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THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AUTHORITIES
MANYARA REGION**



MANYARA REGION INVESTMENT GUIDE 2018



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FOREWORD



Welcome to Manyara region, the home of Lake Manyara and Tarangire National Parks. The Manyara investment guide is in line with the overall investment policy of Tanzania, only that it presents investment opportunities available at the regional level. The guide is aligned with National development frameworks such as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and National Five Year Development Plan 2016-2021 (FYDP II). The guide is also meant to execute the development pathway of the region as expressed by RS development mission as stipulated in Public Management Government document, which centres on capacity building to local Government Authorities as well as focusing on strengthening its statutory relationship with LGAs and the private sector in the region to ensure that the strategic plan's vision and mission are based on the regional priorities. This investment guide provides investment information to prospective local and foreign

firms, individuals, and attracts them to exploit investment potentials in Manyara in order to stimulate both business and enterprise development and growth; In addition the investment guide is intended to enhance Manyara's competitiveness in areas where it has 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, and to sustainably augment the GDP and inclusive and resilient economic growth needed to accelerate societal development and well being of the people of Manyara and of Tanzania at large.

Thus, the Manyara region government and its seven Local Government Authorities (LGAs) have resolved to prioritize all investment initiatives and provide political support, attractive incentives and support services for investors, who invest in the region., In addition, the Manyara Regional Office and Babati DC, Babati TC, Hanang' DC, Kiteto DC, Mbulu DC, Mbulu TC and Simanjiro DC will provide a satisfactory conducive policy, regulatory, and business environment, and are available to provide further details on the selected strategic and viable opportunities to interested investors.

I am indebted to express my sincere gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the financial support and the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) for developing this guide. I would like to specifically acknowledge Prof. Haidari Amani and his team of experts namely, Mrs. Margareth Nzuki, Mr. Mussa M. Martine and Mr. John Shilinde for their commitment and technical support that collectively resulted in the completion of this guide. Albeit, it is difficult to mention everyone, my thanks are extended to all other individuals from the Manyara region who contributed in one way or another towards making this investment guide possible.

I take this opportunity to welcome you to invest in Manyara region and I assure you of our continued support to make your investments productive and grow for our mutual benefits.

HON. ALEXANDER MNYETI
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER – MANYARA REGION, TANZANIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Manyara Region, of which Babati town is the capital, came into being in 2002 when part of Arusha region was split to form a new region. It is one of Tanzania's 31 administrative regions. The region lies in the north-eastern quarter of mainland Tanzania, between latitude 3°40' and 6° South of the Equator and longitudes 33° and 38° East of the Greenwich Meridian. It is bordered by Arusha Region on the North, Kilimanjaro and Tanga Regions on the East, Dodoma Region on the South and Singida and Shinyanga Regions on the West.

Administratively, Manyara region is divided into five (5) districts namely Babati, Hanang', Mbulu, Simangiro and Kiteto with seven (7) Local Government Authorities (LGAs) of Babati Town, Babati, Hanang', Mbulu Town, Mbulu, Simamnjiro and Kiteto Councils, with 27 divisions, 142 wards, 449 villages, 35 streets and 2030 hamlets.

Manyara region receives an average rainfall between 450mm and 1,200mm per year, with two rainy seasons. The short rain begins in October and ends in December while the long rainy season starts in January with dry spell during February and ends in May. Also the region has an average temperature ranging from 13°C to 33°C depending on altitude and season. The region is usually cool during June through September and warm from October to April. Some areas along the rift valley experience sub-temperate type climate as a result of agro-ecological zone's influence.

Manyara Region is endowed with three distinct agro-ecological zones of about 1,446,800 hectares suitable for agriculture. The land use pattern in region is highly influenced by three distinct agro-ecological zones based on altitude, soils and climate. These include Rift Valley highlands, Semi-arid midlands and the bushed Maasai Steppe.

Agricultural production, livestock keeping and mining are the main economic activities in Manyara Region. The major food crops and cash crops that are cultivated by small farmers (peasants) includes maize, food beans, pigeon peas, sunflower, onions, garlic, coffee, paddy and finger millet. Maize, beans, pigeon peas, wheat and sunflower are the major contributors to the region's economy. As part of its economy, livestock resource in Manyara Region is the second most important economic activity after crops farming, employing 11% of the Manyara residents. The land designated for livestock production is approximately 2.4 million ha. The land designated for ranches is 9,248ha which can optimally accommodate approximately 13,000 cattle. Distribution of livestock in local government areas and slaughtering houses are shown in Table 3 and 4 respectively.

Manyara region has seven (7) lakes where **fishing** is a main economic activity of the surrounding community. Fishing activities are mostly practiced in Lake Manyara, Babati and Burunge (in Babati district), Bassoutu, Balang'dalalu and Basodesh (in Hanang' district) and Tlawi (in Mbulu district) as well as Ruvu/Pangani Fabel, Kiongozi and Tarangire rivers and Nyumba ya Mungu dam (in Simanjiro district).

Manyara region is rich in **minerals** that include Tanzanite, ruby, green garnet, green tourmaline and rhodolite, Tsavorite and Tremolite. Majority of these precious stones are mined in Simanjiro district.

The region is endowed with a variety of **wildlife species** from big games to small antelopes. Wildlife in Manyara region is distributed in different categories of wildlife protected areas from Open Area, Game Controlled Areas (GCAs), Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and National Parks. Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks are where wild animals such as lions, cheaters, monkeys, mongooses, baboons, caracals, honey badgers, dik-dik, gazelles, wildebeests, zebras, impala, water bucks, buffaloes, elephants, giraffes, leopards, hippos, crocodiles, wild dogs, more than 550 bird species and many more wild animals can be found.

Manyara region has set aside about 2,517.8 ha for industrial development to respond to the national industrialization strategy. These include the proposed 1339.8ha demarcated for the establishment of ordinary Industrial and Agricultural Investment Parks or more advanced industries registered as Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) located in Simanjiro district. Other surveyed areas are Makatanini (72ha) in Babati DC, Ufyomi estate (450ha) at Galapo ward in Babati TC, Gawari (432ha) in Hanang' DC, Mbulu TC (84 ha), Mbulu DC (18ha) and Loolera (22ha) in Kiteto.

The region has identified packaging materials for both primary and secondary processing industry This is because their scale and scope transcend beyond those of individual LGAs and they are large enough to serve all LGAs. Priority Investment Opportunities at District level include: Establishment of Grains Millings (processing, grading, packaging and branding); Fish Farming and Fish Fry Hatcheries; Animal Feeds Processing Industry; Solid Wastes Management; Tourism and Hospitality Industry (skyline and parachuting tourism, hotels, motels, campsites, tour guide companies etc.); Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development; Building Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure; Crops Cultivation; Cross breeding and Livestock Feedlot; Investment in Modern Beehives, Beekeeping and Honey processing industry; Paddy Processing Industries (sorting, grading, packaging and branding); Salt Industry (processing, grading, packaging and branding); Horticultural Processing Industry (sorting, processing, grading, packaging and branding); Spices and Essential oils Processing Plant; Water Bottling Plant and; Cement and Lime Stone Industry.

The guide also includes issues of facilitation, processes, requirements, and incentives for investment in Tanzania and Manyara Region.

DISCLAIMER

This guidebook was published to assist potential investors in terms of providing access to essential information regarding investments and investing in Manyara region. This guidebook does not in any way give exhaustive information or detailed practical instructions. The guidebook also points out sources of other information in both private and public sectors. Most or all of information contained in this guidebook was derived from consultations with regional and districts government officials, private sector, and other agencies. Materials in this guidebook therefore should only be used for the intended purposes and not to be used for defence in a legal dispute or any matter of that nature.

ONE: REASONS FOR INVESTING IN MANYARA REGION



*His Excellency,
Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, President of the
United Republic of Tanzania*



*Her Excellency, Samia Suluhu Hassan,
Vice President of the United Republic
of Tanzania*



*Hon. Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa,
Prime Minister of the United
Republic of Tanzania*

1.1 Investment Climate and Trade policy

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has taken a positive approach towards local and international investments; it has therefore approved Foreign Direct Investment (FDI's) and has shown considerable success in attracting FDI. Currently, both the laws and regulations permit foreign investments and participation as per agreed conditions.

On the other hand, the government also recognizes the important role of the local private sector in industrialization and related sectors such as agriculture for both production and value addition; tourism; health; education and skills development; water and sanitation and; infrastructure development such as markets, bus stands and irrigation infrastructure. This recognition has been emphasized in many policy documents and particularly in the Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) where the Government has committed itself to ensure that the investment climate is supportive of local and foreign investors including micro, small medium enterprises and large enterprises.

The Government uses the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade-related Investment Measures (TRIMs) to encourage and attract investments in line with national priorities, and the regulatory framework for foreign investments. Tanzania has adopted a myriads of Trade development instruments namely "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 with emphasizes on agribusiness, textiles and electronics sectors.

The Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) governs both EPZs and Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The Government has encouraged both local and foreign investors to take advantage of the investment opportunities under the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) for both their benefits and for the benefit of the country in general. Therefore there are three categories of licenses issued by the EPZA; these are:

- (i) The Developer's Licence for investment in infrastructure development including the construction of industrial buildings and warehouses, the development of internal roads, landscaping and fencing and the provision of utilities;
- (ii) The Operator's Licence for investors who are undertaking manufacturing operations including manufacturing, processing breaking bulk, repackaging, re-labeling and trading; and
- (iii) The Service Provider's Licence for investors who are providing services and utilities to EPZ and SEZ investors within the zone, including banking, insurance and Information Technology (IT).

The EPZA also oversees incentive packages such as exemptions from corporate and withholding taxes on rent, dividends and interests, 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. More information can be found on EPZA website www.epza.go.tz.

1.2 Available Favourable Conditions for Investments

The region possesses significant potentials for lucrative investment, which has yet to be exploited mainly due to lack of promotion and publicity. The region has:

- Favourable conditions for commercial farming; irrigation agriculture and large herds of livestock suitable for dairy and beef processing;
- As part of Tanzania, Manyara is peaceful and assures security to all its residents' non-residents.
- Various tourist attractions such as Lake Manyara National Park, Tarangire National park, Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) potential cultural centres; Mount Hanang, which is the habitat of leopards, klipspringer, velvet monkeys, olive baboon and dikdik and variety of bird species and Mount Kwaraa located within the Babati Township and has a catchment forest which is a habitat for elephants and buffaloes in all seasons of the year;
- Rich mineral deposits such as gold, gypsum, phosphate and a variety of gemstones such as Tanzanite, green tourmalines, ruby crone, rodlite, green garnet, and almandine and red

garnet; Tanzanite is found nowhere else in the World except in Mererani Hills, Simanjiro district in Manyara region.

- Other natural resources include natural forest reserves, lakes Manyara, Babati, Burunge, Balangdalalu, Bassotu, Basodesh, and Tlawi;
- Strategic location of the regional capital town, Babati, which links Singida, Tabora and the lake zone regions of Mwanza, Musoma and Shinyanga. It also links with Dodoma and Arusha regions through the Great North Road.

Manyara region has a lot of opportunities for investors. For instance there is adequate land for agriculture, abundance of livestock, minerals like Tanzanite as well as many attractive tourism areas. However, before Manyara became a region, it lacked adequate visibility as all its investment opportunities were known as opportunities in Arusha region to which Manyara was part of.

1.3 Suggested Priority Investment Areas in the Manyara Region

Investors are welcome to invest in the following suggested priority investment areas:-

1.3.1 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

1. Packaging Materials for both Primary and Secondary Processing Industries

1.3.2 District Level Priority Investment Opportunities

1. Establishment of Grains Millings (processing, grading, packaging and branding);
2. Fish Farming and Fish Fry Hatcheries; Animal Feeds Processing Industry;
3. Solid Wastes Management;
4. Tourism and Hospitality Industry (skyline and parachuting tourism, hotels, motels, campsites, tour guide companies etc.);
5. Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development;
6. Building Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure;
7. Crops Cultivation;
8. Cross breeding and Livestock Feedlot;
9. Investment in Modern Beehives,
10. Beekeeping and Honey processing industry;
11. Paddy Processing Industries (sorting, grading, packaging and branding);
12. Salt Industry (processing, grading, packaging and branding);
13. Horticultural Processing Industry (sorting, processing, grading, packaging and branding);
14. Spices and Essential oils Processing Plant;
15. Water Bottling Plant and; Cement and Lime Stone Industry

1.4 The Guide's Target groups

The direct targeted beneficiaries of this Guide include:

- Investors, business owners and stakeholders, agricultural crop estates and medium-to-large farms and value adding and marketing entities intending to invest in Manyara designated industry and business areas;
 - Ministry of Trade, Industries and Investment;
 - Primary stakeholders across value chains, including individual entrepreneurs, importers and exporters of input and output factors, and agriculture crops, livestock keepers and fisher folks, industry organisations/marketing boards or organizations and exporters;
 - Government Ministries, agencies, LGAs, EPZA, and parastatals (e.g. those responsible for agriculture, industries, trade, finance, and international cooperation);
 - Other private sector entities;
 - Academia/researchers in the Northern Zone and in Tanzania;
 - Umbrella organizations such as the National Business Council, TCCIA, PSPF, pension funds investing in agriculture and industries, and other support institutions;
 - Institutions overseeing the management of quality and safety management issues, such as TBS, TFDA,;
 - Organizations providing productive capacities, information and data, Monitoring and Evaluation M&E, and other business support services, such as the Industrialization Support Organizations (ISO), Textiles Development Unit, BRELA, TRA, FCC, NEEC, TANTRADE, Industry Support Organizations (ISOs), and agricultural and industrial extension services providers, etc.;
 - Selected Civil Society and NGOs; and Development partners, such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank, UNCTAD, ITC, EU, UNIDO, TMEA, etc.
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PART TWO: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MANYARA REGION

2.1 Introduction

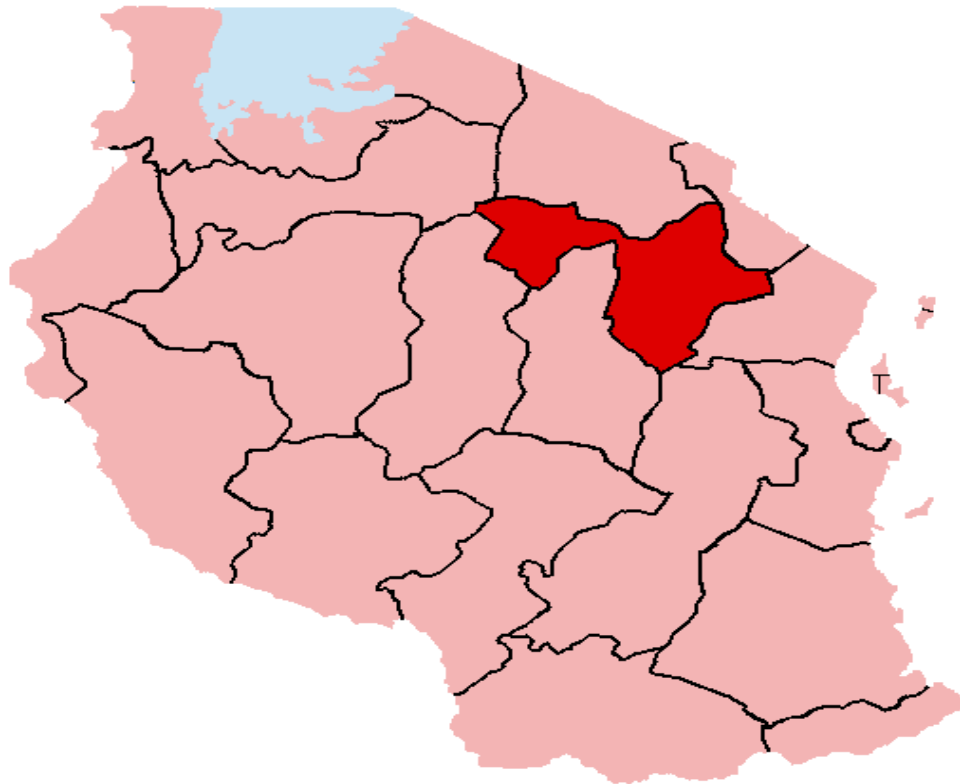
This part highlights geographical location, surface area, population and demographic pattern, administrative units, topography and land use patterns, agro ecological zones, climate, socio-economic context and productive sectors of Manyara Region.

2.2 Location, Land Areas, Population and Administrative Units

2.2.1 Location

Manyara Region, of which Babati town is the capital, came into being in 2002 when part of Arusha region was split to form a new region. It is one of Tanzania's 31 administrative regions. The region lies in the north-eastern quarter of mainland Tanzania, between latitude 3°40' and 6° South of the Equator and longitudes 33° and 38° East of the Greenwich Meridian. It is bordered by Arusha Region on the North, Kilimanjaro and Tanga Regions on the East, Dodoma Region on the South and Singida and Shinyanga Regions on the West.

Map Showing the Location of Manyara Region in Tanzania



2.2.2 Land Area

Manyara region has an area of 50,921 square kilometres that include 49,576 square kilometres of dry land and 1,260 kilometres covered with water bodies. The region is endowed with an area of 1,348,300 ha of arable land, out of which 440,197 ha are under agriculture (cultivation). Moreover, the slot of 2,814,494 ha is under forest and wildlife reserves, 2,981,800 ha covered by grasslands and rangelands while 36,882 ha representing potential areas for irrigation with 11,715ha being irrigated.

2.2.3 Population and Administrative Units by Council

According to the 2012 national census, the region had a population of 1,425,131, which was lower than the pre-census projection of 1,497,555. Manyara is among the regions with low population density of 28 people per square kilometres as well as the least urbanized regions in Tanzania. On the other hand Manyara is among the regions with fastest population growth rate which is 3.2 above the national average value of 2.7.

Administratively, Manyara region is divided into five (5) districts namely Babati, Hanang', Mbulu, Simangiro and Kiteto with seven (7) Local Government Authorities (LGAs) of Babati Town, Babati, Hanang', Mbulu Town, Mbulu, Simamnjiro and Kiteto Councils, with 27 divisions, 142 wards, 449 villages, 35 streets and 2030 hamlets (Table 2.1). The region shares borders with Arusha region in the north and Kilimanjaro to the North East, Tanga in the east, and Simiyu in the west.

Table 2.1: Administrative Units and Population by District

| District/ LGAs | Area (Km ²) | Division | Wards | Villages | Hamlets | Streets | Population Census 2012 | Households size | Population 2017 |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Babati TC | 461 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 54 | 35 | 93,108 | 4.4 | 116,458 |
| Bababati DC | 5,608 | 2 | 25 | 103 | 413 | 0 | 312,392 | 5.2 | 390,737 |
| Hanang' DC | 3,814 | 5 | 33 | 96 | 421 | 0 | 275,990 | 5.7 | 345,205 |
| Kiteto DC | 16,645 | 7 | 23 | 69 | 280 | 0 | 244,669 | 4.8 | 306,029 |
| Mbulu DC & TC | 4,452 | 5 | 35 | 111 | 575 | 0 | 320,279 | 6.0 | 400,602 |
| Simanjiro DC | 19,941 | 6 | 18 | 57 | 287 | 0 | 178,693 | 4.6 | 223,507 |
| | 50,921 | 6 | 18 | 57 | 281 | 35 | 1,425,131 | 5.2 | 1,782,538 |

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2012 and NBS (2018)

Map showing location of councils in Manyara Region



2.3 Climatic Conditions and Topography

Manyara region receives an average rainfall between 450mm and 1,200mm per year, with two rainy seasons. The short rain begins in October and ends in December while the long rainy season starts in January with dry spell during February and ends in May. Also the region has an average temperature ranging from 13°C to 33°C depending on altitude and season. The region is usually cool during June through September and warm from October to April. Some areas along the rift valley experience sub-temperate type climate as a result of agro-ecological zone's influence.

2.4 Distinctive Indigenous Ethnic Groups

The main indigenous ethnic groups are Iraqw, Maasai, Barbaig, Mbugwe, Rangi and Gorowa (Table 2.2), of which constituting distinctive ethnic groups with unique social-cultural ways of living. The Iraqw of Mbulu and their cousins the Gorowa of Babati, Mbungu of Lushoto as well as the Alawa and Burunge of Kondoa form unique groups in Tanzania. The only similar ethnic groups are found far away in Ethiopia and Eritrea among the Oromo as well as Tutsi of Rwanda and Burundi. The Hadzabe/Hadza of Yaeda valley in Mbulu District who number only about 1,500 are also distinctive in that as a group they have the smallest stature in Tanzania. They still live on hunting and collecting wild honey, wild fruits and roots. The only similar ethnic group is the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert in Namibia. The region is also home to the mainland's greatest concentration of the Nilotic tribes the Barbaig, Ndorobo/Akea and Maasai who are historically known to be warrior ethnic groups. The Akea are neither livestock keepers no farmers. Their home is the forest where they engage in hunting and gathering of wild honey, wild fruits and wild roots. Their culture is diminishing due to assimilation into the Maasai ethnic group. They currently, number about 500 in the whole of Manyara Region. Another 2,500 Ndorobo/Akea are found in Arusha Region. Part of the reason for in the diminishing numbers is that their life style-which is similar to that of the Hadzabe, is now no longer sustainable within the ever-changing environment.

Table 1.2: Ethnic Group by District

| District | Ethnic Group | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Main/broad classification | Detailed classification |
| Babati TC/DC | Wabantu | Warangi, Wachagga, Wapare |
| | NiloHamites | Wagorowa, Wa-Iraqw, Maasai, Barbaigw |
| Hanang' DC | Wabantu | Wanyiramba, Warangi, Wanyatur |
| | NiloHamites | Wabarbaigw, Wa-Iraqw |
| Mbulu TC/DC | NiloHamites | Wa-Iragw, Wabarbaigw, Wahadzabe |
| Kiteto DC | Wabantu | Wagogo, warangi, wakaguru, wasambaa |
| | NiloHamites | Wamaasai, Waburunge, Wa-Akea (Ndorobo) |
| Simanjiro DC | Wabantu | Wabantu Wanguu, Wachagga, Wapare, Warangi |
| | NiloHamites | Wamaasai, Wa-Akea |

Source: Socio-economic report, June, 2009

2.5 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ)

Manyara Region is endowed with three distinct agro-ecological zones of about 1,446,800 hectares suitable for agriculture. The land use pattern in region is highly influenced by three distinct agro-ecological zones based on altitude, soils and climate. These include:

2.5.1 Rift Valley Highlands

The zone is characterized by moderately high rainfall with annual rainfall that ranges between 800 mm and 1000mm per annum and temperature ranges of 20°C and 25°C. The Maasai call it “ENGOTIEK” while the German called “WINTER HOCHLAND” due to its temperate like climate. Its soil is characterized by moderately fertile red sandy loam, grey sandy loams and red clay loams, suitable for cereals, and legumes production i.e., maize, wheat, legumes (food beans), pigeon peas, Irish potatoes and vegetables. Principal crops grown in this zone include maize, wheat, legumes (food beans), pigeon peas, Irish potatoes and vegetables. The zone constitutes the highlands of Babati, Hanang', Southern part of Kiteto and Mbulu districts. Simanjiro, Kiteto and part of Babati districts lie east of the great rift wall while Mbulu and another part of Babati district remain demarcated between the two great walls. The remaining part of Babati District and the whole of Hanang' District lie west of the two great walls.

2.5.2 Semi-Arid Midlands

This zone is characterized by elevated to flat areas in low altitudes that experiences moderately low rainfall with averages between 450mm and 700mm per annum of short and unreliable regimes. Poor fertile loamy sands and sandy loams characterize soils. Main crops are sorghum, sunflower, peas, cassava and sweet potatoes. Traditional livestock keeping is common and human population is moderately low.

The zone includes eastern Babati, north-western Mbulu, Southern Hanang' District and the midlands of Kiteto.

2.5.3 The Bushed Maasai Steppe

The zone is the modification of classic open grassland Maasai steppe of Monduli district in which semi-arid midlands slowly merge into a bush land (the arid grassed plain mixed with bushes). The zone covers the northern part of Kiteto and the greater part of Simanjiro district. The area is characterized by low to moderate fertile sandy loams soil. The zone receives short and unpredictable amount of rainfall, ranging from 350mm to 400mm per annum. Livestock density is high while that of human is low. During dry season, there is a great movement of both human and livestock and it has been previously argued that the most suitable and traditional land use of this area is Tran's humane livestock husbandry and wildlife conservation. The zone includes the northern part of Kiteto and the greater part of Simanjiro District.

2.6 Unique Geographical Physical Features of Manyara Region

2.6.1 The Rift Valley Region

Manyara region takes its name from Lake Manyara, which is one of the major lakes formed in ancient times by the Great Rift Valley. It is the only region in Tanzania that is bisected into two by the Great Rift Valley. If any region in Tanzania can claim to be the Rift valley province, then it is Manyara. Simanjiro, Kiteto and part of Babati districts lie to the east of the great rift wall while Mbulu and another part of Babati District are in between the two great walls. The remaining part of Babati District and the whole of Hanang' District lie west of the two great walls.

Manyara also houses Rift valley lakes such as Manyara, Burunge, Babati, Basotu and Balangdalalu. These lakes are a major wildlife water source and are therefore, an essential part of the wildlife ecosystems of Manyara and Tarangire National Parks. In addition, Lake Manyara is the country's largest breeding ground for tens of thousands of flamingos. During the mating season (September- December) the collection of thousands of flamingos in the shallow waters of Lake Manyara gives an unforgettable sight to visitors.

2.6.2 Figure of "8" Shape

The region/s "figure of "8" shape makes it the oldest shaped region in the country. The eastern half of the region comprising of Kiteto and Simanjiro districts is almost cut off from the western half, which is made up of Babati, Mbulu and Hanang' districts.

2.6.3 Suledo Forest Reserve



Environmentally, Manyara’s black wood of SULEDO forest reserve in Kiteto district which is about 163,000 ha is a wonder of nature. This natural forest of African Blackwood trees is as good as man-made in that the trees are evenly spaced that they could as well have been planted by the FOREST DIVISION. This dream forest is strictly protected from encroachment. It is therefore a wonderful tourist attraction.



Baobab tree, wildebeests, giraffes, and impala in Tarangire National Park

The area falls within the eastern branch of the East African Rift Valley which has widened and the valley floor fallen over the past few million years. About 250,000 years ago Lake Manyara and Lake Burunge were part of a larger lake called Proto-Manyara, a basin of internal drainage that lost water through evaporation and deep percolation. Subsequent rises in the Rift Valley floor changed drainage

patterns and the lake was reduced in size and divided into the two shallow, alkali lakes currently seen.^[10] Topography is now mainly low ridges of gneiss and pre-Cambrian rocks covered with well-drained, medium textured, stony soils. Large areas of valley bottoms are montmorillonite black cotton soils. Ancient lake sediments produced clay soils in the Proto-Manyara area. Minjingu Hill and Vilima Vitatu were islands in Proto-Manyara Lake and their phosphate deposits there are derived from accumulated waterbird feces. Volcanic ash deposits produce rich soils on the Northern Plains and Simanjiro Plains where migratory wildebeest and zebra find forage with the nutrients necessary for lactation and healthy calf growth.

The current western boundary is the rift valley escarpment, the northern boundary is the Kenyan border near Lake Natron, and the southern and eastern boundaries are not defined by any strict geographic features. Elevation ranges from about 1000 m in the southwest to 2660 m in the northeast.

Tarangire has a bimodal rainfall averaging 650 mm per annum, with short rains from November to February, long rains from March to May, and dry season from June to October. The rains, particularly the short rains, are very unreliable and often fail. Rainfall varies inter-annually; the standard deviation of the annual rainfall is equal to 37% of the mean annual rainfall. The inter-annual variation of monthly rainfall varies even more markedly; the standard deviation of monthly rainfall is 72% of the mean. This high variability in rainfall is also reflected in a high inter-annual variation of the length of the wet season.

The oldest known elephant to give birth to twins is found in Tarangire. A recent birth of elephant twins in the Tarangire National Park of Tanzania is a great example of how the birth of these two healthy and thriving twins can beat the odds.

2.6.4 Lake Manyara National Park

Lake Manyara is a shallow lake in the Natron-Manyara-Balangida branch of the East African Rift in Manyara Region in Tanzania. Said by Ernest Hemingway¹ to be the "loveliest [lake] ... in Africa," it is also the home of a diverse set of landscapes and wildlife.

The name Manyara comes from the Maasai word *emanyara*, which is a euphorbia species of plant that is grown into a hedge around a family homestead (*Euphorbia tirucalli*). The name "is a Masai description not for the lake, but in general for a lake shore region."²

¹ "[Archived copy](#)". Archived from [the original](#) on 2012-09-29. Retrieved 24 AUGUST 2018.

² H. H. T. Prins, *Ecology and Behaviour of the African Buffalo: Social Inequality and Decision Making* (Springer, 1996: ISBN 0-412-72520-7), p. 1



Lake Manyara National Park

The park contains a large variety of habitats able to support a large number of species such as the rift valley wall, the ground water forest, acacia woodland, area of open woodland, area of open grassland and others. Lake Manyara national park also forms part of a larger ecosystem famously known as Tarangire – Manyara ecosystem.

Of the 127 square miles (329 km²) of Lake Manyara National Park, the lake's alkaline waters (with a pH near 9.5³ cover approximately 89 square miles (231 km²), though the area and pH fluctuate widely with the seasons, and dry spells expose large areas of mud flats. While most known for baboons, the lake and its environs are also home to herbivores such as hippos, impalas, elephants, wildebeests, buffalo, warthogs and giraffes.

Giant fig trees and mahogany seen in the groundwater forest immediately around the park gates draw nourishment from the underground springs replenished continuously from crater highlands directly above the Manyara basin. Leading away from the forest to the fringes of Lake Manyara are the flood plains. To the south are visible the acacia woodlands. Leopards, although in abundance, are hard to get a glimpse of, just like the other elusive carnivores - the lions - of this park.

³ Hughes, R. H.; Hughes, J. S. (1992). *A directory of African wetlands*. [UNEP](#). p. 255.

Lake Manyara provides opportunities for ornithologists keen on viewing and observing over 300 migratory birds, including flamingo, long-crested eagle and grey-headed kingfisher.

With an entrance gate that doubles as an exit, the trail of Lake Manyara National Park is effectively a loop that can be traversed by jeep within a couple of hours that may be stretched to a few more at best, if driving slowly, to watch, observe and enjoy the diversity of flora and fauna. The Rift Valley escarpment forms a noteworthy landmark and provides a spectacular backdrop to Lake Manyara.

To the east of Lake Manyara lies the Kwakuchinja wildlife corridor. The corridor allows wildlife to migrate between dispersal areas and parks that include Tarangire National Park to the southeast, Lake Manyara to the west and the Engaruka Basin to the north. Within the Kwakuchinja corridor are several villages that include Ol Tukai Village and Esilalei along the lakeshore.

Further from the lake and outside of village lands, lies the 44000 acres Manyara Ranch, of which 35000 acres comprise the Manyara Ranch Conservancy. This is a pioneering conservation and tourism project supported by the African Wildlife Foundation, the Tanzania Land Conservation Trust and the Manyara Ranch Conservancy. While not a park, the conservancy is frequented by resident and migrating wildlife including elephant, lion, buffalo, leopard and the more common plains game. Rarely seen in the parks but a common resident on the conservancy is the lesser kudu. Lake Manyara is part of the Lake Manyara Biosphere Reserve, established in 1981 by UNESCO as part of its Man and the Biosphere Programme.



Lake Manyara Biosphere Reserve

Another attractive aspect of Lake Manyara is “Treetop Walkway.” This is a 370m air walk, which starts with a short board-walk that gradually rises from ground level up through the canopy of the forest. You walk over a series of suspension bridges with thick netting on the sides, and reach a height of 18m off the

ground. These treetop platforms are perfect places to stop and enjoy life in the canopy amongst butterflies, monkeys and birds.



2.6.5 Hunting and Acquiring Trophies

Manyara region has a total of 15 hunting blocks; 9 in Simanjiro, 5 in Kiteto and one in Babati district. These blocks provide opportunity to hunt a variety of games from big games like the big elephants to small antelopes.

2.6.6 Mount Hanang' & Kwaraa

Hanang' district is 73 km away from Babati town (Region headquarters) where the beautiful mount Hanang' (3, 448m) is located.

The mountain is the habitat of leopards, klipspringer, velvet monkeys, olive baboon and dikdik and variety of bird species. The mountain features beautiful catchment forest with a variety of tree species.

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

2.7 Social-Economic Context of Manyara Region

Manyara Region is ranked higher than many parts of the country in terms of socio-economic indicators. According to 2017 Tanzania Human Development Report, the region's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was Tanzanian shillings 3,026,366 millions in 2015 and its GDP per capita was 1,930,722 Tanzania shillings. With regard to Human Development Index⁴ (HDI), Manyara scored HDI of 0.633 higher than the national HDI of 0.614 making it rank 9 out of 25 regions of Tanzania Mainland. Also Manyara life

⁴ The **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a composite dimension of Health represented by life expectancy; education represented by expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling; and income represented by Gross National income per capita in purchasing power parity in US dollars, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of **human development**. For the **THDR**, dimensions of education are expected years of schooling and school attendance, while for income GDP per capita is used as proxy for GNI per capita.

expectancy was 68.2 years higher than 61.7 years for Tanzania Mainland and higher than all regions in Tanzania.

2.8 Productive Sectors

2.8.1 Agriculture

Agricultural production, livestock keeping and mining are the main economic activities in Manyara Region. The major food crops and cash crops that are cultivated by small farmers (peasants) includes maize, food beans, pigeon peas, sunflower, onions, garlic, coffee, paddy and finger millet. Maize, beans, pigeon peas, wheat and sunflower are the major contributors to the region's economy. However, commercial crop farming is practiced in a few places like wheat at Basuto in Hanang' and pigeon pea in Babati and Hanang'. Kiru valley -the flood plain area between lakes Babati and Manyara, is the most fertile area in Manyara region. In this area, big farmers who own large estates grow various crops including sugar cane. This area has been a reliable source of crops since the colonial era and by mid-1930's it was occupied by re-known millionaire settlers from Europe comprising Swedish barons, Russians, Americans, and Germans.

2.8.2 Irrigation Farming

Manyara region is blessed with enormous water resources potential constituting lakes (Manyara, Babati, Gedabi, Balangda, and Bassoutu), rivers (Fahel, Kiongozi and Pangani), waterfalls (Gocho and Magara) and natural springs in Kiru, Endagaw, Tumati and Bashay valley used for irrigation and other purposes. Irrigation schemes with varying degrees of potentiality in the region is exceptionally high in Babati DC (with 15,460 ha), followed by Simanjiro (with 10,550 ha), Mbulu DC (6,457 ha), Hanang' (3,000 ha), Kiteto (895 ha), Mbulu TC (360 ha) and Babati TC with only 160 ha (Table 2.3). However, only 31.8% of the total 36,882 ha is currently under traditional and improved irrigated agriculture, being utilized to irrigate paddy, maize, sugarcane, vegetables and leguminous crops either by water channels (surface irrigation) or irrigation portable pumps. This is due to the fact that these areas are in densely populated mountain slopes where a large amount of water is available and utilized and the fact that an increasing number of people who are gradually being forced by population pressure to move downhill and settle in lowland areas are using an increasingly large amount of water for irrigation farming for paddy and vegetables.

Table 2.3: Names, Locations and Sizes of Irrigation Schemes in Manyara region

| S/N | LOCATION | IRRIGATION SCHEME | TOTAL AREA (Ha) | UTILIZED AREA (Ha) | PERCENTAGE OF UTILIZED AREA (Ha) |
|-----|------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Babati DC | Mbugwe, Babati, Bashnet, Qash, Magara, Magugu, Kiru | 15,460 | 6,000 | 38.8 |
| 2. | Babati TC | Singe, Maisaka, Bonga | 160 | 40 | 25.0 |
| 3. | Hanang' DC | Measkron, Mara Endasak, Endaswold, Endagaw, Gocho | 3000 | 480 | 16.0 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--|--------|-------|-------|
| 4. | Mbulu DC | Dongobesh, Gehandu, Tumati, Bashay | 6,457 | 2,100 | 30.8 |
| 5. | Mbulu TC | GuangnaTlawi | 360 | 123 | 34.17 |
| 6. | Kiteto DC | Orgira, Kiseru-Sunya, Ngipa/ngoyongoni, bwagamoyo | 895 | 50.6 | 7 |
| 7. | Simanjiro DC | Lemkuna, MsituwaTembo, Ruvu Remit, Gunge, Ngage, Shambarai, Kiruani, Nomeuti, Kambiyachokaa, Shambarai, Kilombero, Loiborsoit, Olbil, Malila and Zaire | 10,550 | 3,090 | 29.8 |

Source: Regional and local Government Authorities (TIRDO REPORT TO REGIONAL SECRETARIAT) 2018

2.8.3 Livestock

As part of its economy, livestock resource in Manyara Region is the second most important economic activity after crops farming, employing 11% of the Manyara residents. However, largely, livestock keeping is traditional and involves mostly indigenous breed. Over 98% of cattle for instance are of indigenous breed, mainly Tanzania Shorthorn Zebu (TSZ) which are known for their ability to survive and productive even under harsh environmental conditions. However, the small stock of goats, sheep, chicken, pigs and ducks are considered less important in most pastoralist/agro-pastoralist communities, but they are important, especially in contributing to food security and for providing a stable source of income for women. The regional livestock population was estimated to be 5,439,437 in 2017 with its 1.8 million large cattle population, 547 goats and 373,399 sheep ranking Manyara region the 4th in Tanzania after Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora regions. This is 8% of the national herd of cattle, 9% of the national herd of goats and 1% of all sheep in the country. The land designated for livestock production is approximately 2.4 million ha. The land designated for ranches is 9,248ha which can optimally accommodate approximately 13,000 cattle. Distribution of livestock in local government areas and slaughtering houses are shown in Table 2.4 and 2.5 respectively.

Table 2.4: Summary of Livestock Population in Manyara Region and its Distribution for Year 2016/17

| Types of Livestock | Babati TC | Babati DC | Hanang' DC | Kiteto DC | Mbulu TC | Mbulu DC | Simanjiro DC | Total Livestock |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|------------------|
| Cattle | 22,987 | 224,228 | 248,689 | 487,107 | 70080 | 297,764 | 437,925 | 1,788,771 |
| Goats | 21,077 | 183,995 | 187,687 | 423,423 | 45033 | 179468 | 396452 | 1,441,095 |
| Sheep | 5,365 | 79,507 | 98,799 | 168,329 | 29,838 | 29,311 | 225,003 | 635,152 |
| Pigs | 2,437 | 8,153 | 9,634 | 4,260 | 47,776 | 21,292 | 896 | 94,448 |
| Hare | - | - | 9,270 | 168 | 218 | 27 | - | 9,656 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------------|
| Donkey | 1,818 | 7,165 | 26,913 | 7,092 | 2,047 | 4,373 | 21,867 | 71,271 |
| Chicken | 29,185 | 228,598 | 269,156 | 144,526 | 277,547 | 73,911 | 94,429 | 1,136,352 |

Source: Compiled data supplied by the Council Directors' offices, Manyara Region, in January 2018

Table 2.5. Slaughtering houses in Manyara Region

| S/N | Local Government Authority (LGA)/Councils | Number Of Slaughter Houses | Number Of Slaughter Slabs |
|-----|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Babati DC | 2 | 35 |
| 2. | Babati TC | 1 | 1 |
| 3. | Mbulu DC | 0 | 2 |
| 4. | Mbulu TC | 1 | 4 |
| 5. | Hanang' DC | 1 | 8 |
| 6. | Kiteto DC | 0 | 7 |
| 7. | Simanjiro DC | 2 | 2 |
| | TOTAL | 7 | 59 |

Source: Regional and Local Government Authorities

Table 2.6: Amount of Sold Skins and Hides in Manyara and their values

| Type | Babati TC | Babati DC | Hanang' DC | Kiteto DC | Mbulu TC | Mbulu DC | Simanjiro DC | Total |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|
| Cattle(Pieces) | 2,277 | 1,698 | 1,203 | 2,725 | 1,396 | 657 | 7,798 | 16,527 |
| Goats (Pieces) | 549 | 2,402 | 987 | 3,245 | 389 | 113 | 4,234 | 5,071 |
| Sheep (Pieces) | 258 | 742 | 683 | 165 | 0 | 4 | 1,708 | 3,354 |

Source: Regional and Local Government Authorities

2.8.4 Fisheries and Aquaculture

Manyara region has seven (7) lakes where fishing is a main economic activity of the surrounding community. Fishing activities are mostly practiced in Lake Manyara, Babati and Burunge (in Babati district), Bassoutu, Balang'dalalu and Basodesh (in Hanang' district) and Tlawi (in Mbulu district) as well as Ruvu/Pangani Fahel, Kiongozi and Tarangire rivers and Nyumba ya Mungu dam (in Simanjiro district). During dry seasons, this lake acts as a source of salt for the people and their livestock. During dry seasons, this lake acts as a source of salt for the people and their livestock. Lake Babati provides fishing opportunity using local canoes within the view of floating hippos. The lake is 18 km² long and is rich in tilapia, catfish, and fresh water prawns different species of birds and is estimated to hold over 200 hippos. In Hanang' district fishing is possible in the fresh water lakes of Bassotu and Basodesh. There is also Lake Tlawi in Mbulu district and the Ruvu River in Simanjiro district. Apart from the mentioned lakes and rivers, the region also has several man-made small dams where aquaculture practices are done. Collectively, these water bodies are sources of different types of fishes such as tilapia and catfish to the nearby communities

2.8.5 Home of the Distinctive Tanzanite Gemstone

Manyara region is rich in mineral that include Tanzanite, ruby, green garnet, green tourmaline and rhodolite, Tsavorite and Tremolite. Majority of these precious stones are mined in Simanjiro district. Specific areas where are mined are; Komolo, Namalulu, Lelatema hills, Mererani, Kaangala, Landani and Nabebera. Other places that are rich in minerals include for chrysoberyl (var. Alexandrite), Orgine village in Kiteto for red granite and moonstone. Recently, gold has been discovered in more than those areas in Mbulu district. Other important gemstones found in Mererani and nearby Lelatema hills are Tsavorite and Tremolite. Magara escarpment is important for precious Chrysobery (Var. Alexandrite) mining. The mining sector is important contributor to Manyara regional economy

2.8.6 Wildlife

The region is endowed with a variety of wildlife species from big games to small antelopes. Wildlife in Manyara region is distributed in different categories of wildlife protected areas from Open Area, Game Controlled Areas (GCAs), Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and National Parks. Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks for instance, are where wild animals such as lions, cheaters, monkeys, mongooses, baboons, caracals, honey badgers, dik-dik, gazelles, wildebeests, zebras, impala, water bucks, buffaloes, elephants, giraffes, leopards, hippos, crocodiles, wild dogs, more than 550 bird species and many more wild animals can be found. Moreover, the potential Simanjiro Plains where thousands of wildebeests and zebras from Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks are dispersed - especial during wet season, is an Open and Game Controlled Areas. Other areas that have substantial number of wildlife include NOU forest and YaedaChini in Mbulu district.

Game Controlled Areas and Open Areas are other important Wildlife Protected Areas conserved under Wildlife Law. These areas form a very significant part of the Tarangire – Lake Manyara Ecosystems estimated to cover 35,000 km².

Manyara also houses Rift valley lakes (i.e., Manyara, Burunge, Babati and Balangda) as well as Tarangire River, which are the major wildlife water source and are therefore, an essential part of the wildlife ecosystems of Manyara and Tarangire National Parks. In addition, Lake Manyara is the country's largest breeding ground for tens of thousands of flamingos. During the mating season (September- December) the collection of thousands of flamingos in the shallow waters of Lake Manyara gives an unforgettable sight to visitors. Therefore, tourism sector is seen as one of the future lifelines of the region although not well exploited.

In addition, Manyara region is endowed with four national parks and two wildlife management areas as summarized in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: National Parks and Wildlife Management Areas in Manyara Region

| Name | Category | Located | Size (Km ²) | Conservation Status |
|------|----------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|------|----------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Lake Manyara 64 | National Park | Babati, Mbulu | 643 | Excellent |
| Tarangire | National Park | Babati, Simanjiro | 2,800 | Excellent |
| Burunge | Wildlife Management Area | Babati | 283 | Average |
| MAKAME | Wildlife Management Area | Kiteto | 3,719 | Average |
| | TOTAL | | 7,442 | |

Source: Regional and Local Government Authorities

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



The park is the sixth largest national park in Tanzania. The name of the park originates from the Tarangire River that crosses the park. The Tarangire River is the primary source of fresh water for wild animals in the Tarangire Ecosystem during the annual dry season. The Tarangire Ecosystem is defined by the long-distance migration of wildebeest and zebras. During the dry season thousands of animals concentrate in Tarangire National Park from the surrounding wet-season dispersal and calving areas

The park covers an area of approximately 2,850 square kilometers (1,100 square miles.) The landscape is composed of granitic ridges, river valley, and swamps. Vegetation is a mix

of *Acacia* woodland, *Commiphora-Combretum* woodland, seasonally flooded grassland, and *Baobab* trees.

Flora and Fauna: The Park is famous for its high density of elephants and baobab trees. Visitors to the park in the June to November dry season can expect to see large herds of thousands of zebra, wildebeest and Cape buffalo. Other common resident animals include waterbuck, giraffe, dik dik, impala, eland, Grant's gazelle, velvet monkey, banded mongoose, and olive baboon. Predators in Tarangire include African lion, leopard, cheetah, caracal, honey badger, and African wild dog.

The oldest known elephant to give birth to twins is found in Tarangire. A recent birth of elephant twins in the Tarangire National Park of Tanzania is a great example of how the birth of these two healthy and thriving twins can beat the odds.⁵

It is the home to more than 550 bird species; the park is a haven for bird enthusiasts. The park is also famous for the termite mounds that dot the landscape. Those that have been abandoned are often home to dwarf mongoose.

In 2015, a giraffe that is white due to leucism was spotted in the park⁶. Current wildlife research projects in the park include the Tarangire Elephant Project, Tarangire Lion Project, and Masai Giraffe Conservation Demography Project



Tree climbing lion at Tarangire National Park

⁵ **Jump up** ["Trunk Twins: Elephant Twins Born in Tarangire | Asilia Africa"](#). Asilia Africa. 2018-04-06. Retrieved 2018-04-06.

⁶ **Jump up** [Tom Hale \(January 26, 2016\). "Incredibly Rare White Giraffe Spotted In Tanzania"](#). Retrieved 2016-01-27.

The **Tarangire Ecosystem** (/ˌtɑːrɑːnˈɡɪreɪ/) is a geographical region in Africa. It is located in northern Tanzania and extends between 2.5 and 5.5 degrees south latitudes and between 35.5 and 37 degrees east longitudes. The Tarangire Ecosystem hosts the second-largest population of migratory ungulates in East Africa and the largest population of elephants in northern Tanzania.

The Tarangire Ecosystem is defined by the long distance migratory movements of wildebeest and plains zebra. It includes the dry season wildlife concentration area near the Tarangire River in Tarangire National Park, and the wet-season dispersal and calving grounds to the north in the Northern Plains and to the east in Simanjiro Plains, spanning in total approximately 20,500 km² (7,900 sq mi). Migratory animals must have access to both the dry-season water source in the park, and the nutrient-rich forage available only on the calving grounds outside the park to successfully raise their calves and maintain their high abundance. The Tarangire Ecosystem is also known as the Masai Steppe, or the Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem. Tarangire has approximately 500 species of birds, and more than 60 species of larger mammal.

2.8.7 Other Tourist Attractions

In addition to the National parks described above, the region is endowed with many other incredible tourist attractions that can offer memorable experience to tourists. Such attractions are;

- Mount Hanang' and Kwaraa- for Mountain climbing and photographing.
- Visiting hot spring in Lalaji and Masware villages.
- Lake Babati, Burunge and Balangda salt lake (in Hanang') – boat driving and viewing.
- Eastern arc rift valley escarpment - viewing parachuting and photographing.

2.8.8 Cultural Tourism

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

(i) Hadzabe/Hadza

The Hadza or Hadzabe are hunter- gatherers living in Mbulu district in Manyara region. Other Hadza live around Lake Eyasi in the central rift valley and in the neighbouring Serengeti plateau northern Tanzania. The Hadza are estimated to be below 1000 and some 300 – 400 Hadze live as hunter –

gatherers like their ancestors who did so for thousand or even tens of thousands of years. This group, and also the Ndorobo- are the last existing full – time hunter- gatherers in Africa.

(ii) Ndorobo

The Ndorobo are a small group of hunter- gatherers mostly found in Kiteto and a few in Simanjiro district. Most of them have no permanent homes and instead they live in Baobab tree caves. However, some of those who are more advanced have small huts resembling those of the Maasai.

(iii) Barbaig

The traditional culture of the Barbaig is still unchanged and un-spoiled. Women dress in traditional goat skin dresses and men walk around with spears. Visitors have an opportunity to mix freely with the Barbaig living in the Man’gati plains, commonly known as the Mang’ati.

(iv) Maasai

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

2.8.9 Attractions Around Babati Township

(i) Sigino Crater

Sigino crater is located in Babati. During the days of tribe wars in the pre- colonial era, Iraqw warriors used to hide women, children and old men in this Sigino crater.

(ii) Tururu Water Falls

A permanent waterfall named Tururu is found in Babati Township. The site comprises a variety of reptile species including python and Agama lizard. Tururu waterfalls are a beautiful place for picnic and relaxation.

(iii) Babati Township

Babati Township is also rich as regards cultural. Tourism attractions such as the indigenous Gorowa culture, the graves of chief Dodo, that of Major cooper his wife at Singu estate; the late Majorie Cooper and his wife are among the memorable people of Babati town due to their contributions to the citizens of Babati. They were the first persons to introduce Tilapia fish in Lake Babati (1936). The Tilapia fish is now an important food product to Babati citizens which has also contributed to employment opportunities to many people living surrounding the lake. Majorie cooper came to Babati in 1920s as a tourist accompanied by a Swedish hunter named BRO BLIXEN a husband to a famous Danish lady KAREN BLIXEN who wrote a book title d out of AFRICA. He became interested in investing at Sigino

areas commonly known as Singu, by opening some estates in which he settled for years and died in 1952 and his wife in 1954. Singu Estate is very famous due to such historical background. The famous another – Ernest Hemingway the author of boon titled green hills of Africa visited and stayed at Singu Estate...

2.8.10 Industrial sector

Manyara region has set aside about 2,517.8 ha for industrial development to respond to the national industrialization strategy. These include the proposed 1339.8ha demarcated for the establishment of ordinary Industrial and Agricultural Investment Parks or more advanced industries registered as Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and Export Processing Zones (EPZ) located in Simanjiro district. Other surveyed areas are Makatanini (72ha) in Babati DC, Ufyomi estate (450ha) at Galapo ward in Babati TC, Gawari (432ha) in Hanang' DC, Mbulu TC (84 ha), Mbulu DC (18ha) and Loolera (22ha) in Kiteto.

The region is implementing the ongoing campaign under “My Region My Industry” slogan that requires every region to establish 100 new industries by December 2018. The region as therefore set up a plan for every district Council to establish at least 15 industries in order to attain such target before the end of 2018.

Existing Industries in Manyara Region: Manyara has a total of 2,400 enterprises, most of them being micro scale industries (86.13%), followed by small scale industries (12.71%), medium scale industries (0.58%) and large-scale industries (0.58%). Simanjiro and Babati are the only districts found with large scale industries. These include: (i) Minjingu Phosphate Fertilizers Company Limited (fertilizers manufacturing industry located at Babati DC), (ii) Tanzanite One and Africa Tanzanite (Tanzanite processing industries at Mererani in Simanjiro district), (iii) Manyara Sugar Factory (Sugar manufacturing Company in Babati DC) and (iv) SIERA Industry (essential oil extraction factory) in Babati DC.

Other large-scale industries include:

- New Hanang' Cotton Mill (a ginnery) with full infrastructure at Magugu in Babati DC which is expected to start production soon.
- Another large scale factory is at last stage of construction at Meralani, Simanjiro district and it is anticipating starting production in year 2018. The factory will be processing graphite for export and it has an installed capacity of processing 1500 tonnes of rock soil per day.
- The region has also a number of clusters which were established by SIDO under the auspices of Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). These include;
 - Honey in Babati DC,
 - Rice in Magugu area-Babati DC,
 - Garlic in Mbulu DC,
 - Maize in Hanang' DC and Mbulu DC,
 - Sunflower in Babati TC and Kiteto DC.
 - Others are footwear and leather goods' clusters distributed almost in all district Councils in the region.

2.8.11 Mining sector

Manyara region is endowed with precious stones/minerals in various areas in the region that include Simanjiro (Tanzanite One and Tanzanite Africa-under operation, Platinum Graphite-under construction) but not well developed in the region. However, small mining, quarrying and/or crushing activities are done by artisanal miners using poor technologies which impair the processing recovery rate. Mineral types include Tanzanite, Graphite, Limestone, Ruby, Red garnet, Rhodelite, Tsavorite, Tremolite, Gemstone, Anzonight, Green garnet, Green tourmaline, Copper, white quartz, marble, gold, salt, gravel, sand and metallic minerals, but no clear data in the region regarding the existing mineral deposits in terms of quantity and quality.

Salt Mining in Hanang'



PART THREE: MAJOR/PRIORITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN MANYARA REGION

3.1 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Given the available raw materials together with required infrastructure for some of the opportunities, the region has identified key investment opportunity to be recognized and implemented at the region level. This is a packaging material for both primary and secondary processing industry. This regional investment opportunity has two main attributes: first it is its scale and scope, which transcends beyond those of individual LGAs; and an opportunity, is large enough to serve all LGAs. More details for each opportunity are given below:-


1. Packaging Materials for both Primary and Secondary Processing Industries

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of one medium size factory in Babati Town Council for the production of appropriate packaging materials for both primary and secondary processed commodities (such as horticultural crops, cereals, forestry products like honey, fish, etc); • Almost all districts recognized that a lack of packaging materials has constrained not only industrialists but also agricultural producers; particularly those who are in horticultural subsector. In view of these, the regional secretariat will champion this kind of investment and determine its location in one of the council to serve the whole region; • The target market area consists of the existing and prospective SMEs as well as industries within and outside the region. As of now there is no such kind of investment in Manyara and the demand for such packaging materials is very high. For instance there are more than 40 small industries for edible oil currently in need of packaging materials. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the major requirement for promoting value chain particularly in agricultural sector, where specific packaging materials for different agricultural produce (horticultural, cereals, milk, honey etc) are lacking; • The Government through the Tanzania Bureau of Standards has been calling for the private sector to invest in the production of packaging materials; • Currently packaging materials being used do not meet quality standards required by different products; • Proper packaging materials will reduced post harvest losses and elongate shelf life of some delicate produces especially horticultural crops. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This investment is in line with government industrialization policy, which among other things promotes value addition at both primary and secondary levels; • Land is available for the building packaging materials industry; • Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets. |

3.2 District Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Priority Investment Opportunities at District level include: Establishment of Grains Millings (processing, grading, packaging and branding); Fish Farming and Fish Fry Hatcheries; Animal Feeds Processing Industry; Solid Wastes Management; Tourism and Hospitality Industry (skyline and parachuting tourism, hotels, motels, campsites, tour guide companies etc.); Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development; Building Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure; Crops Cultivation; Cross breeding and Livestock Feedlot; Investment in Modern Beehives, Beekeeping and Honey processing industry; Paddy Processing Industries (sorting, grading, packaging and branding); Salt Industry (processing, grading, packaging and branding); Horticultural Processing Industry (sorting, processing, grading, packaging and branding); Spices and Essential oils Processing Plant; Water Bottling Plant and; Cement and Lime Stone Industry. More details are as follows:

1. Establishment of Grains Millings (Processing, Grading, Packaging and Branding)

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <p>Babati Town Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of large scale processing plant of maize and Sorghum; • Maize is the predominant food crop occupying 79% of the planted area in the region; • Maize production per year is 16,595.6 tonnes; amount of marketed maize is 13,553 tons per year. Location of the plant is Maisaka Katani in Block YY plots given to NFRA of size 15 acres of land or 60702.8 m². • Production trend for the grain crops in the region have been increasing for the past 5 years. Average annual estimated tonnage for maize in Manyara is 440,842 tonnes; • Manyara region produces about 7500 tonnes of Sorghum per annum. Apart from being utilized as food source, Sorghum is also highly demanded in brewery industry; • The best infrastructure (electricity roads market transportation) for grain milling is available in Babati Town council. <p>Kiteto District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing maize processing plant at Engusero Ward (modern |

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| | <p>plant that will process and pack).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 acres have been set aside for building the maize processing plant • Annual maize production is 195,869 tonnes <p>Simanjiro District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing maize processing plant at Langai. <p>Babati District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building large scale maize processing plant. <p>Mbulu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building large scale maize processing plant; • Production trend for the grain crops in the Mbulu DC for the past 5 years is 30,229 tonnes. <p>Hanang' District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building large scale maize processing plant. <p>Amount of maize marketed maize is about 77,494.73 Tones Land set aside for maize milling factories are 3 acres at sabasaba and 2 acres at Endagaw Village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils produces substantial amounts of maize enough to meet a bigger portion of the milling supply; • The by-products from maize milling are major raw material for animal feeds industries, which is currently in high demand in the region specifically Babati Town Council identified animal feeds industry as priority investment. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and political support at national, regional and local government level; • Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets. |

2. Fish Farming and Fish Fry Hatcheries⁷

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features | <p>Babati Town Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babati Town Council has identified investment opportunities in fish farming - Cage fishing at Lake Babati, supply of fish farming technologies at household level, investment in fish hatcheries, and fish feeds production. |

⁷Hatcheries in this guide is treated as industry


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| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babati Town Council does not have adequate supply of fish for home consumption; • Aquaculture plays a vital role as an alternative source of income for fishery communities as it contributes in reducing the pressure on Lake Babati and recently is considered as an important sector for supporting rural economic development. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already some institutions like JKT through ESRF training initiatives have already begun to promote fish farming at household level; • Support by National Fish Policy 2015; 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 and FETA; • Coming of the new city of Dodoma will most likely increase the demand of fish. |

3. Animal Feeds Processing Industry

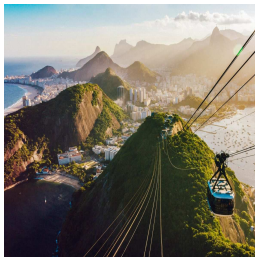
| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features | <p>Babati Town Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing animal feeds processing industry for cattle and chicken; • Raw materials (originating from maize, sorghum, pigeon nuts, sunflower etc.) for cattle and chicken feeds processing industry are available; • The market for animal feeds is available (about 9000 zero grazing cattle are kept in Babati). • Animal feeds processing industry for cattle and chicken will be established in the Block YY plots near to NFRA maize warehouse. Chicken available in Mach, 2018 is 29,185 birds be data on number of chicken. Zero grazing cattle are 9,875 out of 22,987 being data on number of zero grazing cattle. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The industry is still under developed. There is high demand for both cattle and chicken feeds; • It will promote incomes for both cattle and chicken keepers and all people involved in the value chain; • The councils produces some if not most of the raw materials for feeds industries: such raw materials are maize bran, which is the product of maize milling; • Establishment of animal feeds processing industry is expected to promote further production of maize and related products. |


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| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Livestock Policy (2006) supports animal feeds processing; • Existence of Tanzania Animal Feeds Manufacturers Association (TAFMA) which provides a common forum for all animals feeds manufacturers in Tanzania. |
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4. Solid Wastes Management


| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features  | Babati Town Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Wastes management by building solid wastes recycling plant; • Land for building the proposed plant is available. • Solid wastes recycling plant will be built at Sigino dump with land size 275,477 m² where 59,472 m² is utilized and the size of land allocated is estimated amount of solid wastes generated is 63.825 tons per day. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babati Town Council is growing and the economic activities are expanding and so is the production of solid wastes; • Already as of now the council is generating a lot of solid wastes. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and political support at national, regional and local government level; • FYDP II emphasizes on human development including urban planning and human settlements; • Policy support collection, compressing and recycling of solid wastes. |

5. Tourism and Hospitality Industry (Skyline tourism, Hotels, Motels, Campsites, Tour Guide Companies etc.)

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features  | Babati Town Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of tourist hotels along Lake Babati, motels and tented camps along Tururu water falls; • Land is already set aside for this purpose; • There is also an opportunity to establish tour guide companies. Kiteto District Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of hotels at Partimbo where 30 acres of land has been set aside for this purpose. Mbulu Town Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in Parachuting and Skylines. Other investment opportunities include ecotourism (hiking, cultural sites, sight seen, |

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|  | <p>game viewing and sport hunting, local arts and crafts), tourists campsites and recreational centres; Construction of skyline along Haynu (Hayuno) water fall.</p> <p>Hanang' District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in tourist hotels. About 2 acres of land is set down for this purpose; Establishing tented camps for tourists. The council has a number of tourist's attractions such as mount Hanang', cultural tourism, hot springs, among other. |
| <p>Key investment rationale</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hotel will boost tourism especially for tourists who will like to visit Babati and neighbouring councils; Availability of untapped tourism attractions in the councils such as Mbulu Town council including rift valley scenery, diversity of cultures, waterfalls, natural resources (forest), etc. |
| <p>Support available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support by The FYDP II emphasizes all investments that enhances human development; these include accommodation and hospitality services; The council has good infrastructure which includes roads, electricity, communication and markets. |

6. Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development

| <p style="text-align: center;">Overview of the Opportunity</p> | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current Vocational Training Institutions do not provide skills needed for promoting value chain in agriculture (horticulture, livestock, dairy, etc.) especially post harvest management including primary and secondary processing (sorting, grading and packaging of crops, value addition of grain leather); The region's economic transformation agenda calls for skills development in a number of areas that would support productivity and quality of outputs in the following sectors: value addition for agricultural crops, leather industries and leather related value addition, construction technicians, production and marketing entrepreneurship, sorting, grading packaging and branding of products, hospitality industry, among others; Investors are welcome to build Vocational Education Training Institutes for developing skills mentioned above; The nature of training should be flexible enough to accommodate very short training that may accommodate skills needed by farmers and other micro and small enterprises; |


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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All councils have set aside land for building or expansion of training institutions. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FYDP II categorically recognises the important role of skills development as a major catalyst for transforming economies at national and sub-national levels. It is because of this recognition Manyara region and its sub national level governments calls for investment in building a skills development training institute. To support establishment of such institution, the Government has established a fund whose sources include Skills Development Levy paid by all employers. This is supported by Education and Training Policy 2014; and The demand for skills development has been identified in almost all councils as critical for promoting value addition to agricultural commodities and other non-agricultural small scale manufacturing industries. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and vocational education and training development programme (TVETDP); Supportive institutions are College of Engineering and Technology (COET) Founded in 2001 through the transformation and integration of the Institute of Production Innovation (IPI) and the existing Faculty of Engineering (FoE), the College of Engineering and Technology (CoET); and SIDO supports: business development services (technical training courses, and business management and entrepreneurship training, among others), technology development services (product and technology development, including the development and support of design skills, and the application of new technologies), among others. |

7. Sunflower Processing Industry

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features | <p>Kiteto District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building sunflower processing plant at Kibaya town to produce double refined edible oil Sunflower constitutes about 33% of planted area in the region; About 37,397 tonnes of sunflower are produced annually in the region on average. 4 acres of land has been set aside for the construction of the processing plant <p>Mbulu District Council</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Sunflower processing plant to produce double refined oil. An investor may enter contract farming with local farmers. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will add to the supply of edible oil to meet the demand in Tanzania; It will promote more production of sunflower and promote value chain. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FYDP II, Agricultural Policy and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Program 2017-2022 (ASDP II) promote edible oil production; Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets. |

8. Building Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <p>Kiteto District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Commercial Irrigation infrastructure including dams targeting horticultural crops at Ngipa village. Currently annual production of horticultural crops is 1,956 tonnes; Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) is expected. Detailed feasibility study has been done, Environmental impact assessment and technical drawing has been done. <p>Simanjiro District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Commercial Irrigation infrastructure for paddy and other horticultural crops irrigation scheme at Ngage and Lemkuna. <p>Mbulu Town Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building commercial irrigation infrastructure (water harvesting) in Tlawi ward targeting horticultural crops such as garlic, onions, peas, tomato, carrots, lemon, apple, etc; Potential area for irrigation is 300 hectares but only 36 hectares are currently under irrigation. <p>Mbulu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building irrigation infrastructure in selected schemes. Garlic is mainly produced in the Bashay valley in Mbulu district. The valley has some 2,500 hectares of land suitable for garlic production. Out of this only 1,200 hectares is currently being utilized given available irrigation infrastructure. Garlic production is mainly dependent on river Mangisa which is the main source of irrigation water in the area. <p>Hanang' District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building commercial irrigation infrastructure targeting horticultural |


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| | <p>infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garlic is produced at Endagaw Ward in some 640 hectares. There is untapped potential of 1,200 hectares. Agricultural production in the area is supported by 5 canals out of which only 3 are currently functional; • Investment through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) is expected. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The partnership between the government, the community and the private sector provides a sustainable inclusive model which is suitable for accelerating social and economic development; • Irrigation can improve incomes and food security if farmers can access markets for inputs and produce, food pricing systems reflect real costs of production, and farmers diversify beyond staple cereals; • Manyara is the same arid area but there are untapped irrigation potentials in the areas: high water table, water harvesting during rain seasons; • Drip irrigation technology is available and using very little water to irrigate several acres; • To increase number of farming seasons to increase supply of agricultural produces for both direct consumption and for processing; • Water harvest technologies are available making it easier to collect and distribute water for irrigation purposes. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation is important in Tanzania to deal with erratic rainfall, especially in the context of climate change. In this regard the Government through ASDP II; National irrigation policy of 2009; and National Irrigation Act 2013 support irrigation development. Further recognising the importance of irrigation farming, the Government has set up the National Irrigation Commission (NIC) to deliver the irrigation potential, including promotion of private sector investment in irrigation; • Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets. |

9. Crops Cultivation


| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features | <p>Kiteto District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investors are invited to invest in crops cultivation through joint venture with identified local producers. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cooperative societies such as AMCOS, SACCOS and Industrial cooperative Societies are ready to enter joint venture with investor(s). • Crops to be produced are maize, sunflower and millet. There are 250,000 Ha. which are used for cultivation by individual farmers and cooperative societies. • |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It assures market and income. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) promotes production of agricultural products. |


10. Cross Breeding and Livestock Feedlot

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <p>Kiteto District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investor is invited to invest in feedlot (Ranch). This will involve cross breeding, artificial insemination, buying cattle and fattening them, pasture production, and animal clinic. These services will also be provided to the neighbouring community involved in animal keeping; • Investment will be through joint venture with identified local investors including Mr. Edward Oitesoi (+255784895605) at Partimbo Ward; • Large scale meat processing plant is expected to be established in Dodoma and therefore an investor is assured of the market. <p>Babati District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investor is invited to invest in cattle fattening and animal clinic. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This supports meat processing industry as major one of the inputs; • It creates market for livestock market in the area; • It also contributes to value addition of beef cattle fattening; • It will provide clinical services for livestock in the area and indirectly contribute to quality hides supply. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is supported by Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2015; • It is also supported by the National Livestock Policy (2006) and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Program 2017-2022 (ASDP II). |

11. Investment in Modern Beehives, Beekeeping and Honey processing industry


| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <p>Kiteto District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in beekeeping and making modern beehives both for investor's own honey production as well as for selling the beehives to individuals in the community; Current production of honey is 132.6 tonnes. Establishment of processing plant will promote more investment in the production of honey 15 acres of land allocated for the processing plant <p>Simanjiro District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building honey processing plant. <p>Babati District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in beekeeping and making modern beehives both for investor's own honey production as well as for selling the beehives to individuals in the community. |
| <p>Key investment rationale</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kiteto, Babati and Simanjiro districts councils have forest conducive for honey production; Current producers use traditional beehives whose production is very low; Such investment is in line with the FDYP II which has identified value addition of forestry products as strategic investment. |
| <p>Support available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council will promote establishment of vocational training institute focusing on value addition of honey, among others; Manyara region is also attracting investment for producing packaging materials that will meet the specific requirements of honey and related products. |

12. Paddy Processing Industries (sorting, grading, packaging and branding)

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <p>Simanjiro District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building paddy processing plant that will process paddy into rice, sort, grade, package and brand rice at Lemkuna at Nyumba ya Mungu. |


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| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice is the second most important food and cash crop in Tanzania; • Manufacturing is aligned with Government’s Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which promotes industrialisation. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a Warehouse constructed by Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Society (AMCOS) to store rice and other Cereals; • It is supported by the National Agricultural Policy; Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Program 2017-2022 (ASDP II) and Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan, among others. |

13. Salt Industry (Processing, Grading, Packaging and Branding)


| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features  | Hanang’ District Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of processing plant at Gendabi to process, pack and brand Salt; • 50 acres has been set aside for this purpose; • About 100000 tonnes of salt is available per year. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt industry like all other industries will generate employment to the people of the region. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is national, regional and local government support for this type of industry; • Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets; • There is demand for processed salt in the district, region and outside the region. |

14. Horticultural Processing Industry (Sorting, Processing, Grading, Packaging and Branding)

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features | Babati District Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building onion processing plant. Mbulu Town Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building processing plants targeting horticultural crops such as garlic, onions, peas, tomato, carrots, lemon, apple, avocado, plumes, etc. |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84 ha set aside at Mamaisala Mbulu Town Council for industries, including one for processing horticultural products <p>Mbulu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building garlic processing plant. |
| <p>Key investment rationale</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of processing industry discourages farmers from increasing output and hence lowers their incomes; • It is seen as a major avenue for reducing post-harvest loses along with provision of employment to the residents, mainly the youths in the districts |
| <p>Support available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The districts authorities have shown commitment to provide conducive environment for investment including allocation of land needed for construction; • Policy and political support at national, regional and local level |

15. Spices and Essential Oils Processing Plant


| <p style="text-align: center;">Overview of the Opportunity</p> | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <p>Mbulu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investor is invited to build garlic processing plant for spices; • There is the possibility of an investor to enter contract farming with farmers; • Establishing a plant to process essential oil trees such as pine trees at Mbulu District Council. |
| <p>Key investment rationale</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current capacity of garlic processing factory at Mbulu DC is low to accommodate garlic produce; • It will lead to demand of more raw materials hence expansion of farms; • It is seen as a major avenue for reducing post-harvest loses along with provision of employment to the residents, mainly the youths in the district; • Essential oils are highly demanded in the cosmetics industry; • Spices have a big market even at a local level, within and outside the region. |
| <p>Support available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support by Tanzania Spices Sub Sector Strategy 2014 by the International Trade Centre; • The districts authorities have shown commitment to provide conducive environment for investment including allocation of land needed for construction; |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and political support at national, regional and local level |
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16. Water Bottling Plant


| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features |  <p>Mbulu Town Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investor is invited to establish water bottling plant using Haynu (Hayuno) water falls; • Water falls in Mbulu Town Council provides an investment opportunity for a water bottling plant. The water fall is natural and flows out throughout the year; • The drinking water will be sold into local shops, restaurants and hotels as well as in big cities while targeting tourists and neighbouring regions. |
| Key investment rationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the whole region has no water factory hence relies form water produced in other regions; • It ensures bacteriological quality of bottled water. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support by National Water Policy 2002; • The districts authorities have shown commitment to provide conducive environment for investment including allocation of land needed for construction; • Policy and political support at national, regional and local level |


17. Cement and Lime Stone Industry

| Overview of the Opportunity | |
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| Key features |  <p>Hanang' District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Cement Factory at Mogitu; • There are 370 acres of limestone in Hanang'; • The council has set aside land for the construction factory (200 acres) 20-30 km from raw materials; • Limestone (72%-76%), sandstone (8%-12%) and plenty amount of pumice (2%-4%) are available in Hanang' district; • Clay (6%-10%) will be brought locally from Singida and Dodoma while Gypsum (4%-5%) will be obtained from Manyoni and Mpwapwa districts of Dodoma region. |

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| <p>Key investment rationale</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction industry will benefit from getting such building materials from within the region and therefore lowering their cost of raw materials; • Raw materials required for cement and lime stone industry are available; • Cement and Lime Stone industries like all other industries will generate employment to the people of the region; • Cement and Lime Stone production will reduce consumer prices and promotes construction of modern houses. |
| <p>Support available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for construction is available and raw materials are available; • Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets; • There is demand for cement and lime products in the district and region. |

18. Land Development

| <p style="text-align: center;">Overview of the Opportunity</p> | |
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| <p>Key features</p>  | <p>Babati Town Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real Estate development in Satellite Cities of Maisaka Katani, Sigino, and Bonga ; • There are 12421 surveyed plots at Maisaka Katani for urban use including; residential, commercial, industrial and mixed use for residential and commercial; • The council has set aside land for the construction of industry 388,625.9m² or 96 acres at Block YY; • Land proposed for establishing small dairy processing industry given their strategic location at Maisaka Katani industrial area having a total of 388,625.9 square meters total area for industrial purpose. Currently there are 2 small dairy processing industries at Halla and at Mshikamano Mrara. • Location and land size available for packaging materials industry in Babati TC is in Maisaka Katani industrial area identified for cluster activities Block YY plots 328 (8,345.8 sqm), 329 (6,981.7sqm), 330 (6,842.5sqm), 331 (7,471.4sqm) and 332 (11,780.5sqm) having a total of 41,421.9 m² or 10.2 acres. • Maize production per year is 16,595.6 tonnes; amount of marketed maize is 13,553 tons per year. Location of the plant is Maisaka Katani in Block YY plots given to NFRA of size 15 acres of land or 60702.8 m². |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal feeds processing industry for cattle and chicken will be established in the same Block YY plots near to NFRA maize warehouse. Chicken available in Mach, 2018 is 29,185 birds be data on number of chicken. Zero grazing cattle are 9,875 out of 22,987 being data on number of zero grazing cattle. • Solid wastes recycling plant will be built at Sigino dump with land size 275,477 m² where 59,472 m² is utilized and the size of land allocated is estimated amount of solid wastes generated is 63.825 tons per day. |
| <p>Key investment rationale</p> | <p>Apart from being the Regional Headquarters, Babati Town an attractive economic centre strategic geographic location being linked to northern regions of Tanzania with rich natural resources; linked with Dodoma Region and Dodoma City, which is the capital if Tanzania and linked with western and Lake regions that are rich in minerals and tourist attractions. When it acquired the status of the Township, Babati required Master Plan to ensure sustainable urban development and the absorption of the growing population.</p> |
| | <p>The Babati town objectives are in line with the objectives of the Master plan which aims at achieving the specific objectives, namely to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase infrastructures in the supplied planned and surveyed land in the urban development including local and foreign investments ○ Ensure sustainable utilization of land and other natural resources including existing land, rivers, streams, lake, hills, forest resources and protection of the forest reserve from encroachment. ○ Increase the accessibility within the planning area by improving and introducing roads networks especially in newly integrated wards in urban fabric. ○ Control urban sprawl through promoting concentric development concepts, vertical development in the inner-city and creation of three satellite town along Dodoma-Babati road, Babati-Arish road and Babati-Singed road. ○ Foster economic growth and employment through industrial development in the designated zone. ○ Reduce underutilization of valuable land in the CBD by infill development and encouraging densification and compact development of settlement through encouraging |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | <p>vertical settlement growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote of environmental conservation of all environmental sensitive areas like wetland, lakeshores, forest, water catchment areas and valleys. ○ Curb the rapid increase of informal settlement through timely planning and surveying undeveloped land in peril-urban areas and zone areas occupied by informal settlements for regularization. ○ Attract investments within the Babati town through identification of potentials for local, regional, national and international investments. |
| Support available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Master Plan (2017 – 2037) document that specify the land use for urban development. • The Town Strategic Plan document that itemize strategic issues in the Master Plan. • Babati Town Council Authority that is ready to collaborate with all stakeholders especially private partners to collaborate with public sectors through PPP investment policy. |

PART FOUR: FACILITATION, PROCESSES, REQUIREMENTS AND INCENTIVES

The summary related to facilitation, processes, requirements, and incentives for investment in Tanzania and Manyara Region.

4.1 Supportive Policies and Legal Environment

The key investment policies, laws, strategies, plans and programs 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 Manyara Region's relevant areas are: National Investment Promotion Policy (1996); National Agricultural 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 Environmental Policy draft (2016); The Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009); Tanzania Mining Industry Investor's Guide (2015); and Manyara Region Authority Development Plans as well as the political will of the Region to attract investors.

B. Key laws

The major laws and regulations that guide investment promotion and activities in Manyara Region are: Tanzania Investment Act(1997); Tanzania Revenue Authority Act (2006); Land Act (1999); Village Land Act (1999); Mining Act (1998); Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act (2009); Tanzania Food and Drugs Act (2003) and Regulations; Plant Protection Act (1997) and Regulations; The Mining Act (2010); The Mining Regulations (2012); and other Sectoral Acts and relevant Manyara Region Bylaws.

4.1.2 Strategies, Plans, and Programs

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

With the above policies, regulatory frameworks, strategies and plans, the investment climate in Manyara Region is supported by sound frameworks that offer an appropriate environment that encourages investments in the region. The key issue is for the regional leadership to make sure that the processes and requirements outlined below are interpreted and adapted earnestly at the regional and local level. The leadership of Manyara Region is determined to do that and ensure speedy implementation of the prioritized investment opportunities and put in place a conducive investment climate in the region.

4.1.3 Investment Options: Individual, PPP, PPCP, Joint ventures,

Investment options available in Tanzania include individual private sector investments, public private partnerships, public private Community Partnerships and Joint Ventures.

A. Public-Private Partnerships

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

The public sector, through public-private partnerships, is encouraged to maximize synergies between the public and private sectors in mobilizing and deploying resources. 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 interest in sharing ownership. PPP Act (2010) and PPP Regulations (2011) give areas of collaboration, which comprise of investment capital, managerial skills and technology. Additionally, PPPs can enable the Government to fulfil its responsibilities in efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, quality and outreach of service.

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

Most PPPs implemented in Tanzania are concession arrangements for running existing enterprises with limited provisions for rehabilitation and new investments. It is noteworthy that in the case of services, PPPs have been implemented successfully by Faith Based Organizations (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

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

C. Joint ventures

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

4.2 Facilitation

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

4.2.1 Lead Institution

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is a one stop agency of the government of Tanzania established under the Tanzania Investment Act No. 26 of 1997 to promote, co-ordinate and facilitate investment into Tanzania. The centre is a focal point for all investors and performs all liaison work for the investor from enquires right up to project start up. The centre deals with all enterprises with capital investment of not less than US\$ 500,000 foreign owned and US\$ 100,000 if locally owned. The centre assists all investors to obtain permits, authorization etc., required by other laws to set up and operate investment in Tanzania.

The TIC contacts are: executive Director, Tanzania Investment Centre, Plot no: 9A&B, Shabaan Robert Street, P.O Box No 938, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, Tel: 255 22 2113365/116328-32 Fax: 255 22 2118253, Email: tic@cats-net.com.

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

4.2.2 Main institutions dealing with investment in Tanzania and Manyara Region

The main institutions dealing with investment issues in Manyara Region and Tanzania at large are: Tanzania Investment Centre (Email: information@tic.co.tz), Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MITI), Tanzania Food and Drugs Agency (TFDA), Water Supply Companies in respective regions, Municipal Authorities in respective districts (on land issues), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF).

4.2.3 Registration

The registration of an investment can be undertaken at the local BRELA and District, Regional or National Tanzania Investment Centre and requires the following documentation: (i) Memorandum and

Articles of Association; (ii) Certificate of Registration or Certificate of Incorporation; (iii) Investment Feasibility Study; (iv) Certificate of Incentives in the case of projects approved by TIC; (v) Partnership Agreement (deed), in the case of a partnership; (vi) Lease Agreement; (vii) Business Enquiry Forms; (viii) IT 21 forms for companies and IT 20 forms for individuals; and (ix) Company and Operators' Certification of Registration for Tax Payer Identification Number (TIN).

4.2.4 Taxes

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

a) Corporate Tax

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

The country has put down some tax incentives to try and woo investors. These include East African Community Common External Tariff (CET) which applies to all imported goods into the EAC region with three rates of zero percent, 10 percent and 25 percent depending on the type of good: harmonised EAC Tariffs of zero rates for import of raw materials, capital goods, replacement parts, inputs for agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, livestock and pharmaceutical medicaments.

Other incentives under corporate tax include a reduced rate from 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 Tsh. 2,040,000/- per annual. Income of a non-resident employee of a resident employer is subject to withholding tax of 15 percent. The total income of non-resident individual is chargeable at the rate of 20 percent (the monthly income includes basic salary, overtime, bonus commission and other allowances).

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

c) Withholding Taxes

The withholding taxes on dividends from Dar es Salaam stock exchange listed corporations are 5 percent for both resident and non-resident persons. Dividend from other corporations the rate is 10 percent. The rate withheld on interest is 10 percent and on Royalties is 15 percent for resident and non-resident

persons. Further, the rate withheld on Management & technical services fees [mining, oil and gas] the rates 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, which has a turnover of more than TZS 100 million per annum. However, there is an exception to the Registration of those dealing with Professional Services as they are required to be registered for Value Added Tax regardless of their turnover. Applicants for VAT registration should complete form Number VAT ITX245.02.E. A registered taxpayer is required to file a VAT return monthly.

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

The VAT returns are supposed to be filed at the 20th day of the month after a tax period. However, where the 20th day falls on Saturday, Sunday or Public holiday the VAT return shall be lodged on the first working day following Saturday, Sunday or 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. The VAT Act, 2014 also provides for VAT exemption. Exempt supplies & imports are provided in the schedule to the VAT Act, Cap 148 r/w Finance Act 2017.

4.3 Incentives

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

Import Duty and VAT exemption on Deemed Capital Goods: Import duty exemption is granted to the tune of 75 percent of the import duty payable on the approved deemed capital goods. (Investor shall pay 25 percent of import duty due) Deemed capital goods which are eligible for exemption are specified depending project sector.

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

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

4.4 Access to Resources

4.4.1 Land for Investment in Tanzania

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement is mandated with land management in Tanzania. Land in Tanzania is under three Categories namely Village lands, General lands and Reserve lands.

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

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

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

4.4.2 Banking and Financial Services

Banking sector in Tanzania has been booming, growing in assets and in profits. Because of this, new merchant banks, commercial banks, bureau de change, insurance companies, a stock exchange and related financial units have entered the market. There are four categories of banks, 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 expansion 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.

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

4.4.3 Labour

Access to skilled labour is still limited but currently the region is served by neighbouring regions of Arusha, Dodoma and Kilimanjaro. A priority investment opportunity lies in training institutions at all

levels (artisan, technical and tertiary level). Investors are being invited to invest in skill development facilities.

4.5 Inclusion and Participation of the Private Sector

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

According to the national policies it is the role of the public sector to provide basic enablers such as land, utilities, and infrastructure. These are normally supported and constructed using district, region and national public budget in addition to other resources or development partner's support. It is the private sector, which 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 the products.

However, for the private sector to play its role effectively, the Manyara Region authorities will create an enabling environment through provision of prerequisite infrastructure, incentives, formulation/review and enforcement of investment friendly policies, regulations, and procedures. The Regional authorities will promote Public-Private Partnership (PPP), Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPCP) and also facilitate joint ventures between potential investors and local private investors which are critical for the achievement of objectives of implementation of capital and technology intensive investments including Build, Operate and Transfer approach. In addition, the private sector will be facilitated to improve delivery, and enabled to thrive and be competitive by facilitating access to affordable input and output factors nationally and internationally.

PART FIVE: KEY CONTACTS IN MANYARA REGION

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

5.1 Key Websites

| Office | Website |
|------------------------------|---|
| Manyara Regional Secretariat | http://www.manyara.go.tz |
| Babati Town Council | http://www.babatitc.go.tz |
| Mbulu Town Council | http://www.mbulutc.go.tz |
| Babati District Council | http://www.babatidc.go.tz |
| Hanang' District Council | http://www.hanangdc.go.tz |
| Mbulu District Council | http://www.mbuludc.go.tz |
| Kiteto District Council | http://www.kitetodc.go.tz |
| Simanjiro District Council | http://www.simanjirodc.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) | 310 Babati Manyara | +255 27-2510066 | rasmanyara@manyara.go.tz |
| Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) | 310 Babati Manyara | +255 27-2510066 | rasmanyara@manyara.go.tz |

5.2.2 Town Councils

| LGA | Town Director | | E-mail |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| | Post Office Box | Telephone/Mobile Phone | |
| Babati Town Council | 383 Babati Manyara | +255-027-2510065 +255 684127939 /0622410 | td@babatitc.go.tz |
| Mbulu Town Council | 164 Mbulu Manyara | +255 272 2533331 | td@mbulutc.go.tz |

5.2.3 District Councils

| LGA | District Executive Director | | E-mail |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Post Office Box | Telephone/Mobile Phone | |
| Babati Distric Council | 400 Babati Manyara | +255 27-2531011 +255620444641 +255 75486577 | info@babatidc.go.tz ded@babatidc.go.tz |
| Hanang' Distric Council | 02 Katesh-Hanang' Manyara | +255 27-2530022/42 +255 784227069 | ded@hanangdc.go.tz |
| Mbulu District Council | 74 Mbulu Manyara | +255 746111000 +255783401712 | md@mbuludc.go.tz |
| Kiteto District Council | 98 Kibaya-Kiteto Manyara James G. Paul | +255 027-2552099 Telephone +255 027 2552000 Fax: +255 027 2552020 Cell +255 759 470 547 Cell: +255 673647072 Email: Mipam\ngpkitetodc.go.tz | ded@kitetodc.go.tz |
| Simanjiro District Council | 9596,Orkesumet,Simanjiro Manyara | +255 27-2552225 +255-758350936 | ded@simanjirodc.go.tz |