds
- Strong support from the Integrated Industrial Development Strategy (IIDS) 2025 and FYDP II.

3.3.2 Oilseeds (Sunflower, Groundnuts and Sesame) Processing Industry

In 2017/18 Katavi Region produced about 46,290 metric tonnes of groundnuts, sunflower and sesame under small-scale farming. However, there is no processing industry in the region. Establishment of such an industry is likely to create a supply response among the farmers. Besides, there are 932,136 hectares of arable land (out of 4.584 million hectares of all land area in the region) that is not fully utilised; therefore, part of it can be used to establish a large commercial farm in order to feed the industry.

The envisaged factory is expected to get raw materials from all local government authorities, since they have the potential to produce oilseeds.

Overview of investment opportunities in oilseeds processing

Key features



- Establishment of a large double-refined oilseeds industry
- In 2017/18, Katavi produced 2,481 tonnes of sunflower, 1,501 tonnes of sesame and 42,308 tonnes of groundnuts. There is potential to increase production if factories are established
- There is still potential for increasing the level of production
- There is limited processing undertaken by small-scale processors
- The region has no technology for processing sesame
- Land is not a problem and the weather is favourable.

Preferred locations of investment

A total of 1,899 acres have been allocated for processing industries in Katavi Region. An investor can establish the proposed industry in any of the following councils after undertaking a feasibility study:

Council	Ward	Village/Mtaa	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Magamba Misunkumilo Kasokola	Society Milala Ivungwe	300 acres

	Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Sibwesa, Kasekese, Mnyagala, Karema, Katuma.	Vikonge, Sibwesa, Kasekese, Mnyagala, Itetemya, Kapanga.	1,050 acres
	Nsimbo District Council	Mtappenda	Isinde	463 acres
	Mlele District Council	Inyonga, Utende	Inyonga, Mgombe	74 acres
	Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto, Mwamapuli, Usevya.	Kitupa, Mwamapuli and Ntompola.	12 acres
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Burundi and Zambia means there is a possibility of exporting to these countries Demand for sunflower and sesame oil is growing in Tanzania owing to changing eating habits and increasing disposable income. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Katavi Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) chairs a joint departmental meeting to assess progress in investment promotion and is in regular consultations with the TIC Zone Office The region was recently connected with electric power produced by a generator, hence the assurance of a stable supply of power for existing and upcoming industries Tanzania Sunflower Processors Association (TASUPA), based in Dodoma, is open to investors to join and seek support as a member Research stations are continuously working to produce high-quality sunflower seeds. 			

3.3.3 Leather Industry

About 28 heads of cattle and 17 goats are slaughtered daily for sale of its meat. Dried hides and skins are taken outside the region for processing and therefore there is an opportunity for establishing a leather processing industry. Based on a culling rate of 25 percent of the 2017/18 herds of cattle (363,256) and a recovery rate of 75 percent of hides/skins, it is estimated that

a total of 68,110 pieces of hides and skins can provide ample raw materials for the prospective leather industries to be established.

Overview of investment opportunities in leather industry																												
<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Katavi Region encourages the establishment of a leather processing industry (tannery), which will benefit from plenty and low-cost materials ▪ The region has more than 363,256 herds of cattle and 252,834 sheep and goats that generate hides and skins but lacks an internal market due to the absence of processing facilities ▪ Most of the leather products are imported and there is a high preference for these products within the country. Besides, there is an opportunity for exporting to other countries as well. 																											
<p>Preferred locations of investment</p>	<p>A total of 381.3 acres have been allocated for leather processing industry in Katavi Region. The investor will choose an appropriate place to locate the factory at any of the councils, based on the facts presented below.</p>																											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Land size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 817 515 877">Mpanda Municipal Council</td> <td data-bbox="517 817 685 877">Magamba</td> <td data-bbox="687 817 875 877">Mtakumbuka</td> <td data-bbox="878 817 1004 877">30 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 880 515 981">Tanganyika District Council</td> <td data-bbox="517 880 685 981">Kasekese, Mnyagala, Kapanga Sibwesa</td> <td data-bbox="687 880 875 981">Kasekese, Mnyagala, Kapanga Sibwesa</td> <td data-bbox="878 880 1004 981">310 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 984 515 1053">Nsimbo District Council</td> <td data-bbox="517 984 685 1053">Itenka & Sitalika</td> <td data-bbox="687 984 875 1053">Itenka Igongwe</td> <td data-bbox="878 984 1004 1053">16.3 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1056 515 1125">Mlele District Council</td> <td data-bbox="517 1056 685 1125">Inyonga</td> <td data-bbox="687 1056 875 1125">Kamalampaka</td> <td data-bbox="878 1056 1004 1125">20 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1128 515 1197">Mpimbwe District Council</td> <td data-bbox="517 1128 685 1197">Majimoto</td> <td data-bbox="687 1128 875 1197">Majimoto</td> <td data-bbox="878 1128 1004 1197">5 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Council	Ward	Village	Land size	Mpanda Municipal Council	Magamba	Mtakumbuka	30 acres	Tanganyika District Council	Kasekese, Mnyagala, Kapanga Sibwesa	Kasekese, Mnyagala, Kapanga Sibwesa	310 acres	Nsimbo District Council	Itenka & Sitalika	Itenka Igongwe	16.3 acres	Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Kamalampaka	20 acres	Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto	Majimoto	5 acres			
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Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto	Majimoto	5 acres																									
<p>Investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ About 1,736 pieces of hides and skins are produced per month ▪ There is need to increase the income of livestock keepers who sell skins and hides ▪ There is need to tap the domestic demand for leather products 																											


Overview of investment opportunities in leather industry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The amount of hides and skins is expected to increase with the modernisation of the slaughter houses ▪ There is high demand across the EAC and SADC regions.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support from the regional secretariat ▪ Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative has special support programmes ▪ Local Chapter of TCCIA will assist in resolving encountered technical and bureaucratic snags ▪ SIDO officers are available to provide technical support to industries ▪ Production of leather products in Tanzania is in line with the Government Leather Development Strategy.

3.3.4 Meat Processing Industry

Katavi Region has more than 363,256 herds of cattle and 252,834 sheep and goats. Livestock keepers lack reliable and ready market for their animals. Thus, the establishment of a meat processing plant is likely to increase the marketability of livestock. This will provide a much-needed incentive for farmers to improve their level of productivity in livestock keeping. The established factory can also get livestock from neighbouring regions of Tabora and Rukwa.

Overview of investment opportunities in meat processing industry

<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Katavi Region encourages investment in meat processing industry ▪ The region has about 806,397 herds of cattle, sheep and goats to provide the necessary raw materials ▪ There is a big domestic and export market for processed meat ▪ The region has a lot of potentials for grazing.
Preferred locations of investment	<p>Tanganyika District Council has set aside 30 acres for establishing an industrial park. There is enough space for a meat-processing factory in the various councils in the region as shown in the table below. Therefore, the investor will have a choice on where to locate the factory based on the presented facts.</p>

Overview of investment opportunities in meat processing industry

	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Mpanda Municipal Council	Magamba	Mtakumbuka	30 acres
	Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Kasekese, Mnyagala, Kapanga and Sibwesa	Vikonge (Luhafwe) Kasekese, Mnyagala, Kapanga and Sibwesa	520 acres
	Nsimbo District Council	Itenka & Sitalike	Itenka, Igongwe	16.3 acres
	Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Kamalampaka	20 acres
	Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto	Kitupa	5 acres
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to increase the marketability of livestock in the region Farmers will be convinced to reduce their stock size especially if the market is formalised and benefits accrue to livestock keepers instead of benefitting only the middlemen 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the Regional Secretariat Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative has special support programmes Local Chapter of TCCIA to assist in resolving encountered technical and bureaucratic snags Tanzania Meat Processors Association (TAMEPA) to assist in getting better supplies of quality cattle TBS and TFDA regional officers to assist livestock keepers in meeting required standards, and in ensuring quality standards. 			

3.3.5 Processing of Honey and By-Products and Bee-Keeping

Overview of investment opportunity in processing of honey and by-products and beekeeping

Key features



- A large part of Katavi Region is covered by forests and therefore provides an opportunity for beekeeping business
- Katavi is among the few regions in Tanzania that are famous for the production of honey. There are farmers engaged in producing honey in all councils in the region.

Preferred locations of investment

There are many areas with adequate land for establishing factories for processing honey and its by-products. Therefore the investor will have a choice on where to locate the factory based on the presented facts below after conducting feasibility studies.

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Kakese	Kamakuka, Kawanzige, Mwangoye	109 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Sibwesa, Tongwe, Bulamata, Mwese	Sibwesa, Vikonge, Bulamata, Lugonesi, Lwega	30,612.24 acres
Nsimbo	Urwila	Urwila	19,338.02 acres
Mlele District Council	Industry Inyonga	Inyonga	36.3 acres
	Beekeeping zone: Inyonga, Ilunde, Utende, Ilela, Nsenkwa and Kamsisi	Kamalampaka, Kamsisi, Imalauduki, Songambebe, Utende, Kanoge, Mgombe, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja, Nsenkwa, Kaulolo, Masigo, Ipwaga, Mapili, Isegenezya and Ilunde	4,749,692 acres
Mpimbwe District Council	Kibaoni - Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	Kibaoni, Ilalangulu and Mirumba	63,012.00 acres

Overview of investment opportunity in processing of honey and by-products and beekeeping

Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This will solve the major shortcoming in the region where honey is currently not processed and not meet standards for hygienic packing ▪ Farmers will sell honey and therefore boost their income ▪ Availability of market within the EAC and SADC regions.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Bee-Keeping Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) provides backstopping services to PO-RALG to promote bee farming ▪ Technical support expected by joining the Tanzania Beekeepers Association (TABEA) and Tanzania Food Processors Association (TAFOPA) ▪ Seeking some guidance from Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) on the use of forest reserve for bee keeping ▪ The regional administration is collaborating with all local government authorities to implement community-based forest conservation programmes that allow natural vegetation to flourish. Natural forests provide ideal habitat for bees and beekeeping business ▪ Bee-keepers associations formed in many administrative wards in each local government authorities.


3.3.6 Fish Processing Industry

Overview of investment opportunity in fish processing industry

Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a lot of fish that can be harvested from Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa and other water bodies ▪ The current amount of fish catches is still low owing to rudimentary technology that most of the fishermen use. Application of technology is likely to improve the amount of fish caught in the area.
Preferred locations of investment	<p>A total of 245 acres have been allocated for fish processing industry in Katavi Region. The choice of location would most likely favour those near fish landing sites in Tanganyika District Council, where some 200 acres are available for the purpose.</p>

Overview of investment opportunity in fish processing industry

	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Mpanda Municipal Council	Magamba	Magamba	20 acres
	Tanganyika District Council	Karema, Ikola, Isengule.	Itetemya, Ikola, Shukula	200 acres
	Nsimbo District Council	Ugalla	Katambike	20 acres
	Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto.	Ikulwe	5 acres

<p>Investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a fish processing plant will improve the marketability of fish, which can reach even distant markets There is a ready market in Tanzania as consumers increasingly prefer white meat to red meat Consumption of fish is projected to increase.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fisheries Department in MNRT is implementing National Fishery Policy by supporting PO-RALG and LGAs to promote fish farming The investor can also join and seek support from the Aquaculture Association of Tanzania (AAT), which represents the interest of various stakeholders across the aquaculture value chain: fish farmers, feed and seed producers, processors, marketers, service providers, research and training institutions, local and international partners and Government agencies Central Government has removed tariffs on fish farming equipment.

3.3.7 Modern Fishing Vessels and Fishing Equipment

Overview of investment opportunities in modern fishing vessels and fishing equipment

Key features



- Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa have adequate fish stocks to be commercially exploited
- Fishing activities in the region depend on small and inefficient vessels
- There are potentials to modernise fishing vessels and fishing equipment for use on Lake Tanganyika to replace traditional boats.

Overview of investment opportunities in modern fishing vessels and fishing equipment

<p>Preferred locations of investment</p>	<p>The ideal location for setting the factory for fishing vessels would be Karema, Ikola and Isengule wards in Tanganyika District Council as shown below.</p>			
	<p>Council</p>	<p>Ward</p>	<p>Village</p>	<p>Land size</p>
	<p>Tanganyika District Council</p>	<p>Karema, Ikola, Isengule</p>	<p>Itetemya, Ikola, Isengule, Kasangantogwe</p>	<p>500 acres</p>
<p>Investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment used for fishing on Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwaare is traditional and inefficient; there is therefore need for modern fishing vessels ▪ Modern fishing vessels and fishing equipment is highly demanded ▪ There is ample domestic and export market. 			
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Fisheries Department and fisheries research institutions under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries provide backstopping services to President’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) to promote fish farming ▪ The investor can also join and seek support from the Aquaculture Association of Tanzania (AAT), which represents the interest of various stakeholders across the aquaculture value chain, including service providers like boat makers and suppliers of fishing gear ▪ Central Government removed tariffs on fish farming equipment. 			

3.3.8 Modern Sports Centre and a Stadium

Overview of investment opportunities in modern sports centre and a stadium

Key features



- An investor is welcome to establish a sports centre and/or college because there is none in the region
- Establishment of a sports centre/college in Katavi Region will provide services to youth not only in Katavi but also from other regions as well
- People love sports and games but lack decent facilities.

Overview of investment opportunities in modern sports centre and a stadium

<p>Preferred locations of investment</p>	<p>The following areas and land have been prepared for construction of a modern sports centre and a stadium in Katavi Region. Depending on the feasibility studies to be conducted, it appears that Mpanda Municipal Council would be preferred. It has the advantage over other councils owing to its high population density, relatively more disposable income and its proximity to the airport and railway terminal. Some 1,000 acres are available for sports-related projects.</p>																
<p>Investment rationale</p> 	<table border="1" data-bbox="350 443 994 778"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Land size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mpanda Municipal Council</td> <td>Misunkumilo, Ilembu, Kawajense</td> <td>Milala, Ilembu, Kazima</td> <td>1,000 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tanganyika District Council</td> <td>Tongwe, Mishamo</td> <td>Majalila, Ifumbula</td> <td>550 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mlele District Council</td> <td>Inyonga</td> <td>Inyonga</td> <td>9 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a high demand for a sports facility in Katavi Region ▪ This facility can be tailored to the development of tourism in the region ▪ Land is not a problem, as the region has vast lands that can accommodate large stadiums without any problem. 	Council	Ward	Village	Land size	Mpanda Municipal Council	Misunkumilo, Ilembu, Kawajense	Milala, Ilembu, Kazima	1,000 acres	Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Mishamo	Majalila, Ifumbula	550 acres	Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Inyonga	9 acres
Council	Ward	Village	Land size														
Mpanda Municipal Council	Misunkumilo, Ilembu, Kawajense	Milala, Ilembu, Kazima	1,000 acres														
Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Mishamo	Majalila, Ifumbula	550 acres														
Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Inyonga	9 acres														
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports development is recognised as part of job creation for the youth ▪ Land is available for building a college and develop pitches for various types of sports ▪ Tanzania Sports Council and Tanzania Football Federation (TFF) are training referees and preparing sports competitions. 																

3.4 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities



Priority investment opportunities at council level include: sunflower farming; mining; fish farming (aquaculture); poultry; dairy farming; cereals processing; processing of groundnuts; processing of fruits; furniture making; tourism

(hotels, restaurants, tour guide, campsites etc.); vocational school; warehouses and cold chain services; day-care centres and nursery schools; private primary and secondary schools; real estate development; private health care facilities (dispensaries, health centres, hospitals); and commuter buses. More details are given hereunder:

3.4.1 Primary Production Investments

1. Sunflower Farming

Production of sunflower crop can be increased, given that ample land is available, and weather and soil characteristics support the growth of this crop. Production of sunflower is encouraged so as to supply raw materials to processing plants.

Overview of sunflower farming investment opportunity																			
<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investors are welcome to invest in sunflower farming ▪ There is ample market for raw sunflower seeds needed by oil processing plants in the region ▪ There is also a market for sunflower seeds in other regions where supply to their processing plants is inadequate. 																		
<p>Preferred locations of investment</p> 	<p>The following areas and land are suitable for investing in sunflower farming.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Land size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mpanda Municipal Council</td> <td>Kasokola, Kakese</td> <td>Kasokola, Manga, Mkwajuni, Kawanzige</td> <td>1,000 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tanganyika District Council</td> <td>Kasekese, Tongwe, Sibwesa, Katuma, Kabungu, Kapalamsenga, Mpandandogo and Mishamo.</td> <td>Kasekese, Vikonge, Sibwesa, Katuma, Kabungu, Kapalamsenga, Kambanga and Ifumbula.</td> <td>6,000 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nsimbo District Council</td> <td>Mtapenda, Kapalala, Sitalike, Ibindi, Katumba, Itenka, Ugala and Uruwira</td> <td>All villages of these wards</td> <td>36,508 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Council	Ward	Village	Land size	Mpanda Municipal Council	Kasokola, Kakese	Kasokola, Manga, Mkwajuni, Kawanzige	1,000 acres	Tanganyika District Council	Kasekese, Tongwe, Sibwesa, Katuma, Kabungu, Kapalamsenga, Mpandandogo and Mishamo.	Kasekese, Vikonge, Sibwesa, Katuma, Kabungu, Kapalamsenga, Kambanga and Ifumbula.	6,000 acres	Nsimbo District Council	Mtapenda, Kapalala, Sitalike, Ibindi, Katumba, Itenka, Ugala and Uruwira	All villages of these wards	36,508 acres
Council	Ward	Village	Land size																
Mpanda Municipal Council	Kasokola, Kakese	Kasokola, Manga, Mkwajuni, Kawanzige	1,000 acres																
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Nsimbo District Council	Mtapenda, Kapalala, Sitalike, Ibindi, Katumba, Itenka, Ugala and Uruwira	All villages of these wards	36,508 acres																

Overview of sunflower farming investment opportunity

	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Mlele District Council	Ilala, Ilunde, Kamsisi, Nsekwa, Utende & Inyonga	Inyonga, Kamalampaka, Kalovyva, Kamsisi, Imalauduki, Songambebe, Utende, Mgombe, Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja, Nsenkwa, Kaulolo, Masigo, Ipwaga, Mapili, Isegenezya and Ilunde	Not measured
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased production of sunflower will attract large industries that can be integrated with small-scale processors to create a vertical linkage. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second phase Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) has earmarked oilseeds production and processing for edible oils as a priority in order to reduce dependence on imported edible oils Investors can get support for assured market of the produce from Tanzania Sunflower Processors Association (TASUPA), based in Dodoma Agriculture research institutes such as Ilonga, Uyole and Naliendele provide support to local government authorities to promote adoption of high yielding seeds by farmers. 			

2. Mining

Katavi Region is endowed with a variety of minerals scattered in various areas of the region.

Overview of mining investment opportunities

Key features



- Investors with state-of-the-art technology are welcome to invest in mining
- There is gold, copper and diamonds deposits in Katavi Region
- Mining is currently done by artisanal miners with poor equipment.

Overview of mining investment opportunities

Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underdeveloped mineral sites with large deposits at Karanda Hills (with Tanzanite-like minerals), and Ilunde, Kanono Hills, Chansima Hills, and Mlambala Valleys (with gold). 			
Preferred locations of investment	Council	Ward	Specific Village/Area	Land size
	Mpanda Municipal Council	Magamba, Misunkumilo	Dilifu Kampuni	50 acres
	Tanganyika District Council	Katuma, Mnyagala, Sibwesa, Kapalamsenga	Katuma, Ntumba, Nkungwi, Itunya	Not measured
	Nsimbo District Council	Sitalike, Ibindi, Nsimbo, Urwira, Machimboni	Ibindi, Maguli, Sikitiko, Katisunga, Isulamilomo, Singililwa, Urwira, Kapanda	27,182 acres
	Mlele District Council	Ilunde, Utende	Tanzanite: Karanda hills Gold: Ilunde, Kanono hills, Chansima hills, Mlambala Valleys.	Not measured
	Mpimbwe District Council	Kibaoni, Ikuba, Mbede, Mamba, Mwamapuli and Chamalendi	Mirumba, Ikuba, Mbede, Kilida, Chamalendi and Mwamapuli.	10 acres
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has opened zone and regional mining offices to support the mining sector There is a market for selling gold within the region that was opened in 2019 Government has experience in coordinating agreements between small-scale miners and incoming large-scale miners to strike win-win deals and minimise conflicts. 			

3. Fish farming (Aquaculture)

Demand for fish is increasing due to people's increasing income and changing eating habits within the region, neighbouring districts and other regions as well. Fish farming or aquaculture is among the opportunities that is already practised in Mlele District Council but can be introduced in other

local government authorities as well. Investors are invited to set up fish ponds on land and/or establish cage fishing on allowed zones of Lake Tanganyika. There is also opportunity to establish centres for production and supply of fingerlings as well as preparing fish feeds.

Overview of aquaculture investment opportunities

<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high demand for fish in Katavi Region Fish is currently brought from Karema, Mwanza and Kigoma to Katavi Region. 																								
<p>Preferred locations of investment</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caged fishing is earmarked for Karema and Ikola in Tanganyika District Council with about 400 metres along the lake but it is not yet gazetted The following wards have set aside a total of 743 acres for aquaculture: <table border="1" data-bbox="386 718 996 1228"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Land size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mpanda Municipal Council</td> <td>Kazima, Kasokola, Kakese, Misunkumilo, Nsemulwa</td> <td>Kazima, Manga, Mbungani, Milala, Shankala</td> <td>13 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tanganyika District Council</td> <td>Katuma, Mishamo, Tongwe, Mwese</td> <td>Katuma, Ifumbula, Vikonge, and Lugonesi</td> <td>250 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nsimbo District Council</td> <td>Ugalla</td> <td>Katambike</td> <td>40 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mpimbwe District Council</td> <td>Kasansa, Mamba, Majimoto and Mbede</td> <td>Ntibili, Igalukilo, Kilida, Mamba, Kanindi, Ikulwe, Mbede, and Mwamatiga</td> <td>220 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mlele District Council</td> <td>Ilela, Inyonga, Kamsisi, Ilunde, Utende</td> <td>Masigo, Kamalampaka, Inyonga and Nsenkwa, Ilunde, Utende</td> <td>220 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Council	Ward	Village	Land size	Mpanda Municipal Council	Kazima, Kasokola, Kakese, Misunkumilo, Nsemulwa	Kazima, Manga, Mbungani, Milala, Shankala	13 acres	Tanganyika District Council	Katuma, Mishamo, Tongwe, Mwese	Katuma, Ifumbula, Vikonge, and Lugonesi	250 acres	Nsimbo District Council	Ugalla	Katambike	40 acres	Mpimbwe District Council	Kasansa, Mamba, Majimoto and Mbede	Ntibili, Igalukilo, Kilida, Mamba, Kanindi, Ikulwe, Mbede, and Mwamatiga	220 acres	Mlele District Council	Ilela, Inyonga, Kamsisi, Ilunde, Utende	Masigo, Kamalampaka, Inyonga and Nsenkwa, Ilunde, Utende	220 acres
Council	Ward	Village	Land size																						
Mpanda Municipal Council	Kazima, Kasokola, Kakese, Misunkumilo, Nsemulwa	Kazima, Manga, Mbungani, Milala, Shankala	13 acres																						
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Mpimbwe District Council	Kasansa, Mamba, Majimoto and Mbede	Ntibili, Igalukilo, Kilida, Mamba, Kanindi, Ikulwe, Mbede, and Mwamatiga	220 acres																						
Mlele District Council	Ilela, Inyonga, Kamsisi, Ilunde, Utende	Masigo, Kamalampaka, Inyonga and Nsenkwa, Ilunde, Utende	220 acres																						
<p>Investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in household disposable income due to cash income that will be generated from fisheries Availability of market in neighbouring countries within the EAC and SADC blocs. 																								

Overview of aquaculture investment opportunities

Available support

- The Fisheries Department and fisheries research institutions under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF) provides backstopping services to PO-RALG to promote fish farming
- The investor can also join and seek support from the Aquaculture Association of Tanzania (AAT), which represents the interest of various stakeholders across the aquaculture value chain: fish farmers, feed and seed producers, processors, marketers, service providers, research and training institutions, local and international partners and Government agencies.

4. Poultry Farming

Overview of investment opportunities in poultry farming

Key features



- Investment in poultry farming
- There is a high demand for eggs and chicken meat
- There are no large-scale commercial poultry farmers in local government authorities
- Katavi Region currently relies on poultry imports from neighbouring countries
- Produced eggs can be exported to neighbouring countries.

Preferred locations of investment



The following areas and land are suitable for poultry farming in Katavi Region:

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Kakese, Misunkumilo, Uwanja wa ndege, Mwamkulu	Kakese, Misunkumilo, Uwanja wa ndege, Mwamkulu	60 acres
Tanganyika District Council	All 16 wards	All 55 villages	750 acres
Nsimbo District Council	Mtapenda	Mtapenda	40 acres
Mlele District Council	Ilela, Nsenkwa, Inyonga, Kamsisi, Utende	Masigo, Ipwaga, Kaulolo, Mtakuja, Kamsisi, Wachawaseme	150 acres

Overview of investment opportunities in poultry farming

Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils produce a lot of maize that can be used to feed chicken Poultry is an alternative market to maize, thus farmers who are growing maize will generate income Development of an animal feed industry.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national livestock policy promotes the development of poultry Tanzania Layers Farmers Association (TALFA) is the voice of egg layer chicken farmers in the country Support to obtain good quality day-old chicks can be obtained from Tanzania Poultry Breeders Association (TPBA), a membership-based organisation.

5. Dairy Farming

Overview of dairy farming investment opportunities

Key features



- Investment in dairy cattle farming
- Demand for dairy products is growing but current production is still too low
- Land is available in all local government authorities in the region as shown below:

Preferred locations of investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Nsemulwa, Kawajense, Kakese, Shanwe, Mwamkulu, Magamba, Kasokola	Nsemulwa, Kawajense, Kakese, Shanwe, Mwamkulu, Magamba, Manga	1,000 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Mwese, Katuma, Tongwe	Mwese, Lwega, Lugonesi, Katuma, Vikonge/Luhafwe	138,069.4 acres
Mlele District Council	Ilela	Masigo, Ipwaga	315 acres

Investment rationale

- Dairy farming will stimulate the development of the dairy industry in the region
- The high demand for dairy products means profitable business for the private sector and at the same time will provide tax revenue to LGAs.

Overview of dairy farming investment opportunities

Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoLF implementing Livestock Modernisation Programme (2017-2022) which includes commercial dairy farming as demanded by the National Livestock Policy ▪ Tanzania Dairy Development Board oversees the interest of the industry players: producers, processors and consumers ▪ Tanzania Milk Producers Association (TAMPRODA) provides advice and defends the interest of farmers
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3.4.2 Value Addition and Processing Investments

1. Cereals Processing

Katavi Region produces surplus maize and paddy that can provide a reliable supply of raw materials to cereals processing factories.

Overview of cereals processing investment opportunities

Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the 2017/18 farming season Katavi Region had a surplus of 44,807.5 tonnes of maize and 66,853.6 tonnes of paddy ▪ There are only small-scale cereals milling factories in all local government authorities, hence the need for medium and large-scale processing and packaging facilities.
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Preferred locations of investment	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Mpanda Municipal Council	Industrial area, Magamba, Misunkumilo	Mtakumbuka, Kabatini, Makongoro, Kampuni	50 acres
	Tanganyika District Council	Karema, Sibwesa, Mnyagala, Kasekese, Mishamo, Tongwe	Itetemya, Sibwesa, Mnyagala, Kasekese, Ifumbula, Vikonge/ Luhafwe.	6,244.9 acres
	Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto, Kibaoni and Mwamapuli.	Kitupa, Mirumba and Mwamapuli.	10 acres
	Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Inyonga	20.47 acres
	Nsimbo District Council	Mtappenda	Isinde	463 acres

Overview of cereals processing investment opportunities

Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All LGAs have surplus production of either maize or paddy More production of cereals is anticipated due to inquiries to invest in commercial cereals production, so there will be an assured supply of cereals for processing and packaging.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National drive towards industrialisation, starting with locally available raw materials There are regular consultations between LGA administration and the private sector on resolving emerging challenges in setting up and conducting businesses Tanzania Food Processors' Association (TAFOPA) provides support to grain processors.

2. Processing of Groundnuts

Overview of groundnuts processing investment opportunities

Key features



- During the 2017/18 farming season Katavi Region produced about 42,308 metric tonnes of groundnuts, most of which were sold
- There is lack of factories with adequate processing capacity to handle surplus groundnuts; therefore the surplus is taken to other regions.

Preferred locations of investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Misunkumilo	Milala	60 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Kasekese, Tongwe, Sibwesa, Katuma, Kabungu, Kapalamsenga, Mishamo Mpandandogo	Kasekese, Vikonge, Sibwesa, Katuma, Kabungu, Kapalamsenga Ifumbula and Ifukutwa.	15,540 acres
Nsimbo District Council	Kapalala, Nsimbo, Katumba, Itenka, Sitalike, Ibindi	Kapalala, Filimule, Itenka B, Tumaini, Mtisi, Matandalani, whole of Ibindi and Katumba	2,000 acres

Overview of groundnuts processing investment opportunities

	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Mlele District Council	Inyonga, Nsenkwa, Utende, Ilunde	Inyonga, Nsekwa, Kanoge, Isegenezya	Not measured
	Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto, Kibaoni and Mwamapuli	Kitupa, Mirumba and Mwamapuli	5 acres
	Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe	Vikonge	102.04 acres
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no medium or large-scale modern processing factory for oilseeds A large demand for edible oil, as the country imports almost half of its annual demand for the product. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National drive towards industrialisation, starting with locally available raw materials There are regular consultations between LGAs administration and the private sector on resolving emerging challenges in setting up and conducting businesses Tanzania Food Processors' Association (TAFOPA) provides support to grain processors. 			

3. Processing of Fruits

Fruits are produced in large quantities; however, there is no ready market that can absorb all that is produced. Establishment of a fruit-processing factory will stimulate increased production of the fruits. Although data on quantities produced is not reliably available, there are personal accounts of lorries ferrying surplus fruits to other regions. The investor should therefore consider starting with a small plant before expanding. There will also be a need to partner with local government authorities in providing extension services for expanding areas planted with fruit trees.

Overview of fruit processing investment opportunities

Key features



- Local government authorities produce surplus fruits such as mangoes and avocado; there is therefore need for a fruit processing factory
- There is also a high potential for production of other types of fruits, given the region's conducive weather and soil.

Overview of fruit processing investment opportunities

Preferred locations of investment



The following areas and land are suitable for fruit processing in Katavi Region.

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Nsimbo District Council	Mtapenda	Isinde, Ndurumo, Ikolongo "B"	1,000 acres
Mpanda Municipal Council	Industrial area, Magamba, Kasokola	Mtakumbuka Kasokola	120 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Mwese	Vikonge, Majalila, Lugonesi	302.04 acres
Mlele District Council	Utende	Mgombe	Not measured

Investment rationale

- Farmers do not have an alternative market for what is currently being produced. Thus, the establishment of a fruit processing industry will provide a market of fruits to farmers.

Available support

- There are regular consultations between LGA administration and the private sector on resolving emerging challenges in setting up and conducting businesses
- Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA) is available to support fruit and vegetable growing if consulted.

4. Furniture Making Industry

Overview of investment opportunities in timber products processing

Key features



- A large part of Katavi Region is covered by forestry; investors are therefore assured of ample supply of raw materials for making furniture

Overview of investment opportunities in timber products processing

Preferred locations of investment



The investor is free to make a choice on where to establish the factory, but Mpanda District is most likely to be preferred due to a large area with timber trees (53,491.1 acres) in Nsimbo District Council. Land (50 acres) for setting up a furniture-making factory is also available at Magamba and Misunkumilo wards.

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Magamba, Misunkumilo	Mtakumbuka, Milala	50 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Mpanda Ndogo, Kasekese	Majalila, Ifukutwa, Kasekese	100.22 acres
Nsimbo District Council	Ugalla,	Katambike, Kasisi & Mnyamasi	53,491.22 acres
Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Inyonga	20 acres

Investment rationale

- There is a lot of forestry products in the councils, especially timber, which is harvested
- There is no modern furniture mart within the region
- Councils will generate revenue from this kind of investment.

Available support

- Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) has an aggressive campaign to promote commercial tree planting in local government authorities
- National drive towards industrialisation, starting with locally available raw materials
- There are regular consultations between LGAs administration and the private sector on resolving emerging challenges in setting up and conducting businesses.

3.4.3 Economic and Social Services Investments

1. *Tourism Services (Hotels, Restaurants, Tour guide, Campsites etc.)*

All local government authorities in Katavi Region have some unique tourist sites that are likely to attract many tourists from within and outside the country. Many of these sites are not yet being fully exploited. Some local

government authorities do not have any modern restaurants to serve visitors, including civil servants from other local government authorities, who visit them for various businesses.

Overview of investment opportunities in tourism services

Key features



- Mpanda Municipality receives many visitors from various parts of Tanzania and around the world. The visitors require good hotels and other tourist services during their stay in Katavi Region
- There is an opportunity to investing in hotels and other tourist services, which may cater to the growing demand for accommodation
- There are no private companies to provide tourism services such as tour guiding and tour operators (car hire services)
- LGAs such as Mpimbwe District Council, Nsimbo District Councils and Mlele District Council do not have hotel facilities for visitors. Employees of public and private sector institutions visiting these LGAs constitute an important market segment
- There is enough land on which hotels can be constructed and from where tourist services can be provided.

Preferred locations of investment



Investing in tourism and tourist services is another opportunity that has not yet been exhausted. Thus interested individuals and companies are welcome to invest in the following councils. The choice of locations to set up hotels will be guided by feasibility studies.

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Ilembo	Mapinduzi, Ilembo, Kasimba	101 acres
Nsimbo District Council	Sitalike	Sitalike	25 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Karema	Vikonge, Karema	8780.51 acres
Mpimbwe District Council	Majimoto (Majimoto Natural Hot Spring), Kibaoni (WMA)	Majimoto, Mirumba, Ilalangulu, Kibaoni and Ikuba.	63,054.00 Acres.
Mlele District Council	Ilela	Masigo	100 acres

Overview of investment opportunities in tourism services

Investment rationale



- Katavi Region has a number of tourist sites located in all its local government authorities (LGAs). Most of them have not been used yet
- LGAs are virgin markets for hotel business
- Investments can later expand to cater for conference facilities
- Farmers do not have an alternative market for their produce, thus the establishment of a hotel will provide a market for farm produce. There is a possibility of linking tourism and agriculture development
- The hotels locations are in close proximity to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), whose business visits to Katavi are a potential customer segment to be served by new hotels.

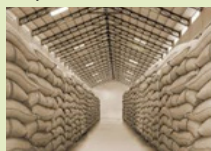
Available support

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), through Tanzania Tourism Board (TTB), is implementing the national tourism policy, which is emphasising on the promotion of domestic tourism
- MNRT and TTB will support the process of establishing tourism services in Katavi Region
- Hotel Association of Tanzania (HAT) is a non-profit organisation that provides a forum to get connected with the hotel community in Tanzania
- TTB offices at Mpanda Municipality is available to provide guidance on standards and quality of hotels
- Visitors from neighbouring countries (e.g. DRC) ARE encouraged to come and do business in Katavi; hence the requirement for good hotels and other tourist services.

2. *Warehouses and Cold Chain Services*

Overview of investment opportunities in warehousing and cold chain services

Key features



- Local government authorities have surplus cereals that require storing before selling to other parts of the country
- The few privately owned warehouses are inadequate to handle the surplus cereals.

Overview of investment opportunities in warehousing and cold chain services

Preferred locations of investment	Preferable areas for investing in warehouses and cold chain services are:			
	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Tanganyika District Council	Karema, Ikola, Mnyagala, Kasekese and Sibwesa	Karema, Itetemya, Mnyagala, Kasekese, and Sibwesa	2,000 acres
	Mpanda Municipal Council	Mwankulu, Kakese, Mpanda hotel	Centre Maria, Mkwajuni, Centre Umoja, Mbugani Mpanda hotel	135 acres
	Mpimbwe District Council	Usevya, Majimoto and Mwamapuli.	Ntompola, Kitupa, Mwamapuli	15 acres
	Nsimbo District Council	Itenka	Itenka A, Itenka B and Tumaini	43 acres
Mlele District Council	Nsenkwa, Inyonga, Ilunde, Utende, Kamsisi and Ilela	Mtakuja, Kamampaka, Utende, Songambebe, Mapili	45 acres	
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers and traders of cereals lack adequate storage facilities for keeping their stocks as they wait for buyers LGAs are posed to increase production in the coming years, so the demand for storage space will increase accordingly. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warehouse Receipt Regulatory Board (WRRB) is available to provide licensing services. 			

3. Real Estate Development

Overview of investment opportunities in real estate development

Key features



- The headquarters of all LGAs are newly established centres without adequate decent accommodation for public servants
- Councils have received newly transferred or newly employed staff. Consequently, they are compelled to accommodate public servants in various places within LGAs

Overview of investment opportunities in real estate development

Preferred locations of investment	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Mpanda Municipal Council	Misunkumilo, Kazima	Milupwa, Rungwa	230 acres
	Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe	Vikonge/Luhafwe	300 acres
	Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Inyonga and Kalovya	24.35 acres
	Nsimbo District Council	Mtappenda, Nsimbo and Kapalala	Isinde, Mtakuja and Mwenge	110 acres
	Mpimbwe District Council	Usevya	Ntompola (Block B)	8 acres
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market for tenants is there and is likely to expand as urban centres continue to grow into towns and municipalities. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements (MLHHS) and regional lands offices are available to support planning processes for land to establish housing estates National Environment Management Council (NEMC) offices are also located at Mpanda Municipality. 			

4. Vocational Training Centres (VETA accredited)

Overview of investment opportunities in VETA-accredited vocational training centres

Key features



- None of the local government authorities has formally registered vocational training centres
- There is high demand for vocational skills, accentuated by many primary and secondary school leavers who lack qualifications for post-secondary education
- Establishment of a modern vocational school/centre is likely to attract students from Katavi and neighbouring regions.

Overview of investment opportunities in VETA-accredited vocational training centres

Preferred locations of investment	Interested individuals and companies are welcome to invest in the following areas, with the choice of exact location to be informed by feasibility studies:			
	Council	Ward	Village	Land size
	Mpanda Municipal Council	Ilembo, Uwanja wa ndege	Mapinduzi, Airtel	700 acres
	Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Kabungu, Mishamo	Majalila, Kabungu, Ifumbula	3,000 acres
	Mlele District Council	Utende	Utende	46 acres
	Nsimbo District Council	Nsimbo	Songambebe	190 acres
	Mpimbwe District Council	Usevya	Ntompola	7 acres
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An increasing number of Standard Seven and Form Four leavers who need to acquire technical skills ▪ High demand for a workforce with technical skills ▪ This will help to impart skills that are highly needed in the labour market. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National education policy and FYDP II with an industrial agenda demand a workforce with technical skills. 			

5. Day Care Centres and Nursery Schools

Residents of all local government authorities lack good quality day-care and nursery facilities. Establishment of such facilities will be highly appreciated, especially by the working class.

The need for quality day-care centres and nursery schools was highly advocated by stakeholders in Mlele District Council, who were compelled to take their children to neighbouring towns.

Overview of investment opportunities in children day-care centres and nursery schools

Key features



- There is a high demand for English-medium day-care and nursery facilities within the districts
- The service is highly appreciated by the working class.

Preferred locations

- Preferred or ideal locations for LGA Headquarters as follows:

LGA	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Mwamkulu	Mkwajuni	50 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Tongwe, Kabungu, Mishamo, Kasekese	Majalila, Kabungu, Ifumbula, Kasekese	200 acres
Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Kalovya and Inyonga	20 acres
Nsimbo District Council	Mtapenda and Kapalala	Isinde and Songambebe	15 acres
Mpimbwe District Council	Usevya	Kashamkulo	5 acres

Some growing numbers of trading centres are also in need of such facilities.

Investment rationale

- Young Government employees and employees of the emerging private sector are in need of good quality pre-primary and primary school education for their children
- Space for buildings the needed education facilities is available in all urban centres.

Available support

- The national education policy supports early childhood learning, and has made it mandatory starting at five (5) years of age.

6. Private Primary and Secondary Schools

There is a demand for private primary and secondary schools in the councils. Parents are compelled to send their children far outside the region in search of quality, English-medium primary and secondary education.

Overview of Investment Opportunities in private primary & secondary schools

Key features



- There is demand for English-medium private schools but some councils lack such facilities
- Establishment of modern primary and secondary schools is likely to attract pupils and students from Katavi Region, and even from neighbouring regions.

Preferred locations of investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Uwanja wa ndege	Airtel	50 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Kabungu, Tongwe, Kasekese, Sibwesa, Mishamo	Kabungu, Majalila, Kasekese, Sibwesa, Ifumbula	400 acres
Mlele District Council	Inyonga	Inyonga	24.7 acres
Nsimbo District Council	Mtappenda, Kapalala, Katumba	Songambebe, Isinde, Nduwi	30 Acres
Mpimbwe District Council	Usevya	Kashamkulo	5 acres

Investment rationale

- Young employees in the public sector and in the emerging private sector are in need of good quality pre-primary and primary school education
- Space for constructing school buildings is available in all urban centres.

Available support

- The national education policy supports basic education up to Form IV.

7. Private Health Care Facilities

Overview of investment opportunities in private health care facilities

Key features



- Availability of quality health care services is a major challenge in the councils
- People are compelled to travel very far in search of quality health care/medical services
- Thus, this is an opportunity for investment in private health care/ medical facilities.

Overview of investment opportunities in private health care facilities

Preferred locations of investment



A total of 294 acres has been allocated for private health care facilities (health centres, dispensaries and hospitals) in Katavi Region.

Council	Ward	Village	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Magamba, Kakese, Misunkumilo, Mwamkulu	Magamba, Mkwajuni, Milala Centre Maria	80 acres
Tanganyika District Council	Karema, Sibwesa and Ikola	Karema, Sibwesa and Ikola	80 acres
Nsimbo District Council	Itenka, Ugala & Uruwira	Tumaini, Kasisi & Usense	60 acres
Mlele District Council	Kamsisi, Nsenkwa, Inyonga and ilunde	Imalauzuki, Songambebe, Kaulolo, Mtakuja, Isegenezya & Kaulolo	70 acres
Mpimbwe District Council	Usevya	Usevya	4 acres

Investment rationale

- There is a shortage of health care/medical facilities
- It will be an opportunity to earn income from these facilities
- The established facilities will serve patients from other LGAs as well.

Available support

- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSS), through the national health policy, is supportive of private sector investments in health care/medical facilities.

8. Urban Commuter Buses

Prospective investors should take note that although surface transport business is profitable, most roads connecting villages outside the trunk roads are yet to be tarmacked although plans are already in place.

Overview of investment opportunities in urban commuter buses

Key features



LGAs do not have enough commuter buses to ferry passengers between villages

- Some routes such as Kibaoni-Majimoto to Kasansa, Majalila, Nsimbo and between Mpimbwe and Mpanda Municipality have many people in need of commuter buses.

Preferred locations of investment

The following routes need investments in urban commuter buses:


Council	Route
Mpanda Municipal Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kasokola via Soko Kuu to Bus terminal Mwamkulu via Misunkumilo to Bus terminal Makanyagio via Soko Kuu to Bus terminal Misunkumilo via Soko Kuu to Bus terminal Milala via Misunkumilo to Bus terminal Magamba via Bus terminal to Soko Kuu
Tanganyika District Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Majalila via Ikola to Karema Majalila to Mishamo Majalila via Katuma to Mwese Majalila via Bulamata to Kamjela
Mlele District Council	<p>Inyonga – Mapili Inyonga – Masigo Inyonga- Nsenkwa via Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja Inyonga – Utende Inyonga - Kamsisi via Imalauduki Inyonga - Kamalampaka</p>
Nsimbo District Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ugalla via Mnyaki to Mpanda Municipal Ugala via Mpanda Municipal Uruwila via Msaginya to Mpanda Municipal Msaginya via Nsimbo, Kapalala Magamba to Sitalike Itenka via Dirifu to Mpanda Municipal
Mpimbwe District Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kibaoni- Majimoto to Kasansa Kibaoni-Ikuba-Chamalendi-Mwamapuli Usevya-Majimoto-Mlele Usevya-Majimoto-Muze Usevya-Kibaoni-Nkasi

Overview of investment opportunities in urban commuter buses

Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport will generate spill-over effects within the districts, such as garages that will be established due to the increased number of vehicles Demand for transport services will continue to increase as the population grows over time.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUMATRA and LGAs to support in allocating bus routes Tanzania Bus Owners Association (TABOA) provides a platform to exchange views and channel concerns to Government Although the routes are not yet tarmacked, the roads are regularly serviced by TANROADS and TARURA.

9. Institution Training Centres (ITC)

Overview of the investment opportunities in Institution Training Centres (ITC)

Key features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the universities has formally established any institute in Katavi Region, except for the Open University of Tanzania (OUT), which has a branch in the region There is a high demand for acquiring knowledge and skills exemplified by the number of primary and secondary school leavers who do not get an opportunity for further studies Establishment of ITCs will attract students from Katavi and adjacent regions to join high education, especially those who are in service. 								
Preferred locations of investment	<p>Interested individuals and companies are welcome to invest in Mpanda Municipal Council:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Mtaa</th> <th>Land size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mpanda Municipal Council</td> <td>Kazima</td> <td>Rungwa</td> <td>500 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Council	Ward	Mtaa	Land size	Mpanda Municipal Council	Kazima	Rungwa	500 acres
Council	Ward	Mtaa	Land size						
Mpanda Municipal Council	Kazima	Rungwa	500 acres						
Investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increasing number of 'O' Level and 'A' Level leavers who need to acquire higher level education High demand for employment opportunities based on knowledge and skills This will help to impart the knowledge and skills needed in the labour market. 								

Overview of the investment opportunities in Institution Training Centres (ITC)

Available support

- National education policy and FYDP II, with an industrial agenda, demand for knowledgeable and skilled employees.

10. Recreation Centres

Overview of investment opportunities in establishing recreation centres

Key features



- Interested individuals and companies are welcome to establish recreation centres
- Katavi Region has no recreation centre
- Establishment of recreation centres in the region will provide services to children and all the region's residents, as well as residents in neighbouring regions
- People prefer to go out for refreshment but lack a decent place to go to
- Recreation centres will provide space for children to play and learn various skills important for their future, will improve children's social skills, communications skill, and stimulate adoption process of children to improve their living environment in the future.

Preferred locations of investment

The following areas and land size prepared for construction of Modern Recreation centre in Mpanda Municipal Council.

Council	Ward	Mtaa	Land size
Mpanda Municipal Council	Kazima	Rungwa	500 acres

Investment rationale

- There is high demand for a recreation centre in the region
- This facility can stimulate tourism development in the Municipal Council
- Land is not a problem, as councils have enough open spaces that can fit construction of recreation centres

Available support

- Political support from councillors
- National Health Policy
- Land is available for constructing a recreation centre
- Recreation centres are an important aspect of human development and are supported by FYDP II as an important attribute towards human development.

PART FOUR

FACILITATION, PROCESSES, REQUIREMENTS AND INCENTIVES

This part highlights facilitation processes of, and requirements and incentives for investment in Tanzania as well as in Katavi Region.

4.1 Supportive Policies and Legal Environment

Below is a summary of key investment policies, laws, strategies, plans and programmes that were designed to promote private investment in Katavi Region.

4.1.1 Policies, Legal, Institutional and Regulatory Considerations

a) Key policies

Investment promotion in Katavi Region is guided by several policies, such as: National Investment Promotion Policy (1996); National Agriculture Policy (2013); National Livestock Policy (2006); Agriculture Marketing Policy, Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) (1996-2020); National Trade Policy for Competitive Economy and Export-led Growth (2003); National Micro-finance Policy (2000); National Forest Policy (1998); Beekeeping Policy (1998); Small and Medium Enterprises Development Policy (2003); National Land Policy (1995); National Environment Policy (2017); The Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009); Tanzania Mining Industry Investor's Guide (2015); and Katavi Region Authority Development Plans as well as the political will of the region to attract investors.

b) Key laws

There are major generic laws and regulations that were established to guide investment promotion activities in Katavi Region in particular and in Tanzania Mainland in general. Major laws and regulations that guide investment promotion and activities in Katavi Region are: Tanzania Investment Act (1997);

Tax Legislations; Land Act (1999); Village Land Act (1999); Mining Act (1998); Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act (2009); Tanzania Food and Drugs Act (2003) and Regulations; Plant Protection Act (1997) and Regulations; The Mining Act (2010); The Mining Regulations (2012); and other sector Acts and relevant by-laws.

4.1.2 Strategies, Plans, and Programmes

Key strategies, plans and programmes are: annual regional plans and annual reports; PO-RALG Reports; LGAs Development Plans; Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II); Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Programme 2017-2022 (ASDP II); Livestock Sector Development Programme (2011); Ministry of Industry and Trade Reports; and Integrated Industrial Development Strategy (IIDS 2025). Others are the National Rice Development Strategy; Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan; and Agriculture Growth Corridor in Tanzania.

Given the list of policies, regulatory authorities, strategies and plans cited above, the investment climate in Katavi Region is supported by sound frameworks, which offer an appropriate environment that encourages investments in the region. The key issue is for the regional leadership to make sure that the processes and requirements outlined below are interpreted and adapted earnestly at regional and local levels. The leadership of Katavi Region is determined to doing that so as to ensure speedy implementation of prioritised investment opportunities, and putting in place a conducive investment climate in the region.

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

Investment options available in Tanzania include individual private sector investments, public-private partnerships, public-private community partnerships and joint ventures.

a) Public-Private Partnerships

The Government recognises the role of the private sector in bringing about socio-economic development through investments. Public-private partnership (PPP) frameworks provide an important instrument for attracting investments. Indeed, public-private partnerships (PPPs) have been identified

as viable means to effectively address constraints of financing, management and maintenance of public goods and services.

The public sector, through public-private partnerships, is encouraged to maximise synergies between the public and private sectors in mobilising and deploying resources. The PPP approach has been widely used in other countries to finance infrastructure and other long-term investment projects. This approach is a way to amalgamating public and private capital and expertise for public projects in which the private sector has an interest in sharing ownership. The PPP Act (2010) and PPP Regulations (2011) give areas of collaboration, which comprise of investment capital, managerial skills and technology. Additionally, PPPs can enable the Government to fulfil its responsibilities on efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, quality and outreach of service.

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

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

b) Public-Private Community Partnerships

Public-private community partnership (PPCP) is a variant of PPP in that it includes communities/villages where the nature of a project requires that community resources (such as land) become part of a project in which both

the public (particularly local government authorities) and private sectors are interested to invest.

c) Joint Ventures

The Tanzanian Government encourages joint ventures between local firms and foreign investors; this also facilitates access to land, which foreigners cannot own. Many foreign firms have recently partnered with the National Development Corporation (energy), Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (bio-fuels), and the National Housing Corporation (real estate ventures).

4.2 Facilitation

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

4.2.1 Lead Institution

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is a one-stop agency of the Government of Tanzania established under the Tanzania Investment Act No. 26 of 1997. It is mandated to promote, co-ordinate and facilitate investment in Tanzania. The Centre is a focal point for all investors and performs all liaison work for the investor, from enquires right up to project start up and project operation in the form of after-care services.

The minimum investment capital threshold for an enterprise to qualify for registration under the Centre is not less than US\$ 500,000 if foreign or joint venture owned, and US\$ 100,000 for domestic investors. This one-stop facilitation agency assists all investors to obtain permits, licences, approvals, and authorisation etc., required by other laws to set up and operate investment ventures in Tanzania.

The TIC contacts are: Executive Director, Tanzania Investment Centre, Plot Number 9A&B, Shaaban Robert Street, P O Box 938, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Telephone: +255 22 2113365/116328-32 Fax: +255 22 2118253, Email: tic@cats-net.com

There are functioning investment facilitation committees and special investment facilitation desks at every region. These institutional investment arrangements are cascaded to council level.

4.2.2 Main Institutions dealing with Investment in Tanzania and Katavi Region

The main institutions dealing with investment issues in Katavi Region and Tanzania at large are: Tanzania Investment Centre (Email: information@tic.co.tz), Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT), Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA); Prime Minister's Office (Investment), water supply authorities/companies in Katavi, local government authorities in respective districts (on land issues), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF).

4.2.3 Registration

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

4.2.4 Taxes

The taxes involved in investment projects in Katavi Region are various and include:

a) Corporate Tax

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

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

b) Personal Income Taxes

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

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

c) Withholding Taxes

The withholding tax on dividends from Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange-listed corporations is 5 percent for both resident and non-resident persons. The rate of dividend from other corporations is 10 percent; the rate withheld on

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

d) Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

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

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

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

4.3 Incentives

Investors registered under Tanzania Investment Centre pursuant to Tanzania Investment Act (TIC, 1997) are accorded tax incentives as per Income Tax Act, 2004, Value Added Tax Act 2014 and any other applicable tax law. EPZA also provides incentive packages according to Export Processing Zones Act No. 11 of 2012.

Import duty and VAT exemption on deemed capital goods: import duty exemption is granted to the tune of 75 percent of the import duty payable on the approved deemed capital goods (investors shall pay 25% of import duty due). Deemed capital goods that are eligible for exemption are specified according to the project sector.

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

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

4.4 Access to Resources

4.4.1 Land for Investment in Tanzania

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

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

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

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

4.4.2 Banking and Financial Services

The banking sector in Tanzania has been booming, growing in assets and in profits. Because of this, new merchant banks, commercial banks, *bureaux de change*, insurance companies, stock exchange and related financial units have entered the market.

There are four categories of banks, oriented towards different markets and *clientèle* operating in Tanzania: local private banks, regional banks, international banks and multi-national banks. Overall, the outlook for the banking industry in Tanzania is very positive and there are appealing opportunities for newcomers to the sector as investors and borrowers. Banks are found in all districts of Tanzania.

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

There is currently a positive trend in lending to SMEs that are producing greater confidence in their growth potential among financial institutions and, more generally, in the economy as well, which is generating a positive spiral. In addition, the Government is also introducing new laws that are expected to enhance lending activities.

4.4.3 Labour

Access to skilled labour is still limited but the region is currently served by neighbouring region of Mbeya. A priority investment opportunity lies in training institutions at all levels (artisan, technical and tertiary level). Interested individuals and companies are invited to invest in skills development facilities.

4.5 Inclusion and Participation of the Private Sector

Katavi Region plans to stimulate its industrial and economic development base through attracting additional private and public-private partnerships investments in order to increase its value addition in key sectors like agriculture as well as manufacturing to strengthen competitiveness and to raise its GDP. The regional government and district authorities are ready and committed to providing a series of more support services and incentives to drive industrial development and growth in the short, medium and long-term plans.

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

However, for the private sector to play its role effectively, Katavi Region authorities will create an enabling environment through the provision of pre-requisite infrastructure, incentives, formulation/review and enforcement of investment-friendly policies, regulations, and procedures. Regional authorities will promote public-private partnership (PPP), public-private community partnership (PPCP) and also facilitate joint ventures between potential investors and local private investors, who are critical for the achievement of objectives of the implementation of capital and technology-intensive investments including the build, operate and transfer (BOT) approach. In addition, the private sector will be assisted to improve delivery and enabled to thrive and be competitive by facilitating access to affordable input and output factors nationally and internationally.

PART FIVE

KEY CONTACTS IN KATAVI REGION

This section provides important contacts in Katavi Region and in local government authorities. The overall objective is to help potential investors in following up opportunities in which they want to invest.

5.1 Key Websites

Office	Website
Katavi Regional Secretariat	http://www.katavi.go.tz
Mpanda Municipal Council	http://www.mpandamc.go.tz
Mlele District Council	http://www.mleledc.go.tz
Tanganyika District Council	http://www.mpandadc.go.tz
Nsimbo District Council	http://www.nsimbodc.go.tz
Mpimbwe District Council	http://www.mpimbwedc.go.tz

5.2 Key Contacts

5.2.1 Regional Commissioner's Office

Office	Post Office Box	Telephone	E-mail
Regional Commissioner (RC)	P. O. Box 235 Mpanda	+255 252957108	ras.katavi@tamisemi.go.tz
Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	P. O. Box 235 Mpanda	+255 252957108	ras.katavi@tamisemi.go.tz

5.2.2 Mpanda Municipal Council

Office	Municipal Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone	
Mayor	P. O. Box 216 Mpanda	+255-252957128	md@mpandamc.go.tz
Municipal Director	P. O. Box 216 Mpanda	+255-252957128	md@mpandamc.go.tz

5.2.3 Tanganyika District Council

Office	District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone	
Council Chairperson	P. O. Box 1 Mpanda	+255 252 820068 +255 784 428273	ded@mpandadc.go.tz
District Executive Director	P. O. Box 1 Mpanda	+255 252 820068 +255 784 428273	ded@mpandadc.go.tz

5.2.4 Mlele District Council

Office	District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone	
Council Chairperson	P. O. Box 686 Mpanda	+255759023788	ded@mleledc.go.tz
District Executive Director	P. O. Box 686 Mpanda	+255759023788	ded@mleledc.go.tz

5.2.5 Nsimbo District Council

Office	District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone	
Council Chairperson	P. O. Box 688 Mpanda	+255 785659744 +255746 310716	info@nsimbodc.go.tz
District Executive Director	P. O. Box 688 Mpanda	+255 785659744 +255746 310716	info@nsimbodc.go.tz

5.2.6 Mpimbwe District Council

Office	District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone	
Council Chairperson	P. O. Box 245 Mpanda	+255766 005272	ded@mpimbwedc.go.tz
District Executive Director	P. O. Box 245 Mpanda	+255754332772	ded@mpimbwedc.go.tz







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

Katavi Regional Commissioner's Office
P.O. Box 235, Mpanda.
www.katavi.go.tz