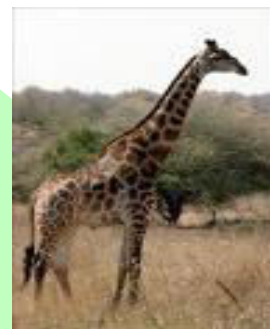


**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT**



**SUMMARY OF SINGIDA REGIONAL INVESTMENT PROFILE**



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Regional Investment Profiles cover a wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, economic parameters, economic infrastructure and the productive sector. Such information is important to policy makers, planners, researchers, investors, donors and functional managers.

This summary therefore, provides information on the existing economic strength status of exploitation, challenges and possible investment opportunities. Economically, the Region depends on agriculture as the major source of income and food security. Other sectors include livestock, beekeeping, commerce, manufacturing, mining and services.

Major crops grown include *sorghum, sunflower, onion, cotton, legumes, cassava and sweet potatoes*. Production is predominantly under small scale. The Region is endowed with various types of mineral deposits scattered in 46 different areas and categorised into six groups. The six groups and the associated minerals in each group are Metallic Minerals (eg. Gold, Copper ore, Iron Ore, Titanium), Energy (uranium), Germstones (Zircon, quartz, amethyst, amethyst and garnets'), Kimberlitic Diamonds, Industrial (Gypsum salt and red soil and Building materials (Rocks, gravel, sand and murram) Out of 46 mineral deposits only seven areas are under small scale mining. Two bring mining companies are finalizing preparations for stabling major gold mines. Livestock in the Region include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. In the recent years production of honey and bees wax has increased and has high potential growth.

The industrial sector is dominated by Sunflower processing industries. The Region has 103 sunflower processing industries. Most agricultural products are sold unprocessed to middlemen who sell them to crop buyers from major Cities of Arusha and Dar es Salaam and sometimes buyers from neighbouring countries of Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Uganda.

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## **1.0. The Profile of the Region**

This part highlights geographical location, surface area, population and demographic pattern, administrative units, topography and land use patterns, agro ecological zones, climate and economy of Singida Region.

### **1.1. Geographical location**

Singida is located in the central part of the country. It lies between latitudes 3° 52' and 7° 34' South of Equator and Longitudes 33° 27' and 35° 26' East of Greenwich. It is bounded by Simiyu and Arusha Region in the North, Manyara and Dodoma Regions to the East, Iringa and Mbeya to the South and Tabora, Region to the West.

#### **Map showing Location of Singida Region on Tanzania Mainland**



### **1.2. Surface 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, Kitangiri, Singidani, Kindai and other small natural lakes. The remaining **49,342.5** square kilometers is land area and occupies about 5.6 percent of the Tanzania mainland's total area of 881,289sq.km.

### **1.3. Administrative units**

Administratively, the Region is divided into five Districts (Ikungi, Singida, Manyoni, Iramba and Mkalama), seven Local Government Authorities, 21 Divisions, 124 Wards, 441 Villages, 37 Streets and 2121 hamlets. While Singida and Manyoni Districts are comprised of two District Councils other Districts have only one Council each.

### **1.4. Population and demographic pattern**

The 2012 Population and Housing Census report indicates that Singida has a total population of 1,370,637 comprised of 677,995 (49.5%) Male and 692,642 (50.5%) Female. The annual average growth

is 2.3 %, Household size is 5.3 and a population density of 28. The number of people living in rural areas is 1,199,936 (87.5%) while 170,701 (12.5%) live in urban areas.

## **1.5. Climate, Soil and Topography**

### ***Climate***

Total rainfall ranges from 500mm to 800mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. The Regional mean annual average rainfall is 700mm. There are two seasons, the short rainy season during the months of December to March which sometimes goes up to April and the long dry season from April to November.

The temperatures in the Region vary according to altitude but generally range from about 15°C in July to 30°C. Moreover, temperature differences are observed between day and night and may be very high with hot afternoons going up to 35°C and chilly nights going down to 10°C.

### ***Soil***

There are two major superficial geological deposits. These are the alluvium, comprising sandy soil and clay. The central parts of these alluvial deposits commonly have a surface layer of black soil or *mbuga*. Bordering the *mbuga* are sandy colluvial or slope wash materials formed from the surrounding basement rocks.

### ***Topography***

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

## **1.6. Vegetation**

Bush or thickets found in uplands are the types of vegetation found in the Region. There is also wetland vegetation which includes wooded grassland.

## **1.7. Agro – Ecological Zones (AEZ)**

Climatical conditions as well as geological features have been the basis of identifying different agro-ecological zones in Singida Region. Basically the Region has six distinctive agro-ecological zones. The characteristic of each zone is described below;

### **Zone 1.**

The zone covers the North Western parts of Iramba and Southern parts of Singida district. The plains include the Wembere, Sibiti, Lake Kitangiri and Shelui in Iramba district. Western parts of Sepuka, Ihanja and Isuna in Singida district.

Its characteristics are:-

Topographically, it is flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams.

Moderately high rainfall in the region with annual mean precipitation ranging from 500 – 750 mm

Soils: deep dark brown silt loam, brown or reddish brown loamy sands.

Major crops: millet, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, paddy, sunflower, onions and cotton.

Livestock keeping is largely practised and oxenization is popular.

Fishing – confined to Lake Kitangiri

Densely populated.

#### Zone 2:

The zone covers most of the Kisiriri, Kirumi, Kinyangiri, Kinampanda and Ndago divisions in Iramba District and division of Sepuka, Mungumaji and Unyakumi in Singida District.

Characterists

Enjoys highest rainfall in the region.

Annual precipitation ranging from 650 – 800 mm

Characterized by a greatly undulating plateau with isolated hills, rock outcrops and dissected by many streams in North Eastern Iramba, Iramba plateau and South Western Iramba.

Soil: deep dark brown or reddish brown loamy sands to dark grey or black cracking clays in valleys and depressions.

Major crops: sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, sunflower and cotton.

Most densely populated in the region.

#### Zone 3:

This zone covers Ilongero and Mgori division in eastern part of central Singida district.

Fair rainfall regime ranging from 600 – 700 mm.

Predominantly undulating flat and broken by occasional small hills and rock outcrops.

Soils: deep dark – brown or deep reddish brown loamy sands with dark grey or black clays in valleys. There is considerable soil erosion.

Main crops: cotton, onions, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes.

Livestock density varies from medium to high.

Human population density – high

#### Zone 4:

The zone is comprised of Southern parts of Singida district, Issuna and most of Ikungi, Northern Manyoni and North – Eastern parts of Itigi division.

Characteristics: - low, variable and unreliable rainfall which ranges from 550 – 650 mm.

Soils: Extremely acidic, greyish – brown sands and black cracking clays in valleys and depressions.

Crop production is generally poor due to poor soil and low rainfall. Ox-ploughing is not widely spread.

Main crops: millet, sorghum, cassava and cotton.

There is very low concentration of both livestock and human population due to high tsetse fly infestation.

#### Zone 5:

The zone covers the north eastern part of Manyoni, the Bahi area. Kintinku and Saranda, South – Eastern Manyoni.

Characteristics:

Very low population

High proportion of household owning livestock, mainly cattle.

Low rainfall averaging between 500 – 650 mm. p.a.

Soils: vary from reddish brown loamy sands to dark grey and black cracking clays in valleys and depressions.

Main crops: sorghum, millet, paddy and cassava.

Oxenization is meagerly practised in the zone.

#### Zone 6:

The zone covers almost the entire western part of Manyoni district, Mwamagembe, Southern Mgandu and most of Nkonko division.

Characteristics:

This is an undulating area with occasional inselbergs.

Soils: reddish loamy sands with dark – grey to black clays in valleys and depressions.

Experiences medium rainfall of 500 – 700 mm per annum.

Livestock population is very low due to high level of tsetse fly infestation.

Main crops: millet, sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes.

Major economic activities; beekeeping and hunting.

### **1.8. Economic infrastructures**

#### ***Road networks***

Being at the centre of the country, Singida Region has the privilege of being a frontier to six Regions of Dodoma, Manyara, Shinyanga, Tabora, Mbeya, Simiyu and Iringa. Landlocked countries such as 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 which allows smooth transportation of goods to and from neighbouring Regions. Most of rural areas are well connected with roads passable throughout the year. The Region's total road network is 5,508.102 kilometres of which 674.2 are trunk roads, 1,015.3 Regional roads, 1,262.872 District roads and 2555.73 village roads.

#### ***Railway Services***

The Region is traversed by the Central Rail Line of the Tanzania Railways Corporation passing East - West through Manyoni District. Two branches are involved; the first is the Dodoma to Tabora line



which passes through Manyoni District and the second is from Manyoni to Singida Municipality.

### ***Air Services***

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

### ***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 few among these companies.

### ***Energy***

Singida Region uses various sources of energy for lighting, cooking as well as for running machines. These sources include hydroelectricity, gas especially cooking gas cylinders, paraffin, firewood and there are great potentials of producing wind and solar power.

## **2.0. The Region economy**

Singida Region's economy continues to be dominated by the agriculture sector. Other sectors contributing to the Regional economy include Livestock, Services, commerce and industries and mining. The status, potentials and investment opportunities in each sector is described in this chapter. The recent decision of the fifth Government to speed up movement of Government Business Head Quarters from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma is expected to strengthen our economy due to our proximity to the Head Quarter. The recent decision of the 5<sup>th</sup> Government to speed up movement of Government Business Head Quarters from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma is expected to strengthen our economy due to our proximity to the Head Quarters.

### **2.1. Agriculture sector**

Agriculture is the back born of the Singida economy and about 90 percent of its residents depend on it as their main source of livelihood. The Region has an estimated **1,099,235 Ha** of arable land for agricultural production. The major food crops grown in the Region are sorghum, bulrush millet, finger millet, Sweet potatoes, cassava, maize and legumes. The major cash crops grown include sunflower, onions, cotton, simsim and honey. For the last two years the production of major food and cash crops has been increasing. The production of food

and Cash crops has increased from 298,209 tones and 174,701 tones year 2014/2015 to 541,185 tonnes and 310,195 year 2015/2016 respectively. The following pictures indicate major food and cash crops produced.



*Sunflower, sorghum and Onion are predominant crops grown in all Districts*

### **Success factors.**

The Government in collaboration with private investors is implementing various projects to increase the production and productivity of food and cash crops as follows;

### **Development of existing irrigation potentials**

Assured water supply for agriculture production is a key factor to ensure increased production especially in Singida where the rainfall is unreliable. For the last three years the Region has increased the number of Hactres under irrigation from **4,421Ha** years 2012/2013 to **5,075Ha** year 2015/2016. The Region has total potential area of **31,175** Ha for developing irrigation schemes. The following table indicates list of irrigation schemes, potential areas for irrigation and the status of utilisation of these schemes as of May, 2016.

**Table 1; List of irrigation, potential area and level of utilization**

| No | Name of Council | Number of irrigation schemes | Potential area (Ha) | Area under traditional /improved irrigation |
|----|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1  | Iramba          | 3                            | 7,997               | 1,580                                       |
| 2  | Mkalama         | 2                            | 3,650               | 500   |
| 3  | Singida DC      | 3                            | 2,583               | 996   |
| 4  | Ikungi          | 1                            | 6,850               | 50  |
| 5  | Singida MC      | 1                            | 545                 | 471   |
| 6  | Manyoni         | 8                            | 9,250               | 1,318                                       |
| 7  | Itigi           | 1                            | 300                 | 160   |
|    | <b>Total</b>    | <b>19</b>                    | <b>31,175</b>       | <b>5,075</b>                                |

### ***Use of improved farm implements (Tractors, power tillers, hulling machines)***

The Region is enhancing the use of improved farm implements to improve farm efficiency. The number of tractors has increased from 173, 2012/2013 to 213 year 2015/2016, the number of power tillers has decreased from 228 year 2012/2013 to 183 year 2015/2016. Increased number of tractors has increased the efficiency of farm operations and therefore contributing to improved productivity of agriculture products.

### ***Availability of improved seeds***

The Region is supporting farmers to produce quality declared seeds to increase the availability of improved seeds to farmers. The production of quality declared seeds have increased from 5 tonnes during 2009/2010 to 66 tonnes during year 2013/2014. Major seeds produced are sorghum, onions and sunflower. The following are pictures of Onion and Sorghum seed farms.



**Onion and Sorghum seedfarms**

### ***Investment in value addition of produced crops***

The Region is enhancing the value addition of produced crops aimed at improving the quality of produces and therefore price. The Region has a total number of 122 industries. Out of these 119 are small industries, 2 are Medium and 1 is large sunflower processing industries.

### ***Presence of formalised Selling points to enhance easy access to markets and attract traders***

The Region has invested in the construction and rehabilitation of market sheds. There are areas with market sheds and other selling centres are formalised selling points. The Region has 25 market sheds and 68 formalised selling points without market sheds.

### ***Possible areas of investment***

The following are possible areas of investment in developing crop subsector in the Region.

| <b>No</b> | <b>Strengths</b>  | <b>Challenges</b>   | <b>Possible areas of investment</b>  |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| 1         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of arable land for crop production. It is estimated that a total of 315,916 Ha of arable land is underutilised.</li> <li>• Favourable climate which supports the production of various type of crops grown in the Region</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequacy of improved agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and farm machineries</li> <li>• Unreliable rainfall pattern</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of improved seeds</li> <li>• Production of wide range of crops</li> <li>• Input stockist for supply of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides</li> <li>• Supply of farm machineries such as tractors, power tillers, planters, weeders, harvesters and hullers</li> <li>• Establish assembling industries in the Region</li> <li>• Establish selling points within the Region</li> <li>• Establish hire centres in all Local Government authorities</li> <li>• Supply of spare parts for servicing farm implements</li> <li>• Educational programmes for training improved agronomic practices</li> </ul> |
| 2         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of <b>31,175Ha</b> with high potential of establishing irrigation schemes</li> <li>• Presence of seasonal rivers and underground water</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds and technical expertise for development of irrigation schemes</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilise the existing seasonal rivers by constructing rainwater harvesting infrastructures and use it for irrigation</li> <li>• Construct borehole wells for utilising underground water for irrigation</li> </ul>   |
| 3         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing trends of production of various crops cereals (Sorghum, Finger millet,</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited market</li> <li>• Inadequate storage and processing facilities</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in value addition projects such as sorting, branding, packaging, and construction of</li> </ul>  |

| No | Strengths  | Challenges                                    | Possible areas of investment   |
|----|--|---|--|
|    | bulrush Millet), oil seeds (groundnuts, simsim, sunflower, Cotton), Legumes (beans, pigeon Pease and Cowpeas), root tubers (Cassava, Sweet potatoes), vegetables (Onions, tomatoes, cabbages et) |   | warehouses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invest in processing to produce various products such as oil (Sunflower, cotton, groundnuts), soap industry, hulling and packaging of rice, etc.</li> <li>• Buying of produced crops</li> <li>• Establishment of animal feeds industries</li> <li>• Establish textile industries</li> </ul> |
| 4  | Improved formalised Selling points to enhance easy access to markets and attract traders   | Inadequate improved formalised selling points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of formalised crop markets</li> </ul>  |

## 2.2. The Livestock Sector

Livestock raising is the second economic activity in the Region after crop production. It is estimated that the sector contributes 11 percent of Regional GDP. Livestock kept include Cattle, Goats, Donkeys, Sheep and Chicken. Traditional livestock is the major source of income and livelihood to several people of Singida. Most products and by-products produced are Meat, Milk, hides and skins. Livestock sector also contributes other basic needs such as source of animal traction power, security against personal and climatic disaster. According to district annual report (2015/2016) Region is estimated to have a total of 1,182,968 cattle, 684,885 goats, 323,491 sheep, 28,947 donkeys, 16,049 pigs and 2,817,039 chicken. All Districts have favourable environment for livestock raising.

**Table: Livestock population in the region from 2011 to 2016.**

| Type of livestock | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle            | 1161368   | 1377342   | 1295625   | 1186109   | 1182968   |
| Goats             | 583664    | 676783    | 722752    | 673782    | 684885    |
| Sheep             | 241592    | 351308    | 425056    | 412647    | 323491    |
| chickens          |           | 1676776   | 1752257   | 1739052   | 2817039   |
|                   |           |           |           |           |           |

Source: District Authority annual reports

**Table: Hides and Skin Production Trend from 2011 to 2016**

| Type   | 2011/2012<br>(pieces) | 2012/2013<br>(pieces) | 2013/2014<br>(pieces) | 2014/2015<br>(pieces) | 2015/2016<br>(pieces) |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cattle | 45453                 | 65562                 | 158794                | 133465                | 68136                 |
| Goats  | 35421                 | 45977                 | 205476                | 177509                | 62073                 |
| Sheep  | 11183                 | 26521                 | 76000                 | 76561                 | 38584                 |

Source: District Authority annual reports.

### **Success factors**

Some initiatives have been done to improve livestock production in the Region including various vaccination campaigns against various livestock and Chicken diseases. Other initiatives were Construction of livestock infrastructures, promotion of private veterinary centres and recruitment of veterinary paraprofessionals.

The Region has 2 areas allocated for ranch development with a total Land area of 23,000 ha which are currently under- utilised due to lack of qualified investors. The following table indicate the existing ranches and their size as of December, 2015.

**Table List of underutilized ranches in the Region**

| No | Name of ranch    | Size (Ha) | Type of livestock which can be reared | Remarks                    |
|----|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1  | Kitaraka         | 18,000    | Cattle                                | Has title deed             |
| 2  | Doroto           | 18,000    | Goats and Sheep                       | Ranch has land disputes    |
| 3  | Kinyangiri Ranch | 5,000     | Cattle, Goat and Pig,                 |                            |
| 4  | Sagara           | 5,430     | Cattle, Goats, Sheep                  | Has title deed but invaded |

### **Possible areas of investment**

The following are possible areas of investment in developing livestock subsector in the Region.

| No | Strengths  | Challenges   | Possible areas of investment   |
|----|--|--|--|
| 1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of large number of Cattle, goats, sheep and chicken owned by individual livestock keepers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate water and pasture</li> <li>Inadequate livestock infrastructure- few, and uneven distributed.</li> <li>Most are of low genetically potential</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply of livestock drugs and animal feeds</li> <li>Animal feed Manufacturing industry</li> <li>Meat processing industry;</li> <li>Tanning and leather industry;</li> <li>Chicken meat industry;</li> </ul> |

| No | Strengths  | Challenges  | Possible areas of investment   |
|----|--|---|--|
|    |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unreliable livestock market</li> </ul>   |  |
| 2  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable weather for livestock production</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequacy capital investment</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish/ develop ranches for production of wide range of livestock</li> </ul>         |
| 3  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ranches owned by public (government and District Councils)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate capital investment</li> <li>Poor management due to inadequate knowledge and skills on improved husbandry</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with investors in the production and management of these ranches</li> </ul> |

### 2.3. Natural resources

Singida Region is endowed with numerous natural resources namely forests, fisheries, beekeeping, wildlife and minerals. The following subsections explain the performance of each sector and possible areas of investment.

#### ***Mining.***

The Region is endowed with various types of mineral deposits scattered in 46 different areas. The available minerals are categorised into six groups. The six groups and the associated minerals in each group are *Metallic Minerals* (Gold, Copper ore, Iron Ore, Titanium), *Energy* (uranium), **Germstones** (Zircon, quartz, amethyst and garnets), *Kimberlitic Diamonds*, *Industrial* (Gypsum salt and red soil and *Building materials* (Rocks, gravel, sand and murram). Out of 46 mineral deposits only seven areas are under small scale mining.





*Gold mined at Londoni in Manyoni District*

The government has established a zonal office in the 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 license applications of interested investors in the sector. The following are possible areas of investment in developing mineral subsector in the region.

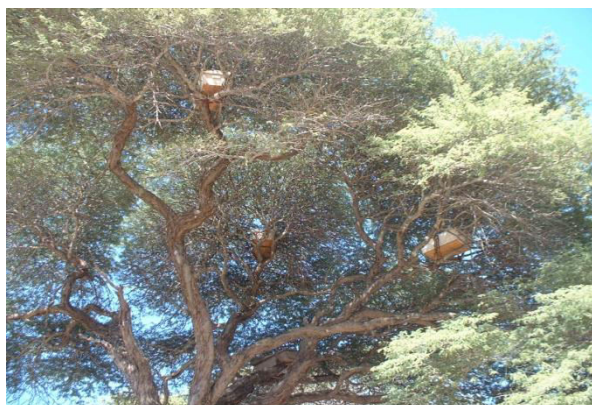
| No | Strengths   | Challenges   | Possible areas of investment   |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Metallic, energy, gemstone, Kimberlitic diamonds and industrial minerals in 46 areas within the region.</li> <li>• Availability of building materials in many parts of the region</li> <li>• Presence of small scale miners</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capital investment for small scale miners</li> <li>• Lack of geological information</li> <li>• Lack of proper technology</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct exploration activities in the region to identify mineral potential</li> <li>• Establish small, medium and large scale mining in all 46 areas within the region</li> <li>• Establish mineral processing industries for value addition of minerals, gemstones and dimension stones</li> </ul> |

### ***Forestry and Beekeeping***

The Country Forestry policy is emphasizing empowering communities in conserving their areas. The Region has 520,325.48 Ha of village natural forest reserves in 230 villages out of 441 Villages of Singida Region. Therefore about 50% of villages in Singida Region have village natural forest reserves. An example of good forest reserve is Mgori which has an area of 39,361 Ha other forest reserves are Nalogwa (36 Ha), Mwithaji (346.22), Munkhola (1,393.62 Ha), Mughamo (462.44 Ha) and Sombi (50 Ha). Besides reserving natural forest, tree planting activities is given great priority. Presence of these forest reserves has



stimulated beekeeping activities in the Region. Honey is among priority cash crops 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. Traditional and modern beehives are used in the production; the total number of traditional and modern beehive have increased from 11,082 and 2,550 in year 2011 to 25,990 and 23,029 in year 2015 respectively. These efforts have increased the production of honey and wax from 252,335 and 26,628.2 tonnes in 2013 up to 1,172,262 and 112,359.3 tonnes during year 2015 respectively.



***Beekeeping is prominent activity in Manyoni and Singida Districts***

Generally, beekeeping activity in the Region is underdeveloped. It is in this respect that the Region invites the investors to fully develop the industry. There are two areas in which the industry can be developed. The first is the expansion and improvement of beekeeping and the second is processing and packing of beekeeping products for local and international market.

***Wildlife***

Singida Region is fairly well endowed with wildlife. The Region has three game reserves located in Manyoni District which cover an area of 15,836 sq km. These are Rungwa Game Reserve (9000sqkm), Kizigo Game Reserve (4000sqkm) and Muhesi Game Reserve (2,836 sqkm). 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.



***Giraffe is common wildlife species at Rungwa Game reserve in Manyoni District***

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 rural District, Wembere plains, Endasiku in Iramba District and Chaya game controlled area in Manyoni. Game cropping, tourist hunting, and photographic safaris are possible areas of investment.

***Tourism***

The Region has a very high potential for tourism. It has historical, natural and cultural attractions. 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 hippopotamus which has been living there for many years.

***Lake Kitangiri.***

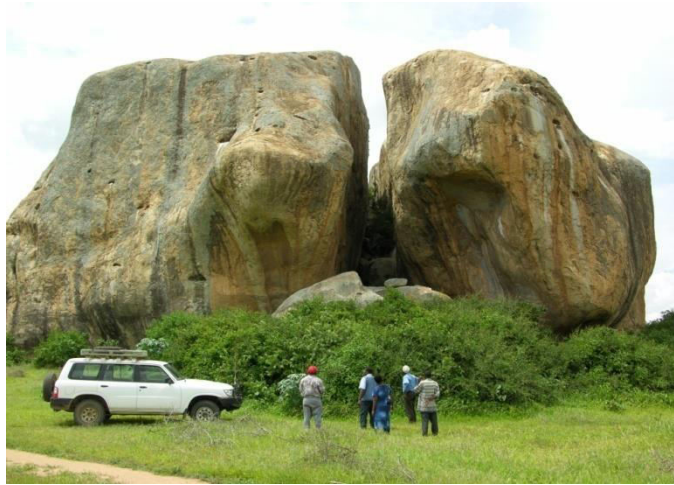
It is the biggest lake in Singida Region. The lake attracts pastoralists, fisherman and different types of birds.

***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. They are found in Mwakiteu in Ilongero, Ngimu village, Mangua and Misughaa in Singida District.



***Rock paintings in Ngimu 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.



***The Amarula Tree at Mgori Forest in Singida District***

**Regional Museum**

The Regional museum has gained good shape after being handed over to the Open University. Major renovation has been undertaken to reshape the library and can now be viewed by local and foreign visitors. A tourist information centre can be 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 assumed to be constructed between 1880 and 1890. This building was constructed for military and administrative purposes before it was changed to a hospital. Nearby there is a place called Hewani. It's an observation point where one can have a panoramic view of the rift valley below. Kilimatinde is the oldest hospital in Tanzania mainland. There are several tombs of young German soldiers who were buried there in early 1900's.

### ***Other Areas of Interest***

Other areas of interest include the slave trade route which passes through Manyoni. Major areas of investment include building hotels and the development of these tourist sites.

## **3.0. Conclusion**

The region has various investment opportunities as described in the previous chapter. In summary the investment opportunities under agriculture sector include large scale farming of various crops; sunflower, sorghum, cassava and cotton. Other investment opportunities under agriculture sector include investment in value addition industries of major produced crops (oil and soap industries). Livestock subsector is still growing and major investment opportunities include large scale production of cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. In terms of value addition investors are invited to invest in meat and Hides and skin processing industries. The other fast growing sector is mining. Major areas of investment include large and medium scale mining and value addition of produced minerals.