



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

SINGIDA REGION INVESTMENT GUIDE



2020



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

SINGIDA REGION INVESTMENT GUIDE

The preparation of this guide was supported by
the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and
the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



ISBN: 978 - 9987 - 664 - 21 - 4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	viii
DEMONSTRATION OF COMMITMENT FROM THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT	x
FOREWORD	xi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xiii
DISCLAIMER	xv

PART ONE 1

REASONS FOR INVESTING IN SINGIDA REGION 1

1.1 Singida Region in the Broader Tanzanian Context.....	1
1.2 Investment Climate and Trade Policy in Tanzania	3
1.3 Reasons to Invest in Singida Region	6
1.4 Summary of Priority Investment Opportunities in Singida Region.....	9
1.5 The Guide's Target Groups.....	11

PART TWO..... 13

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SINGIDA REGION..... 13

2.1 Geographical Location.....	13
2.2 Land Area.....	13
2.3 Administrative Units.....	14
2.4 Population.....	15
2.5 Climate, Soil, Topography, Drainage and Vegetation	16
2.6 Agro-ecological Zones	19
2.7 Regional Economy	22

2.8	Productive Sectors	22
2.9	Economic Infrastructure	53
2.10	Services	55
	2.10.1 Health Care Services.....	55
	2.10.2 Education Services.....	57
	2.10.3 Water Supply.....	58

PART THREE.....60

PRIORITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SINGIDA REGION.....60

3.1	Introduction	60
3.2	Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities.....	65
3.3	Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities	73
	3.3.1 Investing in Industrial Sector.....	73
	3.3.2 Commercial Agriculture	79
	3.3.3 Investing in Livestock.....	88
	3.3.4 Investing in Fisheries.....	90
	3.3.5 Natural Resources Beneficiation	91
	3.3.6 Investing in Tourism Sector.....	95
	3.3.7 Investing in Construction Sector.....	98
	3.3.8 Capacity Development.....	103
	3.3.9 Investing in Health Sector.....	104

PART FOUR106

FACILITATION, PROCESSES, REQUIREMENTS AND INCENTIVES 106

4.1.	Supportive Policies and Legal Environment.....	106
	4.1.1 Policies, Legal, Institutional and Regulatory Considerations..	106
	4.1.2 Strategies, Plans and Programmes	107
	4.1.3 Investment Options: Private, PPP, PPCP, and Joint Venture	107
4.2	Facilitation: Processes and Requirements.....	109

4.2.1	Lead Institution.....	109
4.2.2	Main Institutions Dealing with Investment in Tanzania and Singida Region.....	110
4.2.3	Registration.....	110
4.2.4	Central Government Taxes.....	110
4.3	General Investment Incentives.....	112
4.4	Access to Resources.....	113
4.4.1	Land for Investment in Tanzania.....	113
4.4.2	Land for Investment in Singida Region.....	113
4.4.3	Banking and Financial Services.....	114
4.4.4	Labour.....	114
4.5	Inclusion and Participation of the Private Sector.....	115

PART FIVE 116

KEY CONTACTS IN SINGIDA REGION..... 116

5.1	Key Websites.....	116
5.2	Key Contacts.....	116
5.2.1	Regional Commissioner’s Office.....	116
5.2.2	Singida Municipal Council.....	117
5.2.3	District Councils.....	117

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Distribution of Surface Area, Land Area, and Water Area by Council in Singida Region, 2019	14
Table 2: Administrative Units by District in Singida Region, 2020	15
Table 3: Projected Population by District in Singida Region, 2020	16
Table 4: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income for Singida (2013-2018)	22
Table 5: Estimated Land Area (ha) and Production (mt) of Major Food Crops 2016/17 – 2018/19.....	23
Table 6: Estimated Production in Tonnes Under Major Food Crops by Council in Singida Region for 2016/17–2018/19.....	26
Table 7: Estimated Land Area (ha) and Production (mt) of Major Cash Crops 2016/17 – 2018/19	27
Table 8: Estimated Production in Tonnes Under Selected Major Cash Crops by Council in Singida Region for 2016/17–2018/19....	29
Table 9: Number of Irrigation Schemes, Potential Area and level of utilisation in 2019	31
Table 10: Estimated Livestock Population by District; Singida Region, June 2019.....	33
Table 11: Estimated Area under Grazing by District, Singida Region, 2018.....	36
Table 12: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Council; Singida Region, 2018	37
Table 13: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins in Singida Region for 2016 - 2018	38

Table 14: Production of Milk in Singida Region for 2016 - 2018.....	39
Table 15: Beekeeping Products Harvested and Bee Hives by Council; Singida Region, 2015/16 - 2019/20.....	42
Table 16: Tourist Attractions in Singida Region by District	45
Table 17: Number of Major Ethnic Groups by Council in Singida Region, 2015	47
Table 18: Types of Minerals found in Singida Region.....	48
Table 19: Classification of Industries	50
Table 20: Total Number of Industries in Singida Region in 2019	51
Table 21: Distributions of the Length of Road Network by Grade, Type of Surface and by Council, Singida Region, 2019.....	53
Table 22: Number of Government and Non-Government Schools with Electric Power by Council and Type of Power, 2019.....	55
Table 23: Distribution of Health Care Facilities by Category of Facilities and by Council in Singida Region, 2018.....	56
Table 24: Number of Schools by Ownership and by Council in Singida Region in 2020	57
Table 25: Number of Technical Colleges and Higher Learning Institutions Singida Region in 2020.....	58
Table 26: Percentage of Population Served with Safe and Clean Water, 2015 and 2020.....	59

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Singida Regional Administration has assured investors of enabling environment.....	9
Figure 2: Map Indicating the Location of Singida Region in Tanzania.....	13
Figure 3: Map Showing the Location of Councils in Singida Region.....	15
Figure 4: Distribution of Livestock by Type and Council, Singida Region; 2019	35

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGOA	Africa Growth Opportunity Act
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CEs	Corporate Entities
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DIDF	District Irrigation Development Fund
DPs	Development Partners
EBA	Everything But Arms
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
EPZs	Export Processing Zones
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FETA	Fisheries Education and Training Agency
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ICSD	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISOs	Industry Support Organisations
ITC	International Trade Centre
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoHCDEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NBC	National Business Council
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NIDF	National Irrigation Development Fund
RECs	Regional Economic Communities

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDL	Skills and Development Levy
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SIDO	Small Industry Development Organisation
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
TABEA	Tanzania Beekeepers Association
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
TAFOPA	Tanzania Food Processors Association
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute
TALFA	Tanzania Layers Farmers Association
TAMEPA	Tanzania Meat Processor Association
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TASUPA	Tanzania Sunflower Processors Association
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCC	Tax Clearance Certificate
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TDU	Textiles Development Unit
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIN	Tanzania Identification Number
TMDA	Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority
TMEA	Trademark East Africa
TPBA	Tanzania Poultry Breeders Association
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisations
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organisation

DEMONSTRATION OF COMMITMENT FROM THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT



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

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



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

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



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

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

FOREWORD



Welcome to Singida Region, which consists of Singida Municipal Council, Singida District Council, Mkalama District Council, Manyoni District Council, Itigi District Council, Ikungi District Council and Iramba District Council. The region has developed this guide to present priority investment opportunities available in all its local government authorities (LGAs). The guide is in line with Tanzania's Investment Policy and the Investment Act of 2017, which are aligned with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the Second Five-Year Development Plan 2016-2021 (FYDP II).

The guide is also meant to assist in the execution of the development pathway of Singida Region as outlined in the region's strategic vision and respective plans of its local government authorities (LGAs). The guide provides essential regional information to prospective local and foreign firms and individuals, as a means to attracting them to make investment decisions in favour of any of the six LGAs in order to stimulate business and enterprise growth.

Furthermore, this investment guide is intended to enhance Singida Region's competitiveness in comparative strengths as well as in emerging economic areas. Other objectives of the guide are to foster the productive capacities in key primary sectors and industries, as well as to sustainably augment GDP and inclusive and resilient economic growth needed to accelerate societal development and well-being of the people of Singida and of Tanzania at large.

Singida Regional Administration and the six LGAs have the necessary political will and resolve to prioritise all investment initiatives and offer attractive incentives and support services for investors opting to come to the region. Additionally, the authorities will coordinate national efforts to ensuring a conducive regulatory and business environment. Officials are readily available to provide further details on the selected strategic and viable opportunities to interested investors.

This guide has five parts: part one gives reasons for investors to choose Singida Region as an investment destination; part two presents the socio-economic profile of Singida so as to equip potential investors with adequate information about the region, which are essential in making investment decisions; part three presents priority investment opportunities in the region; part four pinpoints specific issues related to facilitation, processes, requirements, and incentives for investment in Tanzania in general and in Singida Region in particular; and part five provides important contacts in Singida Region that will help potential investors in making follow up for opportunities in which they want to invest.

The preparation of this investment guide involved key stakeholders from the Government and private sector. The ESRF team that assisted in preparing this guide received full cooperation from the regional team under the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS), Dr. Angelina Mageni Lutambi, as well as from district teams under district commissioners, district administrative secretaries, district executive directors and municipal director. I am grateful for their commitment to the task.

On behalf of Singida Regional Administration, I would like to 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 would like to specifically acknowledge Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo, Mrs. Margareth Nzuki, Mr. Denis Vegulla, Mr. Alpha Kimweri, Mr. Mussa Martine and Ms. Sarah Chitambala 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 Singida Region, and I assure you of our continued support to make your investments productive and grow for our mutual benefit.



Hon. Dr Rehema Nchimbi
Regional Commissioner
Singida Region, Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Singida Region is one of 31 regions of the United Republic of Tanzania; it is located at the central part of Tanzania Mainland with a total surface area of 49,438 square kilometres. Geographically, Singida Region has five districts, namely Singida, Iramba, Ikungi, Manyoni and Mkalama. Administratively, the region has seven local government authorities, namely Manyoni District Council, Singida District Council, Iramba District Council, Singida Municipal Council, Mkalama District Council, Ikungi District Council and Itigi District Council.

Singida Region's economy is dominated by the agriculture sector, producing both food and cash crops. The region is comprised of sandy and clay soils and experiences a mean annual average rainfall of 700 mm, with temperature ranging from about 15oC to 30oC. All these factors favour agriculture and animal husbandry. Major food crops are sorghum, bulrush millet, finger millet, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize and legumes, while major cash crops are sunflower, onions, cotton and simsim. Honey also is produced to a large extent in the region. Other sectors contributing to the regional economy include livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry), services, commerce and industries, and mining.

The region has an estimated population of 1.7 million people in 2020, which grows at the rate of 2.3 percent; this represents a potential market for various goods that are produced or marketed in the region. The regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices was about TZS 2.42 trillion and per capita of TZS 1,500,190 in 2018. The region is rich in natural resources, including agriculture land, forestry resources, game reserves and minerals such as gold, etc. Singida Region is the land of wonders, holding an unparalleled diversity of fauna, flora and many natural features potential for tourism business. These wonders include rocks, scenery, topography and very friendly people. The region has a well-developed transport network system that allows smooth transportation of goods to and from neighbouring regions and land-locked countries.

Singida Region has several investment opportunities and has mapped some priority investment opportunities for attracting investors in the medium term. More specifically, interested parties are invited to invest in the construction

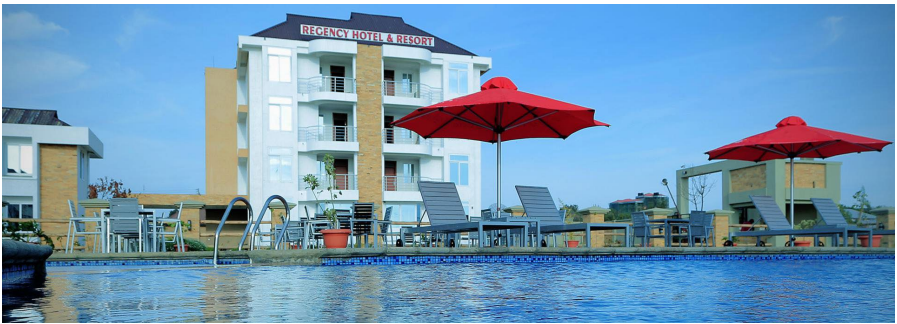
of a modern abattoir (chicken processing); cashew-nuts processing; meat processing; leather processing; production of animal feeds; research of mining sites (gold exploration); establishment of a vocational training college (VETA accredited); sunflower oil processing; milk processing; finger millet processing (juice); alcohol brewing; in honey processing; solid wastes recycling; irrigation infrastructure and contract farming; sunflower farming; production of cashew seedlings; onion farming; maize farming; paddy farming; lentil cultivation; production of sunflower seeds; poultry farming (local chicken); lake fisheries, aquaculture, hatcheries and fish feeds; bee-keeping and manufacturing of modern bee-hives; large-scale commercial mining of gold, coal, blue copper and gemstones; gypsum processing; tourism (hotels, campsites, restaurants, tour operators, water sports, cultural artefacts, etc.); recreation centres and conference facilities; construction of modern onion markets; modern markets and shopping malls; construction of warehouses; construction of fuel stations; land use plans and real estate development; private primary and secondary schools; and establishment of medical/health care facilities (hospitals and health centres).

The region is committed to continuing on improving the provision of basic enablers of investments such as land, utilities and infrastructure.

DISCLAIMER

This guidebook has been published to assist potential investors by providing access to essential information regarding investments and investing in Singida Region. It does not in any way give exhaustive information or detailed practical instructions but it points out sources of other information in both the private and public sectors. Most of or all information contained in this guidebook was derived from consultations with regional and district government officials, the private sector and other agencies. Depending on the nature of investment, potential investors are expected to conduct feasibility studies and/or environmental impact assessment for detailed information.

Materials in this guidebook should, therefore, be used only for the intended purposes and not for defence in a legal dispute or any 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 SINGIDA REGION

1.1 Singida Region in the Broader Tanzanian Context

Singida Region benefits from and largely depends on the country's overall investment policy and climate, including political stability and development frameworks that strategise the overall socio-economic and cultural development in Tanzania. The country is renowned for some key positive attributes as explained below.

- a) **Peace, security and stability:** Tanzania is free of ideological confrontations, ethnic clashes and labour disputes and is therefore regarded as an epicentre of economic and political stability in Sub-Saharan Africa. Multi-party democracy, adopted in 1992, has not disturbed the peaceful political climate of the country.
- b) **Transparent investment laws:** The pro-investment gestures by Government are clearly demonstrated by the innovative investment legislation, the increasing number of foreign direct investments in the country and economic and structural reforms that have led to substantial progress in establishing a functioning market economy. Institutional support for priority investment projects is readily available at the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and other Government institutions.
- c) **Abundant natural resources:** This peace-loving nation has abundant natural resources, including agricultural land; water bodies such as lakes, rivers and springs; mineral resources; and tourism attractions including biodiversity and unique landscapes, such as Mount Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti National Park, which attract tourists from all over the world. In addition, its location on the east coast of Africa gives it a comparative advantage in providing trade and transport services to neighbouring, land-locked countries.

-
- d) **Conducive business environment:** A number of measures have been taken to create a conducive business environment to encourage local and foreign investment. The country has created a stable and attractive macro- and micro-economic climate with single-digit inflation; there are on-going reforms in fiscal and monetary policy, as well as improvements in the business climate through legal and regulatory reform aimed at streamlining procedures and freeing business from unnecessary bureaucracy.

Tanzania has sustained an average rate of 6-7 percent economic growth since the late 1990s due to a relatively stable political environment, reasonable macro-economic policies, structural reforms, resilience from external shocks, and debt relief. In 2017, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported that Tanzania's macro-economic performance remains strong, economic growth is projected at about seven percent (7%), and inflation is expected to remain close to the Government of Tanzania's (GoT) five percent (5%) target. Tanzania's development agenda is also guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular reference to goals 1 and 2 on investment promotion agenda. 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 actions and increasing investment, including through enhanced international cooperation in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity.

- e) **The private sector as an engine of economic growth:** The Government recognises the role of the private sector (both local and foreign) and other strategic partners as the engine of growth, poverty reduction and the drivers of economic transformation. This important role of the private sector has been further emphasised in the Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) by recognising that the realisation of the goals and targets of FYDP II hinges on, among other things, 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

For the last three decades, the Government of Tanzania has had, generally, a favourable attitude toward foreign direct investment (FDI) and has had considerable success in attracting FDI. There are no laws or regulations that limit or prohibit foreign investment, participation, and firms generally do not restrict foreign participation. The Government also recognises the important role of the local private sector and enterprises in industrialisation. This recognition has been emphasised in many policy documents but more so in FYDP II. In that plan, the Government has committed to ensuring that the local investment climate is functional for local enterprises, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, encouraging new enterprises and attracting inward investment.

The Government uses the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) 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, in particular, the agribusiness, textiles and electronics sectors.

Tanzania's Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) is the principal Government agency for promoting investments in Tanzania's special economic zones (SEZs). The Authority operates as an autonomous agency under the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment of Tanzania. EPZA is mandated to promote, register and facilitate investments in SEZs in Mainland Tanzania. EPZA's functions include the development of EPZ and SEZ infrastructure, provision of business services to EPZ and SEZ investors, and issuing of EPZ and SEZ licences.

The Government has encouraged both local and foreign investors to take advantage of the investment opportunities under the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) for their benefit and for the benefit of the country. There are three categories of licence issued by EPZA; these are:

- (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, including manufacturing, processing breaking bulk, re-packaging, re-labelling and trading)
 - (iii) Service Provider's Licence (for investors who are providing services and utilities to EPZ and SEZ investors within the zone, including banking and insurance, as well as information and communication technologies (ICTs).

EPZA also oversees incentive packages such as exemptions from corporate tax and withholding taxes 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. In addition, work permits for foreign staff can be obtained at EPZA. More information can be found on the website www.epza.go.tz and email address is info@epza.go.tz

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

Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalisation and expropriation through various agreements of protection and promotion of investments, such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), of which Tanzania is a member. Tanzania also offers access to major markets of the world, such as America (e.g. Africa Growth Opportunity Act [AGO]); Europe (e.g. 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): 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 both domestic and regional markets as well as the export markets in the European Union (EU), the United States, the growing Asian economies of China and India, and in the Middle East, to mention only the leading ones. The domestic market is significant, given Tanzania's population of about 58 million people, growing at a rate of 2.7 percent per annum, as well as a growing middle class.

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

- (i) High degree of investment security because of unparalleled political stability that is strife-free without ethnic divisions; a democratic rule that respects the diversity of opinion and a tradition of strong constitution and the rule of law
- (ii) Business-friendly macro-economic stability with low inflation (around 5%); stable exchange rates supported by unrestricted and unconditional transfers of profits, loan repayments, emoluments, royalties, fees and charges
- (iii) Simplified bureaucracy, streamlined through the acclaimed services of Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), which is a one-stop facilitation agency of Government serving registered investors and businesses
- (iv) Successful economic liberalisation measures commended by both the World Bank (WB) and IMF, with business-supportive legislation continually being improved through genuine dialogue between the Government and the private sector
- (v) A well-balanced package of incentives to investors with additional negotiated benefits to strategic investors
- (vi) Rapidly emerging as the most effective entry point and gateway for trade into Eastern, Southern and Central Africa
- (vii) Lucrative investment opportunities in infrastructure and value-adding facilities
- (viii) Investment guarantees and settlement of disputes: investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against political risks, nationalisation and expropriation
- (ix) Any foreign business operating in Tanzania may obtain credit from domestic financial institutions up to the limits established by the Bank of Tanzania. Major banks like Standard Chartered Bank, ABSA, Citibank, Stanbic, and Exim Bank have invested in Tanzania.

1.3 Reasons to Invest in Singida Region

Singida Region welcomes private investors as key players in promoting development and diversifying the economy. The region has a variety of investment opportunities and unique social services for investors. Singida Region has the minimum pre-requisites for setting up industries and thriving business based on its geographical location and established infrastructure facilities that are important for enabling industrial development. Below is a brief on why an investor should choose Singida Region as an investment destination.

a) Strategic geographical location

Singida Region is centrally located in Tanzania Mainland. It shares borders with Shinyanga, Simiyu, Arusha, Manyara, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya and Tabora regions, thus making it a transportation and logistics hub.

b) Population and markets

Singida Region has a population of about 1,705,182 people (2020 projections) growing at the rate of 2.3 percent per annum. This provides market potentials for goods and services that are produced or supplied in the region. The region benefits from the increasing population of Tanzania, as well as from the total population in the regional blocks, which also presents a huge market for goods and services produced in Singida Region.

c) Economic strength

Singida Region's economy is dominated by the agriculture sector, which employs about ninety percent (90%) of the economically active population. Agriculture contributes most of the region's cash income mainly from maize, sweet potatoes, paddy, sorghum, groundnuts, cotton, sunflower, cashew nuts, and cassava. The livestock sector, including poultry, plays a significant role in the regional economy, next to agriculture.

Livestock generates a considerable amount of income and determines the household's economic and social status in many communities found in the region. This offers investment opportunities in agro-processing industries.

d) Infrastructure services

The region's economic infrastructure has been tremendously improved, and strategic investments are being made for even more improvements.

Roads: Singida is served by a tarmac road from Dar-es-Salaam via Morogoro and Dodoma, which also passes through Singida to western and lake zones, and neighbouring countries of Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. There is also a tarmac road that connects Singida with the northern part of Tanzania (Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions) and Kenya. Singida Region is also a transportation hub linking the southern zone regions of Mbeya and Songwe through Chunya, and the northern regions of Manyara and Arusha through Katesh and Babati. Generally, all roads are in good condition and are easily passable in all seasons.

Railway: Singida is connected by the central railway line from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora, Shinyanga, Kigoma and Mwanza regions.

Air transport: Singida Airport receives and handles small passenger aircrafts; for large aircrafts, the region is served by Tabora, Dodoma, and Mwanza airports.

Telecommunication services: Television stations, including TBC, Star TV, ITV, Azam TV and Channel Ten with national and international coverage are accessible in all the districts, complemented by local FM stations operating from Singida Municipality. Mobile telephone companies such as Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Halotel, TTCL and Zantel have invested heavily to connect towns and villages, and there are also opportunities to expand outreach to some remote villages.

Electricity: Singida Region is served by a 220-KV power system linking the region to the national power grid. Plans to tap wind-energy are still underway which, once completed, will also add to the national power grid.

e) Natural resources

Singida Region is rich in natural resources, including agriculture land, forestry resources, game reserves and minerals such as gold, uranium etc.

f) Climatic conditions

The region experiences low rainfall and short rainy seasons that are suitable for annual crop farming, drought tolerant crops and livestock keeping. Total rainfall ranges from 500 mm to 800 mm per annum, with high geographical and seasonal variations.

g) Financial institutions

Singida Region has adequate banking services provided by the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), National Microfinance Bank (NMB), CRDB Bank etc.

h) Commitments by Singida Regional Secretariat and local government authorities (LGAs)

Singida Region, in collaboration with the Central Government, will continue to improve the provision of basic enablers of investments such as land, utilities and infrastructure, which are developed using sector and district budgets, as well as financial and technical support from development partners (DPs).

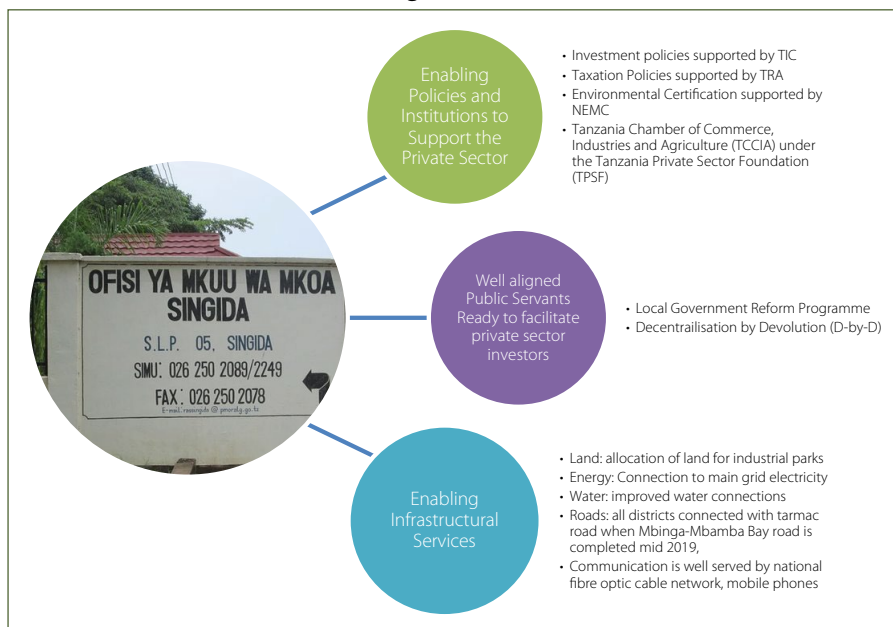
The Singida Regional Commissioner's Office has established an Investments Promotion Unit (IPU) as a special department to coordinate and facilitate investments at regional and district levels to work closely with TIC's zone office. It is worth noting that, while it is possible to obtain some documents within one to three working days¹, there are some certificates, by their nature, which take some time and expertise to complete. These include the environment impact assessment (EIA) certificates by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), food safety certificates by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and medicine certification by Tanzania Medicine and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)².

Investors are therefore advised to take that factor into account while planning to start projects in the region.

¹ Tax identification number (TIN) and tax clearance certificate (TCC) by Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), company registration certificate by BRELA and business licence (by LGA)

² Formerly known as Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA)

Figure 1: Singida Regional Administration has assured investors of enabling environment³



1.4 Summary of Priority Investment Opportunities in Singida Region

Interested parties (firms and individuals) are welcome to invest in the following suggested priority areas:

- (i.) Establishment of industrial and agricultural investment parks: These will primarily be ordinary investments parks for industries or more advanced registered as special economic zones (SEZs) and export processing zones (EPZs). This is regarded as a better option for investors compared to negotiating with and compensating individual landowners, which usually lack some basic infrastructure facilities
- (ii.) Agro-processing: Adding value to mainly primary commodities produced within the region, such as maize, sunflower, cashew, soya beans, meat, hides and skins, and forest products

³ Created by the authors of this report

-
- (iii.) Commercial agriculture: For agro-processing to thrive, it will be important to invest in enhancing productivity to increase quantities and quality of raw materials needed by agro-processing industries
 - (iv.) Natural resources beneficiation: Adding value to minerals and timber is an opportunity that is backed by a recent Government directive to add value to minerals and forest products before exportation
 - (v.) Service sector: Includes services in hotels and tourism, banking, modern markets and malls, warehouses, real estate development and land surveying and mapping
 - (vi.) Capacity building: This includes Investments in the education sector, health sector, and vocational training centres.

1.4.1 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

- i. Construction of a modern abattoir (chicken processing)
- ii. Cashew-nuts processing
- iii. Meat processing
- iv. Leather processing
- v. Animal feeds production
- vi. Research of mining sites (gold exploration)
- vii. Establishment of a vocational training centre (VETA registered)

1.4.2 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

- i. Sunflower oil processing
- ii. Milk processing
- iii. Finger millet processing (juice)
- iv. Alcohol brewing
- v. Honey processing
- vi. Construction of a solid wastes recycling plant
- vii. Irrigation infrastructure and contract farming
- viii. Sunflower farming
- ix. Production of cashew seedlings
- x. Onion farming
- xi. Maize farming
- xii. Paddy farming
- xiii. Lentil cultivation
- xiv. Production of sunflower seeds
- xv. Poultry farming (local chicken)

-
- xvi. Lake fisheries, aquaculture, hatcheries and fish feeds
 - xvii. Bee-keeping and manufacturing of modern bee-hives
 - xviii. Large-scale commercial mining of gold, coal, blue copper and gemstones
 - xix. Gypsum processing plant
 - xx. Tourism (hotels, campsites, restaurants, tour operators, water sports, cultural artefacts, etc.)
 - xxi. Recreation centres and conference facilities
 - xxii. Construction of modern onion markets
 - xxiii. Construction of modern markets and shopping malls
 - xxiv. Construction of warehouses
 - xxv. Construction of fuel stations
 - xxvi. Land-use plans and real estate development
 - xxvii. Establishment of private primary and secondary schools
 - xxviii. Establishment of medical/health care facilities (hospitals and health centres).

1.5 The Guide's Target Groups

The main thrust of this guide is to provide general 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; or those seeking to either expand their current operations or interested in venturing into new businesses; and Government ministries responsible for facilitating business owners. However, directly targeted beneficiaries of this guide include:

- a) Investors, business owners and stakeholders, agriculture crop estates and medium-to-large-scale farms and value-adding and marketing entities intending to invest in designated industrial and business areas in Singida
- b) Prime Minister's Office (Investment)
- c) Government ministries and agencies, LGAs, EPZA, and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) (e.g. those responsible for agriculture, industries, trade, finance, and international cooperation)
- d) Primary stakeholders across value chains, including individual entrepreneurs, importers and exporters of input and output factors and agriculture crops, livestock keepers and fisher folks, industrial organisations/marketing boards or organisations and exporters

-
- e) Academicians, researchers and extension service providers
 - f) Organisations such as the National Business Council (NBC), 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), 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 SINGIDA REGION

This part highlights the geographical location, surface area, population and demographic pattern, administrative units, topography and land use patterns, agro-ecological zones, climate, productive sectors, and economic infrastructure of Singida Region.

2.1 Geographical Location

Singida Region is located below the equator between latitudes 3° 52' and 7° 34', and between longitudes 33° 27' and 35° 26' east of Greenwich. To the north, it shares borders with Shinyanga, Simiyu, Arusha and Manyara regions; to the east it borders Dodoma Region; to the south, it shares borders with Iringa and Mbeya regions while on the west it borders Tabora Region.

Figure 2: Map Indicating the Location of Singida Region in Tanzania⁴

2.2 Land Area

Singida Region has a total surface area of 49,438 square kilometres out of which 95.5 square kilometres or 0.19 percent is covered by water bodies of Lake Eyasi, Lake Kitangiri, Lake Singidani, Lake Kindai and other



⁴ How to Reach Singida:

ROAD: It takes 12 hours to drive 680 kms from the commercial City of Dar es Salaam to Singida by car. It takes 6 hours to drive 390 kms from Kilimanjaro International Airport to Singida by car and 7 hours from Mwanza to Singida (about 444 km).

AIR: It is possible to reach Singida by charter plane or by scheduled flights from Julius Nyerere International Airport (Dar es Salaam) to Dodoma, then 3 hours' drive (220 kms) by car.

small natural lakes. The remaining 49,342.5 square kilometres is land area and occupies about 5.6 percent of the Tanzania Mainland's total area of 885,987 square kilometres.

Table 1 shows that distribution of the region's area among the districts is heavily in favour of Manyoni District Council (57.9 percent) followed by Ikungi District Council (14.9 percent), Iramba District, Singida District Council, Mkalama District Council and last, Singida Municipality.

Table 1: Distribution of Surface Area, Land Area, and Water Area by Council in Singida Region, 2019

Council	Area (sq.km)			Percent of Surface Area (%)
	Land Area	Water Area	Total	
Iramba District Council	4,549.4	22	4,571	9.2
Singida District Council	4,770.7	50	4,821	9.8
Manyoni District Council*	28,620.0	-	28,620	57.9
Singida Municipal Council	730.5	23.50	754	1.5
Mkalama District Council	3,328.7	-	3,329	6.7
Ikungi District Council	7,343.3	-	7,343	14.9
Itigi District Council*	-	-	-	-
Total	49,342.5	95.50	49,438	100

Note: * Land area for Itigi District is accounted within Manyoni District Council

Source: Compiled Data from the LGAs, Singida Region, 2019

2.3 Administrative Units

Administratively, Singida Region has five districts namely Singida, Iramba, Ikungi, Manyoni and Mkalama. The region is divided into seven local government authorities, namely Manyoni District Council, Singida District Council, Iramba District Council, Singida Municipal Council, Mkalama District Council, Ikungi District Council and Itigi District Council. It is further subdivided into 21 divisions, 136 wards, 441 villages, 53 mitaa and 2,298 hamlets. Table 2 shows the number of divisions and wards, villages and hamlets per each council.

Table 2: Administrative Units by District in Singida Region, 2020

District	Council	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Hamlets	Mitaa
Ikungi	Ikungi District Council	4	28	101	545	-
Singida	Singida Municipal Council	2	18	19	84	53
	Singida District Council	3	21	84	439	-
Iramba	Iramba District Council	4	20	70	392	-
Manyoni	Manyoni District Council	4	19	58	279	-
	Itigi District Council	1	13	39	171	-
Mkalama	Mkalama District Council	3	17	70	388	-
TOTAL		21	136	441	2,298	53

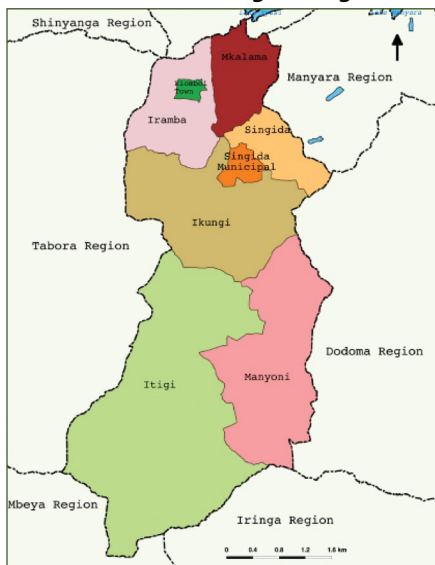
Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office – 2020

2.4 Population

Singida Region has experienced a significant population growth since 2002. The region's population has increased from 1,086,748 people in 2002 to 1,370,637 people in 2012, with a population growth rate of 2.3 percent. The population is projected to be 1,705,182 in 2020. Table 3 shows population size by LGA.

Singida Region had a total of 255,613 households in 2012, out of which 218,621 (86%) were in rural areas and 218,621 (14%) were in urban areas. Thirty-two percent (32%) of households in Singida Region were headed by females. The average

Figure 3: Map Showing the Location of Councils in Singida Region



household size was 5.3 persons per household. Rural households had an average size of 5.4 persons per household compared to urban households with 4.4 persons per household. The average number of persons per household in female-headed households was 8.3 compared to 3.8 for male-headed households.

According to the 2012 population census, Singida Region had an average population density of 28 persons per square kilometre, which is lower than Tanzania Mainland's population density of 49 people per square kilometre. This indicates the region has no pressure on land.

Table 3: Projected Population by District in Singida Region, 2020

District	Council	Actual Population - 2012 Population and Housing Census	Projected Population in 2020
Ikungi	Ikungi District Council	269,068	334,607
Singida	Singida Municipal Council	150,379	192,277
	Singida District Council	225,521	280,057
Iramba	Iramba District Council	236,282	291,493
Manyoni	Manyoni District Council*	188,089	232,633
	Itigi District Council	112,565	140,600
Mkalama	Mkalama District Council	188,733	233,515
TOTAL		1,370,637	1,705,182

*Note: * Manyoni District included the population of Manyoni Town Council*
Source: NBS (2019), Sub-National Population Projection for Year 2013 to 2021
 Based on the 2012 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Climate, Soil, Topography, Drainage and Vegetation

2.5.1 Climate

In regard to the climate, there are two key features, namely temperature and rainfall. The region forms part of the semi-arid central zone of Tanzania that experiences low rainfall and short rainy seasons, which are often erratic, with fairly widespread drought once every four years. Total rainfall ranges from 500 mm to 800 mm per annum with high geographical and seasonal

variations. There are two seasons: the short rainy season during the months of December to March (or sometimes up to April) and the long dry season from April/May to November.

The wetter areas of Singida Region are along the escarpment near Kiomboi in Iramba District and in the south-west of Manyoni District near Rungwa, where the long-term mean annual rainfall exceeds 800 mm. The mean annual rainfall is in the range of 600 mm to 800 mm over large areas of Iramba and Singida districts. On the eastern side of Manyoni District near the Bahi Swamp and the Rift Valley depression of Mgori and Shelui divisions, lies the drier area in the region where the mean annual rainfall is less than 550 mm. The regional mean annual rainfall is 700 mm.

Temperatures in Singida Region vary according to altitude but generally range from about 15°C in July to 30°C during the month of October. Temperature differences are also observed between day and night – it may be very hot in the afternoon (up to 35°C) and chilly during the night (down to 10°C).

Winds follow a monsoonal pattern being north-easterly during the months of November to March and south-easterly for the rest of the year (dry season). From May to October, winds are usually dry and contribute to the semi-aridity of the region. The fact that maximum wind velocities coincide with the period of greatest water deficiency underlines the climatic impact of these winds on moisture losses and hence desertification.

2.5.2 Soils

In Singida Region, there are two major superficial geological deposits, namely alluviums, which are comprised of sandy soil, and clay scattered throughout the region and often cover very extensive areas of the Wembere Steppe and the Bahi Swamp. They occur along watercourses and in small and large drainage depressions. The central parts of these alluvial deposits have a common surface layer of black soil or “*mbuga*”.

This clay is of high plasticity, having marked shrink/swell characteristics in response to changes in moisture content. Bordering the “*mbuga*” are sandy colluvial or slope wash materials formed from surrounding basement rocks. Concretionary banded limestone and less frequently silica are often developed below shallow “*mbuga*”. The thickness of these alluvial deposits

is quite variable but alluvial deposits at depths of 100 metres have been observed by borehole drilling in the Wembere Steppe. The second deposit is of Cainozoic consisting of cemented sand, siltstone and sandstone occupying only a very small proportion of the region.

2.5.3 Topography

Singida Region occupies the northern part of the central plateau of Tanzania, which has elevations ranging from 1,200 metres to 1,500 metres above sea level. Surrounding the region on all sides, except the south-eastern boundary, is a major scarp of up to 180 metres high, which is the eastern part of the Great Rift Valley.

A prominent feature of the land escarpment in Iramba and Singida districts is the massive outcrop or rocky peaks of granite and metamorphic rocks. These outcrops, alternatively known as inselbergs, are remnants of ancient land surfaces which, in the adjacent areas, have been eroded to form an extensively undulating peneplain.

2.5.4 Drainage System

The basic drainage systems in Singida Region include the following:

- Sibiti, the only permanent river in the region found in Mkalama District and flow towards Lake Kitangiri
- In Iramba district: Ndurumo, Mpura, Kisukwani and Wembere rivers flow towards north and north-west into Lake Kitangiri and Eyasi Basin
- In Ikungi District: Ponde and Bubu rivers flow into the Bahi Swamp, which extends across the floor of the Rift Valley into Dodoma Region. Other rivers feed Njombe River, which ultimately joins with Ruaha River and discharge into the Indian Ocean
- Rivers in Ikungi District drain the Wembere Plain or swamp. Much of the plateau has internal drainage, producing saline and alkaline lakes such as Singidani, Kindai and Balengida Singida.

2.5.5 Vegetation

Types of vegetation found in the region include bush or thickets in uplands. There is also wetland vegetation that includes wooded grassland. Bushland vegetation is the most common vegetation in Iramba and Central Singida

districts (Ilongero/Mgori). A dense impenetrable deciduous thicket of multi-stemmed shrubs known as “Itigi thickets” occupies part of Ikungi District (Isuna, Ikungi, northern Manyoni, the north-eastern part of Itigi and parts of Makanda). Wetland vegetation is found in wetter “mbuga” that are invariably flooded for long periods during the wet season within areas of wooded grassland and on the edge of swamp vegetation. This form of vegetation is found in the north-eastern part of Manyoni (Kintinku, Muhalala and Saranda) and south-eastern Manyoni.

2.6 Agro-ecological Zones

Climatic conditions, as well as geological features, have been the base of identifying various agro-ecological zones in Singida Region. Basically, the region has six distinctive agro-ecological zones. The districts differ in their dominant vegetation as follows:

2.6.1 Zone I

The zone is characterised by moderately high rainfall in the region with annual mean precipitation ranging from 500 mm to 750 mm. The zone is generally flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams. It covers the north-western part of Iramba and southern parts of Singida District and is densely populated. The plains include the Wembere, Sibiti, Lake Kitangiri and Shelui in Iramba District; western parts of Sepuka, Ihanja and Isuna in Ikungi District. The soils are deep dark brown silt loam; brown or reddish-brown loamy sands. Main crops grown are maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes and beans. Livestock keeping is largely practised and oxenization is generally very popular. Fishing activities are confined to Lake Kitangiri.



2.6.2 Zone II

This is the most densely populated zone. It enjoys the highest rainfall in the region, with annual precipitation of from 650mm to 800mm. The area is characterised by a gently undulating plateau with isolated hills and rock



outcrops and is dissected by many streams in north-eastern Iramba District. It has deep dark brown or reddish-brown loamy sands to dark grey or black cracking clays in valleys and depressions. The zone's vegetation is a mixture of acacia bushland and grassland of *Brachystegia* woodlands. Main

crops grown here are maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, groundnuts, sunflower and cotton. Oxenization is universally practised.

2.6.3 Zone III

The zone is predominantly undulating, flat and broken by occasional small hills and rocky outcrops and has a fair rainfall regime ranging between 600mm and 700mm annually. It covers Ilongero and Mgori areas in central Singida District. Soils are mainly deep dark-brown or deep reddish-brown loamy sands with dark grey or black clays in valleys. There is considerable soil erosion. The zone is suitable for growing cotton, onions, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, yellow gram, cassava and sweet potatoes. The zone is free from tsetse flies and hence livestock keeping is practised here. The population density is very high in this zone although it varies from area to area.



2.6.4 Zone IV



The zone has low, variable and unreliable rainfall, which ranges from 550mm to 600mm per year. Areas within this zone are the southern parts of Ikungi District, Isuna and most parts of Ikungi, Northern Manyoni and North-Eastern parts of Itigi. Soils are extremely acidic, greyish-brown sands and black cracking clays in valleys

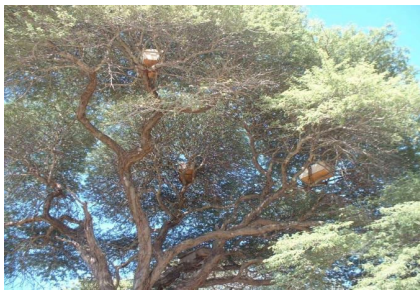
and depressions. Crop production in the zone is generally poor due to poor soil and low rainfall. The few crops that can grow in this zone are maize, millet, cassava, beans, yellow gram, groundnuts and cotton. There is a very low concentration of both livestock and human population, most probably due to high tsetse fly infestation. Ox-ploughing is practised but not very much.

2.6.5 Zone V

This zone is an area of very low population but with a high proportion of households owning livestock, mainly cattle. The zone has low rainfall averaging between 500mm to 650mm per annum. The soils vary from reddish-brown loamy sands to dark grey and black cracking clays in the valleys and depressions. Major crops grown in this zone are maize, sorghum, millet, paddy, groundnuts, cassava and beans. A bit of oxenization is also practised in the zone. The zone covers the north-eastern parts of Manyoni, Bahi area, Kintinku and Saranda; and south-eastern Manyoni. The zone also borders with Dodoma Region in the east.



2.6.6 Zone VI



This is an undulating area with occasional inselbergs. It covers almost the entire part of Itigi District, Mwamagembe, Southern Mgandu and most of Nkonko Division. The zone is generally flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams. The soils are reddish loamy sands with dark grey to black clays in valleys and depressions.

The zone experiences medium rainfall of 500 mm to 700 mm per year. Livestock population in the zone is very low due to the high level of tsetse fly infestation. Major crops grown here are maize, millet, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes and groundnuts. Beekeeping and hunting are also major economic activities of the people in the zone.

2.7 Regional Economy

Singida Region's economy is dominated by the agriculture sector. Both commercial and small-holder farming is practised, with the latter dominating. Agriculture is the backbone of the region's economy and about 90 percent of its residents depend on it as their main source of livelihood. Other sectors contributing to the regional economy include livestock, services, commerce and industries, and mining. Singida's regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices has increased from about TZS 1.2 trillion in 2012 to about TZS 2.42 trillion in 2018. The regional GDP per capita (at market prices) increased from TZS 872,866 in 2012 to TZS 1,500,190 in 2018.

Table 4: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income for Singida (2013-2018)

Year	Regional GDP (TZS Million)	Per Capita Income (TZS)	Singida's Share in National GDP
2012	1,195,688	872,866	1.92
2013	1,343,174	958,075	1.84
2014	1,528,163	1,064,573	1.85
2015	1,698,627	1,154,758	1.80
2016	2,005,093	1,331,220	1.85
2017	2,220,957	1,415,814	1.87
2018	2,418,091	1,500,190	1.87

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

2.8 Productive Sectors

2.8.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in Singida Region, whereby approximately 90 percent of its residents depend on it for their livelihood. The region has an estimated 1,099,235 hectares of arable land for agriculture production. Major food crops grown in Singida Region are sorghum, bulrush millet, finger millet, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize and legumes. Major cash crops grown include sunflower, onions, cotton, simsim and honey.

a) Food crops

Major food crops grown in Singida Region include maize, sweet potatoes, paddy, sorghum and cassava. Maize is the main food crop grown in the region, which covers 45.9 percent of the cumulative annual average area under food crop cultivation, followed by sorghum (23.5%), sweet potatoes (14.0%) and finger millet (11.1%). Other food crops under cultivation were paddy (2.2%) and cassava (2.0%). For a period of three years (2016/17 to 2018/19), the region managed to harvest a cumulative annual average of 595,530.8 metric tonnes of food crops, where the best year was 2017/2018 with a total record of 708,838.4 metric tonnes of all crops produced in the region.

It is estimated that 43.1 percent of the region's average annual production of food crops is maize, which makes maize the leading food crop, with an average annual production of 256,915.9 metric tonnes. This is followed by sorghum (21.4%), sweet potatoes (15.6%), finger millet (9.1%), paddy (5.6%), cassava (3.8%) and pearl millet (1.5%).

Table 5: Estimated Land Area (ha) and Production (mt) of Major Food Crops 2016/17 – 2018/19

Crop	Estimated Land Area (ha)			Annual Average	Annual Percent
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019		
Maize	204,507.3	236,282.0	203,601.0	214,796.8	45.9
Cassava	8,916.2	9,032.2	10,033.5	9,327.3	2.0
Paddy	14,723.6	7,859.8	8,315.0	10,299.5	2.2
Sorghum	129,789.1	102,904.0	96,795.5	109,829.5	23.5
Pearl Millets	5,979.7	5,645.5	7,700.5	6,441.9	1.4
Finger millets	43,278.3	53,518.9	58,641.0	51,812.7	11.1
Sweet potatoes	57,606.0	38,181.1	101,583.0	65,790.0	14.0
Regional Total	464,800.2	453,423.5	486,669.5	468,297.7	100.0

Estimated Production in tonnes

Maize	215,245.8	270,276.7	285,225.3	256,915.9	43.1
Cassava	16,378.9	24,250.8	27,284.8	22,638.2	3.8
Paddy	10,716.4	69,491.7	18,975.8	33,061.3	5.6
Sorghum	128,431.7	141,792.7	111,699.9	127,308.1	21.4
Pearl Millets	6,144.5	5,785.7	14,013.7	8,648.0	1.5
Finger millets	47,135.4	66,539.3	48,100.0	53,924.9	9.1
Sweet potatoes	53,913.9	130,701.5	94,488.0	93,034.5	15.6
Regional Total	477,966.6	708,838.4	599,787.5	595,530.8	100.0

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

Production of maize: In 2016/17–2018/19, Iramba District Council was the leading producer of maize in the region by harvesting an annual average of 81,269.20 tonnes, equivalent to 31.6 percent of all tonnage of maize produced in the region. Mkalama District Council (70,349.50 tonnes; 27.4%) was the second, followed by Singida District Council (63,567.10 tonnes; 24.7%), Manyoni District Council (16,815.10 tonnes; 6.5%), Ikungi District Council (7,602.80 tonnes; 3.0%), and Singida Municipal Council (340.5 tonnes, 0.1%).



Production of sorghum: Estimated production of sorghum by district over the three-year period (2016/16 to 2018/19), with cumulative annual average production of 127,308.1 tonnes, sorghum is the second major food crop grown in the region after maize. Ikungi District Council, which produced cumulative annual average of 38,562.1 tonnes (30.3% of total regional sorghum production) was leading followed by Singida District Council with 36,275.2 tonnes (28.5%), Iramba

District Council (20,106.6 tonnes; 15.8%), Ikungi (33,122 tonnes; 20.8%), Manyoni District Council (17,702.8 tonnes 13.9%), Singida Municipal Council (4,965.1 tonnes, 3.9%).

Production of sweet potatoes: In 2016/17–2018/19, Ikungi District Council was the leading producer of sweet potatoes in the region by harvesting an annual average of 27,241.5 tonnes, equivalent to 29.3 percent of all tonnage of sweet potatoes produced in the region. Singida District Council (18,684.3 tonnes; 20.1%) was the second, followed by Iramba District Council (18,295.2 tonnes; 19.7%), Mkalama District Council (10,939.1 tonnes; 11.8%), Manyoni District Council (10,403.1 tonnes; 11.2%), Itigi District Council (6,186.0 tonnes; 6.6%), and Singida Municipal Council (1,285.2 tonnes; 1.4%).



Production of finger millet: In 2016/17–2018/19, Ikungi District Council was the leading producer of finger millet in the region by harvesting an annual average of 20,189.0 tonnes, equivalent to 37.4 percent of all tonnage of finger millet produced in the region. Iramba District Council (8,954.6 tonnes; 16.6%) was the second, followed by Singida District Council (8,491.8 tonnes; 15.7%), Singida Municipal Council (6,062.0 tonnes; 11.2%), Manyoni District Council (5,495.5 tonnes; 10.2%), Mkalama District Council (3,199.1 tonnes; 5.9%), and Itigi District Council (1,532.9 tonnes; 2.8%).

Table 6: Estimated Production in Tonnes Under Major Food Crops by Council in Singida Region for 2016/17–2018/19

Council	Maize		Sorghum		Sweet Potatoes		Finger Millet	
	Production in 2018/19 (mnt)	Annual Average for 2016/17–2018/19	Production in 2018/19 (mnt)	Annual Average for 2016/17–2018/19	Production in 2018/19 (mnt)	Annual Average for 2016/17–2018/19	Production in 2018/19 (mnt)	Annual Average for 2016/17–2018/19
Manyoni District Council	14,466.40	16,815.10	14,266.40	17,702.80	12,785.40	10,403.10	5,967.40	5,495.50
Itigi District Council	16,807.00	16,971.70	2,466.50	2,407.80	7,027.00	6,186.00	2,295.80	1,532.90
Ikungi District Council	6,527.50	7,602.80	26,209.80	38,562.10	20,133.40	27,241.50	13,516.60	20,189.00
Singida Municipal Council	376.6	340.5	5,454.40	4,965.10	1,720.40	1,285.20	6,292.90	6,062.00
Singida District Council	73,354.50	63,567.10	39,940.60	36,275.20	33,936.00	18,684.30	10,150.50	8,491.80
Iramba District Council	71,374.90	81,269.20	12,275.80	20,106.60	11,654.40	18,295.20	5,496.40	8,954.60
Mkalama District Council	102,318.40	70,349.50	11,086.40	7,288.50	7,231.40	10,939.10	4,380.40	3,199.10
Total	285,225.30	256,915.90	111,699.90	127,308.10	94,488.00	93,034.50	48,100.00	53,924.90

b) Cash crops

During the crop season of 2016/17 to 2018/19, cash crops in the region covered an annual average area of 210,302.0 hectares. Major cash crops include sun flower, cotton, groundnuts, onions, simsim, finger millet and lentils. The acreage under cash crops cultivation was dominated by sunflower with annual average of 108,629.5 hectares (51.7%), followed by ground nuts with 23,319.5 hectares (11.1%) and other crops.

For a period of three years (2016/17 to 2018/19), Singida Region managed to harvest a cumulative annual average of 274,115.4 metric tonnes of cash crops where the best year was 2018/19 with a total record of 407,911.5 metric tonnes of all cash crops produced in the region.

It is estimated that 48.8 percent of the region's average annual production of food crops is sunflower, which makes sunflower the leading cash crop with an average annual production of 133,869.5 metric tonnes. This is followed by onion (30.19%), cowpeas (6.7%), groundnuts (6.2%), cotton (2.4%), simsim (1.8%), Kartamu (1.4%), *dengu* (1.2%), sugar cane (0.3%), tobacco (0.1%), and cashewnut (0.1%).

Table 7: Estimated Land Area (ha) and Production (mt) of Major Cash Crops 2016/17 – 2018/19

Crop	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Annual Average	Annual Percent
	Estimated Land Area (ha)				
Sunflower	116,328.2	67,224.6	142,335.8	108,629.5	51.7
Cowpeas	31,183.0	4,903.5	12,155.0	16,080.5	7.6
Dengu	2,060.0	8,754.0	1,580.0	4,131.3	2.0
Groundnuts	23,387.4	22,499.2	24,072.0	23,319.5	11.1
Kartamu	5.0	4,120.0	2.0	1,375.7	0.7
Cashewnuts	597.0	12,269.0	2,413.0	5,093.0	2.4
Sugar Cane	120.0	248.0	58.7	142.2	0.1
Cotton	4,939.6	16,903.9	16,163.4	12,669.0	6.0
Tobacco	544.0	1,480.0	-	674.7	0.3
Simsim	10,506.6	11,942.3	9,878.9	10,775.9	5.1
Onion	37,430.0	22,902.0	21,900.0	27,410.7	13.0
Regional Total	227,100.8	173,246.5	230,558.8	210,302.0	100.0
Estimated Production in tonnes					
Sunflower	105,977.9	97,757.1	197,873.5	133,869.5	48.8
Cowpeas	6,846.5	22,892.6	25,005.0	18,248.0	6.7
Dengu	2,223.6	2,818.5	4,921.6	3,321.2	1.2
Groundnuts	6,224.6	22,385.0	21,977.2	16,862.3	6.2
Kartamu	252.4	-	11,437.0	3,896.5	1.4
Cashewnuts	1.7	872.0	12.2	295.3	0.1
Sugar Cane	1.3	2,421.0	284.1	902.1	0.3
Cotton	2,257.9	9,230.0	8,600.5	6,696.1	2.4

Crop	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Annual Average	Annual Percent
	Estimated Land Area (ha)				
Tobacco	420.8	-	-	140.3	0.1
Simsim	1,252.3	7,638.8	6,256.0	5,049.0	1.8
Onion	35,830.5	87,130.4	131,544.5	84,835.1	30.9
Regional Total	161,289.3	253,145.4	407,911.5	274,115.4	100.0

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

Production of sunflower:

Sunflower was the leading cash crop in the region by having a cumulative annual average production of 133,869.5 tonnes in the period of 2016/17 to 2018/19. Singida District, Council which accounted for 24.8 percent of all tonnage of sunflower harvested in the region, was the leading producer in the region. Iramba District Council (23.5%) was second, followed by Ikungi District Council (16.5%), Mkalama District Council (16.5%), Manyoni District Council (10.4%), and Singida Municipality (2.3%).



Production of onion: From the period of 2016/17 to 2018/19, production of onions was the second in quantity after sunflower by having cumulative annual average production of 84,835.1 tonnes. Mkalama District Council, which accounted for 59.2 percent of all tonnage of onions harvested in the region, was the leading onion producer in the region. Singida District Council (19.3%) was second, followed by Ikungi District Council (11.7%), Iramba District Council (8.5%), and Itigi District Council (1.3%).

Cashew nuts block farming: The region has started cultivation of cashew through block farming, which is easy to access extension services, inputs and markets altogether. In the farming periods of 2018/19 - 2019/20, the region

planted 6,125 hectares. Block farming is currently practised at Masigati Village (3,430 hectares) and Mkwese Village (2,450 hectares) in Manyoni District, as well as at Mkiwa Village (245 hectares) in Ikungi District.



In the year 2018/2019, the region secured 4,200 kilograms of cashew seed (Manyoni 2,000 kg; Itigi 1,000 kg; Ikungi 1,000 kg; and Iramba 400 kg) that were used to produce 588,000 seedlings. In year 2019/2020, the region planned to produce a total of 604,576 seedlings (Iramba District 307,160; Mkombo District 140; Manyoni District 212,940; Singida District Council 16,548; Singida Municipality 6,524; Ikungi District 56,000 and Itigi 5,264) that can be planted on 10,039 hectares.

Table 8: Estimated Production in Tonnes Under Selected Major Cash Crops by Council in Singida Region for 2016/17–2018/19

Council	Sunflower					Onion				
	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	Annual Average	Annual Percent	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	Annual Average	Annual Percent
Estimated Land Area (ha)										
Manyoni District Council	6189	9867	6155	7,403.7	6.8	-	-	-	-	-
Itigi District Council	7690	5792	5897	6,459.7	5.9	-	-	187.0	62.3	0.2
Iramba District Council	28644	24147.4	32463	28,418.1	26.2	80.0	2,282.0	1,532.0	1,298.0	4.7
Mkalama District Council	11389	9837	48625	23,283.7	21.4	18,247.0	17,581.0	10,623.0	15,483.7	56.5
Singida District Council	28285	1598.21	37296.8	22,393.3	20.6	3,795.0	-	4,526.0	2,773.7	10.1
Singida Municipal Council	1455	2251	1798	1,834.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi District Council	32676.2	13732	10101	18,836.4	17.3	-	547.0	5,032.0	6,962.3	25.4
Total	116,328.2	67,224.6	142,335.8	108,629.5	100.0	37,430.0	22,902.0	21,900.0	27,410.7	100.0

Council	Sunflower					Onion				
	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	Annual Average	Annual Percent	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	Annual Average	Annual Percent
Estimated Production in tonnes										
Manyoni District Council	21,871.0	10,783.0	9,095.0	13,916.3	10.4	-	-	-	-	-
Itigi District Council	8,254.0	3,868.0	8,388.0	6,836.7	5.1	-	-	3,177.0	1,093.3	1.3
Iramba District Council	25,435.9	24,687.4	44,166.0	31,429.8	23.5	6,045.5	9,383.9	6,127.2	7,185.5	8.5
Mkalama District Council	10,250.0	7,673.0	48,265.0	22,062.7	16.5	18,247.0	52,743.0	79,672.0	50,220.7	59.2
Singida District Council	3,846.0	32,264.3	63,404.6	33,171.6	24.8	11,435.0	8,287.5	29,419.0	16,380.5	19.3
Singida Municipal Council	3,645.0	2,083.4	3,596.0	3,108.1	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi District Council	32,676.0	16,398.0	20,958.9	23,344.3	17.4	-	16,716.0	13,149.3	9,955.1	11.7
Total	105,977.9	97,757.1	197,873.5	133,869.5	100.0	35,830.5	87,130.4	131,544.5	84,835.1	100.0

c) Irrigation Potentials

Singida Region has a total of 8,977 hectares suitable for irrigation. The area that is currently under irrigation is only 2,531 hectares, which is equivalent to 28.2 percent. Crops under irrigation include paddy, maize and horticulture produce, mainly tomatoes, onions, cabbages, egg plants, water melon, capsicum etc.



There is potential for expansion of irrigation and interested parties are encouraged to invest in irrigation, given that about 78 percent of the area that is potential for irrigation has no irrigation infrastructure. Investment in irrigation will address famine and also mitigate challenges related to climatic change, improve agriculture incomes and alleviate poverty.

Table 9: Number of Irrigation Schemes, Potential Area and level of utilisation in 2019

Council	Ward	Irrigation schemes	Potential area (Ha)	Area under irrigation (Ha)	Major Crops
Ikungi District Council	Mang'onyi	Mang'onyi	450	50	Maize, Onions, Okra/Lady Finger, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage
	Total	1	450	50	
Iramba District Council	Mtoa	Tyeme/Masagi	1,777	-	Maize and Vegetables
	Urughu	Masimba	750	750	Maize and Vegetables
		Mlandala	1,350	300	Maize and Vegetables
	Total	3	3,877	1,050	
Itigi District Council*	Mgandu	Itagata Irrigation Scheme	300	-	Paddy and Horticultural Crops
	Total	-	300	-	
Singida Municipal Council	Mandewa	Mandewa	36	20	Vegetables (Tomatoes, Onions and Capsicum)
	Mungumaji	Mungumaji	18	7	Vegetables (Tomatoes, Onions and Capsicum)
	Uhamaka	Uhamaka	32	6	Sweet potato leaves, Cabbage, Tomatoes and Onions
	Unyambwa	Kisasida	39	31	Vegetables (Tomatoes, Onions and Capsicum)
		Unyambwa	185	36	Vegetables (Tomatoes, Onions and Capsicum)
	Total	8	310	100	
Manyoni District Council	Chikuyu	Mtiwe	250	165	Paddy
		Nyamagogo	220	170	Paddy
	Kintinku	Lusilile	150	150	Paddy
		Udimaa	400	200	Paddy
	Makuru	Msemembo	300	200	Paddy
	Maweni	Maweni	150	258	Paddy
		Ngaiti	200	110	Paddy
	Saranda	Saranda	65	65	Paddy
Total	8	1,735	1,318		

Council	Ward	Irrigation schemes	Potential area (Ha)	Area under irrigation (Ha)	Major Crops
Mkalama District Council*	Msingi	Msingi	2,000	-	Maize, Sunflower
	Mwangeza	Muguni	200	-	Maize, Sunflower
	Total	-	2,200	-	
Singida District Council	Ilongero	Itamka	5	3	Onions, Tomatoes, Okra/Lady Finger
	Msange	Msange	100	10	Onions, Tomatoes, Maize
	Total	2	105	13	
Grand Total		22	8,977	2,531	

Note * Planned Irrigation Schemes

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office, 2020

d) Investment Potentials in Agriculture

There are investment potentials in the production of improved seeds; production of wide range of crops; input stockist for supply of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides; supply of farm equipment such as tractors, power tillers, planters, weeding machines, harvesters and hullers; establishing assembling industries in the region; establishing selling points within the region; supply of spare parts for servicing farm implements; education programmes for training improved agronomic practices; utilise existing seasonal rivers by constructing rain-water harvesting infrastructures and use it for irrigation; construction of borehole wells for utilising underground water for irrigation; and value addition projects such as sorting, branding, packaging, and construction of warehouses; agro-processing for production of various products such as oil (sunflower, cotton, groundnuts) and soap; hulling and packaging of rice, etc.; and establishing textile production plants.

2.8.2 Livestock

Livestock keeping is the second major economic activity in Singida Region. It is estimated that eleven percent (11%) of the region's income is derived from pastoral activities.

a) Livestock Population

In 2019, the region had a total of 1,227,792 cattle, 685,591 goats, 285,431 sheep, 15,678 pigs, 2,632,584 chickens, and 10,167 ducks. Poultry farming is widely spread throughout the region and almost every household has chickens.



Livestock provides income and contributes to nutrition, transportation, emergency banking, and cattle have been used to work in cultivation. Given this good number of livestock, there is an opportunity to invest in dairy, meat and leather processing industries.

Table 10: Estimated Livestock Population by District; Singida Region, June 2019

LGA	Cattle	Chicken	Ducks	Goats	Pig	Sheep
Ikungi District Council	417,746	913,137	876	221,355	843	79,945
Iramba District Council	190,989	718,000	-	103,950	5,896	46,921
Itigi District Council	108,020	62,403	857	51,314	1,155	13,637
Singidi Municipal Council	38,241	53,893	-	36,444	2,406	13,966
Manyoni District Council	164,081	205,085	1,207	111,183	1,399	45,106
Mkalama District Council	130,289	308,188	5,856	87,986	3,606	44,673
Singidi District Council	178,426	371,878	1,371	73,359	373	41,183
Grand Total	1,227,792	2,632,584	10,167	685,591	15,678	285,431

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019.

Cattle: At Council level, Ikungi District Council had the largest proportion (34.02%; 417,746) of the region's total cattle population as seen in Figure 4 below. This was followed by Iramba District Council at 15.56 percent (190,989), Singida District Council (14.53%; 178,426), Manyoni District Council (13.36%; 164,081), Mkalama District Council (10.61%; 130,289) and Itigi District Council (8.80%; 108,020), whereas Singida Municipal Council had the smallest share of 3.11 percent (38,241) of cattle population in Singida Region.

Goats: Ikungi District Council had the largest proportion of 32.29 percent of goats' population in the region followed by Manyoni District Council (16.22%), Iramba District Council (15.16%), Itigi District Council (7.48%), Singida Municipal Council (5.32%), Singida District Council (10.70%) and Mkalama District Council is (12.83%).

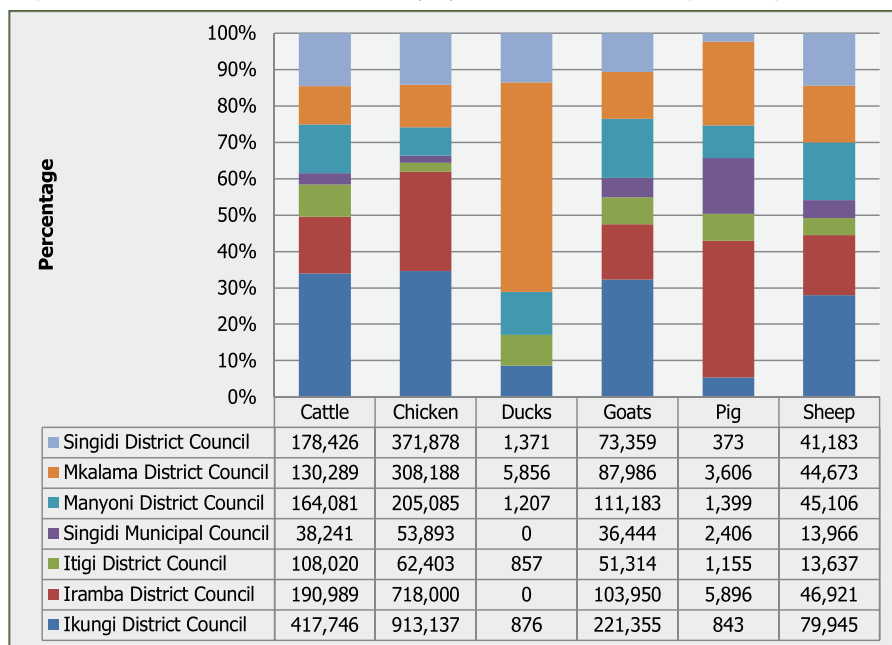
Poultry: Poultry keeping plays a significant role in rural and in urban people's lives and contributes significantly to poverty alleviation and improvement of food security. The chicken population in Singida Region was 2,632,584 indigenous chickens. Ikungi District Council had the largest number (913,137) followed by Iramba District Council (718,000), Singida District Council (371,878), Mkalama District Council (308,188), Manyoni District Council (205,085), while Itigi District (62,403) and Singida Municipal Council (53,893) recorded a small number of chickens.



Sheep: Ikungi District Council had the largest proportion (28%; 79,945) of sheep population in the region, followed by Iramba District Council (46,921; 16.4%), Manyoni District Council (45,106; 15.8%), Mkalama District Council (44,673; 15.7%), Singida District Council (41,183; 14.4%), Singida Municipal (13,966; 4.9%) and Itigi District Council (13,637; 4.8%).

Pigs: In 2019, pigs (15,678) were also one of the livestock contributing to urban people's lives in Singida Region. Iramba District Council had the largest pig population (5,896; 37.6%) in the region, followed by Mkalama District Council (3,606; 23%), while Singida District had the smallest number of pigs (373; 2.4%) of the region's total pig population.

Figure 4: Distribution of Livestock by Type and Council, Singida Region; 2019



Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

b) Grazing Area

Grazing land is defined as land that is available for grazing needs of livestock. It excludes all areas infested with tsetse fly, wildlife and forest/ game reserves and tree plantations, but it includes game-controlled areas. In 2018, estimated land for grazing in Singida Region was 403,087 hectares, while the land actually used for grazing was 362,156 hectares. Various measures have been taken to make pastoralists adopt modern techniques of livestock keeping.

These include educating pastoralists to change the system of free pastoralism to zero grazing and improve livestock productivity. Village/ward governments have a land-use plan where, to date, approximately 30,350 hectares of pasture have been allocated through this programme.

Table 11: Estimated Area under Grazing by District, Singida Region, 2018

Council	Land fit for Grazing (Ha)	Land used for Grazing	Tsetse fly Infected Area (Ha)
Iramba District Council	8,652	8,652	-
Ikungi District Council	13,496	4,887	-
Mkalama District Council	26,004	26,004	-
Singida District Council	-	-	-
Manyoni District Council	236,100	236,100	-
Singida Municipal Council	24,613	24,613	-
Itigi District Council	94,222	61,900	839
Total	403,087	362,156	839

Source: Singida Region, Compiled data from LGAs Offices, 2018

c) Livestock Infrastructure

Livestock quality improvement is limited by access to preventive and curative facilities capable of controlling or preventing livestock morbidities and mortalities. Diseases affect animal health and reduce the quantity and quality of both meat and milk.

Diseases are prevented by the availability of livestock infrastructure, including dips and veterinary centres supplied with medicines, while crushes, abattoirs, hides and skin sheds, slaughter slabs, livestock market or auctions and accessibility of water improve the quality of livestock products. The region had 88 dips (out of which about 25 dips are working) and 17 veterinary centres (only 1 centre is working) in 2018.

The quality of livestock products such as meat, milk, hides and skins and other related products depend mostly on availability, status and quality of infrastructure such as crushes, abattoirs, hide and skin sheds, slaughter slabs, livestock market or auctions and accessibility of water. By 2018, the region had 12 crushes, 8 hides and skin sheds, 2 abattoirs, 31 livestock markets/auctions and 43 charcoal dams. The number of slaughter slabs in the region was 86 in 2019.

Table 12: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Council; Singida Region, 2018

Council	Dips			Veterinary Centres			Crushes	Hides/skin sheds	Abattoirs	Slaughter slab*	Livestock market Auction	Charco dams
	W	NW	Total	W	NW	Total						
Iramba DC	7	14	21	-	6	6	-	3	1	1	10	10
Ikungi DC	10	21	31	-	4	4	2	-	-	5	4	21
Mkalama DC	1	19	20	-	6	6	5	2	-	17	9	8
Singida DC										48		
Manyoni DC										5		
Singida MC	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	1	
Itigi DC	5	3	8	1	-	1	5	-	-	5	7	4
Total	25	63	88	1	16	17	12	8	2	86	31	43

Note: * Data for year 2019, W stands for Working, and NW for Not working

Source: Singida Region, Compiled Data from Councils 2019

d) Marketing for Livestock and their Products

With economic growth, consumption patterns tend to change towards high value and high protein foods, such as those derived from livestock. This implies that, given the economic growth in Tanzania, the market demand for livestock and livestock products is likely to continue in the future.

The region is improving its data collection system by allocating staff to livestock marketing places to monitor and collect information as one of the strategies towards improving availability of information on marketed livestock and livestock products.

It is estimated that in 2018 about 594,280 livestock were sold (indigenous cattle 54,098; dairy cattle 104; goats 51,326; poultry 437,884; pigs 19,333; and sheep 31,535). About 110,252 hides and skins were marked in 2018 (cattle hide 43,360; goat skins 54,034; and sheep skins 12,858). Milk production was about 1,410,293 litres in 2018.

Table 13: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins in Singida Region for 2016 - 2018

Council	Category	Total Number of Units Marketed			Total Value in TZS		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Mkalama District Council	Cattle Hides	1,713	1,790	3,222	856,500	895,000	1,611,000
	Goat Skins	2,153	1,858	2,306	645,900	557,400	691,800
	Sheep Skins	1,306	855	2,022	130,600	85,500	202,200
	Total	5,172	4,503	7,550	1,633,000	1,537,900	2,505,000
Singida Municipal Council	Cattle Hides	35,690	43,600	31,000	17,845,000	21,800,000	15,500,000
	Goat Skins	25,000	21,000	16,000	12,500,000	10,500,000	8,000,000
	Sheep Skins	14,560	10,007	6,090	7,280,000	5,003,500	3,045,000
	Total	75,250	74,607	53,090	37,625,000	37,303,500	26,545,000
Iramba District Council	Cattle Hides	5,083	5,717	4,813	25,415,000	28,585,000	24,065,000
	Goat Skins	31,865	35,424	33,717	31,865,000	35,424,000	33,717,000
	Sheep Skins	2,250	2,741	2,815	2,250,000	2,741,000	2,815,000
	Total	39,198	43,882	41,345	59,530,000	66,750,000	60,597,000
Ikungi District Council	Cattle Hides	4,011	5,210	4,325	4,011,000	5,210,000	4,325,000
	Goat Skins	2,005	2,134	2,011	1,002,500	1,067,000	1,005,500
	Sheep Skins	1,542	2,150	1,931	771,000	1,075,000	965,500
	Total	7,558	9,494	8,267	5,784,500	7,352,000	6,296,000
Region	Cattle Hides	46,497	56,317	43,360	48,127,500	56,490,000	45,501,000
	Goat Skins	61,023	60,416	54,034	46,013,400	47,548,400	43,414,300
	Sheep Skins	19,658	15,753	12,858	10,431,600	8,905,000	7,027,700
	Total	127,178	132,486	110,252	104,572,500	112,943,400	95,943,000

Source: Compiled Data from LGAs Offices, Singida Region, 2018

Table 14: Production of Milk in Singida Region for 2016 - 2018

Council	Milk from	Total Number of Litres			Total Value in TZS		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Mkalama DC	Indigenous Cattle	910,328	910,328	910,328	910,328,000	1,092,393,600	1,092,393,600
	Total	910,328	910,328	910,328	910,328,000	1,092,393,600	1,092,393,600
Singida MC	Indigenous Cattle	306,201	220,659	160,000	367,441,200	264,790,800	160,000,000
	Dairy Cattle	103,670	110,329	65,052	124,404,000	78,062,400	65,052,000
	Total	409,871	330,988	225,052	491,845,200	342,853,200	225,052,000
Iramba DC	Indigenous Cattle	42,469	47,523	45,361	42,469,000	47,523,000	45,361,000
	Dairy Cattle	1,731	1,784	1,553	1,731,000	1,784,000	1,553,000
	Dairy Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	44,200	49,307	46,914	44,200,000	49,307,000	46,914,000
Ikungu DC	Indigenous Cattle	89,899	102,347	97,543	89,899,000	102,347,000	97,543,000
	Dairy Cattle	129,765	123,006	130,456	129,765,000	123,006,000	130,456,000
	Dairy Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	219,664	225,353	227,999	219,664,000	225,353,000	227,999,000
Region	Indigenous Cattle	1,348,897	1,280,857	1,213,232	1,410,137,200	1,507,054,400	1,395,297,600
	Dairy Cattle	235,166	235,119	197,061	255,900,000	202,852,400	197,061,000
	Dairy Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,584,063	1,515,976	1,410,293	1,666,037,200	1,709,906,800	1,592,358,600

Source: Compiled Data from LGAs Offices, Singida Region, 2018

e) Investment Potentials in Livestock Subsector

Construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area of investing in the livestock sub- sector. Other areas that highly needs investors are dairy farming and livestock processing, such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning. There is a need for building abattoirs in the districts, which can process and add value and serve as a local market for livestock keepers. Adding value to hides and skins by fully processing or semi-processing them

(wet blue) before export. Singida is very prominent in the production of local chicken with a unique and palatable taste that attracts the market within and outside the region.

Due to reliable source of chicken, the region is a good strategic area for investing in chicken-meat processing industry. Animal feeds can be manufactured and sold to farmers; fodder can also be planted and so is the selling of hay or seeds that can improve range land in the region. There is need for establishing animal pharmaceutical shops and veterinary centres where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consulting services, especially in remote rural areas. Specific opportunities are detailed in Part Three of this guide.

2.8.3 Forestry and Beekeeping

These activities contribute to the country's GDP and play an important role in the maintenance of climate stability, protection of water sources and soil fertility, controlling land degradation, and are the source of wood fuel and industrial raw materials. Involvement of the community in these activities is very important in attaining sustainability in the use of the country's natural resources.

a) Forestry

Tanzania's forestry policy is emphasizing on empowering communities in conserving their areas. Singida Region has 520,325.48 hectares of village natural forest reserves in 230 villages out of 441 villages of the region. Therefore, about fifty percent (50%) of villages in Singida Region have village natural forest reserves. An example of a good



forest reserve is Mgori, which has an area of 39,361 hectares. Other forest reserves are Nalogwa (36 ha), Mwighaji (346.22 ha), Munkhola (1,393.62 ha), Mughamo (462.44 ha) and Sombi (50 ha). Besides reserving natural forest, tree planting activities are given great priority.

Due to increasing human activities, such as cutting trees for firewood, charcoal, timber poles and agriculture, the region has taken necessary initiatives of tree planting in order to prevent critical deforestation that might happen in the near future.

There are 14 non-government organisations (NGOs) and institutions within the region that have been involved in environment conservation through various approaches. To alleviate the shortage of clean and safe water as well as the inadequate number of health care facilities in the region, most of the NGOs have been involved in the construction of water infrastructure as well as construction of health care facilities, provision of agriculture inputs and implements in order to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of Singida residents. Tree planting was also given priority, as an NGO called Adese was keen in tree planting activities.

Presence of forest reserves in the region has stimulated beekeeping activities in the region. Honey is among priority products in the region; honey is used to enhance food security at family level and sold to increase family incomes. Beekeeping is done individually and in groups.

b) Beekeeping

Beekeeping is particularly well suited to the region, given its extensive forest cover and well-watered land. It is an activity that could provide the peasant farmer with financial gain. However, the potential in this activity has not been fully exploited due to low technical know-how on modern beekeeping methods. In 2019/2020



Singida Region had 129,110 traditional beehives and 1,106 modern beehives. In terms of the number of beehives, Manyoni District Council led other LGAs in traditional beehives (55,703; 43.1%) while Itigi District Council led in modern bee-hives (570; 51.5%).

Table 15: Beekeeping Products Harvested and Bee Hives by Council; Singida Region, 2015/16 - 2019/20

LGA	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
Beekeeping Products	Honey (Tonnes)	Beewax (Tonnes)	Honey (Tonnes)	Beewax (Tonnes)	Honey (Tonnes)	Beewax (Tonnes)	Honey (Tonnes)	Beewax (Tonnes)	Honey (Tonnes)	Beewax (Tonnes)
Iramba District Council	5.0	12	6.8	2	50.0	5	5.0	0.7	4.0	5
Singida District Council	4.7	9.8	3.0	6	10.0	12	14.2	10.8	9.0	12
Manyoni District Council	101.0	15	70.0	17	20.0	15	191.0	12.75	150.0	16
Singida Municipal Council	5.0	-	2.0	-	5.0	-	4.3	-	7.0	-
Itigi District Council	95.0	6	55.0	10	40.0	15	75.0	9.3	5.5	8
Ikungi District Council	4.9	31	7.0	21	10.0	13	4.4	3	6.0	4
Total	215.6	73.8	143.8	56.0	135.0	60.0	293.9	36.6	181.5	45.0
Bee Hives	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
Iramba DC	79,345	140	55,000	140	37,989.0	150	16,987	150	12,547	124
Singida DC	63,445	180	49,890	180	40,490.0	100	35,425	100	32,345	80
Manyoni DC	180,591	290	150,449	290	160,900.0	300	170,663	300	55,703	150
Singida MC	12,670	110	9,630	110	6,045.0	150	5,432	150	987	82
Mkalama DC	9,520	100	7,000	100	7,000.0	270	7,676	270	8,760	100
Ikungi DC	93,450	135	43,675	135	30,123.0	50	28,870	250	18,768	570
Sub-Total	439,021	955	315,644	955	282,547	1,020	265,053	1,220	129,110	1,106
Grand Total (Traditional & Modern)	439,976		316,599		283,567		266,273		130,216	
% of the Total		30.6		22.0		19.7		18.5		9.1

Source: Compiled Data from LGAs Offices, Singida Region, 2020

Generally, beekeeping activity in Singida Region can further be developed. It is in this respect that the region invites investors to fully develop the industry, especially in two areas: first, the expansion and improvement of beekeeping and second, processing and packing bee products for local and international markets.

2.8.4 Fisheries

Due to limited number of water bodies (rivers, lakes and dams) associated with unreliable rainfall in the region, fishing activities are undertaken mainly as small-scale activities, thus making insignificant contribution to the regional economy.



The main location of fishing activities in the region is Lake Kitangiri in Iramba District. Fishery resources are also obtained from Tulya Ward in Singida DC and Mpambala ard in Mkalama DC) wards. There is a total of 170 fishing licences and some 386 fishermen are engaged in fishing activities with 274 registered fishing vessels. Also, there are 94 unregistered fishing vessels. The fish catch was about 193.2 tonnes with total value of TZS 474,940,000 in 2015.

2.8.5 Nature and Tourism

Singida Region is the land of wonders, holding an unparalleled diversity of fauna, flora and many natural features, most of which have not been used to attract tourism business. These wonders include rocks, scenery, topography and very friendly people. There are limited developments in hotel accommodation, but most of them are restricted to Singida Municipality.

a) Wildlife



Singida Region is fairly well endowed with wildlife: it has three game reserves located in Manyoni District, which cover an area of 15,836 square kilometres. These are Rungwa Game Reserve (9000 sq km), Kizigo Game Reserve (4000 sq km) and Muhesi Game Reserve (2,836 sq km). These reserves share a common border with Ruaha

National Park in the south. A wide variety of wildlife found within these game reserves include elephants, buffaloes, lions, leopards, giraffes, impala, zebra, baboons, monkeys and a wide variety of birds.

The region also has 12 game-controlled areas (open game areas) covering a total area of about 27,206 square kilometres. These areas are Minyughe, Mgori, Isuna, Mwaru and Nduamghanga in Singida District; Wembere plains, Endasiku in Iramba District and Chaya Game Controlled Area in Manyoni. Game cropping, tourist hunting and photographic safaris are possible areas for investment.

b) Tourism

The region has a very high potential for tourism, as it has historical, natural and cultural attractions. Table 16 below shows the list of tourist attractions in Singida Region by district. Investors are invited to engage in construction of good hotels. The following are tourist potentials in the region:

Drums hidden in a cave and rock paintings at Kisana Wangu: In Kisana Wangu there are four old drums hidden in a cave. The drums are made out of boles of over seven feet long with various thicknesses.

Urughu Dam at Ndago Village: The dam is surrounded by beautiful miombo woodlots providing a favourable environment for recreational activities. The dam has two hippopotami that have been living there for many years.

Lake Kitangiri: It is the biggest lake in Singida Region. The lake attracts pastoralists, fisherman and different types of birds.

Lake Kindai and Lake Singidani: These are natural lakes located within Singida Municipality. The lakes are used for small-scale fishing and drinking water for livestock. Establishment of standard recreational facilities around the lake is highly recommended.

Rock paintings: There are several places in the region with rock paints: in Mwakiteu in Ilongero, Ngimu Village, Mangua and Misughaa in Singida District.

Hot water springs: Hot water springs are found at Msule Village, Sambaru in Singida District and Nkhonkilangi Village at Iramba District.

Mgori Forest Reserve: Mgori Forest Reserve (39,361 ha) is owned and managed by 5 villages, namely Mughunga, Unyampana, Nduamughanga, Pohama and Ngimu. Several types of animals and trees are accommodated

in the forest. One of the most remarkable plant species is the Amarula, which produces edible fruits. Beekeeping is also undertaken in this forest.

Regional Museum: The Regional Museum is in good shape under the Open University of Tanzania. A tourist information centre is accommodated in the museum premises, to enable local and foreign tourists to get information about attractive areas available in the region.

Kilimatinde German Boma: The Boma is believed to have been constructed between 1880 and 1890. This building was constructed for military and administrative purposes during the German colonial era before it was changed into a hospital. Nearby there is a place called Hewani, an observation point from where one can have a panoramic view of the Rift Valley. Kilimatinde is the oldest hospital in Tanzania Mainland. There are several tombs of young German soldiers who were buried there in early 1900s.

Slave trade route: Other areas of interest include the slave trade route, which passes through Manyoni District.

Table 16: Tourist Attractions in Singida Region by District

District	Tourist Attractions
<p>Manyoni District</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bahi Swamp/Wetland Mpondi Wetland Kilimatinde German Boma Itigi Thickets Kisingisi- Centre point of Tanganyika The Slave Route Rungwa Game Reserve
<p>Ikungi District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minyighi Hot Water Spring
<p>Singida District</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sombi Private Forest Reserve Mgori Forest Reserve Ngimu Rock Painting Mwakiteu Rock Painting Lake Kindai Lake Singidani Singida Regional Museum

Iramba District	Mtigazi Stones (<i>Mawe ya Mtigazi</i>) Rock Painting of Nsoni Lake Kitangiri Stone Seat of Chief Kishulua of Wanyiramba Urughu Dam at Ndago Village
Mkalama District	Hadzabe Community at Munguli Village Fortified Ruins of Mkalama Boma The Palace of Rain Drums Hidden in Caves

Source: Singida Regional Secretariat 2020

c) Cultural Tourism

Availability of good infrastructure such as accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, roads, banking/*bureaux de change* services and tour operators are essential tools in the development of competitive tourism industry. The Dar es Salaam to Mwanza road plays a key role in the eco-tourism development of the region.

The road provides easy communication between Singida Region and other big commercial cities in Tanzania like Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, which encourage more people to come to Singida in search of business opportunities, mining activities as well as those who come for tourism purposes. In addition, the decision of the Government in 2016 to shift its operations from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma Capital City has strengthened Singida regional economy due to its proximity to Dodoma.

In Singida Region the main ethnic groups are the *Wanyaturu*, *Wanyiramba*, *Wasukuma*, *Wagogo*, and *Wanyaturu*. Others who form significant minorities are the *Wanyisanzu*, *Wabarbaig*, *Wahadzabe*, *Wakimbu* and the *Wasangu*. *Wanyiramba* are mainly in Iramba District while the *Wasukuma*, *Wagogo*, *Wasangu* and *Wanyaturu* predominate in Manyoni and Itigi districts. The *Wanyaturu*, on the other hand, are the major ethnic group in Singida District and Ikungi District, Singida Municipality and Manyoni District. The *Wahadzabe* (*Watindiga*) ethics, mostly found in Mkalama District, form a group of special interest that is still dependent on hunting and collection of wild plants and honey for their livelihood. The *Wabarbaig* are found in Singida District. Many cultural groups exist for the purpose of entertaining tourists; this enables local people to earn income.

Table 17: Number of Major Ethnic Groups by Council in Singida Region, 2015

LGA	Number of Major Ethnic Group	Major Ethnic Groups
Iramba District Council	4	Wanyiramba, Wasukuma, Wanyaturu and Wabarbaig
Singida District Council	7	Wanyaturu, Wakimbu, Wabarbaig, Wanyiramba, Wasukuma, Wahadzabe and Wataturu
Manyoni District Council	7	Wagogo, Wasukuma, Wanyaturu, Wabarbaig, Wanyiramba, Wasangu and Wakimbu
Singida Municipal Council	2	Wanyaturu and Wanyiramba
Mkalama District Council	6	Wanyiramba, Wanyisanzu, Wanyaturu, Wasukuma, Wabarbaig and Wahadzabe
Ikungi District Council	3	Wanyiramba, Wanyaturu, and Wasukuma
Itigi District Council	6	Wagogo, Wataturu, Wanyaturu, Wasukuma, Wanyamwezi and Wakimbu

Source: Compiled data from LGAs Profiles 2015

2.8.6 Mining Sector


Mineral deposits: Singida Region is endowed with various types of mineral deposits scattered in 46 different areas. Available minerals and associated minerals are categorised into six groups: (i) *metallic minerals* (gold, copper ore, iron ore, titanium); (ii) *energy* (uranium); (iii) *gemstones* (zircon, quartz, amethyst and garnets); (iv) *Kimberlitic diamonds*; (v) *industrial* (gypsum salt and red soil); and (vi) *building materials* (rocks, gravel, pebbles, stones, sand and marram). Out of 46 mineral deposits only seven areas are under small-scale mining. Drilling of these seven minerals is largely done by small-scale miners, and the management of this sector is done by regional mining officers. At present, a company called Shinta is in the process of opening a central gold mine in the region.



Production and value of minerals for 2016/2017: Production of construction minerals was 34,102.50 metric tonnes worth TZS 125.5 million; gypsum production was 5,290.83 metric tonnes worth TZS 411.3 million; and gold production was 31,383.26 grams, worth TZS 2.089 billion, making a total revenue of TZS 2.6 billion. The total square footage issued for 2016/2017 was TZS 115.05 million: TZS 83.6 million for gold mining, TZS 12.4 million for gypsum mining, and TZS 19.02 million for construction minerals.

Possible areas for investment: The Government established a zone office in Singida Region dealing specifically with enhancing the development of the sector. The office provides extension services to small-scale miners, collects Government revenue and receives and processes various licence applications from interested investors in the sector. The following are possible areas for investment in developing the mineral sub-sector in the region: conducting exploration activities in the region to identify mineral potential; establishing small, medium and large-scale mining in all identified areas within the region; establishing mineral processing facilities for value addition of minerals, gemstones and dimension stones.

Table 18: Types of Minerals found in Singida Region

Types of Minerals	Locality	LGA
	Londoni	Manyoni District Council
	Iluma	
	Simbanguru	
	Sambaru	Ikungi District Council
	Matongo	
	Muhintiri	
	Mudida	
	Mpambaa	Singida District Council
	Mpipiti	
	Tumuli Kinyangiri	Mkalama District Council
	Sekenke	Iramba District Council
	Misigiri	
	Maluga	

Types of Minerals	Locality	LGA
Uranium 	Issuna	Ikungi District Council
	Mitoo	Manyoni District Council
	Misughaa	Singida District Council
	Muhalala	Manyoni District Council
Copper	Ibaga	Mkalama District Council
Gypsum	Itigi	Manyoni District Council
	Sanjaranda	
	Dominiki	Mkalama District Council
Limestone	Msisi	Iramba District Council
Salt 	Nkonkilangi	Iramba District Council
	Kilimatinde	Manyoni District Council
	Kindai	Singida Municipal Council
	Singidani	
Zircon	Mbelekesye	Iramba District Council
	Mwandugembe	
Quartz	Kisana	Iramba District Council
	Luzulukulu (Songambe)	
Opal	Msanyati (Kinyandaa)	Singida District Council
Amethyst	Mwaru	Singida District Council
Diamond	Minyughe	Singida District Council
Tourmaline	Kidarafa	Iramba District Council
Garnets	Mwankoko	Singida District Council

Types of Minerals	Locality	LGA
Fossils	Mwaru	Singida District Council
	Iguguno	Mkalama District Council
	Ikungi	Singida District Council
	Kinyangiri	Mkalama District Council
	Ndago	
	Kisonga	
	Ititi	Singida Municipal Council
Dimension Stone	Ulemo	Iramba District Council
	Puma	Singida District Council
	Kinyahara	Singida District Council
	Msamaria	Manyoni District Council
	Mkiwa	Singida District Council
	Issuna	Singida District Council
	Mtipa	Singida District Council
	Ibaga	Iramba District Council

Source: Singida Regional Secretariat, 2020

2.8.7 Industrial Development

Industries in Singida Region, mostly micro, small and medium-scale, contribute significantly to job creation. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the grouping of enterprises as micro, small, medium (MSMEs) and large is based on the criteria of capital outlay and number of people employed. This is in line with international recommendations that have been adopted in Tanzania to categorise industries.

Table 19: Classification of Industries

Classification	Micro-scale industry	Small-scale industry	Medium-scale industry	Large-scale industry
Number of People Employed	1 - 4 staff	5 - 49 staff	50 - 99 staff	100 staff or more
Capital Outlay (TZS)	Less than 5 Million	5 - 200 Million	200 - 800 Million	More than 800 Million

The current situation: In 2019, Singida Region had 1,805 industries, where 1 is large industry, 10 medium-scale, 309 small and 1,485 are micro-scale industries. Singida is one of the county's regions whose industrial sector is dependent on sunflower oil processing. The region has 119 sunflower processing plants (1 large, 3 medium and 115 small) that rely on raw materials produced locally and from neighbouring regions. The large-scale sunflower refinery (Mount Meru Millers) has the capacity of producing 182,500 metric tonnes per annum. The 3 medium-size factories have a collective capacity to process 89,790 metric tonnes of sunflower per year. The 115 small-scale factories have a capacity to process 162,435 metric tonnes per year. Thus, in general, all factories have the capacity to process sunflower at a total of 434,725 metric tonnes per year. The actual raw material supplied is at an approximate of 160,000 metric tonnes per year, resulting in a deficit/shortage of 274,725 metric tonnes per year. This deficit creates an opportunity for sunflower farming.



In the livestock sector, Singida Region has one medium-size leather processing factory and 11 small-scale factories owned by groups. The region has allocated a total area of 6,260.95 ha for industrial investment.

Table 20: Total Number of Industries in Singida Region in 2019

LGA	Type of Industry				Total	% of regional total
	Micro-scale	Small-scale	Medium-scale	Large-scale		
Iramba District Council	38	57	2	-	97	5.37
Singida District Council	628	40	1	-	669	37.06
Ikungi District Council	40	48	1	-	89	4.93
Mkalama District Council	382	34	-	-	416	23.05
Manyoni District Council	38	4	-	-	42	2.33
Itigi District Council	20	35	-	-	55	3.05
Singida Municipal Council	339	91	6	1	437	24.21
Regional Total	1,485	309	10	1	1,805	100.00
% of the total	82.27	17.12	0.55	0.06	100.0	

Source: Compiled Data from LGAs in Singida Region, 2019

Success in industrial and commercial sectors: The region has 7,851 state recognised traders, out of which 6,113 traders have been licensed. To date, a total of 4,548 traders have received business training at various times that were run by SIDO, Measurement Agency as well as TPSF. Also, about 1,546 people in the region have been trained in crop processing.

Given that Singida Region has a reliable supply of electricity, opportunities for expansion and installation of industrial establishments are viable. Likewise, being the main source of raw materials for industrial establishments, the agriculture sector still has much to offer in the expansion of existing industries as well as establishing new ones.

Strategies towards industrial development: The following strategies were planned to be implemented by year 2020:

- a. To encourage farmers to produce commercially viable products, especially onions, cotton, and sunflowers that will increase supply of raw materials to existing and established industries
- b. To establish a commodity sale through a warehouse receipt system that will facilitate effective pricing planning and thus encourage more farmers to grow the respective crops
- c. To educate farmers on the importance of the use of agricultural inputs in increasing local production. The aim is to get farmers themselves to buy inputs at market prices because the inputs provided by the Government through subsidies do not meet the needs of all farmers
- d. To continue encouraging farmers to use the best production practices underpinned by experts in their respective fields
- e. To keep in touch with relevant authorities to increase the number of extension personnel
- f. Inviting and influencing investment in industrial construction by allocating specific areas for industrial development within districts, where a total of 6,260.95 hectares have been allocated
- g. Continuing to strengthen the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads infrastructure.

2.9 Economic Infrastructure

2.9.1 Transport

a) Roads

Being at the centre of the country, Singida Region has the privilege of being a frontier to eight regions of Dodoma, Manyara, Shinyanga, Tabora, Mbeya, Simiyu and Iringa. Land-locked countries such as Democratic Republic of



Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and even Uganda also depend, to some extent, on the efficiency of Singida's roads. The region has a well-developed transport network system that allows smooth transportation of goods to and from neighbouring regions. Most of rural areas are well connected with roads passable throughout the year. Singida Region's total road network was 7326.88 kilometres in 2019, out of which 510.77 kilometres were tarmac roads, 2,168.45 gravel, and 4,647.66 were earth roads.

Table 21: Distributions of the Length of Road Network by Grade, Type of Surface and by Council, Singida Region, 2019

Council	Road Network by Grade (in Km)						Type of Surface (in Km)			
	Regional Roads	Trunk Roads	District Roads	Feeder Roads	Community Roads	Total	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
Singida MC	152.07	62.22	180.15	315.46	6.45	716.35	103.19	220.25	392.91	716.35
Singida DC	80.92	0	406.19	331.53	25.59	844.23	5.57	209.8	628.86	844.23
Ikungi DC	248.88	104.89	250.32	750.24	16.23	1370.56	104.89	361.67	904	1370.56
Manyoni DC	227.82	124.39	74.66	419.36	539.57	1385.8	131.62	419.92	834.26	1385.8
Iramba DC	125.34	52.9	291.99	449.01	2.48	921.72	72.53	310.26	538.93	921.72
Mkalama DC	221	57.31	266.9	224.98	155.28	925.47	40.41	346.08	538.98	925.47
Itigi DC	0	270.04	414.22	476.56	1.93	1162.75	52.56	300.47	809.72	1162.75
Grand-Total	1056.03	671.75	1884.43	2967.14	747.53	7326.88	510.77	2,168.45	4,647.66	7326.88
Percentage	14.41	9.17	25.72	40.5	10.2	100	6.97	29.6	63.43	100

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

b) Railway

Singida Region is traversed by the Central Railway Line of the Tanzania Railways Corporation passing East-West through Manyoni District. Two branches are involved: the first is the Dodoma to Tabora line that passes through Manyoni District and the second is from Manyoni to Singida Municipality.

c) Air Transport

There is only one airport in the region, which is located in Singida Municipality. In addition, there are 19 airstrips scattered in four districts to serve district non-scheduled air traffic for medical, tourist and other services.



2.9.2 Telecommunication Facilities

Singida Region is best served in terms of communication facilities. The telephone companies currently giving communication services include Tanzania Telecommunication Cooperation Limited (TTCL), Vodacom, Airtel, Tigo, Zantel and optical fibre network. Most of urban and rural areas are served by either all these companies or a few of them.

2.9.3 Energy

Singida Region uses various sources of energy for lighting, cooking as well as for running machines. These sources include hydro-electricity, gas (especially cooking gas), paraffin, and firewood and there are great potentials of producing wind as well as solar power. The region is served by a 220 kV power system linking it to the national power grid. Plans to tap wind energy are still underway which, once completed, will also add to the national power grid. Electricity is necessary for accelerating socio-economic development in any community.

Thus, the Government has been working to ensure that most households, offices, schools and other institutions in both rural and urban areas use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting as well as other purposes. For example, out of 164 secondary schools in Singida Region, 142 schools had been served with electricity by year 2019.

Table 22: Number of Government and Non-Government Schools with Electric Power by Council and Type of Power, 2019

Council	Total Number of Secondary Schools	Schools with Electricity		National Grid/TANESCO		Generator		Solar		Biogas		Wind		Other	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ikungi District Council	36	30	83	19	53	0	0	14	39	1	3	1	3	0	0
Iramba District Council	23	21	91	15	65	1	4	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Itigi District Council	12	7	58	3	25	0	0	4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyoni District Council	19	18	95	10	53	1	5	8	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama District Council	20	19	95	8	40	0	0	13	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida District Council	30	28	93	9	30	1	3	21	70	0	0	0	0	1	3
Singida Municipal Council	24	19	79	16	67	0	0	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	164	142	87	80	49	3	2	72	44	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: BEST Regional Data, 2019

2.10 Services

2.10.1 Health Care Services

Singida Region has managed to improve health care facilities through Health Sector Reform Programme, whose main focus is:

- Encouraging private sector investment
- Giving authority to district councils to run their own district hospitals
- Giving priority to preventive services
- Encouraging community participation in financing their own health care services including cost sharing, establishment of community health funds in various districts and expanding catchment areas of the national health insurance fund.



The development of the health sector in Singida Region is to a large extent influenced by public and private sector participation as indicated in Table 23. The data shows that the region had 9 hospitals, 18 health centres and 206 dispensaries in 2018.

The region has several pharmacies offering a wide range of essential and non-essential drugs located mostly in urban centres. Apart from the above services, the health sector is supported by health insurance schemes from Government (NHIF and CHF) and the private sector.

Table 23: Distribution of Health Care Facilities by Category of Facilities and by Council in Singida Region, 2018

Council	2016			2018		
	Health Centres	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Health Centres	Dispensaries	Hospitals
Iramba District Council	3	37	1	3	41	1
Singida District Council	2	28	1	2	33	1
Manyoni District Council	2	33	2	2	33	2
Singida Municipal Council	2	17	1	2	15	1
Mkalama District Council	4	29	1	4	31	1
Ikungi District Council	3	34	2	3	37	2
Itigi District Council	1	17	1	2	16	1
Total	17	195	9	18	206	9

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2018

2.10.2 Education Services

Singida Region is well equipped with facilities offering all levels of education from primary level to tertiary level. Table 24 shows that in year 2020, over ninety-five percent (95.5%) of all 555 primary schools in Singida Region were publicly owned. On the other hand, the private sector owned 25 primary schools in 2020. In the same period 86.6 percent of all 164 secondary schools in Singida Region were publicly owned, while the private sector owned 22 secondary schools.

Table 24: Number of Schools by Ownership and by Council in Singida Region in 2020

Council	Primary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Public	Percent Public	Private	Total	Public	Percent Public	Private	Total
Iramba District Council	94	97.9	2	96	22	95.7	1	23
Singida District Council	94	96.9	3	97	26	86.7	4	30
Manyoni District Council	68	97.1	2	70	16	84.2	3	19
Singida Municipal Council	48	82.8	10	58	18	75.0	6	24
Mkalama District Council	80	97.6	2	82	19	95.0	1	20
Ikungi District Council	108	98.2	2	110	30	83.3	6	36
Itigi District Council	38	90.5	4	42	11	91.7	1	12
Total	530	95.5	25	555	142	86.6	22	164

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2020

There are two universities with physical presence in the region, namely the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) and Tanzania Institute of Accountancy. There are also technical colleges, teachers' training colleges, VETA-registered training centres and folk development colleges (FDC). These institutions are capable of offering training, research and consulting services to various clients.



Table 25: Number of Technical Colleges and Higher Learning Institutions Singida Region in 2020

Type of College	2019				Percent of Total
	Public	Percent Public	Private	Total	
Universities	2	100	0	2	15
Technical Colleges	2	50	2	4	31
Teachers' Colleges	1	25	3	4	31
VETA	1	100	0	1	8
Folk Development Colleges (FDC)	2	100	0	2	15
Total	8	62	5	13	100

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2020

2.10.3 Water Supply

Availability of adequate supply of clean and safe water for the residents of the Singida Region is very crucial, since water is vital for human life as well as for livestock and agriculture. In 2018 49.3 percent of the population in the region was served with clean water: 696,569 people (48.6%) in rural areas and 98,257 people (61.3%) in urban centres.



Through Government initiatives and efforts made by other development partners, the regional percentage of population served with clean water in each district has been increasing as shown in the table below.

Table 26: Percentage of Population Served with Safe and Clean Water, 2015 and 2020

LGA	2016			2018		
	Total Population in LGAs	Population Served with Clean Water	Percent Population Served with Clean Water	Total Population in LGAs	Population Served with Clean Water	Percent Population Served with Clean Water
Iramba District Council ^u	259,652	127,973	49.3	275,087	147,194	53.5
Singida District Council	252,534	130,908	51.8	265,715	142,085	53.5
Manyoni District Council* ^u	207,999	97,092	46.7	220,301	75,392	34.2
Singida Municipal Council ^u	170,902	103,988	60.8	180,991	120,084	66.3
Mkalama District Council	209,640	95,872	45.7	221,250	129,750	58.6
Ikungi District Council	300,806	135,373	45.0	316,777	124,038	39.2
Itigi District Council	125,486	35,872	28.6	132,733	56,283	42.4
Total	1,527,019	727,078	47.6	1,612,854	794,826	49.3

Note: * Manyoni District Council included population for Manyoni Town Council
^u are LGAs with Urban Water Authorities: KIUWA in Iramba District Council, SUWASA in Singida Municipal Council, and MAUWA in Manyoni District Council

Source: LGAs in Singida Region (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), 2019 and NBS (2019), Sub-National Population Projection for Year 2013 to 2021 Based on the 2012 Population and Housing Census

PRIORITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SINGIDA REGION

3.1 Introduction

This part presents priority investment opportunities identified by the region. The opportunities are grouped into regional level and council level under five strategic areas as follows:

a) Establishment of industrial and agricultural investment parks

This involves primarily local government authorities (LGAs) that have, in most cases already identified land for the establishment of investment parks for industries that could be registered as special economic zones (SEZs) and export processing zones (EPZs). This undertaking is currently being spearheaded by the regional administration in collaboration with all LGAs in identifying land areas for those purposes.

There is the realisation that LGAs can also work in collaboration with the private sector in surveying and mapping land, as well as with real estate operators to invest under public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements. The main purpose of this investment is to simplify the process of establishing industries by prospective Investors.

b) Agro-processing

Interested parties need to take advantage of surplus agriculture commodities in the region by establishing agro-processing industries. This will involve adding value and transforming grains into ordinary and fortified flour as well as other related products; turning skins and hides into leather and finished goods; production and packaging of vegetable oil (mainly from sunflower, sesame, and groundnuts); beef processing and packaging; and production of animal feeds (for cattle, poultry, and fish).

c) Commercial agriculture

For agro-processing to thrive, it will be important to invest in commercial production of maize, cassava, paddy, irrigated horticulture (using, for example, green-houses and drip irrigation), oilseeds (e.g. sunflower, sesame, and groundnuts), legumes (e.g. soya beans, pigeon peas, and chickpeas) cattle ranches, poultry, and dairy farms.

d) Natural resources beneficiation

Adding value to minerals and timber is an opportunity that is backed by recent Government directive that none of the country's minerals and timber should be exported without being processed into semi-finished goods, finished goods or secondary products from raw materials. With regards to fisheries resources, there is an opportunity to introduce cage fishing in the two lakes (Singidani and Kindai).

e) Service sector

The sector includes services in hotels and tourism, modern markets and malls, warehouses, banking, real estate development as well as land surveying and mapping.

f) Capacity building

This includes investments in the education sector (e.g. early learning, primary and secondary education offering alternative quality education to complement Government facilities and establishment of vocational training centres); health sector involving establishment of health centres, specialised hospitals and modern laboratory facilities.

This area was stressed by newly formed LGAs such as Mkalama, Ikungi and Itigi.

Table 3.1: Summary of Strategic Investment Opportunities by Sector

SN	Strategic Investment Areas	Investment Opportunities	Location and Land Allocated
1.	Construction Sector	Building modern markets and shopping malls	Singida Municipality (3.1 ha)
		Construction of modern onion markets	Singida Municipality (14,465 ha)
		Construction of warehouses	Land (size not specified) available at Mkwese and Masigati in Manyoni District
		Construction of fuel stations	Itigi District (0.8148 ha)
		Land-use plans and real estate development	Mkalama District (61,286.80 ha) Singida District (661.317 ha) Manyoni District (23694.17 ha)
2.	Crop Farming and Forestry	Sunflower farming	Mkalama District (32 ha) Singida District (280 ha) Iramba District (110 ha) Manyoni District (5,000 ha) Ikungi District (2,000 ha) Itigi District (30,000 ha)
		Production of sunflower seeds	Itigi District (344 ha)
		Irrigation infrastructure and contract farming	Ikungi District (3,600 ha) Itigi District (400 ha)
		Production of cashew nut seedlings	Singida Municipality (0.303 ha) Manyoni District (3,000 ha)
		Onion farming	Singida Municipality (12,785.92 ha)
		Maize plantation	Iramba District (4,527 ha)
		Paddy farming	Ikungi District (12,000 ha)

		Lentil cultivation	Itigi District (20 ha)
		Bee-keeping and manufacturing of modern bee-hives	Singida Municipality (257 ha) Singida District (200 ha) Mkalama District (210 ha) Iramba District (75,233.43 ha) Manyoni District (1,206,154 ha) Ikungi District (280 ha) Itigi District (10,000 ha)
3.	Livestock	Poultry farming	Singida Municipality (10 ha) Mkalama District (12,500 ha) Singida District (320.012 ha) Ikungi District (340 ha)
4.	Fishing	Lake fisheries, aquaculture, hatcheries, and fish feeds	Singida District Iramba District (105 ha) Manyoni District
5.	Industries	Construction of modern abattoirs (chicken processing)	Part of 10 ha in Singida Municipality Part of 160 ha in Iramba District
		Cashew-nuts processing	Manyoni District (12,000 ha)
		Sunflower oil processing	Mkalama District (202 ha) Singida District (6.6 ha) Iramba District (160 ha)
		Meat processing	Singida Municipality (2.72 ha) Singida District (46.35 ha)
		Leather processing	Singida Municipality (2.72 ha) Ikungi District (2 ha)
		Milk processing	Singida Municipality (0.8 ha) Mkalama District (202 ha) Itigi District (4 ha)
		Finger millet processing	Singida District (46.35 ha)
		Alcohol brewing	Singida District (46.35 ha)
		Honey processing	Itigi District (10 ha) Land available at Kisaki in Singida Municipality

		Animal feed processing	Itigi District (344 ha)
		Solid wastes recycling plant	Singida Municipality (5 ha)
6.	Mining	Gypsum production	Land available at Majengo, Tambukareli and Itigi-Mjini in Itigi District
		Research of mine sites (gold exploration)	Solya and Kilimatinde in Manyoni District
		Large-scale commercial mining of gold, coal, blue copper and gemstones	Singida Municipality (16,555.50 ha) Manyoni District (12,329.33 ha) Ikungi District (5 ha)
7.	Tourism	Hotels, campsites, restaurants, tour operators, water sports, cultural artefacts, etc.	Singida Municipality (366.8 ha) Mkalama District (38.5 ha) Ikungi District (45 ha) Singida District (4.79 ha) Unspecified land is also available in Itigi and Manyoni District
		Construction of recreation centres and conference facilities	Singida Municipality (366.8 ha) Mkalama District (38.5 ha) Ikungi District (45 ha) Singida District (4.79 ha) Unspecified land is also available in Itigi and Manyoni districts
8.	Education	Establishing a VETA-registered vocational training college/centre	Itigi District (50 ha)
		Construction of private primary and secondary schools	Iramba District (100 ha)

9.	Health Care	Establishing health care/ medical facilities (hospitals and health centres)	Iramba District (150 ha)
----	-------------	---	--------------------------

3.2 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Based on the availability of raw materials and the required infrastructure for some of the investment opportunities, the region has identified seven (7) key investment opportunities to be recognised and implemented at regional level. These opportunities are modern abattoir (chicken processing); cashew-nuts processing; meat processing; leather processing; animal feeds processing; research of mine sites (gold exploration); and establishing VETA-registered vocational training college/centre. Regional level investment opportunities have two main attributes: first, their scale and scope, which transcends beyond those of individual LGAs; and the opportunities are large enough to serve all local government authorities in the region. Specific details for each opportunity are given below:

3.2.1 Investment in Industrial Sector

It is part of the national industrial development policy that each LGA must provide some land for the development of industrial parks. The region has identified and allocated land through its LGAs for establishing industries. Private sector operators are invited to join in the effort as partners in compensating landowners whenever necessary under conditions that will be agreed.

1. Modern abattoir (chicken processing)


Overview of the opportunity in establishing poultry abattoirs

Key features



- Investors are invited to establish modern abattoirs for processing chickens
- The proposed facility will preferably process local (indigenous) chickens kept in higher quantity in the region and they are much healthier compared to exotic chickens.

Overview of the opportunity in establishing poultry abattoirs

<p>Preferred locations for investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Singida Municipal Council has allocated 10 ha in Singida Municipality for this investment ▪ Iramba District Council has granted an investor the option of using part of 160 ha allocated in Iramba District
<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Singida Region has the largest population of chickens in the country (2,632,584 indigenous chickens) ▪ Ikungu District (35%) and Iramba District (27%) have the highest proportion of chickens in the region ▪ Most of the chicken produced in the region is exported to other regions for slaughter ▪ Increasing urban population in Singida Region, in Tanzania, and the EAC region offers a ready market for poultry meat and eggs ▪ Increasing the purchasing power of the population also means more people will be able to purchase chicken meat, which is usually more expensive than beef.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy and political support at the national, regional and local government levels ▪ The Government is designing a comprehensive plan to establish a national water grid system that would boost water supply in Singida ▪ Launch of the new 400-kilovolt power distribution station in Singida that will ensure all villages are connected to electricity by year 2025.

2. Cashew-nuts processing

Overview of the opportunity in cashew-nuts processing

<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investing in cashew-nuts processing in Singida Region ▪ Cashew production in the region was about 12.2 tonnes in 2018/19 ▪ In 2017/18 about 1,067,920 cashewnut trees were planted across the region on 37,340 hectares of land, therefore production is going to increase in the near future. 
--	--

Overview of the opportunity in cashew-nuts processing

Preferred locations for investment	Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
	Manyoni District Council	Mkwese Manyoni	Mkwese Masigati Hamlet	5,000 7,000
Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Industry will generate employment and become a source of market for farmers ▪ Cashew nuts are also important to the national economy, as the crop provides 18 percent of Tanzania's merchandise export earnings ▪ Cashews are well suited to Singida Region for production. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This investment is in line with Government's industrialisation policy ▪ Political support at national, regional and local government levels ▪ Good infrastructure, which includes road networks, waterways, communication, electricity and markets ▪ The Government has clearly shown interest in developing the cashew sub-sector both in value addition and in production. 			

3. Meat processing

Overview of investment opportunity in meat processing

Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Singida Region encourages investment in large-scale meat processing ▪ In 2019 the region had about 2,198,814 herds of cattle, sheep, and goats to provide the necessary raw materials ▪ One large-scale industry is expected to serve the whole region and can be established in either Singida Municipal Council or Singida District Council. 			
Preferred locations for investment	Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
	Singida Municipal Council	Ng'aida Industrial Area	Ng'aida	2.72
	Singida District Council	Msisis	Nkwae	46.35



Overview of investment opportunity in meat processing

Key investment rationale



- There is a big domestic and export market for processed meat
- Meat processing is one of the important industries absent in all/most districts
- This will increase the marketability of livestock in the region
- It will promote modern livestock keeping practices and increase productivity.

Available support

- Tanzania Meat Processors Association (TAMEPA) to assist in getting better supplies of quality cattle
- TBS to assist livestock keepers in meeting required standards and in ensuring quality standards
- Several Government programmes, strategies, plans and initiatives that have categorically identified meat processing as a strategic investment:
 - Livestock Sector Development Programme 2011
 - Livestock Development Strategy 2010
 - Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028)
 - Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2015
 - Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025
 - Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020
 - FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021
- Political support at national, regional and local government levels for meat processing
- Land and raw materials for feeding into such an industry are available.

4. Leather processing

In 2019 Singida Region had about 2,198,814 herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The average number of animal hides and skins marketed per year from 2016 to 2018 in the whole region was about 123,305 pieces, which are enough for establishing at least one leather processing factory depending on its scale.

The model to be used will be that of building simple facilities for initial preparations (such as salting and drying at butcheries and slaughterhouses) from where they are taken to one factory whose location is preferably Singida Industrial Complex or Ikungi District Council.

Overview of leather processing investment opportunity

Key features



- An investor is invited to put up a plant for processing livestock products mainly animal skins and hides to produce leather and leather products
- A large number of livestock are slaughtered every day and skins and hides are among the products that do not yet have a market. Each district has slaughter slabs from which skins and hides can be collected
- On average, some 119 cattle hides, 35 sheep skins and 148 goat skins are marketed per day.

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Ng'aida Industrial Area	Ng'aida	2.72
Ikungi District Council	Sepuka	Sepuka	2

Key investment rationale

- The region is characterised by a high population of livestock distributed in almost all the districts
- Each district has slaughter slabs from which skins and hides can be collected. A good number of livestock is slaughtered every day and the proposed processing plant is expected to provide a market for skins and hides produced in the region
- Opportunity to utilise existing demand for leather-made products, especially in Dar es Salaam and other regions owing to an increasing level of income and growing preference
- Little competition from local suppliers: very few leather-processing plants exist in Tanzania, which are Moshi Leather Industries; Tanzania Leather Industries; Afro Leather; Kibaha Tannery; Himo Tannery and Salex Tannery, therefore more are needed
- Livestock keepers will be assured of a market
- Geographical location allows the region to get leather from neighbouring regions
- In order to protect the local leather-processing industry, the Government has taken protective measures such as banning importation of raw hides and skins, as well as imposing high import duty on hide products.

Overview of leather processing investment opportunity

Available support

- Good infrastructure, including roads and communication networks, electricity supply and markets
- Government policies, programmes and strategies:
 - National Livestock Policy 2006
 - Livestock Sector Development Programme 2011
 - Livestock Development Strategy 2010
 - Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028))
 - Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2015
- Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025, Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 and FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021 have categorically identified leather industry as a strategic investment
- Political support at national, regional and local government levels for leather processing
- Raw materials for feeding into leather processing facilities are available.

5. Animal feeds processing

Overview of investment opportunity in animal feeds processing

Key features



- An investor is invited to establish animal feeds processing facility targeting cattle, chicken and small ruminant animals
- The facility will use raw materials produced locally
- Land has been identified at Tambukareli Ward in Itigi District Council for establishing the facility
- This location was selected in consideration of the existence of sources of raw materials and of availability of infrastructure for bringing in raw materials as well as for the marketing the animal feeds.

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Itigi District Council	Tambukareli		Part of 344

Overview of investment opportunity in animal feeds processing

Key investment rationale

- The industry is still undeveloped and there is a high demand for animal feeds, mainly for cattle and chicken
- An increased supply of animal feeds will increase productivity of livestock and poultry industry
- Animal feeds industry (like all other industries) will generate employment to the region's residents and increase incomes for all people involved in the value chain
- Given the current pressure on natural resources, there is need to focus on increasing the use of crop residues, by-products from the agro-industrial processes and other locally-available non-conventional feed resources to produce animal feeds mainly for fish, poultry and dairy cattle.

Available support

- Political support at regional and local government levels to promote manufacturing of animal feeds
- Completion of construction of TANESCO's backbone power transmission line to improve electricity supply in Singida Region
- Government programmes, strategies and initiatives:
 - Livestock Sector Development Programme 2011
 - Livestock Development Strategy 2010
 - Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028)
 - Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2015.

3.2.2 Natural Resources Beneficiation

6. Research of mine sites (gold exploration)

Overview of research of mine sites (gold) investment opportunity

Key features



- Companies are invited to undertake mineral exploration based on available information that more gold is available in the region but there is lack of adequate data to justify large-scale investments.

Preferred locations of investment	Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
	Manyoni District Council	Solya Kilimatinde	-	Not specified
Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is adequate information on available minerals underground. 			
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Minerals Office to support such investments based on national policy on minerals exploration licences Good infrastructure, which includes road networks, communication, electricity and markets FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021 recognizes mining as a strategic sector for the country's economy Political support at national, regional and local government levels. 			

3.2.3 Capacity Building

7. Establishment of a vocational training college/centre (VETA - registered)

Overview of investment opportunity in establishing a vocational training college (VETA)

Key features	<p>Itigi District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing vocational training centres to offer skills needed in running factories, farms and other investments About 50 hectares of land have been allocated for this investment at Samaria Village in Sanjaranda Ward in Itigi District Council. 	
Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high demand for skills development in the region, particularly in primary value addition of horticulture and honey products In relation to the point above, all LGAs in Singida Region produce huge amounts of horticulture products but with hardly any skills for value addition. 	

Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political support at national, regional and local government levels ▪ Government policy and plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The education policy in Tanzania allows and encourages private sector participation in providing education at all levels ○ Education Sector Development Plan 2016/17-2020/210.
--------------------------	---

3.3 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

At council level, interested parties (individuals and firms) are invited to invest in sunflower oil processing; milk processing; finger millet processing (juice); alcohol brewing; honey processing; construction of a solid waste recycling plant; establishing irrigation infrastructure and contract farming; sunflower farming; production of cashew seedlings; onion farming; maize farming; paddy farming; lentil cultivation; production of sunflower seeds; poultry farming (local chicken); lake fisheries, aquaculture, hatcheries and fish feeds; bee-keeping and manufacturing of modern bee-hives; large-scale commercial mining of gold, coal, blue copper and gemstones; gypsum processing plant; tourism (hotels, campsites, restaurants, tour operators, water sports, cultural artefacts, etc.); recreation centres and conference facilities; construction of modern onion markets; construction of modern markets and shopping malls, warehouses, and fuel stations; land-use plans and real estate development; establishing private primary and secondary schools; and health care/medical facilities (hospitals and health centres).


3.3.1 Investing in Industrial Sector

1. Sunflower oil processing

Overview of investment opportunity in sunflower processing	
Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investors are invited to establish small and medium-scale sunflower oil processing facilities in the region ▪ There are currently about 309 small-scale oil processing plants, 10 medium-scale plants and 1 large scale-plant known as Mt. Meru ▪ The region’s sunflower production is about 160,000 tonnes per year.

Overview of investment opportunity in sunflower processing

Preferred locations for investment	Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
	Mkalama District Council	Nduguti	Nduguti	202
	Singida District Council	Mtinko	Mtinko	6.6
	Iramba District	Old Kiomboi Kiomboi	Old Kiomboi New Kiomboi	100 60




Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will increase the supply of edible oil, thus meeting the demand in Tanzania It will promote the production and value chain of sunflower.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGAs are committed to providing a conducive environment for investment, including allocation of land needed for constructing factories where need be LGAs are also ready to enter PPP with potential investors and/or promote build operate transfer (BOT) Government policies, plans and strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Agriculture Policy, 2013 encourages investment in production of edible oils Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028) Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21).
Available support	

2. Milk processing

Overview of milk processing investment opportunity

Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for establishing some small-scale and medium-scale milk processing plants in Singida Municipal Council, Itigi District Council, and Mkalama District Council Tentatively, an investor may start operations with a medium-scale plant (with daily input of about 3,000 litres of milk)
--------------	--



Overview of milk processing investment opportunity

- The region produced an average of 1,503,444 litres of milk per year and about 4,119 litres per day during the period 2016 - 2018
- To ensure constant supply of raw milk a potential investor will establish collection centres in all LGAs.

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Mtipa	Mtipa	0.8
Mkalama District Council	Nduguti	Nduguti	202
Itigi District Council	Kalagali	Mnazi mmoja	4

Key investment rationale



- Most of the produced milk is sold unprocessed to consumers, hence the failure to meeting the demand for various dairy products such as cheese, yoghurt, etc.
- An assurance of the market for surplus milk is likely to stimulate more investments in dairy farming
- Dodoma and Tabora airports provide appropriate transport system for dairy products to be marketed outside Singida Region.

Available support

- Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels
- Land for setting up processing plants is available in respective LGAs
- Health departments and TBS to provide support in meeting statutory obligations/conditions for processed food products
- Government strategies and programmes:
 - Livestock Sector Development Strategy 2010
 - Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2005
 - Livestock Sector Development Programme 2011
 - Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II)
 - VAT Special Relief on Project Capital Goods: VAT exemption on meat insulated and milk cooling tanks and aluminium jerry cans used for storage and collection of milk in the dairy industry.

3. Finger millet processing (juice)

Overview of investment opportunity in millet processing

<p>Key features</p>	<p>Singida District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of a millet processing plant for production of finger millet juice ▪ About 46.35 hectares have been allocated for this investment at Nkwae Village in Msisi Ward. An investor will use part of this area to establish the proposed industry.
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is high demand for healthier products in the country and the proposed industry will provide healthy option for juice since millet is rich in minerals like calcium, copper, iron, essential vitamins and many more ▪ Many of the most powerful benefits of finger millet are related to its fibre content, thus attracting a huge stream of health-conscious consumers.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good infrastructure, including road networks, communication, electricity and markets ▪ Several Government policies and programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Agriculture Policy, 2013 encourages investment in agro-processing industries ○ Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 ○ Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 ○ ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028) ○ Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21).

4. Alcohol brewing

Overview of alcohol brewing investment opportunity

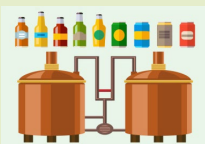


Singida District Council

- Constructing an alcohol processing plant that will use cereals produced in the region, especially sorghum
- The region produces an average of 127,308.1 tonnes of sorghum per year
- An investor will use part of 46.35 hectares which have been allocated at Nkwae Village in Msisi Ward in Singida District Council.

Overview of alcohol brewing investment opportunity

Key investment rationale



- This investment will create employment and other social benefits to many Tanzanians
- It will also provide a market for sorghum and other cereals produced in the region.

Available support

- Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025
- Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 and FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021 have categorically identified value addition as a strategic area for investment
- National Agricultural Policy 2013
- Agriculture Sector Development Programme (2017/18 to 2027/28)
- Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) 2011/12 to 2020/21
- Government of Tanzania (MoA, TRA, PMO, TBS, MIT, EPZA, SIDO, etc.) is addressing various business enabling environment issues and trade facilitation.

5. Honey processing

Overview of honey processing investment opportunity

Key features

- Need to invest in modern methods of honey processing and dealing with by-products such as wax
- To manufacture honey by-products such as wax.



Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Itigi District Council	Mgandu	Ukumbu	3
	Mitundu	Mitundu	1
	Kalagali	Mnazi Mmoja	4
	Rungwa	Rungwa	2
Singida Municipal Council	Kisaki	Kisaki	To be specified

Overview of honey processing investment opportunity

Key investment rationale



- In 2018/19 the Itigi District Council produced about 75 tonnes of honey and Singida District Council produced 14.2 tonnes of honey. Other raw materials can be found from other LGAs.
- Most of the produced honey is sold semi-processed to consumers
- An assurance of the market for honey and wax is likely to stimulate more investments in beekeeping.

Available support

- Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels
- Land for setting up factories is available in respective LGAs
- Associations of beekeepers supported by Government, and various programmes by development partners
- Health departments and TBS to provide support in meeting statutory obligations/conditions for processed food products.

6. Construction of solid waste recycling plant

Overview of investment opportunity in solid waste recycling

Key features



- Investing in the construction of waste recycling plants based on solid waste from residence, markets and hotels
- Singida Municipal Council alone generates significant amount of solid waste per day.

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Mtipa	Manga	5

Key investment rationale

- There are no waste recycling facilities in the region at the moment and there is demand for organic fertiliser produced from garbage.

Available support

- The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) provides guidance on how to manage solid waste
- Policy supports collection, compression and recycling of solid waste
- Seventy-five percent (75%) import duty relief on project deemed capital goods including equipment, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

3.3.2 Commercial Agriculture

The second phase of the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP-II), among things, focuses on improving farm productivity so that more output is obtained from the same production unit. The approach to be used is through direct investment by private sector commercial farmers and in partnership between small-holder farmers and Government.

Opportunities in agriculture include commercial large-scale farming of perennial crops such as coffee (in Itigi District Council); expanding cashew farming beyond the traditional LGAs (Mkalama and Manyoni) to other LGAs such as Ikungi and Singida District Councils; commercial farming of annual crops such as maize, sesame, sunflower, and soya beans; commercial intensive farming of horticulture crops; pioneering with new commodities such as cocoa, vanilla, and pineapples; and commercial production of certified improved crop seeds.

Singida Region has established a dedicated system for assisting and encouraging new and existing investors in primary production by ensuring that there are no land disputes in case of land bought from villagers, and the Land Zone Office based at Dodoma works closely with Singida Regional Secretariat.

7. Irrigation Infrastructure and Contract Farming

Only 28.2 percent of the land's most potential for irrigation was utilised in 2019. Investment in drip irrigation and greenhouses is highly preferred and expected in order to conserve water resources in line with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Singida Regional Development Plan (2015-2025).

Overview of investment opportunity in irrigation farming

Key features



- Starting new irrigation schemes in identified valleys
- Introducing drip irrigation and greenhouses to conserve water
- Rehabilitation of old irrigation schemes under PPP operational arrangements
- Increasing efficiency of utilisation of the schemes by introducing double or triple cropping per unit area per year
- Crops that can be put under irrigation includes paddy and horticulture produce.

Preferred locations for investment



Respective district councils have allocated land for irrigation as follows:

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Ikungi District Council	Mang'onyi	Mang'onyi	400
	Ikungi	Matongo	200
	Mugungira	Mgungira	1000
	Mwaru	Mwaru	1000
	Iyumbu	Iyumbu	1000
Itigi District Council	Mgandu	Itagata	400

Key investment rationale

- The region had about 6,446 hectares potential for irrigation which were not under irrigation in 2019
- Most of the potential land is undeveloped for irrigation
- The region's agro-processing agenda will succeed if the supply of agriculture products as outlined above is increased
- There are untapped irrigation potentials in the said areas; small-holder farmers have not been able to fully utilise the irrigation potentials due mostly to lack of financial and technical capacities
- The current supply is unlikely to meet the demand for processing the said horticulture produce, hence the need to promote investment to increase supply.

Available support

- The revised National Irrigation Master Plan of 2017 seeks to expand land under agriculture and improve productivity and profitability for food security and poverty alleviation through irrigation
- Government has set up a District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF) and a National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF) through which irrigation financing of needed services is done
- Good infrastructure, including roads and communication networks; electricity supply, and markets.

8. Sunflower farming

Overview of investment opportunity in sunflower farming

Key features



- Investors are invited to engage 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
- Singida Region’s current supply of sunflower to processing plants is inadequate. The largest sunflower processing plant in the region, Mt Meru, is operating at 10% of its potential capacity.

Preferred Location for Investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Mkalama District Council	Iguguno	Iguguno	32
Singida District Council	Mtinko	Mpambaa A	280
Iramba District Council	Old Kiomboi Mukulu	Mampanta Mukulu	40 70
Manyoni District Council	Ilala	-	5,000
Ikungi District Council	Mwaru	Kaugeri	1,000
	Ighombwe	Ighombwe	1,000
Itigi District Council	Sanjaranda	Sanjaranda	30,000

Overview of investment opportunity in sunflower farming

Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is also a market for sunflower seeds in other regions where supply to their processing plants is inadequate Singida Region's current supply of sunflower to processing plants is inadequate. The largest sunflower processing plant in the region, Mt Meru, is operating at 10% of its potential capacity.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Second 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 an assured market for 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 the adoption of high yielding seeds by farmers.

9. Production of cashew seedlings

Overview of investment opportunity in production of cashew seedlings

Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region is inviting potential investors to produce different varieties of cashew suitable in agro-ecological zones found in the region and neighbouring regions This is to be done through making seedbeds (nurseries) for producing improved cashew seedlings that can be distributed to the demanding farming communities. 																		
Preferred locations for investment	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Land Size (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Singida Municipal Council</td> <td>Misuna</td> <td>Karakana</td> <td>0.101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Utemini</td> <td>Bomani</td> <td>0.101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Utemini</td> <td>Magereza</td> <td>0.101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manyoni District Council</td> <td>Salanda</td> <td>Msemembo</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)	Singida Municipal Council	Misuna	Karakana	0.101	Utemini	Bomani	0.101	Utemini	Magereza	0.101	Manyoni District Council	Salanda	Msemembo	3,000
Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)																
Singida Municipal Council	Misuna	Karakana	0.101																
	Utemini	Bomani	0.101																
	Utemini	Magereza	0.101																
Manyoni District Council	Salanda	Msemembo	3,000																

<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently, the cultivars of cashews that are mostly grown in Singida are not as productive. Thus, there is need of better varieties ▪ The seedlings produced need to be supplied to farmers at affordable prices ▪ This investment will potentially increase not only the production of cashew nuts but also the productivity of farms and employment. 
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This investment is in line with Government industrialisation policy, which, among other things, promotes value addition at both primary and secondary levels, and political support at national, regional and local government levels is assured ▪ The Government has made a statement that cashew nuts should be added as one of priority/strategic crops in Tanzania ▪ Land is available for cultivation of cashew nuts, and the on-going Regional Land Master Plan also favours investors ▪ Good infrastructure: road and communication networks, marine transport, electricity supply, and markets.

10. Onion farming

Overview of investment opportunity in onion farming

<p>Key features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties are invited to invest in onion farming in the region ▪ There is a market for onions not only in Singida but also in other regions. 
----------------------------	--

Overview of investment opportunity in onion farming

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Msange	Msange Sefunga Mangida	2,849.06
	Merya	Merya Mwarufyu Mvae Kinyanwa	460.35
	Mudinda	Mudinda Kibaoni Mpipiti Migugu	1,791.85
	Kinyeto	Kinyeto Mkimbili Ntunduu	610.34
	Kinyagi	Kinyagigi Mitula Mwanyonye	3,088.75
	llongero	Madamigha Mwahango	3,088.75
	Maghojoa	Mipilo Maghojoa Mwachambia	654.82
	Mrama	Itamka Iddi Simba	242.00

Key investment rationale

- Increasing the market for onions due to an increased proportion of enlightened and middle-income working class
- Link with the established processing and packaging plants being established.

Overview of investment opportunity in onion farming

Available support

- Political support at national, regional, and local levels
- Various Government policies and strategies:
 - National Agriculture Policy, 2013, which encourages production of horticulture crops
 - Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025
 - Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020
 - ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028)
 - Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21).

11. Maize farming

Overview of investment opportunity in maize plantation

Key features



- Investors are invited to engage in maize production using modern technologies such as irrigation and mechanised operations through joint ventures with identified local producers.

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Iramba District Council	Urughu	Mlandala	1,350
	Shelui	Wembere	2,000
	Mtoa	Tyeme/Masagi	1,177

Key investment rationale

- It assures market and income

Available support

- Several Government policies, plans and strategies:
 - National Agriculture Policy, 2013, which encourages production of cereal crops
 - Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025
 - Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020
 - ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028)
 - Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21)
 - The Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-II), which promotes production of agriculture produce.

12. Paddy farming

Overview of paddy farming investment opportunity

Key features



- Interested parties are invited to invest in paddy farming in Ikungi District Council
- Farmers will sell paddy and therefore boost their income.

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Ikungi District Council	Kangeri		12,000

Key investment rationale

- Paddy is the second most important food and cash crop in Tanzania, so it is an important crop for both subsistence and commercial farming in the country
- Increasing the number of farming seasons will increase the supply of agriculture produce for both direct consumption and for processing
- Rice consumption has been increasing in recent years.

Available support

- Government has some established irrigation schemes that can be rehabilitated by investors
- Government has set up a District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF) and a National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF) through which irrigation financing of needed services is done
- Several Government policies and plans:
 - The National Irrigation Policy (2009), which seeks to expand land under agriculture and improve its productivity and profitability for food security and poverty alleviation through irrigation farming
 - Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security investment Plan (2011/12 – 2020/21)
 - FYDP II 2011/2012 – 2020/2021, which has recognised paddy as a strategic food crop
 - National Agriculture Policy, 2013

13. Lentil cultivation

Overview of investment opportunity in lentil cultivation

Key features



- Commercial production of lentils is among the emerging cash crops in Singida Region
- An investor is welcome to engage in lentils production in Itigi District Council.

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Itigi District Council	Sanjaranda	Kitopeni	20

Key investment rationale

- The crop has a market within as well as outside the country, such as in India.

Available support

- Several Government policies, plan and strategy:
 - National Agriculture Policy, 2013 encourages production of pulses, including lentils
 - Agriculture Sector Development Strategy II (ASDP II) (2017/2018 – 2027/2028)
 - Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21)
 - The National Irrigation Policy, 2009 seeks to expand land under agriculture and improve productivity and profitability for food security and poverty alleviation through irrigation.

14. Production of sunflower seeds

Overview of investment opportunity in production of sunflower seeds

Key features

- Establishment of farms for production of high yielding sunflower seeds that will be sold to commercial sunflower farmers in the region and beyond.

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Itigi District Council	Tambukareli	Tambukareli	344

<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the sunflower seeds is imported and sold at high a price ▪ Locally produced seeds will have a ready market, as they will be sold at a more competitive price ▪ The market for sunflower oil is unsaturated due to the fact that the country has a deficit of a third of its national demand for vegetable oils.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several Government policies, plans and strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 ○ ASDP-II has earmarked sunflower production to be promoted as a priority crop ○ National Agriculture Policy, 2013 encourages production of sunflower ○ Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21) ○ Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025

3.3.3 Investing in Livestock

There are various investment opportunities in the livestock sector including commercial livestock keeping for beef and dairy products, commercial services for livestock health facilities, such as artificial insemination (AI) and vaccination services, and commercial poultry farming.

15. Poultry farming (local chicken)

Overview of poultry farming investment opportunity

<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investors are invited to establish large-scale farming for local chickens in the area ▪ There are no large-scale commercial poultry farmers in any local government authorities.
--	---

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Mwankoko	Makungu	10
Mkalama District Council	Kinyangiri	Ishenga	12,500
Singida District Council	Mtinko	Mpambaa B	280
	Mtinko	Mtinko	40,012
Ikungi District Council	Dung'unyi	Samaka	130
	Puma	Nkuninkana	70
	Dung'unyi	Kipumbuiko	80
	Ikungi	Ikungi	20
	Ikungi (NS ⁵)	Ikungi	40

Key investment rationale



- There is a high demand for eggs and chicken meat
- Traditional chickens are highly demanded in the country and are an assured profitable investment if they are kept in a modernised way
- Singida Region has the highest number of chickens in the country (2,632,584 chickens as of year 2019)
- The climate of all the districts in Singida Region is ideal for raising chickens for meat and eggs
- Chicken feed made from by-products of processed fish, oilseeds, maize and paddy are easily obtained from within the region
- Increasing urban population in Singida Region, Tanzania, and the EAC region offers a ready market for poultry, meat and eggs
- Increasing the purchasing power of the population also means more people will be able to purchase chicken meat, which is usually more expensive than beef.

Available support

- 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
- Tanzania Poultry Breeders Association (TPBA), a membership-based organisation, can assist poultry farmers to obtain good quality day-old chicks.

⁵ Not Surveyed – Land that is yet to be surveyed but is fit for investment opportunity

3.3.4 Investing in Fisheries

16. Lake Fisheries, Aquaculture, Hatcheries and Fish Feeds

The relatively low harvests from Lake Iramba are attributed to relatively smaller fishing vessels that cannot reach far from the shores. Opportunity is therefore available to manufacture modern fishing boats.

Overview of investment opportunity for boat making, deep lake fishing, aquaculture and manufacturing of fish feeds



- Investing in cage fishing and aquaculture fish farming
- Installing fish cages in suitable sites along Lake Iramba
- Establishing hatcheries to produce fingerlings to farmers using fish cages and fish ponds
- Producing fish feeds and supplying to fish farmers.



Preferred locations for investment




Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Mkalama District Council	Iguguno Nduguti	Iguguno	-
		Nduguti	-
Singida District Council	Ikhanoda Ilogero Makuro Mgori	Kisisi	-
		Ntambuko	-
		Mwighimbi	-
		Masoghweda	-
Iramba District Council	Tulya	Mgori Dam	-
		Doromoni (Lake Kitangiri)	105
Manyoni District Council	Sasajila Maweni Solya	Chibumagwe Maweni Kilimatinde	Dams exist in all 3 villages suitable for investing in fishing activities.

<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing from the Tanzanian side is also relatively at lower level due to low investments ▪ Fish farming at the household level could easily increase household incomes as well as improve nutrition ▪ Demand for fish is also very high ▪ A quarry has been dug up but is in need of further development ▪ A workshop has already been built; what is now needed is an investment in equipment and expertise.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some institutions, such as the Economic and Social Research Foundation, are already providing training in aquaculture ▪ Support from Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) ▪ Government has strongly supported investment in aquaculture training, with degree programmes at Sokoine University of Agriculture and the University of Dar es Salaam, and skills training at Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre as well as at Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA).

3.3.5 Natural Resources Beneficiation

17. Bee-keeping and manufacturing of modern bee-hives

Overview of investment opportunity in modern beekeeping

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment in modern beehives for investor's own honey production as well as for selling beehives to individuals in the community ▪ Increased production of honey will eventually create an opportunity for honey processing ▪ Farmers will sell honey and therefore boost their income ▪ Farmers also can operate through cooperatives and groups of beekeepers to modernise their beehives.
---	--

Overview of investment opportunity in modern beekeeping

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Kisaki	Kisaki	100
	Unyianga	Unyianga A&B	10
	Mwankoko	Mwankoko B	7
		Isomia	100
Singida District Council	Uhamaka	Ititi	40
	Mwankoko	Makungu	100
Singida District Council	Kisaki	Kisaki	100
Mkalama District Council	Gumanga	Gumanga	210
Iramba District Council	Ulemo/Tulya	Misigiri/Tulya	75,043.43
	Old Kiomboi	Old Kiomboi	90
	Kinampanda	Galangala	100
Manyoni District Council	Nkonko	Nkonko	900
	Nkonko	Mpolo	540
	Makuru	London	3,605
	Solya	Sukamahela	1,109
	Muhesi	Namuhesina	200,000
Itigi District Council	Muhesi	Kizigo	1,000,000
	Kitaraka	Kitaraka	10,000
Ikungi District Council	Ikungi	Gahilu	40
	Dung'unyi	Samaka	40
	Issuna	Issuna B	100
	Iglansoni	Iglansoni	100

Key investment rationale

- The market for modern beehives is available in other regions
- Honey production in the region has a significant contribution to the household income in the councils and the region at large
- Most of the produced hives will be sold to associations and individuals.

Available support

- The Bee-Keeping Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) provides backstopping services to PO-RALG to promote bee farming
- Districts have some reserved natural forests for beekeeping purpose

Overview of investment opportunity in modern beekeeping

- Timber for making beehives is available in districts
- Ideally, the investor should be prepared to work closely with LGAs in organising small-scale beekeepers to adopt modern hives and improved beekeeping practices
- Land for setting up factories is available in all districts
- Sokoine University is setting up some presence in Ikungi that will most likely provide the much-needed expertise in beehive making
- Associations of beekeepers are supported by Government, while development partners support various bee-keeping programmes.

18. Large-scale commercial mining of gold, coal, blue copper and gemstones

Overview of the opportunity in large-scale mining

Key features



- Large commercial mining of blue copper is available in Mkalama District
- Value addition of extracted precious minerals such as gold is a new area where not much investment is done
- Another new area of investment includes making coal briquettes.

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Mdida Mtinko	Mpipiti	8,277.75
		Mpambaa	8,277.75
Manyoni District Council	Londoni	Londoni	12,329.33
Ikungi District Council	Muhintiri Sepuka Ikungi Man'gonyi	Muhintiri	5.0
		Kipuma	
		Matongo	
		Mlumbi	
		Sambara Ma'ngonyi	

Overview of the opportunity in large-scale mining

Key investment rationale



- There are still some undeveloped mining sites ready for small and medium-size investments
- Other mining potentials with active licences are available but under negotiations with licence owners (to increase their operating capital or machinery and technology)
- Identified sites require investments for medium and large-scale mining
- Some areas will require buying some ready supplies from small-scale miners operating on open pits.

Available support

- The mining policy supports the development of medium and large-scale mining operations and the need to modernise the sector
- The regional administration, through the Regional Mines Office, will support the process of establishing modern commercial mining
- The recent connections to the national electric power grid allow for low-cost investments without relying on generators
- Government policy, plan and strategy have identified mining as a strategic investment. These are:
 - Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025
 - Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020
 - FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021

19. Gypsum processing plant

Overview of investment opportunity in gypsum processing plant

Key features

- Construction of a gypsum processing plant in Itigi District Council.

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Itigi District Council	Majengo	Majengo	Not specified
	Tambukareli	Tambukareli	Not specified
	Itigi-Mjini	Itigi-Mjini	Not specified

<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are adequate reserves in Manyoni District, which is currently taken to other regions as raw material ▪ Mineral processing will increase efficient and value addition activities to minerals and thus increase incomes ▪ These activities will also generate national and regional revenue, as well as create employment opportunities ▪ The industry will create forward and backward linkages within the mining sector and between the mining sector and other sectors.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Itigi District Council will ensure a smooth process for land acquisition, coordination of Government departments, private sector actors and other relevant institutions in order to facilitate investment implementation ▪ Good infrastructure, which includes road networks, communication services, and electricity supply ▪ FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021 recognises mining and minerals value addition as a strategic sector for the country's economy ▪ Integrated Industrial Development strategy 2025 also recognises mineral processing and related activities as very strategic for the country ▪ This investment is in line with Government industrialisation policy, which, among other things, promotes value addition at both primary and secondary levels.

3.3.6 Investing in Tourism Sector

20. Tourism (hotels, campsites, restaurants, tour operators, water sports, cultural artefacts, etc)

<p>Overview of investment opportunity in tourism</p>	
<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties are invited to invest in tourism ventures (hotels, sports, cultural artefacts, etc.) in Singida Municipal Council, Mkalama District Council, Singida District Council and Ikungi District Council. Specifically, the investment opportunity includes:



- Building tourist hotels along the lake shores and at game reserves
- Building campsites
- Providing surface transportation facilities, water transport vessels and helicopters for sightseeing for tourists
- Establishing cultural tourism centres.

Preferred locations for investment



Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Singidani - Mandewa Kindai	Mangwanjuki	270
		Kindai	96.8
Mkalama District Council	Ibaga	Mkalama	38.5
Ikungi District Council	Mwaru Misughaa Ikungi	Mwaru Foresiles	10
		Msule	5
		-	30
Singida District Council	Merya	Kinyamwamba	4.79

Key investment rationale



- Construction of modern hotels and restaurants will cater for increasing middle and high-income customers, including tourists
- LGAs with tourist attractions lack good tourism facilities, i.e. hotels and campsites, thus forcing tourists to travel fairly long distances from the attractions
- Investments in tourism will employ many Tanzanians, thus improving their income and contributing to income generation and poverty eradication.

Available support

- The second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) puts emphasis on all investments in accommodation and hospitality services, which enhance human development
- Land will be made available for construction of hotels, camping sites, and airstrips; in some of these investments, PPP arrangements are envisaged. Some of these arrangements will be through joint ventures between private citizens and potential investors but to be facilitated by district councils
- Good infrastructure, including road networks, communication services and electricity supply.

21. Recreation centres and conference facilities

Overview of investment opportunity in establishing recreation centres

Key features

- Investors are invited to establish recreation centres, including kids playing facilities and conference facilities
- The establishment of recreation centres in Singida Region will provide services to not only children but also to everyone in the region as well as in neighbouring regions.

Preferred locations for investment

- All trading centres in the Singida Region require such facilities. The following locations have been earmarked for such investments

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Singidani - Mandewa Kindai	Mangwanjuki	270
		Kindai	96.8
Mkalama District Council	Ibaga	Mkalama	38.5
Ikungi District Council	Mwaru	Mwaru Foresiles	10
	Misughaa	Msule	5
	Ikungi	-	30
Singida District Council	Merya	Kinyamwamba	4.79

Key investment rationale



- There is high demand for recreation centres and conference facilities in Singida Region
- People wish to go out for recreation but lack decent places for such matters
- Since Singida is nearby the capital city of Tanzania (Dodoma City), there will be many workshops and conferences in the region originating from Dodoma City
- Recreation centres will provide space for children to play and learn various important skills for their future and will improve children's social skills as well to other people's skills
- Land is not a problem, as all districts in the region have enough open spaces which are suitable for the establishment of recreation centres.



Overview of investment opportunity in establishing recreation centres

Available support

- Political support from councillors
- Land is available for building recreation centres
- Recreation centres and conference facilities are an important attribute towards human development and is supported by FYDP II as such.

3.3.7 Investing in Construction Sector

22. Construction of modern onion markets

Overview of investment opportunity in construction of an onion market

Key features

- Construction of onion market places to provide one-stop centres for onion trade instead of the current system whereby traders from other regions and neighbouring countries go direct to farmers or scattered rural open markets
- An investor is invited to build a modern onion market in Singida Municipal Council

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Misuna	Misuna Street	14,465

Key investment rationale

- There is no modern onion market at the moment
- Such a market will increase the bargaining power of farmers through their collective measures/cooperatives and will charge sellers and buyers of onion
- It might be constructed based on PPP arrangements
- A modern market will simplify business transactions.

Available support

- Land for construction of the proposed market is available
- Agriculture policies and phase two of Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) have prioritised marketing development for agriculture production, including the promotion of agriculture value chains
- Availability of infrastructure such as roads, communication services and electricity supply.

23. Modern markets and shopping malls

Overview of investment opportunities in modern markets and shopping facilities

Key features



- Investors are invited to construct modern markets and shopping malls in Singida Municipal Council
- Construction of the following facilities in response to increasing population and growing economy of the region are highly needed:
 - Shopping malls and offices
 - Markets for livestock
 - Business complexes
 - Classic restaurants and meeting rooms.

Preferred locations for investment

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Singida Municipal Council	Majengo	Majengo	1.1
	Mandewa	Unyakumi	2

Key investment rationale

- Existing markets are inadequate to decongest the current ones, whose capacity is overwhelmed by increased population
- Value-added agro-products from investments in horticulture for domestic, regional and international markets
- Increased domestic and foreign revenues
- Shopping malls will generate employment for the people of the region.



Available support

- Political support at national, regional and local levels
- Good infrastructure, including road and communication networks, and electricity supply
- Land for construction of these markets is available
- Agriculture policies and phase two of Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) have prioritised marketing development for agriculture, including the promotion of agriculture value chains
- The current industrialisation focus of Tanzania supports and encourages such investments.

24. Construction of warehouses

Overview of investment opportunity in construction of a warehouse

Key features



- Investing in new warehouses, including cold storage facilities for storage of agriculture commodities
- Managing warehouses for storage of agriculture commodities, especially those under the Warehouse Receipt System
- Renovation of old warehouses owned by cooperatives and Government.

Preferred locations for investment

- There is a shortage of warehousing facilities in all districts
- **Manyoni District Council:** There is a site near the prison in Manyoni Town designated area for industries and warehouses.

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Manyoni District Council	Mkwese Manyoni	Mkwese Masigati Hamlet	To be specified To be specified

Key investment rationale


- There are always grain surpluses that lack storage facilities, thereby necessitating emergency measures by Government to save grain stocks temporarily stored in the open
- Producers are in need of warehouses to mitigate negative effects of seasonal price fluctuations
- Need for post-harvest technologies suitable for small-holder farmers.

Available support

- Agriculture marketing policy and laws
- Commodity warehousing legislation
- National Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy, 2009
- Warehouse Receipts Systems Act No. 10 of 2005.

25. Construction of fuel stations

Overview of investment opportunity in construction of fuel stations

<p>Key features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of fuel service stations in various strategic locations of urban centres, such as Majengo and Tambukareli in Itigi District Council, besides Singida Municipality. 										
<p>Preferred locations for investment</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="352 507 498 558">Council</th> <th data-bbox="498 507 655 558">Ward</th> <th data-bbox="655 507 823 558">Village</th> <th data-bbox="823 507 991 558">Land Size (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="352 558 498 646">Itigi District Council</td> <td data-bbox="498 558 655 646">Majengo Tambukareli</td> <td data-bbox="655 558 823 646">Majengo Tambukareli</td> <td data-bbox="823 558 991 646">0.3508 0.464</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)	Itigi District Council	Majengo Tambukareli	Majengo Tambukareli	0.3508 0.464
Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)								
Itigi District Council	Majengo Tambukareli	Majengo Tambukareli	0.3508 0.464								
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of vehicles passing through Singida Region and those circulating within the region due to enhanced local trade, as well as increased trade between Singida Region and the rest of the country. 										
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EWURA to provide guidance on required specifications for setting up fuel service stations Government policy and political will are favourable. 										

26. Land-use plans and real estate development

Overview of investment opportunity in land-use planning and surveying

<p>Key features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys to demarcate and prepare maps for various uses, such as commercial, business, and farms Preparation of title deeds of surveyed land Real estate development.
----------------------------	--

Preferred locations for investment



All LGAs need this service but mostly needed as a matter of urgency in the following LGAs, namely:

Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)
Mkalama District Council	Mpambala	Nyaha	1,209.225
		Mpambala	3,150.497
		Endasiku	31,722.702
	Mwangeza	Mwangeza	7,387.166
		Dominiki	15,852.500
		Marera	3,173.936
Singida District Council	Mtinko	Mtinko	40.012 out of 370.5
	Ilongero	Ilongero	129.271 out of 212.219
	Merya & Itaja	Kinyamwambo & Kinyamwenda	416.813 out of 432.25
	Msisi	Mnung'una	36.393 out of 162.798
	Mughano	Mughano	38.828 out of 138.828
Manyoni District Council	Sasilo	Sasilo	876.97
	Makutupora	Makutupora	8305
	Solya	Solya	1635
	Solya	Kilimatinde	3,426
	Makutupora	Mbwasia	1225.20
	Chikuyu	Chikuyu	2601
	Chikuyu	Chikuyu	1442
	Solya	Sukamahela	2031
Chibumagwa	Chibumagwa	2,152	

<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the land in the region is not surveyed and has no title deed ▪ It also lacks land-use plans except in limited parts of urban areas ▪ The Government has formalised outsourcing of such services from private companies who can provide the much-needed skilled human resource and modern equipment for land surveying, i.e. Geographical Positioning System (GPS) and geo-system or programme used for drawing maps.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National policies allow private sector operators to complement Government efforts ▪ National Association of Land Surveyors ▪ Ardhi University to support newest technologies in surveying and mapping.

3.3.8 Capacity Development

27. Establishment of private primary and secondary schools

Overview of investment opportunity in private primary and secondary schools

<p>Key features</p>	<p>Iramba District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of school buildings for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Science-based ordinary secondary and advanced secondary education ○ English-medium primary education ○ Pre-primary education preparatory centres ▪ About 100 hectares of land have been earmarked for this investment at Old Kiomboi Village in Old Kiomboi Ward in Iramba District Council.
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is high demand for basic English-medium instruction education ▪ Some parents are currently sending their children to other areas to get such education ▪ The current pass rates in secondary schools is below the optimal level and therefore quality education at primary and high school levels is a potential investment area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource is a central element in agricultural and industrial development Increased awareness of people on the importance of educating their children.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The education policy in Tanzania allows and encourages private sector participation in providing education at all levels Education Sector Development Plan 2016/17-2020/210.

3.3.9 Investing in Health Sector

28. Investment in health care/medical facilities (hospitals and health centres)

There is still a need to invest in combating the prevalence of diseases such as malaria, acute respiratory infection (ARI), pneumonia, diarrhoea, urinary tract infection (UTI), clinical AIDS, etc.; and shortage of human resource (especially nurses) and medicines.

Investment is needed in the construction of more health care facilities, e.g. health centres, and provision of instruments/medicines and training of health care/medical personnel.

Overview of health care facilities investment opportunity

Key features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in health centres in the region is highly needed, thus interested parties are invited to invest in health care facilities in Iramba District Council Investment in a referral private hospital is most needed Diagnostic centres are also needed. 														
Preferred locations for investment	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Land Size (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Iramba District Council</td> <td>Ulemo</td> <td>Misigiri</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ulemo</td> <td>Kitukutu</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)	Iramba District Council	Ulemo	Misigiri	100	Ulemo	Kitukutu	50			
Council	Ward	Village	Land Size (Ha)												
Iramba District Council	Ulemo	Misigiri	100												
	Ulemo	Kitukutu	50												

<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public policy targets to reaching one health centre per ward is far from being achieved ▪ Availability of quality health care services is a major challenge in the councils as there is a shortage of health care/medical facilities ▪ People are compelled to travel very far in search of quality health care/medical services ▪ Singida Region has an increasing population that requires medical care ▪ The pace of public investments in expanding health care facilities is slower compared to the increasing human population and the target for constructing one health centre per ward ▪ Relatively more demand for health care services especially in the newly created district. 
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDEC), through the national health policy, is supportive of private sector investments in health care/medical facilities ▪ Political support at national, regional and local government levels.

FACILITATION, PROCESSES, REQUIREMENTS AND INCENTIVES

This part provides a summary related to facilitation, processes, requirements, and incentives for investment in Tanzania in general and in Singida Region in particular.

4.1 Supportive Policies and Legal Environment

The key investment policies, laws, strategies, plans and programmes that are promoting investment in the region are presented below.

4.1.1 Policies, Legal, Institutional and Regulatory Considerations

a) Key policies

Policies to guide investment promotion and interventions in Singida Region's relevant areas are: National Investment Promotion Policy (1996); National Agriculture Policy (2013); National Livestock Policy (2006); Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) (1996-2020); National Trade Policy for Competitive Economy and Export-led Growth (2003); National Microfinance Policy (2000); National Forest Policy (1998); Bee Keeping Policy (1998); Small and Medium Enterprises Development Policy (2003); National Land Policy (1995); National Environment Policy (1997); The Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009); Tanzania Mining Industry Investor's Guide (2015); and Singida Region Authority development plans, as well as the region's political will to attract investors.

b) Key laws

Major laws and regulations that guide investment promotion and activities in Singida Region are: Tanzania Investment Act (1997); Tax Legislations; Land Act (1999); Village Land Act (1999); Mining Act (1998); Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act (2009); Tanzania Food and Drugs Act (2003) and Regulations;

Plant Protection Act (1997) and Regulations; The Mining Act (2010); The Mining Regulations (2012); The National Environment Management Act (No.10 of 2004); the Environment Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations of 2018; and other sector Acts and relevant Singida Region by-laws.

4.1.2 Strategies, Plans and Programmes

The key strategies, plans and programmes are Annual Regional Plans and Annual Reports; PO-RALG Reports; District Development Plans; FYDP II; Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Programme 2017-2022 (ASDP II); Livestock Sector Development Programme (2011); Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment's Reports; and IIDS 2025. Others are the National Rice Development Strategy; Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan; and Agricultural Growth Corridor in Tanzania.

With the above policies, regulatory frameworks, strategies and plans, the investment climate in Singida Region is supported by sound frameworks that offer an appropriate environment which, in turn, encourages investments. 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 Singida Region is determined to doing just that, so as to ensure speedy implementation of prioritised investment opportunities and put in place a conducive investment climate in Singida Region.

4.1.3 Investment Options: Private, PPP, PPCP, and Joint Venture

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

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 PPP, 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. PPP is a way to amalgamate public and private capital and expertise for public projects in which the private sector has an interest in sharing ownership. The Public Private Partnership (Amendment) Act (2018) and PPP Regulations (2020) give areas of collaboration that comprise of investment capital, managerial skills and technology. Additionally, PPPs can enable the Government to fulfil its responsibilities in the efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, quality and service outreach.

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

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

b) Public-Private Community Partnerships

Public-private partnership 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, which both the public sector (particularly local government authorities) and private sector are interested to invest in.

c) Joint Ventures

The Tanzanian Government encourages joint ventures between domestic firms or individuals and foreign investors. Many foreign firms have recently partnered with the National Development Corporation (in energy), Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (in bio-fuels), and the National Housing Corporation (in real estate ventures).

4.2 Facilitation: Processes and Requirements

Singida Region and Central Government have set and are striving to improve investment climate 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. These processes and requirements are subject to changes towards improvements from time to time.

4.2.1 Lead Institution

Tanzania Investment centre (TIC) is a one-stop agency of the Government of Tanzania established under the Tanzania Investment Act No. 26 of 1997 to promote, coordinate 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.

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. TIC assists all investors to obtain permits, licences, approvals, and authorisation, etc., required by other laws to set up and operate investment in Tanzania.

TIC contacts are:

Head Quarters-Executive Director, Tanzania Investment Centre, Plot no; 9A&B, Shaaban Robert Street, P O Box 938, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Tel: 255 22 2113365/116328-32 Fax: 255 22 2118253, Email: information@tic.go.tz

4.2.2 Main Institutions Dealing with Investment in Tanzania and Singida Region

The main institutions dealing with investment issues in Singida Region in particular and in Tanzania in general are Tanzania Investment Centre (Email: information@tic.go.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), Prime Minister's Office (Investment), water supply companies in respective regions, municipal authorities in respective districts (on land issues), Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF).

4.2.3 Registration

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

4.2.4 Central Government Taxes

Taxes involved in investment projects in Singida 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 the case of a 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 entities. Furthermore, corporate entities (CEs) with perpetual unrelieved losses for three consecutive years (excluding CEs conducting agricultural business, provision of health care or education services),

corporate tax is 0.3 percent of annual turnover for resident CEs. 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 and leather products, and 10 percent rate for corporations investing in a plant for assembling 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 year. The income of a non-resident employee of a resident employer is subject to 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).

Skills and development levy (SDL) is payable by any individual or firm who employs four or more persons; the rate is 4.5 percent of the gross wage. Exempted employers from SDL include diplomatic missions, registered education institutions, charitable organisations, farm employment, foreign institutions dealing with technical assistance and United Nations and its organisations/agencies.

c) Withholding Taxes

Withholding tax rate on dividends from corporations listed with Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange is 5 percent for both resident and non-resident persons. Dividend rate from other corporations is 10 percent. The rate withheld on interest is 10 percent and on royalties is 15 percent for resident and non-resident persons. Furthermore, the rates withheld on management and technical services fees [mining, oil, and gas] are 5 percent for residents and 15 percent for non-residents.

d) Value-Added Tax (VAT)

VAT is a consumption tax charged at a single rate of 18 percent. Registration is compulsory for any business that has a turnover of more than TZS 100 million per annum. However, there is an exception to registration of persons dealing with professional services, as they are required to register 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 rate for all exports, VAT deferment on plant and machinery, VAT exemption on imported plant and machinery by local manufacturers and processors of vegetable oils, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and skins and leather goods produced 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, VAT return shall be lodged on the first working day following the Saturday, Sunday or public holiday. For imports, VAT is payable at the time the import duty is due and payable in accordance with East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004.

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

4.3 General Investment Incentives

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

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

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

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

Please Note: Information on taxes and investment incentives explained above are subject to periodic reviews as the Government keeps on improving the investment climate in the country. Please contact Tanzania Revenue Authority (www.tra.go.tz) and Tanzania Investment Centre (www.tic.go.tz) for 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 to the public, and citizens own land under leasehold tenure.

Section 20 of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 specifically provides for a procedure to allocate/grant land to non-citizens for investment purposes under the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997. Land for investment purposes shall be identified, gazetted and allocated to TIC, which will in turn issue a Derivative Right of Occupancy to an investor. More information on the acquisition of land for investment is available on www.ardhi.go.tz.

4.4.2 Land for Investment in Singida Region

Various parcels of land of various sizes have been earmarked by each council in Singida Region and set aside for specific targeted investment. Such land parcels have been listed in detail under Part Three of this Investment Guide.

4.4.3 Banking and Financial Services

The banking sector in Tanzania has been booming, growing in assets and in profits. Because of this growth, 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, each one oriented towards different markets and clientele operating in Tanzania: local private banks, regional banks, international banks and multinational banks. Overall, the outlook for the banking industry in Tanzania is very positive and there are appealing opportunities for newcomers to the sector as investors and borrowers. Banks are found in all districts of Tanzania.

Tanzania's higher-than-average economic growth rate is fuelling the emergence of an educated middle class that aspires to achieve a more affluent lifestyle in which traditional depository, credit, insurance, and investment products play an important role. The development 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.

The current trend in lending to SMEs is positive; this trend produces greater confidence in SMEs' 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.

4.4.4 Labour

Singida Region has surplus labour due to low employment. While some of the labour is unskilled, there are efforts to build a skilled labour force, especially through vocational training colleges/centres.

The region has six vocational training colleges of which eight of them are publicly owned and one is privately owned. Investors are therefore invited to build skills development institutes that will cater for specific skills needed in the region.

4.5 Inclusion and Participation of the Private Sector

Singida Region plans to stimulate its industrial and economic development base through attracting additional PPP investments in order to increase its value addition in key sectors, such as agriculture and manufacturing, to strengthen competitiveness and to raise its GDP. The regional government and local government authorities are ready and committed to providing a series of further support services and incentives to drive industrial development and growth in 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, regional and national public budgets 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.

PART FIVE

KEY CONTACTS IN SINGIDA REGION

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

5.1 Key Websites

Office	Website
Singida Regional Secretariat	www.singida.go.tz
Singida Municipal Council	www.singidamc.go.tz
Singida District Council	www.singidadc.go.tz
Ikungi District Council	www.ikungidc.go.tz
Itigi District Council	www.itigidc.go.tz
Iramba District Council	www.irambadc.go.tz
Mkalama District Council	www.mkalamadc.go.tz
Manyoni District Council	www.manyonidc.go.tz

5.2 Key Contacts

5.2.1 Regional Commissioner's Office

Office	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	E-mail
Regional Commissioner (RC)	P.O. Box 74 Singida	Tel: +255 252602256 Tel: +255 252602238 Fax: +255 252602144	rc@singida.go.tz
Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	P.O. Box 74 Singida	Tel: +255 252602256 Tel: +255 252602238 Fax: +255 252602144	ras.singida@tamisemi.go.tz info@singida.go.tz ras@singida.go.tz

5.2.2 Singida Municipal Council

Office	Municipal Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	
Mayor	P. O. Box 14 Singida	Tel: +255 252602970 Fax: +255252602474	info@Singidamc.go.tz md.singidamc@ singida.go.tz
City Director	P. O. Box 14 Singida	Tel: +255 252602970 Fax: +255252602474	info@Singidamc.go.tz md.singidamc@ singida.go.tz

5.2.3 District Councils

LGA	District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	
Singida District Council	27 Singida	Tel: +255 25 2602320 Tel: +255 25 26502252 Tel: +255 25 26502237	ded.singidadc@singida.go.tz ded@singidadc.go.tz
Ikungi District Council	42 Singida	Tel: +255 762 880500 Tel: +2552 62964037/6	ded.ikungidc@singida.go.tz
Itigi District Council	70 Itigi	Tel: +255 252640005/4 Tel: +255 737235630 Tel: +255 787776118 Fax: +255252640005	ded.itigidc@singida.go.tz
Iramba District Council	155 Kiomboi-Iramba	Tel: +255 252952003 Tel: +255 26 2532253 Tel: +255 26 2533001 Fax: +255252952005	ded.irambadc@singida.go.tz
Mkalama District Council	1007 Mkalama	Tel: +255 252680004 Tel: +255 26 2964000 Tel: +255 714 772 300 Fax: +255252680088	ded.mkalamadc@singida.go.tz
Manyoni District Council	60 Manyoni	Tel: +255 2526 75008 Tel: +255 26 2540136 Tel: +255 712 028027 Fax: +255252675008	ded.manyonidc@singida.go.tz, ded@manyonidc.go.tz







The United Republic of Tanzania
President's Office
Regional Administration and Local Government
Singida Regional Commissioner's Office
P.O. Box 5, Singida.
www.singida.go.tz