



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

SHINYANGA REGION INVESTMENT GUIDE



2020



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CCET	Community Common External Tariff
COET	College of Engineering and Technology
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DC	District Council
DIDF	District Irrigation Development Fund
DP	Development Partners
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EBA	Everything But Arms
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
FOE	Faculty of Engineering
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
GAFFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IIDS	Integrated Industrial Development Strategy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPI	Institute of Product Innovation
ISO	Industrialisation Support Organisation
ITC	International Trade Centre
KBHLC	Kahama Business Hub and Logistic Centre
LGAs	Local Government Authorities

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MC	Municipal Council
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoW	Ministry of Water
NARCO	National Ranching Company
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIDF	National Irrigation Development Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
PPCP	Public-Private Community Partnership
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
RALG	Regional Administration and Local Government
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RS	Regional Secretariat
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDL	Skills and Development Levy
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIDO	Small Industry Development Organisation
SIDP	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
TAFMA	Tanzania Animal Feeds Manufacturers Association
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TC	Town Council
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture

TMDA	Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority
THDR	Tanzania Human Development Report
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIN	Taxpayer Identification Number
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
TNBC	Tanzania National Business Council
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRIMs	Trade-related Investment Measures
TVETDP	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Development Programme
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organisation

DEMONSTRATION OF COMMITMENT FROM THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT



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

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



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

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



"Industrialization is the basic requirement and core secret of business to survive in the 21st Century. It is in this wisdom that the Fifth Phase Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has embraced industrialization as its ultimate goal. The success of this goal calls for the regional administrations to focus on the provision of conducive business environment necessary to facilitate business operations and flow of investments."

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

FOREWORD



Shinyanga is part of the 31 administrative regions of the United Republic of Tanzania, endowed with enormous natural resources. The region is blessed with large deposits of gold and diamonds and enough land for crop and livestock production.

Currently, the region contributes about 6 per cent of the National Gross Domestic Product, and has all the potentials of becoming a vibrant commercial centre in Tanzania Mainland. The regional Government is committed to make Shinyanga a friendly and comfortable place for investing and doing business in all of her six administrative local government authorities. To bridge the existing information and knowledge gap, the regional administration found it imperative to prepare the Investment Guide document to help potential investors in making specific and general investment decisions.

This Guide highlights the region's priority investment opportunities, issues related to facilitation, processes, requirements and incentives for investors in Tanzania and Shinyanga region in particular. Based on available raw materials and required infrastructure for some of the investment prospects, we have identified nine flagship investment opportunities to be recognized and implemented at regional level. These include: establishment of a specialised skills training institutes; establishment and improvement of industrial parks and Logistics centres; establishment of leather and leather products processing facilities and mining and mineral processing.

Other potential investment areas are animal feeds processing, textile production; edible oil production; provision of modern ginneries for cotton processing; and cotton processing for producing health-care related products. This Guide was prepared in line with the overall Vision and Mission of Shinyanga region, Strategic Plans of its Local Government Authorities, and several development frameworks such as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) 2016 – 2021 and sustainable development goals.

The preparation of the Guide was participatory, involving key stakeholders from the Government and private sectors. I would therefore like to recognize the moral and material support rendered by every individual and groups in producing this first edition of the Guide.

My specific appreciation is extended to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their financial support, and to the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) for offering technical expertise throughout the Guide's preparation journey.

The ESRF team that assisted in preparing this Investment Guide received full cooperation from the regional secretariat under the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) Mr. Albert Msovela; Assistant Administrative Secretary (Planning and Coordination) Mr. Joachim Otaru; and Mr. Alex Mpasa (Economist). The ESRF team also received cooperation from the Districts teams lead by District Commissioners from Shinyanga, Kishapu and Kahama Districts; District Administrative Secretaries; Municipal Director for Shinyanga Municipal Council; Town Director for Kahama Town Council; and Executive Directors for Shinyanga, Kishapu, Ushetu, and Msalala District Councils.

I am also indebted to Prof. Godwin Mjema, Dr. Elineema Kisanga, Mrs. Margareth Nzuki, Mr. Mussa Martine, Mr. Benedicto Mutalemwa and Mr. Njile Isack for their commitment and technical support that collectively resulted to successfully completion of this Guide.

The regional Government cordially invites all our potential domestic and foreign investors to join us in exploiting the available opportunities for mutual benefit. We assure you of a continued maximum support, secure and friendly investment environment in our region.

Welcome to Shinyanga to invest, grow and succeed.



Hon. Zainab R. Telack
Regional Commissioner
Shinyanga Region, Tanzania

SHINYANGA REGION AT A GLANCE

Shinyanga Region has a population of about 2 million people, who derive their livelihoods largely from agriculture, mining, industrial production, livestock keeping, transport, trade, and tourism. The per capita income is about TZS 1.86 million, which portrays a reasonable purchasing power in the region. The key attributes of Shinyanga Region are summarised in the table below.

Name of the Region	Shinyanga
Post Code	37000 (see https://www.tcra.go.tz/postcode.php.htm)
Website	www.shinyanga.go.tz
Postal Address	P.O. Box 320, Shinyanga
Location	Located between latitudes 3°15" and 4°30" south of the Equator and between longitudes 31°30" and 34°15" east of the Greenwich, north western part of Tanzania and south of Lake Victoria.
Area of the Region	18,555 square kilometres (282 square kilometres covered by water and 18,273 square kilometres are a dry land area)
Population	1,993,589 (year 2020 projections) ¹
Population Density	45 persons per square kilometre (2012 Population Census)
Population Growth Rate	2.1%.
Ecological Zones	<p>i) Eastern Zone: Covers parts of Kishapu District and some wards in Shinyanga District Council. The Eastern Zone is characterised by heavy clay soils as well as sandy soils. The zone receives an annual average rainfall ranging from 400mm to 600mm and is suitable for cultivation of crops like cotton, sorghum, sweet potatoes and sisal</p> <p>ii) Central Zone: Covers some parts of Shinyanga and Kishapu district councils. Wards include Usule, Tinde, Usanda and Imasela in Shinyanga District Council and Itongoitale, Bunambiyu and Bubiki in Kishapu District Council. This zone receives an average rainfall of about 500 to 600mm per year. This zone is suitable for cultivation of several crops including paddy, cassava, sorghum and sweet potatoes.</p>

	<p><i>iii) South-East Zone:</i> Covers Ushetu and Uyogo wards in Kahama District and it is characterised by loamy and red soils, which are suitable for cultivation of crops such as maize, sorghum, paddy, sunflower, cotton, tobacco, a range of horticulture products and tropical fruits like mangoes. This zone receives an annual average rainfall of over 700mm</p> <p><i>iv) North-East Zone:</i> Occupies Isaka, Kinanga, Lungunya, and Kinaga wards in Kahama District. The zone has sandy soils and heavy clay soils suitable for the production of a range of crops, especially sorghum, sweet potatoes, maize, cotton, groundnuts and sunflower. This zone receives an annual average rainfall of between 500mm and 700 mm.</p>
Climate	The region experiences a tropical climate with extreme seasonal variations in monthly rainfall
Rainfall Patterns	Annual rainfall ranges between 600mm and 900mm with a mono rainfall distribution
Temperature	Shinyanga has a mean annual maximum temperature of 26.0 °C and a mean annual minimum temperature of 22.3 °C.
Administrative set up	The region has three districts, i.e. Kahama, Kishapu and Shinyanga with six local government authorities, namely Shinyanga Municipal Council, Kahama Town Council, Shinyanga District Council, Kishapu District Council, Msalala District Council, and Ushetu District Council.
GDP	TZS 7,540,589 Million in 2018
GDP Per capita	TZS 1,861,770 in 2018
Human Development Index² (HDI)³	0.53 in 2015.
Major economic activities	Agriculture, mining, industrial production, livestock keeping, transport, trade and tourism.
The economy	The regional economy is triggered by industrial development, mining, and agriculture.

¹ NBS (2019). Sub-National Population Projection for Year 2013 to 2021 Based on 2012 Population and Housing Census

**Priority
Investment
Opportunities**

Establishment of specialised skills training institute; construction of Kahama Business Hub and Logistics Centre; leather and leather products processing; mining and mineral processing; animal feeds processing; textile production; edible oil production; modern ginneries for cotton processing; cotton processing for health-care related products such as bandages and wool; paddy processing, sorting, grading, packaging and branding; lentils (*dengu*) farming and processing; production of pipes, steel and security amenities; dairy processing; cotton farming; building irrigation infrastructure for paddy and horticulture crops; paddy irrigation farming; fish farming, hatcheries and technologies; ranches and cattle fattening; aggregate production; gypsum and cement production; construction of modern agriculture markets; construction of modern bus stand; tourism; establishment of private schools; gypsum and cement production; and construction of health care facilities.

² Its three component indicators are: life expectancy (health), expected years of schooling (education attainment) and income

³ Tanzania Human Development Report 2017

DISCLAIMER

The publication of Shinyanga Region Investment Guide is meant to avail potential investors with valuable and current information pertaining to investment opportunities and, to some extent, provide some pointers to potential investable areas in the region. The Guide is not meant to be a detailed feasibility study and does not in any way claim to give exhaustive information or detailed practical instructions needed by potential investors in undertaking actual investments.

Interested parties willing to invest in Shinyanga Region have to be aware that this document is simply a guide and hence needs to recognise that actual investment decisions are informed by, among other things, a detailed cost-benefit analysis supported mainly by detailed feasibility studies. Depending on the nature of investment, potential investors are expected to conduct feasibility studies and, in some cases, environmental impact assessment for detailed information.

For this reason, Shinyanga Region Investment Guide is meant to help potential investors to find additional sources of information from public and private sectors, which they may use to make successful and profitable investment decisions in Tanzania generally and in Shinyanga Region in particular. The information relating to potential investment areas in Shinyanga Region was sourced through consultations with various stakeholders and is therefore useful only to the extent that it assists potential investors to be aware of the investment opportunities existing in the region and should not, in any way, be used as a defence in a legal investment dispute or any related matter.

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



Dance by Wasukuma Tribe representing Cultural Tourism in Shinyanga Region



Production of Building Materials. This is one of the investment opportunities in Shinyanga Region

REASONS FOR INVESTING IN SHINYANGA REGION

1.1 Shinyanga Region in the Broader Tanzanian Context

Shinyanga Region is one of the United Republic of Tanzania's administrative regions. The region benefits and enjoys the country's investment climate, including a friendly policy, political stability and development frameworks that strategise the overall socio-economic and cultural development in the country.

Shinyanga Region has abundant natural resources including enough land for agriculture and livestock production, and plenty of precious mineral resources mostly diamond and gold. The region has numerous tourist attractions, which include unique landscapes and historical sites. In addition, Shinyanga Region, particularly Kahama Town, has a comparative advantage in providing massive trade, transport and distribution services to neighbouring land-locked countries such as Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. The afore-mentioned features offer multiple investment opportunities, thus enabling a rapid socio-economic transformation not only in Shinyanga Region but also in the whole of Tanzania.

The region benefits from several measures implemented by the country to create a free-of-challenge business environment to attract local and foreign investments. These include a stable and attractive macro- and micro-economic climate with single-digit inflation; there are on-going reforms in fiscal and monetary policies, and improvements in the business climate through legal and regulatory reforms aimed at streamlining procedures and freeing business from unnecessary bureaucracy.

The combination of various policies and strategies has fostered economic growth of this country. Tanzania has been sustaining an average annual rate of 6-7 per cent economic growth since the late 1990s. According to the World Bank, this growth rate has remained relatively higher than many of other

African countries, whose average rate of growth was 3.4 per cent in 2019 and is projected to grow at 3.9 per cent in 2020 (Africa Economic Outlook, 2019). Shinyanga Region's GDP at the current 2018 market prices is about TZS 7.54 trillion, which translates to an average per capita income of TZS 1,861,770 as of 2018. In the year 2018 Shinyanga's contribution to GDP was 5.83%.

The Government recognises the role of the private sector (both local and foreign) and other strategic partners as the engine of growth and poverty reduction, as well as the drivers of economic transformation. This important role of the private sector has been further emphasised in the Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) (2016/17-2020/21) by recognising the realisation of the goals and targets of FYDP II hinges on, among others things, effective participation of the private sector in developing industries and enterprises that spur economic growth and create jobs.

1.2 Investment Climate and Trade Policy in Tanzania

The Government of Tanzania has reviewed its policies and regulations in order to attract local and foreign private investment. This is evidenced by the recent development of the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment. The country has also reviewed the National Investment Promotion Policy (1996) and Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 for the purpose of creating a robust investment climate.

The country has adopted the World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Trade-related Investment Measures (TRIMs) to encourage investments in line with national priorities, and to attract and regulate foreign investment. The trade development instruments that Tanzania has adopted include establishment of export processing zones (EPZs), investment code and rules, export development/promotion and export facilitation. EPZs were established by the 2002 EPZ Act and are open to both domestic and foreign investors, particularly in agri-business, textiles and electronics sectors.

The Special Economic Zones Act of 2006 authorised the establishment of special economic zones (SEZs) to encourage Greenfield investments in light industry, agro-processing industry and agriculture. The Government has encouraged both local and foreign investors to take advantage of investment opportunities under EPZA for their benefit and for the benefit of the country.

There are three categories of licences issued by EPZA:

- i) Developer's licence: for investment in infrastructure development, including construction of industrial buildings and warehouses, development of internal roads, landscaping and fencing, and provision of utilities
- ii) Operator's licence: for investors who are undertaking manufacturing operations, including manufacturing, processing breaking bulk, re-packaging, re-labelling and trading
- iii) Service provider's licence: for investors who are providing services and utilities to EPZ and SEZ investors within the zone, including banking, insurance, as well as information and communication technologies (ICTs).

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

All the above factors, plus the implementation of the country's well formulated development-cum-strategic frameworks, have contributed to continuous growth in real GDP of about seven percent (7%) for over a decade, and is a member of what the World Bank has dubbed the "7 percent Club", a group of countries forecast to achieve 7 percent or more real GDP growth for the next decade.

Investments in Tanzania are protected against nationalisation and expropriation through various agreements of protection and promotion of investments, such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), of which Tanzania is a member.

Tanzania offers access to major markets of the world, such as America through the Africa Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA); Europe through Everything-But-Arms (EBA); Asia (e.g. India and China), and Middle East, all done through special bilateral trade and investment agreements and arrangements.

Tanzania is one of the members of two major regional economic communities (RECs), namely the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC). Tanzania is also a member of COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area, which was established in 2015.

The regional economic communities are growing significantly, so investors in Tanzania will have the advantage of accessing both domestic and regional markets as well as export markets in the European Union, the United States, the growing Asian economies of China and India and in the Middle East, to mention only the leading ones. The domestic market is significant, given Tanzania's population of about 58 million people, growing at a rate of 2.7 percent per annum and a growing middle class.

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

- There is a high degree of investment security because of unparalleled political stability that is strife-free without ethnic division, democratic rule that respects diversity of opinion and a strong tradition of constitution and the rule of law
- The country has maintained business-friendly macro-economic stability with low inflation (single digit), stable exchange rates supported by unrestricted and unconditional transfers of profits, loan repayments, emoluments, royalties, fees and charges
- There is a commitment to ensuring simplified bureaucracy, streamlined through the acclaimed services of the Tanzania Investment Centre, which is a one-stop Government facilitation agency that registers projects and serves registered investment projects
- The Government of Tanzania is committed to, and has successfully undertaken economic liberalisation measures commended by both the World Bank and IMF with business-supportive legislation continually being improved through genuine dialogue between the Government and the private sector
- There is a well-balanced package of incentives to investors with additional negotiated benefits to strategic investors
- The economy is rapidly emerging as the most effective entry point and gateway for trade into eastern, southern and central Africa

-
- There are lucrative investment opportunities in infrastructure and value-adding facilities that are among the fastest growing segments of the economy
 - The Government is committed to ensuring investment guarantees and settlement of disputes. Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against political risks, nationalisation and expropriation
 - Foreign business operating in Tanzania may obtain credit from domestic financial institutions up to the limits established by the Bank of Tanzania. Major banks like Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank, Exim Bank, Stanbic, ABSA Bank (formerly traded as Barclays Bank), KCB Bank, Bank of Africa, Azania Bank, Akiba Commercial Bank, BancABC and Diamond Trust Bank, have invested in Tanzania.

1.3 Why One Should Invest in Shinyanga Region

Below are some of the reasons for investors to choose Shinyanga Region as their investment destination:

a) Strategic Geographical Location

Shinyanga Region is well connected to local and regional markets particularly in the EAC, central and southern African regions. For instance, Shinyanga's strategic location at the south of Lake Victoria presents a huge market for goods and services produced in the EAC region.

b) Population and Markets

Shinyanga Region has a population of about 2 million people (projections for year 2020). The region is well connected and has access to local and regional markets, particularly in the EAC region. Shinyanga's strategic location at the South of Lake Victoria combined with its own population and that of the EAC region present a huge market for goods and services produced in the eastern, central and southern African regions.

c) Economic Strength

Shinyanga Region's economy is best characterised by having a diverse mixture of activities ranging from agriculture, livestock keeping and mining (diamond

and gold). The existence of these activities presents two main investment opportunities: the first is an opportunity for agro-processing industries to provide a reliable food supply chain to both domestic and international markets.

The second is a viable opportunity for micro and medium-scale mineral dealers to establish mineral processing facilities in the region.

d) Infrastructure Services

The region's economic infrastructure, including road transport, air transport, railway transport, telecommunications, energy and power supply have been tremendously improved and strategic investments are being made to further improve the infrastructure.



The largest diamond stone picked in Mwadui area in 2019

e) Natural Resources

Shinyanga Region is rich in natural resources, including land for agriculture, forests and minerals such as diamond and gold. More details on natural resources are presented in Part Two of this Guide.

f) Land for Investments

Shinyanga Region has an adequate arable land viable for agriculture and has set aside enough land for various investments in all her six (6) local government authorities. For instance, in Kahama Town there are about 69.2 hectares set aside at Nyashimbi for establishing a logistic centre, another 1,029 hectares are allocated for industrial development at Zongomela (Dodoma), and 68.7 hectares for establishing Buzwagi Logistic Centre at Mwendakulima Ward.

Other areas allocated for various investments especially industrial development include 16 hectares at Ushetu District Council, 30 hectares at Kishapu District Council, 5,648.32 hectares at Ibadakuli and Kizumbi wards in Shinyanga Municipal Council, 150 hectares at Masabi Village in Msalala District Council, and 40 hectares at Shinyanga District Council.

g) Good Climatic Conditions

The region experiences a tropical climate, which is favourable for crops cultivation and livestock keeping. Temperature is moderate (ranging between 22.3°C and 26°C), allowing for smooth economic activities especially the cultivation of a wide range of cash and food crops, including paddy, lentils, cotton and tobacco.

h) Financial and Insurance Institutions

Banking services are offered by several financial institutions namely CRDB Bank, National Micro-finance Bank (NMB), National Bank of Commerce (NBC), TPB Bank and Exim Bank in all LGA's business area. Additional financial institutions, namely Azania Bank and Standard Chartered Bank serve Kahama Town. Investors in Shinyanga may also access facilities from development financing institutions such as Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank (TADB) and TIB Bank.

Government and private insurance institutions are available in Shinyanga Region to provide insurance services. They include the National Insurance Corporation (NIC), Zanzibar Insurance Corporation and several brokers. Employees in the region are expected to be beneficiaries of social security services from the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) or Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF).

i) Commitments by Shinyanga Regional Secretariat and Local Government Authorities

Shinyanga Regional Secretariat and local government authorities are positioned to facilitate investors in the region, particularly in collaboration with key partners. This includes establishment of facilitation desks at the Regional Secretariat and local government authorities to provide correct and current information to potential investors.

The region, in collaboration with the Central Government, keeps on improving provision of basic requirements for investing comfortably such as land, utilities and infrastructure, which are developed using sector and district budgets, as well as financial and technical support from development partners. The

Government will further support the private sector by making facilitative policies and laws so that investors neither hesitate nor face hitches while investing in production, transportation, storage, processing and marketing of products, and in developing various commodity value chains.

1.4 Summary of Priority Investment Areas in Shinyanga Region

This Guide has identified two categories of priority investment areas in Shinyanga Region. The first category consists of nine (9) regional level investment priorities that can be called investment “flag bearers” of the region. The second category consists of sixteen (16) potential investments opportunities that can be undertaken at local government authorities level. A summary of the two categories is presented below and detailed in Part Three of this Guide.

1.4.1 Summary of Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

- (i) Establishment of specialised skills training institute
- (ii) Construction of Kahama Business Hub and Logistics Centre (KBHLC)
- iii) Leather and leather products processing
- (iv) Mining and mineral processing
- (v) Animal feeds processing
- (vi) Textile production
- (vii) Edible oil production
- (viii) Modern ginneries for cotton processing
- (ix) Cotton processing for production of health care related products (e.g. bandage and cotton wool).

1.4.2 Summary of Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

- (i) Paddy processing (sorting, grading, packaging and branding)
- (ii) Lentils (*dengu*) farming and processing
- (iii) Production of pipes, steel and security amenities
- (iv) Dairy processing
- (v) Cotton farming
- (vi) Building irrigation infrastructure mainly for paddy and horticulture crops
- (vii) Paddy irrigation farming

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- (viii) Fish farming, fish hatcheries and fish technologies
 - (ix) Ranches and cattle fattening
 - (x) Aggregate production
 - (xi) Construction of modern agricultural markets
 - (xii) Construction of modern bus stand
 - (xiii) Tourism related investments
 - (xiv) Establishment of private schools
 - (xv) Construction of health-care facilities
 - (xvi) Production of gypsum and cement.

1.5 The Guide's Target Groups

We believe that, for prospective investors to make sound decisions on where and in which sector to invest, requires adequate information, and so is the ability by public officials to provide correct information on investment opportunities to interested parties.

The main target for this guide is therefore are national and international prospective investors interested in starting new businesses or acquiring existing ones in various sectors; investors resident within the region with businesses who seek to either expand their current operations or venture into new businesses; and Government ministries responsible for assisting business owners.

Specifically, the following are the beneficiaries of the guide:

- Investors, business owners and stakeholders, agricultural crop estates, medium-to-large farms, value-adding and marketing entities intending to invest in Shinyanga designated industry and business areas
- Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT)
- Prime Minister's Office (Investment)
- Primary stakeholders across value chains, including individual entrepreneurs, importers and exporters of input and output factors and agriculture crops, as well as livestock keepers and fisher folks
- Government ministries, agencies, local government authorities, EPZA, and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), for example those responsible for agriculture, industries, trade, finance, and international cooperation
- Academia/researchers in Tanzania

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- Institutions such as the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC), Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), pension and provident funds investing in agriculture and industries, and other support institutions
 - Institutions overseeing the management of quality and safety management issues, such as Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)
 - Organisations providing productive capacities, information and data, monitoring and evaluation and other business support services. Such organisations are Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Fair Competition Commission (FCC), National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC), Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TANTRADE), industry support organisations (ISOs), agricultural and industrial extension services providers, etc.
 - Selected civil society organisations (CSOs), non-government organisations (NGOs) and development partners, such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank (WB), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Centre (ITC), European Union (EU), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), and TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), etc.

PART TWO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SHINYANGA REGION

This part highlights geographical location, surface area, population and demographic patterns, administrative units, topography and land use patterns, climate, productive sectors and other socio-economic elements of Shinyanga Region. It equips potential investors with general information about the region, which are essential in making investment decisions.

2.1 Geographical Location

Shinyanga Region is located in the north western part of Tanzania Mainland. It lies between latitudes 3°15" and 4°30" south of the Equator and between longitudes 31°30" and 34°15" east of the Greenwich Meridian and south of Lake Victoria. The region shares geographical boundaries with five regions, namely Geita to the west, Mwanza to the north, Simiyu and Singida to the east and Tabora to the south.

Figure 1: Map of Shinyanga Region showing Councils



Source: Modified by ESRF (2020) from NBS (2016). Shinyanga Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile based on 2012 Population and Housing Census

2.2 Land Area and Administrative Units

Shinyanga Region has a total surface area of 18,555 square kilometres, which are equivalent to 2.09 percent of Tanzania Mainland land area of 885,987 square kilometres. The region is administratively subdivided into three (3) districts namely, Kahama, Kishapu and Shinyanga, and six (6) local government authorities, namely Shinyanga Municipal Council, Kahama Town Council, Shinyanga District Council, Kishapu District Council, Msalala District Council, and Ushetu District Council. There are also 14 divisions, 130 wards, 506 villages and 90 *mitaa*.

Table 2.1: Land Area and Administrative Units

District		Council		Total area in sq-km	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Mitaa
1.	Kahama	1.	Kahama Town Council	1,515	2	20	42	35
		2.	Ushetu District Council	5,311	2	20	112	-
		3.	Msalala District Council	2,637	1	18	92	-
2.	Kishapu	4.	Kishapu District Council	4,334	3	29	117	-
3.	Shinyanga	5.	Shinyanga District Council	4,212	3	26	126	-
		6.	Shinyanga Municipal Council	548	3	17	17	55
Total				18,555	14	130	506	90

Source: Shinyanga Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

2.3 Population

The population of Shinyanga Region has experienced significant growth during the period of 1988 – 2020, increasing from 888,882 (1988 census) to 1,245,112 in 2002 and reached 1,534,808 in 2012. Similarly, the region recorded a slight increase in population density from 43 to 45 persons per square kilometre between 2002 and 2012.

The 2002-2012 inter-censal population growth rate was 2.1 percent and the region's population is projected to being 1,993,589 at the end of year 2020.

Table 2.2: Population of Shinyanga Region

	Actual Population - 2012 Population Census			Population Projections for Year 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Shinyanga Municipal Council	161,391	78,655	82,736	214,383	104,624	109,759
Kishapu District Council	272,990	135,269	137,721	355,154	176,878	178,276
Shinyanga District Council	334,417	162,956	171,461	431,248	211,211	220,037
Ushetu District Council	273,075	134,229	138,846	352,592	174,394	178,198
Kahama Town Council	242,208	117,498	124,710	316,624	154,450	162,174
Msalala District Council	250,727	122,234	128,493	323,588	158,589	164,999
Total	1,534,808	750,841	783,967	1,993,589	980,146	1,013,443

*Source: NBS (2019): Sub-national Population Projection from Year 2013 to 2021
Based on 2012 Population and Housing Census*

2.4 Climate

Shinyanga Region has a tropical climate with clearly distinguished rainy and dry seasons. The average rainfall ranges from 600mm to 900mm. The rainy season usually starts between mid-October and December and ends in May. According to Climate-Data⁴, the average temperature in Shinyanga is 23.9 °C. The warmest month of the year is October with an average temperature of 26.0 °C, while the lowest average temperature in the year (around 22.3 °C) occurs in July.

⁴ See <https://en.climate-data.org/africa/tanzania/shinyanga/shinyanga-3112/>

2.5 Soil, Vegetation and Topography

Shinyanga Region lies on 1233 metres above mean sea level. The region's soil ranges from heavy clay soil, sandy soil, sandy loam soil, loam soils, red soils, clay, loamy soil, and sand loamy soil. Soil in Shinyanga Region differs significantly according to the agro-ecological zones. The natural vegetation in the region consists of extensive Miombo and Acacia woodlands. The vegetation is however decreasing due to human activities, namely land cultivation, livestock keeping, and cutting trees as source of energy.

2.6 Agro-Ecological Zones

Shinyanga Region is sub-divided into four major agro-ecological zones based mainly on topographical features as well as on climatic conditions prevalent in the region as follows:

a) Eastern Zone

This zone covers parts of Kishapu District and some wards in Shinyanga District Council. The Eastern Zone is characterised by heavy clay soils as well as sandy soils. The zone receives an annual average rainfall ranging from 400mm to 600mm and is suitable for cultivation of crops like cotton, sorghum, sweet potatoes and sisal.

b) Central Zone

The Central Zone covers some parts of Shinyanga District Council and Kishapu District Council. The wards include Usule, Tinde, Usanda and Imasela in Shinyanga District Council and Itongoitale, Bunambiyu and Bubiki wards in Kishapu District Council. This zone receives an average rainfall of about 500 to 600mm per year and is suitable for cultivation of crops, including paddy, cassava, sorghum and sweet potatoes.

c) The South-East Zone

The South-East zone covers Ushetu and Uyogo wards in Kahama District and it is characterised by loamy and red soils that is suitable for cultivation of crops such as maize, sorghum, paddy, sunflower, cotton, tobacco, and a

range of horticulture produce, such as tropical fruits like mangoes. This zone receives an annual average rainfall of over 700mm.

d) The North-East Zone

This zone occupies Isaka, Kinanga, Lungunya, and Kinaga wards in Kahama District. The zone has sandy soils and heavy clay soils suitable for production of a range of crops, especially sorghum, sweet potatoes, maize, cotton, groundnuts and sunflower. This zone receives an average annual rainfall of between 500 and 700 mm.

2.7 Regional Economy

Shinyanga Region has a diversified economy depending mainly on agriculture, livestock keeping, and mining. Regional GDP at current market prices has been increasing steadily from about TZS 3.75 trillion in 2012 to about TZS 7.54 trillion in 2018. Regional GDP per capita (at market prices) increased from TZS 1,124,625 in 2012 to TZS 1,861,770 in 2018.

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income for Shinyanga (2012-2018)

Year	Regional GDP (TZS, Million)	Per Capita Income (TZS)	Shinyanga's Share in National GDP
2012	3,747,131	1,124,625	6.01
2013	4,323,185	1,271,364	5.92
2014	4,898,381	1,410,832	5.93
2015	5,596,034	1,655,877	5.93
2016	6,438,007	1,736,165	5.94
2017	6,936,110	1,703,695	5.84
2018	7,540,589	1,861,770	5.83

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

2.8 Productive Sectors

Main productive sectors include agriculture, livestock, natural resources, mining and industrial development.

2.8.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of Shinyanga Region's economy. The sector employs about 80 percent of the region's total labour force. The region produces both food and cash crops.



Despite its dominance, agriculture still uses the traditional hand hoe and animal-driven carts and relies heavily on rain-fed cropping methods and animal husbandry. The use of traditional agriculture inputs implies, among other things, that agriculture productivity is still low.

Production can be increased from existing levels by employing modern farming methods. The Government is creating farmers' awareness on modern farming methods and has put efforts on building irrigation infrastructure. There is a huge room for private sector to invest in irrigation, smart farming and precision agriculture.

Table 2.4: Trends of Food Crops Production 2015 - 2018 (in tonnes)

Crop	2015/2016		Tonnes/ ha	2016/2017		Tonnes/ ha	2017/2018		Tonnes/ ha
	Hectares	Tonnes		Hectares	Tonnes		Hectares	Tonnes	
Maize	268,015	377,297	1.4	173,741	180,493	1.0	237,734	345,580	1.5
Paddy	181,021	495,217	2.7	130,038	129,789	1.0	191,009	619,965	3.2
Bulrush millet	11,043	9,013	0.8	13,545	8,448	0.6	13,699	12,073	0.9
Sorghum	25,512	34,345	1.3	39,085	18,021	0.5	52,239	78,562	1.5
Cassava	27,654	75,444	2.7	21,305	6,320	0.3	19,636	42,456.0	2.2
Sweet potato	57,609	150,526	2.6	61,457	29,156	0.5	64,474	223,953	3.5
Total	570,854	1,141,842		439,171	372,227		578,791	1,322,589	

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

(i) Food Crops

Production of food crops for the three years fluctuated significantly in the region mainly due to changes in climatic conditions. In 2016/2017 the production of crops was low due to drought, which caused food shortages and increasing food price. Paddy, which is both a cash and food crop, is the leading food crop (14.6%) followed by maize (10.6%), sweet potato (4.7%), sorghum (1.5%) and Bulrush millet (0.3%).



(ii) Cash Crops

Major cash crops grown in Shinyanga Region are cotton, tobacco, chickpeas and sunflower. Other crops are sisal grown at Kishapu District Council and cashew nuts whose cultivation has been recently introduced at Ushetu District Council. The leading cash crop production in Shinyanga is cotton (29.1%) followed by green peas (21.2%), chickpeas (17.7%) and sunflower (15.7%). Table 2.5 presents the trend in the production of cash crops in Shinyanga Region for the period of 2015/2016 - 2017/2018.

Table 2.5: Trends of Cash Crops Production 2015 - 2018 (in tonnes)

Crops	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018		Total		Annual average	Percentage (%)
	Hectares	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Harvest	Harvest
Cotton	44358	19804.1	27661	14776.1	77268	23008	149287	57588.2	19196.1	29.1
Sunflower	12440	13372	10356	5247	11833	12438	34629	31057	10352.3	15.7
Tobacco	8363	10036	4716	7146	5925	7909	19004	25091	8363.7	12.7
Chickpea	12735	17074	6418	4089	13320	13787	32473	34950	11650.0	17.7
Green peas	16008	9018	22101	17642	16807.8	15173	54916.8	41832.6	13944.2	21.2
Sisal	2,609	6,523	2957	180	130	340	5696	7043	2347.7	3.6
Total	96513	75827.12	74209	49080.05	125283.8	72655	296005.8	197561.8	65853.9	

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

(iii) Irrigation

Shinyanga Region has a total of 221,896 hectares suitable for irrigation. The area that is currently under irrigation is only 4,899 hectares, which is equivalent to 2.2 percent. Crops under irrigation include paddy, maize and horticultural crops, like tomatoes, onions, cabbages, egg plants, water melon and capsicum.



There is potential for expansion of irrigation whereas interested parties are encouraged to invest in irrigation, given that more than 97 percent of the area that is potential for irrigation has no irrigation infrastructure. Investment in irrigation will not only address famine but will also mitigate challenges related to climatic change, improve agriculture incomes and alleviate poverty.

2.8.2 Livestock

The livestock sector, which includes animal husbandry and poultry, plays a significant role in the economy of Shinyanga Region. Livestock generates a considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. There are ample investment opportunities in the livestock sector, including construction of livestock infrastructure such as dipping centres, veterinary centres, water points, abattoirs and dairy farming.

Livestock keeping in Shinyanga Region mainly uses traditional methods. Livestock kept are cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, pigs, poultry, and camels. The livestock sub-sector makes a significant contribution to food security and



poverty reduction at household level. Livestock population in Shinyanga Region was estimated at 4,742,367 in year 2018 with cattle accounting for 26 percent of the regional total livestock population. Table 2.6 presents the livestock population in Shinyanga Region for year 2018.

Table 2.6: Number of Livestock in Shinyanga Region in 2018

Type of Livestock		Kahama Town Council	Kishapu District Council	Msalala District Council	Shinyanga District Council	Shinyanga Municipal Council	Ushetu District Council	Sub total	Grand Total
Cattle	Indigenous	79,891	364,828	134,752	434,734	56,400	144,460	1,215,065	1,221,784
	Dairy	316	234	241	398	5,248	282	6,719	
Goats	Indigenous	30,345	25,9985	82,594	168,207	58,559	157,350	757,040	757,772
	Dairy	68	103	365	47	149	0	732	
Sheep		5,944	133,035	34,220	133,787	41,231	24,134	372,351	372,351
Pigs		6,891	1,503	5,320	5,250	4,793	801	24,558	24,558
Donkeys		479	2,821	11,075	4,180	701	204	19,460	19,460
Poultry	Indigenous	334,075	504,907	301,980	276,201	325,627	338,216	2,081,006	2,308,715
	Layers	137,621	8,885	8,341	-	62,133	-	216,980	
	Broilers	5,128	1,478	4,123	-	-	-	10,729	
	Ducks	2,670	28,779	2,449	1,222	2,158	449	37,727	37,727
Total		603,428	1,306,558	585,460	1,024,026	556,999	665,896	4,742,367	4,742,367

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

Table 2.7: Milk Production in Shinyanga Region 2015 - 2018

Year	Kahama Town Council	Kishapu District Council	Msalala District Council	Shinyanga District Council	Shinyanga Municipal Council	Ushetu District Council	Grand Total (Litres)
2014/2015	317,941.00	307,257.00	287,541.00	250,613.00	1,622,700.00	90,856.00	2,876,908.00
2015/2016	963,058.40	1,706,691.10	932,590.20	1,651,593.80	1,233,560.00	754,396.80	7,241,890.30
2016/2017	1,296,495.90	4,371,313.28	1,521,067.80	4,851,448.35	1,393,266.00	1,634,125.50	15,067,716.83
2017/2018	1,852,137.00	6,244,733.25	2,172,954.00	6,930,640.50	1,990,380.00	2,334,465.00	21,525,309.75
2018/2019	2,645,910.00	8,921,047.50	3,104,220.00	9,900,915.00	2,843,400.00	3,334,950.00	30,750,442.50
Average	1,415,108.46	4,310,208.43	1,603,674.60	4,717,042.13	1,816,661.20	1,629,758.66	15,492,453.48

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

2.8.3 Natural Resources

Natural resources sector is comprised of various sub-sectors including forestry, bee keeping, fishery and tourism. The sector plays an important role in conservation of water sources and soil fertility, controlling land erosion and in providing source of wood fuel and industrial materials, among other things.

2.8.3.1 Forestry

Shinyanga Region has substantial potential for promoting investment in forestry products and related products including charcoal, sawn timber production, tourist facilities and beekeeping activities. For instance, some parts of Shinyanga Region such



as Nyamba and Busongo forest reserves (in Kishapu District), Mwantini and HASHI forests reserves (in Shinyanga District), Mkwani Hills (in Kahama Town Council) and Ubagwe Forest Reserve (in Ushetu Council) are endowed with forests that can support charcoal and timber production, bee keeping and other forest related activities, including game viewing and tourism.

2.8.3.2 Beekeeping

Tanzania's honey is ranked among the best in the world because it is purely organic and of high quality. Honey and its by products are in high demand locally and in export markets such as Europe, Japan, USA and Middle East. Shinyanga is among the regions in Tanzania known for honey and bee-wax production. The region has a large forest cover that is potential for bee keeping. Kahama and Kishapu districts are prominent in traditional bee



keeping and are beginning to adopt modern bee keeping practices. There is an opportunity for supplying modern beehives in the region. If this opportunity is fully tapped, it will generate enough income to the local population and will make beekeeping one of the major contributors in the region's economy.

2.8.3.3 Fishery

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Tanzania is one of the largest fishing countries in Africa. It is ranked among the top ten countries in terms of total catch of fish. On the contrary, fishing is practised to a small extent in Shinyanga Region and the Government is encouraging aquaculture, especially in places where water can be reserved throughout the year. Aquaculture is currently being carried out by groups and individual farmers. The region neighbours the reliable source of fingerlings from Nyegezi Fisheries Research Institute, which is located about 164 kilometres from Shinyanga Municipality. This will ensure supply of fingerlings to fish farmers. The market for fish is readily available in the region and neighbouring regions.



2.8.3.4 Tourism

Shinyanga Region has several tourist attractions essential for attracting tourists and investors. The following is a description of the identified tourist attractions in the region:



a) Wildlife

Shinyanga Region is home to Kigosi National Park, which borders Moyowosi Game Reserve on western side. This national park covers an area of about 7,000 square kilometres; it is endowed with a rich variety of wild animals such as *hippo*, *lions*, *leopards*, *statunga*, *buffalo*, *wild dogs*, *bushbuck*, *impala*, *giraffe*, *baboons*, *greater kudu*, *topi*, *roan antelope* and *elephants*. These wildlife areas already attract a valuable number of tourists due to the fact that the area has suitable accommodation facilities and camping sites.

Other tourist activities that can be undertaken in the areas include photographic safaris, walking safaris and bird watching. The park can be accessed by chartered light air craft or scheduled flights to Shinyanga then by road.

Maswa and Moyowosi game reserves make the region a better destination for tourists. Wildlife animals such as hippo, lion, zebra, buffalo, elephant, wild dog, bushbuck, impala, giraffe and baboon can be seen in those game reserves and national park. Activities permitted in the national park include game viewing, photographic safaris, research and training.

b) Zoo

To date, there are two stakeholders in tourism; one has already established a zoo at Savanna International School (with 74 tamed wild animals) while the other is at primary stage of completing requirements for establishing a zoo (405.72 hectares) in Kishapu District.

c) Cultural Tourism and Historical Sites

Shinyanga has a broad array of cultural related tourist activities that can be further developed and earn foreign exchange for the region and Tanzania at large. These include:

(i) Usanda/Tinde Caves (Shinyanga)

Shinyanga Region is recognised by its historic cave sites located at Tinde area called Usanda/Tinde caves, which were formerly used by Arabs as stop-over sites for slave trade caravans from either Kagera or Mwanza before proceeding to coastal areas for shipment. This place was established purposely for collection of slaves and as a hideout from possible attacks by anti-slavery groups.

(ii) Ng'wanamalundi Foot Mark (Kishapu)

In Kishapu District at a place called Wishiteleja there is a historical foot mark on a stone said to have been left by a Sukuma chief named Ng'wanamalundi. It is said that during his reign, Chief Ng'wanamalundi demonstrated several supernatural powers to prove his power as chief of Wasukuma.

This is certainly an important historical and cultural site worth developing in order to attract local as well as foreign tourists.

(iii) Iboja Slave Trade Caves (Ushetu)

These are slave trade caves that are located at Iboja in Dakama Division, the place where Chief Milambo of Wanyamwezi was captured and killed by the Germans. The place is 20 kilometres from Kahama Town.

(iv) Chela German Man-Made Cave (Msalala)

These are man-made slave caves found in Msalala, District Council which nowadays attract many tourists.

(v) Dr Williamson Diamond Grave (Kishapu)

The baobab tree where Dr Williamson is said to have camped around and later “discovered” diamonds in Shinyanga Region is still standing. The site is attracting considerable visitors; nearby the tree a sculpture was erected by his family in 1958.



Dr. Williamson Grave



Dr. Williamson's Sculpture

(vi) Hot Natural Spring Water and Balozi Malembela Grave

There is a site in Shinyanga Region that discharges hot natural water (hot natural spring). This area has a unique history and was formally known as Uzogole, located in Shinyanga Municipality about 16 kilometres from Shinyanga Town Centre on the way to Mwanza. The area was originally



used by Wasukuma people for settlement as well as for agriculture. Later on, the body of deceased **Balozi Malembela**, who was a war commander for Wasukuma tribe, was buried at this area. After the burial, the area rose up and a natural spring of hot water surfaced and started to overflow down to a seasonal stream.

Although most of the rivers in Shinyanga Region are seasonal, the amount of hot water discharged from this natural spring is the same throughout the year, i.e. not affected by climatic or ecological fluctuations of the area. The area is evergreen all year round with flowing water down streams sub-divided into two areas. The upper side stream is for men and the lower side for women to take bath and other activities. Water becomes hotter during night periods when big crowds of men and women go downstream to take bath.

Close to the water spring is **Balozi Malembela's** grave, where several people from various places visit to offer sacrifices. Hot natural spring water is believed to have some kind of spiritual power, a belief that has made a number of traditional doctors visit the hot natural spring and collect water for healing practices. Unlike other hot natural spring, once water is taken away, it cools down instantly. The hot water was previously used as a detergent to remove or kill louse (lice) from clothes. On the top of Balozi Malembela's grave, there is a wooden hut where sacrifices are made.



d) Hotels and Campsites

Shinyanga Region has a number of accommodation facilities; most of the hotels are in Shinyanga Municipality and Kahama Town due to presence of mining operations and business activities.

Tourists in Shinyanga may enjoy visiting Songwa Beach at Dr Williamson Diamonds Company swamps, Millennium Hotel (West), Ning'wa Dam (for picnic, scenery and breezes) and many more recreation centres in the region.



Songwa Beach



Baobab tree- 'Mbuyu'



Songwa Club Camping Site



Songwa Club Office Balcony protruded into the Dam

e) Shinyanga Mazingira Museum (SMM) Centre

In 1992, the regional office in collaboration with the Norwegian Government (NORAD) established a wider cultural project that emphasises on creating an exhibition of traditional life in Shinyanga. The project went on very successfully and eventually it became a small museum located at Lubaga. In 1996, the regional administration reorganised the project and handed it over

to HASH (*Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga*). In the same year, the annex of Shinyanga Mazingira Museum was officially inaugurated and, in 2000, all activities were transferred to a newly completed building at Shinyanga Mazingira Museum (SMM) Centre in Shinyanga Municipality.

People visiting Shinyanga Mazingira Museum (SMM) get an opportunity to see fascinating culture and traditions of various ethnic groups of Shinyanga Region such as:

- a) Pictures of great chiefs of Wasukuma people and other important persons
- b) Different traditional items used in agriculture, livestock keeping, community medicine, leisure pottery products, defence weapons and household items, kinship and occupational equipment
- c) Traditional buildings (*'msonge'* hut)
- d) Important tree species (Arboretum/botanic garden) used for medicinal purposes.

2.8.4 Mining Sector



Shinyanga Region plays a significant role in mineral production in the country. However, the sector has yet to contribute significantly to the region's economy. The region attracted a large flow of foreign direct investment, mainly in the mining of gold and diamonds. According to the "2009 Central and West Zone Mining Implementation Report", a medium-scale diamond mining company, El-Hillal Minerals Limited, operates in Buganika in Mwadui area in Kishapu District.

Williamson Diamonds Limited, a large-scale diamond mining company operates in Mwadui area while other large-scale companies, such as Pangea Minerals Limited and Kahama Mining Corporation Limited, are dealing with gold mining in Buzwagi and Bulyanhulu in Kahama District.

2.8.5 Industrial Sector

Shinyanga Region is endowed with plenty of raw materials for various industries such as meat, skin and hides processing, agriculture processing (cotton, maize, paddy, and sunflower seeds), and extraction of minerals (gold, diamond and limestone).

Main investment opportunities available in the region include provision of modern ginneries for cotton, edible oil production, textile production, animal feeds processing, mining and mineral processing, leather and leather products processing. Therefore, interested parties are encouraged to invest in industries that aim at value addition of raw materials available in the region.

2.9 Economic Infrastructure

2.9.1 Transport

(i) Roads

Roads are a major means of transport for people and goods within and outside Shinyanga Region. A high-quality road network is essential not only for connecting key urban centres, but also for improving connectivity of more isolated local communities for whom many public transport options are limited or not available.



Roads that are maintained by the Central Government are classified as trunk or regional roads, while those maintained by district councils are called district or feeder roads; the rest of the roads are called peripheral roads or feeder roads and are mostly maintained by villages/communities.

Shinyanga Region has a total length of 4,627.81 kilometres of road network, with Kahama District having the longest road network (2,135.3 kilometres) followed by Shinyanga District with 1,799.41 kilometres. Generally, 38.2 percent of the region's road network is passable throughout the year.

Table 2.8: Road Network within Shinyanga Region

District	Type and Length in Kilometres						Percent
	Trunk Roads	Regional Roads	District Roads	Urban Roads	Feeder Roads	Total	
Shinyanga	100	136	781.28	277.4	504.73	1,799.41	38.9
Kahama	92	189	238.4	346.6	1,269.30	2,135.30	46.1
Kishapu	96	192	260.7	20.4	124	693.1	15
Total	288	517	1,280.38	644.4	1,898.03	4627.81	100
% Share	6.2	11.2	27.7	13.9	41	100	

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

(ii) Dry Port

The Isaka Dry Port is used for transit goods destined for Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This is another opportunity that will boost business among East African countries. A domestic cargo handling station has been established at Shinyanga Railway Station. Once the station starts operating, it will enhance local and region transit goods handling.

(iii) Air Transport

The region has two airport strips: one is located at Ibadakuli area in Shinyanga Municipality and the other in Kahama Town Council. The current improvement works at Ibadakuli Airstrip will boost regular flights and enable the region to benefit from increased air transport and related activities. Kahama Airstrip serves the area with non-scheduled air-traffic for medical, tourists and other services.



(iv) Railway Transport

Shinyanga Region has a railway transport advantage, popularly known as the Central Line, passing through the region. The Central Line connects Shinyanga with eight regions i.e. Mwanza, Tabora, Singida, Dodoma, Morogoro, Pwani,

Dar es Salaam, Katavi and Kigoma. This railway line provides services in Shinyanga Region through Seke and Songwa stations in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Station, Usule and Lohumbo stations in Shinyanga District and Isaka Station in Kahama District.

2.9.2 Telecommunications Services

Shinyanga Region enjoys Internet, telephone services (both cellular phone and land line telephone services), radio and postal services. Telecommunication services in the region are provided by Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) and five (5) cellular phone service providers, namely TIGO, Airtel, VODACOM, Halotel and ZANTEL.

Other telecommunication providers include 2 radio stations (Radio Faraja and Kahama FM), internet operators, 5 post office branches and 7 sub-post offices. Internet services are also available. Shinyanga Region is connected to the optic-fibre cable (OFC). To date, a terrestrial link of cable farther inland to masses of users in the rural areas has not yet started. Once this service is introduced in the rural areas it will not only ease telecommunication services and internet use but will also reduce the cost of telecommunication services.

2.9.3 Energy Sector

Shinyanga Region has various sources of energy for domestic and commercial purposes. These include thermal electricity, solar electricity, firewood and charcoal. Electricity is available in almost every district that has urban and semi-urban characteristics.

The main source of energy used for cooking is firewood, which accounts for 94.3 percent of total households in the region followed by charcoal at 4.9 percent and other sources (0.8%). Shinyanga Region is connected to the national power grid for which the transmission point is located at Ibadakuli industrial area in Shinyanga Municipality.

In order to protect forests and be environmentally sustainable, alternative energies to charcoal and firewood are required. Electric energy is more important in the development of the region, especially for its industrial sector.

2.10 Social Services

2.10.1 Health-Care Services

Shinyanga Region provides quality health-care services using mostly health care facilities established by the Government and private sector. There are about 234 health-care facilities of which 7 are hospitals, 21 are health centres and 206 are dispensaries. The region has several pharmacies, located mostly in urban centres, which offer a wide range of essential and non-essential medicines. Apart from the above services, the health sector is supported by Government health insurance schemes (NHIF and CHF) and by the private sector.

Table 2.9: Distribution of Health-Care Facilities by Category of Facilities and by LGAs in Shinyanga Region 2015 - 2019

LGA	Health Facility	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kishapu District Council	Health Centre	2	3	3	4	5
	Dispensary	35	39	43	47	51
	Hospital	1	1	2	2	2
Msalala District Council	Health Centre	2	2	3	4	4
	Dispensary	24	24	27	28	28
	Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga District Council	Health Centre	3	3	5	5	5
	Dispensary	27	30	30	37	37
	Hospital	0	0	0	0	1
Ushetu District Council	Health Centre	3	3	3	3	3
	Dispensary	19	23	23	25	25
	Hospital	0	0	0	0	1
Kahama Town Council	Health Centre	0	0	1	1	2
	Dispensary	29	33	35	35	35
	Hospital	2	2	2	2	2
Shinyanga Municipal Council	Health Centre	1	1	2	2	2
	Dispensary	25	27	30	30	30
	Hospital	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	Health Centre	11	12	17	19	21
	Dispensary	159	176	188	202	206
	Hospital	4	4	5	5	7
	Grand Total	174	192	210	226	234

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2019

2.10.2 Education Services

Shinyanga Region is well equipped with facilities offering education at all levels, from primary to tertiary. Table 2.10 shows that in 2019, 92 percent of all 614 primary schools in Shinyanga Region were publicly owned. On the other hand, the private sector owned 51 primary schools in 2019. In the same period, 81 percent of all 145 secondary schools in the region was publicly owned while the private sector owned 27 only secondary schools.



Table 2.10: Number of Schools by Ownership and by Council in Shinyanga Region in year 2019

Council	Primary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Public	Percent Public	Private	Total	Public	Percent Public	Private	Total
Shinyanga Municipal Council	48	77	14	62	17	65	9	26
Shinyanga District Council	130	98	2	132	26	96	1	27
Kahama Town Council	72	72	28	100	15	52	14	29
Kishapu District Council	119	98	3	122	26	93	2	28
Msalala District Council	92	96	4	96	16	94	1	17
Ushetu District Council	102	100	-	102	18	100	-	18
Total	563	92	51	614	118	81	27	145

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

There are two Universities with physical presence in the region: the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) and Moshi University College of Cooperative and Business Studies (MUCCOBS). These institutions are capable of offering training, research and consulting services to various clients.

Table 2.11: Number of Technical Colleges and Higher Learning Institutions in Shinyanga Region in 2019

Type of College	2019				Percent of Total
	Public	Percent Public	Private	Total	
Universities	2	100	-	2	25
Technical Colleges	2	50	2	4	50
Teachers' Colleges	1	100	-	1	12.5
VETA	1	100	-	1	12.5
Total	6	75	2	8	100

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

2.10.3 Water Supply

The current supply of water in the region is adequate. About 835,770 households had reliable and safe sources of water by year 2019. There is an on-going Lake Victoria Project whose first phase involve bringing water to Shinyanga, while phase two will bring water to other areas beyond Shinyanga region.



Table 2.12: Number of Households with Reliable and Safe Sources of Water by LGAs in Shinyanga Region 2015 - 2019

LGA	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kahama Town Council	60,870	64,550	65,775	80,054	84,074
Ushetu District Council	130,870	133,870	141,156	165,111	165,111
Shinyanga Municipal Council	32,325	33,325	33,325	35,610	55,154
Msalala District Council	120,350	125,379	128,349	143,203	143,203
Kishapu District Council	139,225	139,225	139,244	158,800	167,508
Shinyanga District Council	186,250	200,750	206,251	212,710	220,720
Total	669,890	697,099	714,100	795,488	835,770

PART THREE

PRIORITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SHINYANGA REGION

This part presents priority investment opportunities identified by Shinyanga Region. The opportunities are grouped into regional level and council level investments.

3.1 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Based on available raw materials and required infrastructure for some of the investment opportunities, Shinyanga Region has identified nine (9) key investment opportunities (flagship investment opportunities) to be recognised and implemented at regional level. These include: establishment of a specialised skills training institute; establishment of Kahama Business Hub and Logistics Centre (KBHLC); establishment of leather and leather products processing facilities; mining and mineral processing; animal feeds processing, textile production: edible oil production; provision of modern ginneries for cotton processing; and cotton processing for producing health-care related products such as bandages and cotton wool.

Regional level investment opportunities have two main attributes: first, it is their scale and scope, which transcends beyond those of individual LGAs; and the opportunities are big enough to serve all local government authorities. Specific details for each opportunity are given below.

A. Construction Sector

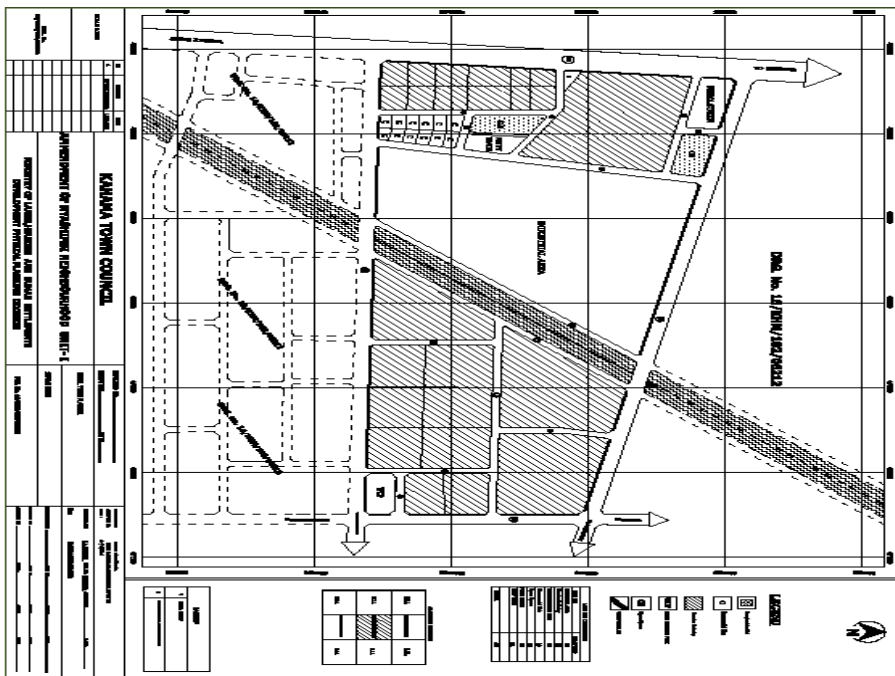
1. Investment in Kahama Business Hub and Logistics Centre (KBHLC)

In order to realise Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025, Kahama Town Council has allocated vast land for various investments intending to make Kahama Town a business hub and logistics centre. The land allocated includes 69.2 hectares set for establishing a logistics centre at Nyashimbi,

1,029 hectares for industrial development at Zongomela (Dodoma) and 68.7 hectares for establishing Buzwagi Logistics Centre at Mwendakulima Ward.

a) Nyashimbi Logistics Centre

Kahama Town Council has allocated 69.2 hectares of land and there are still 490 hectares available for expanding the logistics centre. Apart from being planned to handle transit goods from one location to storage at the desired destination, this logistics centre is also geared to being developed into a railway by-pass centre (dry port) where goods on transit would be momentarily stored. So far, the allocated piece of land does not require compensation for its development, which is an added advantage to potential investors. A standard gauge railway (SGR) line from Dar es Salaam to Kigali via Isaka is being constructed and will support this investment.

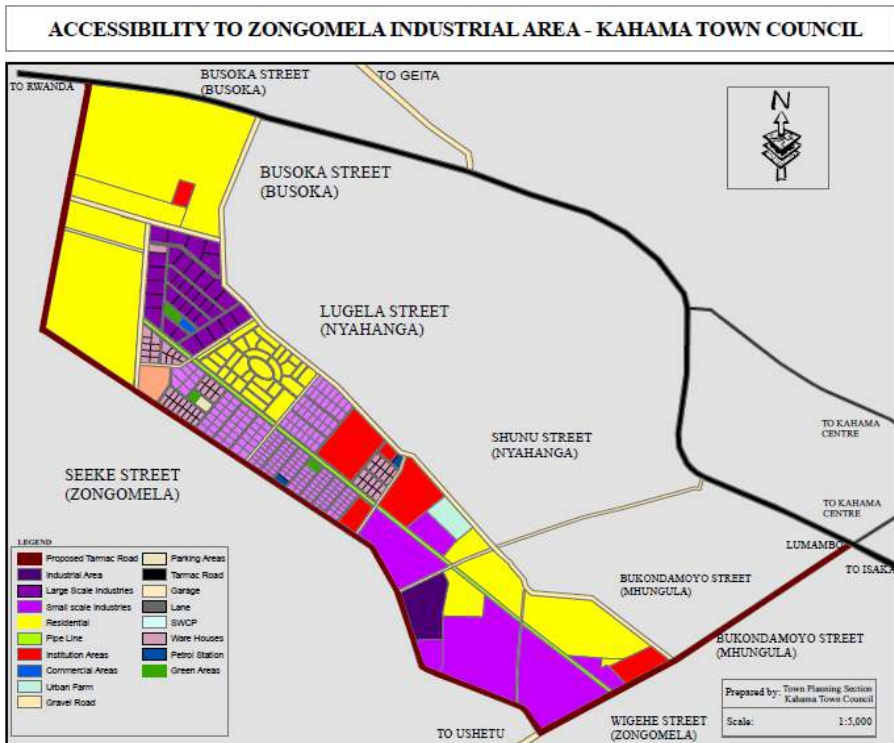


Block plan of the Proposed Logistics Centre at Nyashimbi Area in Kahama Town Council

b) Zongomela Industrial Park

Kahama Town Council has allocated 1,029 hectares of land for establishing an industrial park at Zongomela. The industrial park will be situated at 3.4 kilometres from Kahama Town and is expected to serve large, medium and small industries. About 245 hectares of land have been prepared for small-scale industries while 784 hectares are for medium and large-scale industries.

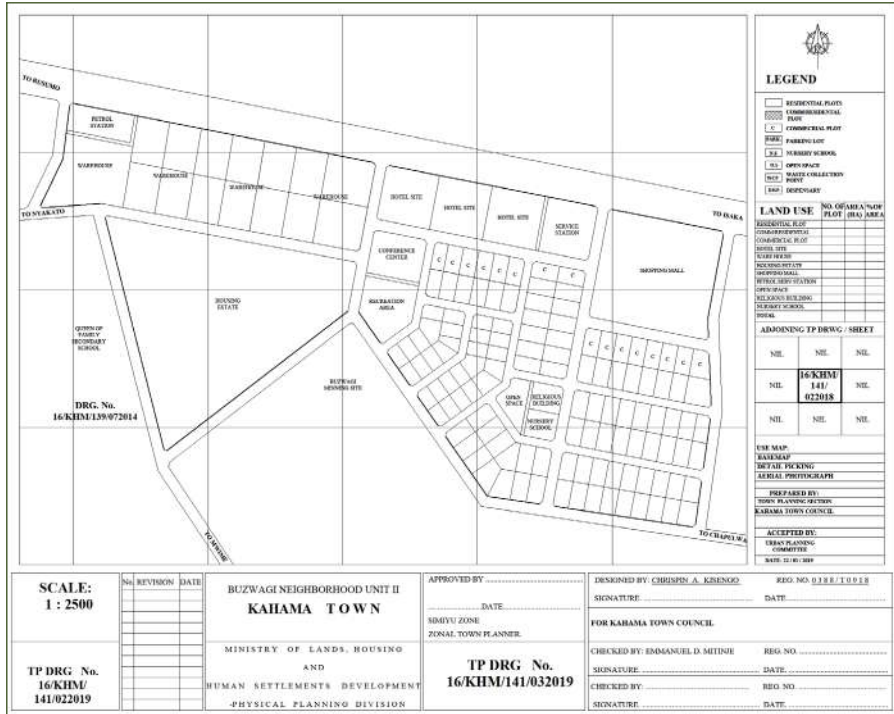
In line with this investment, there are some on-going industrial investments in Zongomela area, with 788 plots put to use and about 1,692 entrepreneurs doing business in this area. The Council is committed to providing conducive environment for investments in which various infrastructures, such as roads, water and power distribution systems, are constructed.



Layout plan of the Industrial Park at Zongomela Area in Kahama Town Council

c) The Buzwagi (Mwendakulima) Logistics Centre

Buzwagi Logistics Centre’s specific plan occupies up to 68.7 hectares of land on which a warehouse can be built. The logistics centre also offers distribution to private streets, parking areas and track courts, drive aisles, utility infrastructures, landscaping, drainage retention, commercial plots, residential areas, petrol station, nursery school, wastes collection point, parking lots, open space and dispensary just as shown in the logistics centre plan below.

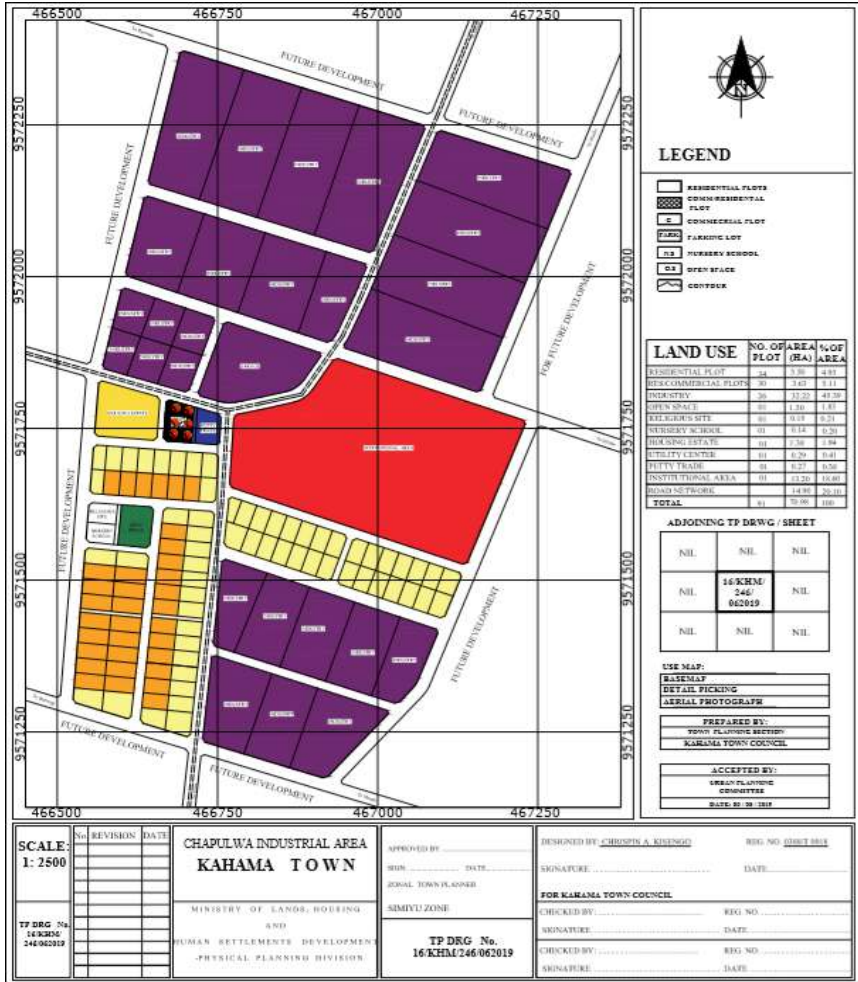


Proposed Plan for Buzwagi Logistics Centre at Mwendakulima in Kahama Town Council

d) Chapulwa Industrial Park

Chapulwa Industrial Park is 4 kilometres east of Kahama Town and 1.5 kilometre from Barrick-Buzwagi Gold Mine along the road linking Shinyanga Region (through Isaka) with neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of

Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. The industrial park has a total area of 58.8 hectares, out of which 24.5 hectares have been allocated for an investor. The land area is owned by Kahama Town Council. There are currently eight (8) different facilities under construction including those for processing and grading rice, juice and water. The juice and water processing plants will have the capacity of producing 64,000 bottles of juice and water per hour (each 32,000 in an hour) and are expected to generate 2,000 jobs.



Proposed Plan for Chapulwa Logistics Centre in Kahama Town Council

Overview of Investment Opportunities relating to Kahama Business Hub and Logistics Centre (KBHLC)

<p>Key features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties are encouraged to invest in KBHLC under public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement. Kahama Town is centrally allocated along the neighbouring regions of Geita, Tabora, and Simiyu. Also, it is connected to the Great Lakes countries (Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Uganda and South Sudan). Recognising this potential, Shinyanga Region through Kahama Town Council, has surveyed and allocated land as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 69.2 hectares at Nyashimbi for a logistics centre and a dry port ✓ 1,029 hectares at Zongomela for establishing an industrial park - 245 hectares have been allocated for small-scale industries and 784 hectares for medium and heavy-scale industries ✓ 83.3 hectares for establishing Buzwagi Logistics Centre at Mwendakulima Ward ✓ 24.5 hectares for establishing Chapulwa Industrial Park ▪ The aforementioned piece of land can be used for establishing KBHLC and does not require compensation. When fully implemented, KBHLC will reduce transport costs, attract business, generate national and regional revenues and employment ▪ The proposed hub and logistics centre is a unique opportunity for companies seeking to invest in heavy and light industries, logistics and distribution and access high value markets in Tanzania and neighbouring countries.
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KBHLC will facilitate smooth and efficient movements of goods within Tanzania and to neighbouring countries ▪ Building this hub will reduce costs and improve distribution activities, including reducing the current load burden of road infrastructure caused by trucks that move cargo from Dar es Salaam to lake zone and nearby countries ▪ This hub will also generate national and regional revenues, and generate employment opportunities.



<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025, Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 ▪ Export Processing Zones Programme 2002 promotes export-oriented manufacturing investment within designated zones aimed at creating international competitiveness for export-led economic growth ▪ Special Economic Zones Programme 2006 promotes multi-sector investment for both domestic and foreign markets ▪ Regional authorities and Kahama Town Council have strongly supported this initiative and have thus set aside land and established supportive infrastructure, including water and electricity supply systems ▪ The Government supports PPP arrangement.
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B. Industrial Sector

2. Modern Cotton Ginnery

Overview of the Opportunity	
<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties are invited to invest in the construction of a large ginnery for processing cotton in any of the local government authorities ▪ The ginnery will get raw materials from all local government authorities ▪ Land for investing in the construction of modern cotton ginneries has been allocated in LGAs as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sixteen (16) hectares in Ushetu District Council ✓ Thirty (30) hectares in Kishapu District Council ✓ Some 5,648.32 hectares at Ibadakuli and Kizumbi wards in Shinyanga Municipal Council ✓ Eight hundred and forty (840) hectares at Zongomela Industrial Park in Kahama Town Council ✓ One hundred and fifty (150) hectares at Masabi Village in Msalala District Council ✓ Forty (40) hectares at Shinyanga District Council.
<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cotton is the major cash crop produced in Shinyanga Region, which supports the livelihoods of most farmers in the region and is recognised as a strategic crop in Tanzania ▪ Cotton processing aimed at meeting the goals of income growth, increased productivity, improved quality ▪ To improve social and economic wellbeing of cotton farmers through market assurance ▪ Land for producing raw materials, mainly cotton, is available.

Available support

- National Agriculture Policy 2013
- Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025, Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 and Second Five-Year Development Plan have identified cotton as a strategic crop for production and value addition
- Existence of cotton ginneries and godowns/stores for PPP arrangements
- Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (2017/18 to 2027/28)
- Recognition of textile industry given in the Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) (2016/17-2020/21).

3. Cotton processing for producing health-care related products (bandage and wool)

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



- Interested parties are invited to invest in the construction of a large factory in any of the LGAs for processing cotton to produce health-care related products, especially bandages and wools
- The factory will get raw materials from all LGAs and land for this investment has been allocated as follows:
 - ✓ Sixteen (16) hectares in Ushetu District Council
 - ✓ Thirty (30) hectares in Kishapu District Council
 - ✓ Some 5,648.32 hectares at Ibadakuli and Kizumbi Wards in Shinyanga Municipal Council
 - ✓ Eight hundred and forty (840) hectares at Zongomela Industrial Park in Kahama Town Council
 - ✓ One hundred and fifty (150) hectares at Masabi Village in Msalala
 - ✓ Forty (40) hectares in Shinyanga District Council.


Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cotton is the major cash crop produced in Shinyanga Region and supports the livelihoods of most farmers in the region ▪ Cotton processing aimed at meeting the goals of income growth and increased productivity ▪ To improve social and economic wellbeing of cotton farmers and other cotton value chain participants through market assurance ▪ There is high demand for health-care facilities and related medical supplies like cotton wool/cotton balls and bandages in the region and in neighbouring regions ▪ Raw materials for agro processing, especially cotton, are available.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Agriculture Policy 2013 ▪ Integrated Industrial Strategy 2025; Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020; and Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) have identified cotton as a strategic crop for production and value addition in the country ▪ Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (2017/18 to 2027/28).

4. Edible Oil Production

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties are invited to construct edible oil production facilities in any of the LGAs using cotton as raw material ▪ More than 48,635.4 tonnes of cotton are produced in the region per year, while the current processing capacity of existing factories is only 12,149 tonnes per year ▪ Local government authorities have set aside land for establishing edible oil production facilities as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shinyanga Municipal Council: 5,648.32 hectares at Kizumbi and Ibadakuli wards ✓ Shinyanga District Council: 40 hectares at Nyambui Village (Tinde Ward) ✓ Kahama Town Council: 1,029 hectares at Zongomela Industrial Park ✓ Kishapu District Council has set aside: 30 hectares Sulagi Area ✓ Ushetu District Council: 16 hectares at Uyogo Ward


<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cotton is an important cash crop to the national economy, providing 18 percent of Tanzania’s merchandise export earnings ▪ Cotton is well suited to Shinyanga Region and to production by poor farmers. Its ability to grow on poor soils and to be intercropped with food crops makes it an ideal product for small-scale farmers ▪ Cotton production is the main cash crop in all districts of Shinyanga Region, therefore the investor will get adequate raw materials ▪ The industry will generate employment and become a source of markets for farmers ▪ Cotton and its by-products are potential in the production of medical in-puts that are in high demand in the region
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government has clearly shown interest in developing the cotton industry both in value addition and in production, as well as in enhancing earnings at all levels of the sector. Policy moves have been consistent with these objectives ▪ ASDP II (2017/2018 - 2027/2028) ▪ FYDP II 2011/2012 - 2020/2021; Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025; Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020; all of which recognise investments in production and value addition of edible oils as being strategic to Tanzania’s economy ▪ National Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Policy, 2009.

5. Investment in Textile Production

<p style="text-align: center;">Overview of the Opportunity</p>	
<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a modern textile production facility in the region ▪ The proposed facility can be established in Shinyanga Municipal Council where some 5,648.32 hectares have been set aside at Kizumbi and Ibadakuli for this purpose.
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aimed at meeting the goals of income growth, increased productivity, improved quality and enhanced value addition to improve social and economic wellbeing ▪ This is in line with the development of ginneries proposed by Shinyanga Region as part of value addition in the cotton sector ▪ Raw materials are available.

<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025; Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020; and FYDP II 2011/2012 - 2020/2021 have categorically identified textile industry as a strategic investment ▪ Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels ▪ Governments “Cotton-to-Clothing Strategy 2016-2020”
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6. Animal Feeds Processing

<p style="text-align: center;">Overview of the Opportunity</p>	
<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An interested party is invited to put up a plant for producing animal feeds, mainly for poultry farming and cattle fattening in Kahama Town Council mainly for poultry farming and cattle fattening ▪ The production plant will meet the existing demand for animal feeds in the whole region ▪ Some 840 hectares are available at Kahama Town for this investment.
<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The districts have identified demand for animal feeds specifically for local cattle fattening and poultry feeding, as many households have started to raise chicken and fatten cattle ▪ Establishment of animal feeds processing plant is expected to promote production of cereals and related products ▪ An increased supply of animal feeds will increase the productivity of livestock and poultry industry ▪ Animal feeds industry (like all other industries) will generate employment to the region’s residents ▪ Presence of large ginneries and milling machines ensures the availability of raw materials for animal feeds processing facility.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock Sector Development Programme 2011 ▪ Livestock Development Strategy 2010 ▪ Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028) ▪ Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2015 ▪ Political support at national, regional and local government levels

- As per the 2017/18 agriculture budget, livestock keepers enjoy exemption on VAT on locally produced animal feeds. This is an effort to encourage livestock rearing and to promote the production of fertilised eggs used for incubation.

7. Mining and Mineral Processing

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



- Interested parties are invited to invest in mining and mineral processing in Shinyanga Region (all councils)
- The region is rich in mineral resources such as gold, diamonds, limestone and gypsum
- Investors may also venture into providing technologies for small-scale miners who use crude technology
- All councils have set aside land for establishing mineral processing facilities:
 - Some 1,029 hectares at industrial area in Kahama Town Council,
 - Eight hundred and forty (840) hectares at Zongomela Industrial Park
 - One thousand five hundred (1,500) hectares in Chela Ward and Bulyanhulu for establishing mining and mineral processing facilities
 - Five (5) hectares for establishing mineral processing plant at Mwakitolyo Ward in Shinyanga District Council.

Key investment rationale

- Mineral processing will increase efficient and value addition activities to minerals and thus increase incomes
- These activities will also generate national and regional revenues, as well as employment opportunities
- Mineral processing will create forward and backward linkages within the mining sector and between the mining sector and other sectors.

Available support

- Shinyanga Region offers investment incentives including easy access to land
- LGAs will ensure smooth process for land acquisition and coordination between Government departments, private sector actors and other relevant institutions in order to facilitate investment implementation

- Good infrastructure, which includes roads networks, communication services, electricity supply and markets
- FYDP II 2011/2012 - 2020/2021 recognises mining and minerals value addition as a strategic sector for the country's economy
- Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 also recognises mineral processing and related activities as very strategic for the country
- This investment is in line with Government industrialisation policy, which, among other things, promotes value addition at both primary and secondary levels
- Political support at national, regional and local government levels.

8. Leather and Leather Processing

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



- An investor is invited to put up a plant for processing livestock products mainly animal skins and hides, leather, and hooves
- The processing plant will serve the existing opportunity emanated from the large livestock base in the whole region
- Kahama Town Council has allocated 840 hectares of land at Zongomela Industrial Park for this investment.

Key investment rationale

- High demand for quality leather products in Shinyanga Region by both internal and external population
- The leather industry, like all other industries, will create employment for the people of the region.




Available support

- Livestock Sector Development Programme 2011
- Livestock Development Strategy 2010
- Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028))
- Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2015
- Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025; Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020; and FYDP II 2011/2012 - 2020/2021 have categorically identified leather industry as a strategic investment
- Political support at national, regional and local government levels
- Raw materials for feeding into leather processing industry are available.

C. Service Sector

9. Specialised Skills Training Institute

Overview of the Opportunity	
<p>Key features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The investment will target provision of skills needed to support the region’s economic transformation agenda. This calls for skills development in a number of areas that would support productivity and quality of outputs in the following sectors: value addition (primary processing) for crops; milk production and processing; fish production and processing; leather and leather-related processing and value addition; technicians for various fields; mining and minerals processing; fishing; various fields in arts, including theatre; leadership in sports; production and marketing entrepreneurship; sorting, grading, packaging and branding of products; hospitality industry etc. ▪ More specifically, investors are welcome to build specialised vocational education and training institutes for developing skills mentioned above and others to be identified by stakeholders ▪ The institutes will, among other things, provide skills on primary processing of agriculture produce found in Shinyanga Region, such as fruits (mangoes and tangerines), tomatoes and other vegetables, cashew nuts and honey ▪ The length of training programmes will vary from very short time (one month) to twelve months depending on the needed skills ▪ Land has been allocated for establishing specialised skills training institutes as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fifty (50) hectares at Negezi Village in Kishapu District Council ✓ Some 2,492.55 hectares at Kizumbi, Ibadakuli, Mwawaza and Chibe in Shinyanga Municipality.
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FYDP II categorically recognises the important role of skills development as a major catalyst for transforming economies at national and sub-national levels, as stipulated by Tanzania’s Education and Training Policy, 2014 ▪ Demand for skills development has been identified in all districts as critical for promoting value addition to agricultural commodities and other non-agriculture small-scale manufacturing industries



Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical and Vocational Education and Training Development Programme (TVETDP 2013/2014 - 2017/2018) ▪ Education Sector Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 ▪ Supportive institutions: 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) at CoET.
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3.2 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

At council level, interested parties are welcome to invest in: paddy processing (sorting, grading, packaging and branding); lentils (*dengu*) farming and processing; pipes, steel and security amenities production; dairy processing; cotton farming; building irrigation infrastructure mainly for growing paddy and horticulture crops; irrigation farming for paddy; fish farming, hatcheries and technologies; ranches and cattle fattening; aggregate production; gypsum production; construction of modern agriculture markets; construction of modern bus stand; tourism; establishment of private schools and health care facilities. Detailed information about council level investment opportunities is given below.


A. Industrial Sector

1. Paddy Processing (sorting, grading, packaging and branding)

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	<p>Msalala District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building paddy processing plant that will process paddy into rice and then sort, grade, package and brand rice ▪ Msalala District Council has set aside 200 hectares of land in Isaka, Mwalugulu, and Bulige wards. 
Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Msalala has potential for irrigation water to increase production ▪ Rice is the second most important food and cash crop in Tanzania ▪ Manufacturing is aligned with Government's Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) that promotes industrialisation.

<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025; Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020; and FYDP II 2011/2012 - 2020/2021 have identified paddy production and value addition as a strategic sub-sector for investment ▪ National Agriculture Policy; Agriculture Sector Development Programme (2017/18 to 2027/28); and Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21), among others ▪ Seventy-five percentage import duty relief on project deemed capital goods, including equipment, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.
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2. Lentils (*dengu*) Farming and Processing

<p style="text-align: center;">Overview of the Opportunity</p>	
<p>Key features</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Kishapu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties are invited to invest in farming and processing lentils into various products ▪ Kishapu District Council has set aside 6,282 hectares of land at Bubiki, Masanga, Bunambiyu, Lagana, Kishapu, Ngofila, Busangwa Itilima, Mondo, Songwa, Somagedi and Mwakipoya wards in Kishapu District Council for this industry. <p>Msalala District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties may venture into farming and processing of lentils to produce various products ▪ Msalala District Council has set aside land at Segese Ward in Msalala for establishing a processing plant. <p>Shinyanga District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties may invest in farming and processing of lentils to produce various products ▪ Shinyanga District Council has allocated land at Iselamagazi Ward in Shinyanga District Council for constructing a processing plant. </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; text-align: center;">  </div> </div>
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The district councils produce about 9,083.2 tonnes of lentils per year, most of which is marketed.

Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Agriculture Policy, 2013 encourages production of pulses including lentils ▪ Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 and Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020 ▪ ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028) ▪ Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011/12 to 2020/21).
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3. Production of Pipes, Steel and Security Amenities

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features	<p>Msalala and Kishapu District Councils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Williamson Diamond Mining Company and Bulyankulu Mining Company create ample opportunity for the establishment of industries that produces the most that produces the mostly used facilities by the companies, especially pipes and security amenities for workers and the surrounding environment, which are in most cases imported ▪ The industry could also serve other existing or newly established mining companies within and outside the region ▪ Msalala District Council has set aside 100.25 hectares of land at Isaka for this investment.
Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shinyanga Region and most of neighbouring regions are vastly endowed with minerals and operating mining companies, which use huge stocks of heavy duty pipes such as HDPE pipes, pumps, screen and steels as well as security instruments that are all imported. This creates an ample opportunity for the establishment of an industry to supply to these mining companies.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 and Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996 - 2020 ▪ TIC incentives windows for FDI support.



4. Production of Gypsum and Cement

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Msalala District Council

- Investing in gypsum and cement industries to supply raw materials needed in construction of various structures all over the country
- Raw materials are available for this investment.



Ushetu District Council

- Investors may establish gypsum and cement production facilities for producing construction materials
- Ushetu District Council will provide land to interested investors.

Shinyanga District Council

- Investing in production of gypsum and cement as inputs (raw materials) needed in construction of buildings and various structures all over the country
- Raw materials are available in the council.

Key investment rationale

- The on-going construction activities across the country and the gypsum and cement markets outside the country create an open market for the establishment of the proposed industries
- Huge deposits of rocks, stones and other raw materials in Shinyanga Region portray the ability for sustaining the proposed industries.

Available support

- Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025; Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 1996-2020; and FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021 have identified production of cement and related construction materials as a strategic investment
- TIC incentives windows for FDI support.

5. Dairy Processing

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features




All the Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

- There is need to establishing small and medium-scale milk processing plants in all LGAs
- Ideally, the investor may begin operations with a medium-scale plant (with daily milk input of about 3,000 litres)
- To ensure constant supply of raw milk, a potential investor will establish collection centres in all LGAs
- The region is supporting and encouraging livestock keepers to adopt modern dairy-keeping practices, including cross breeding
- Daily milk production in each LGA is as presented below:





Milk Production per Day	Kahama Town Council	Kishapu District Council	Msalala District Council	Shinyanga District Council	Shinyanga Municipal Council	Ushetu District Council	Shinyanga Region
Average daily milk production 2014/15-2018/19	3,877	11,809	4,394	12,923	4,977	4,465	42,445
Daily milk production 2018/19	7,249	24,441	8,505	27,126	7,790	9,137	84,248

- Local government authorities have set aside land for establishing milk processing facilities as follows:
 - ✓ Part of 5,648.32 hectares at Kizumbi and Ibadakuli wards in Shinyanga Municipality
 - ✓ Part of 40 hectares at Nyambui Village in Tinde Ward, Shinyanga District Council
 - ✓ Part of 1,029 hectares at Zongomela Industrial Park in Kahama Town Council
 - ✓ Thirty (30) hectares at Sulagi Industrial Area in Kishapu District Council
 - ✓ Sixteen (16) hectares at Uyogo Ward in Ushetu District Council
 - ✓ One hundred and fifty (about 150) hectares are available at Masabi Village in Msalala District Council.

<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The dairy processing industry will be in line with the animal feeds processing industry that the region is prioritising and encouraging ▪ There is high demand for quality milk for internal and external markets ▪ The dairy industry will generate employment for the people of the region ▪ There is enough raw material.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock Sector Development Strategy, 2010 ▪ Livestock Modernisation Initiative, 2005 ▪ Livestock Sector Development Programme, 2011 ▪ Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II) ▪ Political support at national, regional and local government levels ▪ Good transport infrastructure will increase access to established milk collection centres by small-holder farmers.

B. Agriculture Sector



6. Cotton farming

<p style="text-align: center;">Overview of the Opportunity</p>	
<p>Key features</p> 	<p>Kishapu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties are welcome to invest in modern cotton farming ▪ Over thirty (30.5) hectares of land have been allocated for this investment at Mwamala Farm in Bubinza Village, Kishapu District Council 
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The land is suitable for cotton production, and the investor can also build a processing plant ▪ Benefits to the LGAs include not only creation of jobs but also of a market for small producers engaged in cotton farming
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FYDP II 2011/2012 – 2020/2021, which has identified cotton as a strategic crop ▪ ASDP II (2017/2018 – 2027/2028).

7. Tobacco Farming and Processing

Overview of the Opportunity	
<p>Key features</p> 	<p>Ushetu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested parties are invited to invest in the farming and processing of tobacco to produce various products Ushetu District Council produced 9,771 tonnes of tobacco in the 2018/2019 farming season Out of 20 wards in Ushetu, about 9 wards are engaged in tobacco production; these are Bukomela, Uyogo, Ushetu, Ulowa, Ubagwe, Ulewe, Bulungwa, Kinamapula and Nyankende Investors may use part of 16 hectares at Uyogo Ward, which have been allocated for industrial development, to establish the proposed tobacco processing facility Interested parties wishing to invest in tobacco farming and processing will have to enter into joint ventures with local investors who possess large land.
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ushetu District Council has potential arable land for increasing tobacco production It is the source of income for farmers.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a strong Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS) Agriculture Sector Development Strategy II FYDP II (2011/2012 – 2020/2021) has identified tobacco as one of Tanzania’s strategic cash crops.

8. Building Irrigation Infrastructure mainly for Paddy and Horticulture Crops

Overview of the Opportunity	
<p>Key features</p> 	<p>For sustainability of this undertaking, an investor should not only build irrigation infrastructure and provide water to producers on the area but also engage in farming, value addition and possibility of contract farming with small-holder farmers.</p> 



Shinyanga District Council

- Investing in building irrigation infrastructure at Didia and other areas for irrigating paddy crop
- Four hundred and twenty (420) hectares of land are available at Tinde Ward and more than 150 hectares in Nyida.

Ushetu District Council

- Construction of irrigation infrastructure for paddy and horticulture farming, mainly vegetables at Segese Ward
- A total of 36,273 hectares of land are available for building this infrastructure, allocated as follows: Nyamilangano Village (2500 hectares); Kisuke Village (17,503 hectares); Isanga Village (3,200 hectares); Itebele Village (2500 hectares); Busenda Village (1600 hectares); Chona Village (2750 hectares); Bulungwa Village (920 hectares); Busulwanguku Village (2,700 hectares); Igunda Village (1 200 hectares); and Sabasabini Village (1,400 hectares)
- Source of water for irrigation is rainwater harvesting.

Kishapu District Council

- Investing in paddy and horticulture cultivation under irrigation farming at Nyenze Ward in which 450 hectares of land are available
- Irrigation infrastructure has been constructed and investors are needed renovate and improve this infrastructure.

Msalala District Council

- The currently surveyed land for irrigation farming in Msalala District Council is about 14,454.75 hectares. Some of specific potential areas for irrigation farming for paddy and horticulture are: 978 hectares at Bumva Village in Segese Ward; 800 hectares at Buluma Village in Mwalugulu Ward; 750 hectares at Mwanase Village in Mwanae Ward; 730 hectares at Mwaningi Village, in Bulige Ward; 650 hectares at Chela village in Chela Ward; and 800 hectares at Butondolo Village in Jana Ward.

Key investment rationale

- Irrigation may 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 production of staple cereals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crop management practices emphasise yield increase, but more attention is required to adapting irrigation to both climatic variability and climate change through optimising water use efficiency ▪ Unreliable rainfall pattern that limits agriculture production of various commodities ▪ Increasing the number of farming seasons will increase supply of agriculture produce for both direct consumption and for processing ▪ Water harvest technologies are available, thus making it easier to collect and distribute water for irrigation purposes.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture Sector Development Strategy II ▪ Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (2011/12 to 2020/21) ▪ Through the National Irrigation Policy of 2009, the Government recognises that irrigation development in Tanzania is critically important in ensuring that the nation attains reliable and sustainable crop production and productivity as a move towards food security and poverty reduction ▪ Land is available for irrigation schemes ▪ The National Irrigation Policy (2009) seeks to expand land under agriculture and improve its productivity and profitability for food security and poverty alleviation through irrigation ▪ Government has set up a District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF) and a National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF) through which irrigation financing of needed services is done ▪ Markets for rice and horticulture crops are available within the region and in neighbouring regions.

9. Irrigation for Paddy Farming

Overview of the Opportunity	
<p>Key features</p>	<p>Shinyanga District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individuals and companies may invest in paddy farming at Nyida and Tinde wards in which about 1,777 hectares are available for this undertaking.



Kishapu District Council

- Individuals and companies are invited to invest in paddy farming at Nyenze, Itilima and Mwamala wards, Mwajiginya B, Lunguya and Ngeme villages in which 2,400 hectares are available.

Ushetu District Council

- Individuals and companies are invited to invest in paddy farming in Ushetu District Council
- About 23,024 hectares of land have been earmarked under the current land use plan.

Msalala District Council

- Individuals and companies may invest in paddy farming at Segese Ward
- Some 421 hectares of land have been earmarked under the current land use plan.

Key investment rationale



- Increasing the number of farming seasons will increase supply of agriculture produce for both direct consumption and for processing
- Unreliable rainfall pattern that limits agriculture production of various commodities
- Government support for reducing policy barriers in the sector is evident through promotion of investments in the rice sub-sector. There are on-going efforts to strengthen the Tanzania Rice Partnership to represent private sector stakeholders
- Water harvest technologies are available, thus making it easier to collect and distribute water for irrigation purposes
- Paddy is an important crop for both subsistence and commercial farming in Tanzania, and rice consumption has been increasing in recent years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 production beyond staple cereals ▪ Crop management practices emphasise yield increase, but more attention is required to adapt irrigation to both climatic variability and climate change through optimising water use efficiency.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security investment Plan (2011/12 to 2020/21) ▪ FYDP II 2011/2012- 2020/2021 has recognised paddy as a strategic food crop ▪ The National Irrigation Policy (2009) seeks to expand land under agriculture and improve its productivity and profitability for food security and poverty alleviation through irrigation farming ▪ Through this Policy, the Government recognises that irrigation development in Tanzania is critically important in ensuring that the nation attains reliable and sustainable crop production and productivity as a move towards attaining food security and poverty reduction ▪ Government has set up a District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF) and a National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF) through which irrigation financing of needed services is done ▪ National Agriculture Policy, 2013.

10. Fish Farming, Hatcheries and Technologies

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Shinyanga District Council

- Investment opportunities include fish hatcheries and supply of technologies for fish farming at household level in Masengwa and Nyida wards
- Investors can also improve the existing dams for fish farming.




<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aquaculture plays a vital role as an alternative source of income for fishery communities, as it contributes to reducing the pressure on marine natural resources and is recently considered an important sector for supporting rural economic development ▪ It will also increase employment opportunities ▪ Tanzania would earn more foreign exchange from exports of processed fish.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 by Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) ▪ FYDP II 2011/2012 – 2020/2021 has recognised fishery as a strategic investment ▪ Tanzania will be one of the beneficiaries (along with Uganda and Kenya) of a major EU-funded project known as Support to Promoting Aquaculture in the East African Community, which was launched in 2017, with funding of up to EUR10 million ▪ Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI).

11. Investing in Ranches and Cattle Fattening


<p>Overview of the Opportunity</p>	
<p>Key features</p>	<p>Shinyanga District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investing in cattle ranch and related services, such as artificial insemination and animal clinic ▪ Shinyanga District Council has set aside 7.2 hectares of land at Solwa Ward for this investment. <p>Msalala District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investing in cattle ranch and related services ▪ Msalala District Council has set aside 150 hectares of land at Ntobo, Mega and Isaka wards for this investment.



	<p>Ushetu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in cattle ranch (cattle fattening) More than fifty-two (52.8) hectares of land have been set aside at Ibelansuha Village for establishment of a cattle ranch. <p>Kishapu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in cattle ranch and related services Kishapu District Council has set aside 60 hectares of land at Mwamalasa Ward for this investment.
<p>Key investment rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kishapu District Council has outstanding natural resources for livestock development, including resilient livestock breeds, extensive rangelands and diverse natural vegetation Transforming the traditional livestock sub-sector into a modern, responsive, sustainable and environmentally friendly engine for rural development and improved national health and nutritional standards. 
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative, 2015 Livestock Sector Development Programme 2011 Livestock Development Strategy 2010 Responsive veterinary service Availability of livestock research and extension services through modern information systems.

C. Construction Sector

12. Aggregate Production

Overview of the Opportunity	
<p>Key features</p> 	<p>Msalala District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in aggregate production to provide needy raw materials for construction of houses and other buildings Msalala District Council has set aside 124 hectares of land at Sedges and Ntobo area for this investment.



Ushetu District Council

- Investors are invited to establish aggregate collection and processing units for construction purposes
- Ushetu District Council has set aside 40.8 hectares of land at Ngokolo Village in Bukomela Ward



Shinyanga District Council

- Building aggregate production units
- Shinyanga District Council has set aside 50 hectares of land at Usanda and Samuye for this investment.

Shinyanga Municipal Council

- Building an aggregate production facility that will supply aggregate to the municipality
- Shinyanga Municipal Council has set aside 220.5 hectares of land at Ibadakuli Ward for this investment.

Kahama Town Council

- Building an aggregate production facility that will supply aggregate to the town
- Kahama District Council has set aside 120 hectares of land at Lugela and Zongomela Hills for this investment.

Key investment rationale

- On-going construction activities across the country and aggregate markets outside the country create an open market for the establishment of an aggregate-producing facility in Shinyanga Region
- Huge deposits of rocks and stones located in Shinyanga Region depict ability for sustaining supply of aggregates to the market.

Available support

- Construction Industry Policy 2003
- Tanzania's Industrial Policy and Strategy support establishment of new industries for development
- TIC incentives windows for FDI support.

13. Construction of Modern Agriculture Markets

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Msalala District Council

- Msalala District Council has set aside 43 hectares of land in Bulige, Segese and Kashishi wards for construction of modern agriculture markets.



Ushetu District Council

- Investors are invited to establish modern agriculture market at Nyamilangano
- Ushetu District Council has set aside 1.76 hectares at Nyamilangano Village in Nyamilangano Ward for this investment.

Shinyanga District Council

- Building a modern agriculture market
- Shinyanga District Council has set aside 4 hectares of land at Didia area for this investment.

Shinyanga Municipal Council

- Building a modern agriculture market
- Shinyanga Municipal Council has set aside 45 hectares of land at Ibadakuli for this investment.

Kishapu District Council

- Building a modern agricultural market
- The Council has set aside 15 hectares of land at Mhunze area for this investment.

Key investment rationale

- The market for crops and other related products will improve local community's livelihood
- The proposed investment will allow for intensification of land use as well as crop diversification and productivity, thereby enhancing food security, income and employment opportunities for the local population
- Farmers need access to markets to earn their fair share of the profits. Good markets, in turn, provide food security for the population and facilitate agriculture self-sufficiency
- Markets are at the centre of an agriculture ecosystem that forms the basis of sector development.

Available support

- Land for construction of modern markets is available
- Agriculture policies and Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II) has prioritised marketing development for agriculture, including the promotion of agriculture value chains
- Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (2011/12 to 2020/21)
- Warehouse Receipts System Act No. 10 of 2005

14. Construction of Modern Bus Stand

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Msalala District Council

- Investing in the construction of a modern bus stand at Ntobo area
- The Msalala District Council has set aside 5 hectares of land at Ntobo area for this investment.

Ushetu District Council


- Investing in the construction of a modern bus stand at Nyamilangano Ward
- Ushetu District Council has set aside 1.76 hectares of land at Nyamilangano Ward for this investment.

Shinyanga District Council

- Building a modern bus stand at Iselamagazi
- Shinyanga District Council has set aside 7.84 hectares of land at Iselamagazi for this investment under a PPP arrangement.



Shinyanga Municipal Council

- Building a modern bus stand at Ibadakuli
- Shinyanga Municipal Council has set aside 58.8 hectares of land at Ibadakuli for this investment.

<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bus stations are a significant element in the operation of bus services. Bus stations provide complimenting facilities for the benefit of passengers, such as food kiosks, public car parks, taxi bays as well as parking bays for bus operators to pick up and ferry passengers to their destination. Where space allows, shopping malls may also be constructed ▪ A modern bus station with good management and environment will spur further economic activities in and around the bus station.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The four councils have allocated land for the construction of bus stands and related facilities ▪ Construction of bus stand facilities is aligned with objective number 2 of the Government’s Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II), which aims to enhance human development and provisioning of quality services ▪ Seventy-five percentage (75%) import duty relief on project deemed capital goods, including equipment, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC ▪ Land Road Transport Authority Act 2018.

D. Tourism Sector

15. Tourism related Investments

Overview of the Opportunity	
<p>Key features</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested parties may invest in hotels, restaurants, recreation centres and the like in all local government authorities ▪ Tourists will be able to visit multiple tourist attractions in the region, including man-made attractions such as cultural tourism (traditional dances, carvings etc.). Thus, each investment is a building block to supportive tourism infrastructure ▪ There are a number of historical sites in Shinyanga Region, including Ushetu foot mark ▪ All councils have set aside land for construction of hotels, restaurants, recreation centres etc. as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fifty (50) hectares at Nyambula area, Ngogwa Ward in Kahama Town Council ✓ Eight (8) hectares at Kishapu Ward in Kishapu District Council

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ More than five hundred (551.25) hectares at Kamarage, Lubaga, Chamaguha, Kizumbi, Ndembezi and Ngokoro villages in Shinyanga Municipal Council ✓ Seven (7) hectares at Mitonga Village in Nyamilangano Ward in Ushetu District Council.
Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These investments will employ many Tanzanians, thus improving their income and contributing to income generation and poverty eradication.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) puts emphasis on all investments in accommodation facilities and hospitality services that enhance human development ▪ All districts in Shinyanga Region have good infrastructure, including roads and communication networks, electricity supply, and markets.

E. Education Sector

16. Private Schools

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Msalala District Council

- Investing in private English-medium instruction schools catering for nursery, primary and secondary education needs
- Msalala District Council has set aside 200 hectares of land at Isaka, Bulige, Ntobo, Segese, Lunguya, Bugarama and Bulyanhulu wards for this investment




Ushetu District Council


- Investors are encouraged to establish private English-medium instruction schools for pre-primary, primary and secondary education
- Ushetu District Council has set aside 28 hectares of land at Kisuke Ward and 64 hectares at Nyamilangano Ward for vocational training

	<p>Shinyanga District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a private English-medium instruction school for secondary education ▪ Shinyanga District Council has set aside 20 hectares of land at Iselmagazi for this investment. <p>Shinyanga Municipal Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a private English-medium instruction school for secondary education ▪ Shinyanga Municipal Council has set aside 1,221.08 hectares of land at Mwangala for this investment
Key investment rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is high demand for basic English-medium instruction education ▪ Some parents are currently sending their children to other regions to get such education.
Available support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The education policy in Tanzania allows and encourages private sector participation in providing education at all levels ▪ Education Sector Development Plan 2016/17-2020/210

F. Health Sector

17. Health-Care Facilities

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features	<p>Msalala District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investors are invited to construct and run private health-care facilities in Msalala locality ▪ Msalala District Council has set aside a total of 50 hectares of land for this investment. The land parcels for this investment has been distributed evenly at all wards within the locality.  <p>Ushetu District Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investors are invited to construct and run private health-care facilities in the locality ▪ Ushetu District Council has set aside 4 hectares of land at Nyamilangano Ward for this investment.

<p>Key investment rationale</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the moment, there are very few modern private health-care facilities in Shinyanga Region and, as the region's population grows and propounds of economic activities, demand for health-care is also increasing rapidly ▪ The location of the region creates ample opportunity for the establishment of specialised modern health-care providers where it will attract more users from nearby regions e.g. Mwanza, Geita, Simiyu, Tabora, etc. ▪ As cotton is a widely grown in Shinyanga Region and the product is potential in the manufacturing of medical products such as bondages and cotton-pads, it is imperative that the cost of acquiring these products decrease as they will be produced in the region.
<p>Available support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Health Policy 2017 ▪ Tanzania's Health Policy allows and encourages private sector investments in the health sector.

FACILITATION, PROCESSES, REQUIREMENTS AND INCENTIVES

Most of the policies and laws, unless specified, are applicable nationally for specific sectors. Local government authorities, through the blessings of city, town or district full councils, are mandated to enact by-laws and notices that must also be endorsed by the Minister responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government (RALG).

Below is a summary of specific issues related to facilitation, processes, requirements, and incentives for investment in Tanzania in general and in Shinyanga Region in particular.

4.1 Supportive Policies and Legal Environment

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

4.1.1 Policies, Legal, Institutional and Regulatory Considerations

a) Key policies

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

b) Key laws

Major laws and regulations that guide investment promotion and activities in Shinyanga Region are: Tanzania Investment Act (1997); Tax Legislations; Land Act (1999); Village Land Act (1999); Mining Act (1998); Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act (2009); Tanzania Food and Drugs Act (2003) and Regulations; Plant Protection Act (1997) and Regulations; The Mining Act (2010); The Mining Regulations (2012); the National Environment Management Act (No.10 of 2004); the Environment Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations of 2018; and other sector Acts and relevant Shinyanga Region by-laws.

4.1.2 Strategies, Plans and Programmes

Key strategies, plans and programmes include regional annual plans and annual reports; PO-RALG reports; district development plans; the Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II); Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Programme (ASDP II) 2017-2022; Livestock Sector Development Programme (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 the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor in Tanzania.

The above policies, regulatory frameworks, strategies and plans support the investment climate in Shinyanga Region by sound frameworks that offer an appropriate environment, which 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 to regional and local levels. The leadership of Shinyanga Region is determined to doing that and to ensuring speedy implementation of the prioritised investment opportunities and putting in place a climate that is conducive to investing in the region.

4.1.3 Investment Options: Private, PPP, PCCP, and Joint Ventures

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

a) **Public-Private Partnerships**

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

The public sector, through public-private partnerships, is encouraged to maximise synergies between the public and private sectors in mobilising and deploying resources. The PPP approach has been widely used in other countries to finance infrastructure and other long-term investment projects. The approach is a way to amalgamating public and private capital and expertise for public projects in which the private sector has interest in sharing ownership. The PPP Act (2010) and PPP Regulations (2011) give areas of collaboration, which comprise 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 service outreach.

The concept of PPP entails an arrangement between public and private sector entities whereby the private entity renovates, constructs, operates, maintains, and/or manages a facility in whole or in part, in accordance with output specifications. The private entity assumes 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 concessional arrangements for running existing enterprises with limited provisions for rehabilitation and new investments. It is worth noting that in the case of services, PPPs have been implemented successfully by faith-based organisations (FBOs) in education, health and water sectors for many years. Private sector participation in areas previously treated as the monopoly of the public sector has made major contributions to increasing the pace of growth and development in many countries.

b) Public-Private Community Partnerships

This is a variant of public-private partnership in that it includes communities/villages where the nature of a project requires that community resources (such as land) become part of a project in which both the public (particularly local government authorities) and the private sectors are interested in investing.

c) Joint Ventures

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

4.2 Facilitation: Processes and Requirements

Shinyanga Region and Central Government have set and are striving to improve the investment climate to entice and facilitate investment in the region, and ensure speedy decision making. The region has the obligation of interpreting and adapting these processes, requirements and incentives for investment to fit the region's investment profile and priorities. These processes and requirements are subject to changes towards improvements from time to time.

4.2.1 Lead Institution

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

The minimum investment capital threshold for an enterprise to qualify for registration under the Centre is not less than US\$ 500,000 if foreign or joint venture owned, and US\$ 100,000 for domestic investors. This one-stop facilitation agency assists all investors to obtain permits, licences, approvals,

and authorisation etc., required by other laws to set up and operate investment ventures in Tanzania.

TIC contacts are: Headquarters: Executive Director, Tanzania Investment Centre, Plot Number 9A&B, Shaaban Robert Street, P O Box 938, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Tel: 255 22 2113365/116328-32; Fax: 255 22 2118253; Email: information@tic.go.tz

4.2.2 Main Institutions Dealing with Investment in Tanzania and Shinyanga Region

The main institutions dealing with investment issues in Shinyanga Region and Tanzania at large are: Tanzania Investment Centre; Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA); Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA); Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO); Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS); Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT); Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA); Prime Minister's Office (Investment), water supply companies in respective regions, municipal authorities in respective districts (on land issues), Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF).

4.2.3 Registration

Registration of an investment can be undertaken at district, regional or national BRELA and TIC offices, 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 Central Government Taxes

There are various taxes involved in investment projects in Shinyanga Region, including the following:

a) Corporate Tax

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

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

b) Personal Income Taxes

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

The skills and development levy, at the rate of 4.5 percent of the gross wage, is payable by any employer who has four or more employees. Exempted employers from this levy include diplomatic missions, registered education institutions, charitable organisations, farm employment, and foreign institutions dealing with technical assistance and the United Nation Organisation and its agencies.

c) Withholding Taxes

Withholding taxes on dividends from corporations listed at the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) are 5 percent for both resident and non-resident persons. The rate of dividends from other corporations is 10 percent. The rate

withheld on interest is 10 percent, and on royalties is 15 percent for resident and non-resident persons. Furthermore, the rates withheld on management and technical services fees [mining, oil and gas] are 5 percent for residents and 15 percent for non-residents.

d) Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

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

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, VAT return shall be lodged on the first working day following a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday. For imports, VAT is payable at the time the import duty is due and payable in accordance with East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004.

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

4.3 General Investment Incentives

Investors registered under the 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.

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

Non-fiscal incentives include five automatic immigrant quotas granted to the project during its implementation period, whereby additional quota may be granted based on project size, technology or any other agreements with the Government.

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

***Please Note:** Information on taxes and investment incentives explained above are subject to periodic reviews as the Government keeps on improving the investment climate in the country. Please contact Tanzania Revenue Authority (www.tra.go.tz) and Tanzania Investment Centre (www.tic.go.tz) for updates.*

4.4 Access to Resources

4.4.1 Land for Investment in Tanzania

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

According to the Land Act, the public and the President as a Trustee own the whole land of the United Republic of Tanzania. This means that land in Tanzania is vested unto the public, and citizens own land under leasehold tenure. Section 20 of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 specifically provides for a procedure to allocate/grant land to non-citizens for investment purpose under the Tanzania investment Act, 1997.

Land for investment purpose shall be identified, gazetted and allocated to Tanzania Investment Centre, which will issue a Derivative Right of Occupancy to the investor. More information on acquisition of land for investment is available on www.ardhi.go.tz

4.4.2 Land for Investment in Shinyanga Region

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

4.4.3 Banking and Financial Services

The banking sector in Tanzania has been booming, growing in assets and in profits. Because of this, new merchant banks, commercial banks, *bureaux de change*, insurance companies, a stock exchange and related financial units have entered the financial market. There are four categories of banks operating in Tanzania, which are oriented towards various markets and *clientèle*: local private banks, regional banks, international banks and multi-national banks.

Overall, the outlook for the banking industry in Tanzania is very positive and there are appealing opportunities for newcomers to the sector as investors and borrowers. Banks are found in all districts of Tanzania.

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

There is a positive trend in lending to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that is producing greater confidence in the growth potential of 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.

4.5 Labour

Shinyanga Region has surplus labour due to low employment. While some of the labour is unskilled, there are efforts to build a skilled labour force especially through vocational training institutions. The region has 6 vocational training centres (including one VETA-accredited centre in Shinyanga), and investors are welcome to build skills development institutions in every council.

4.6 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 partnership investments in order to increase its value addition in key sectors like agriculture and manufacturing to strengthen competitiveness as well as to raise its GDP. The regional government and district authorities are ready and committed to providing a series of further support services and incentives to drive industrial development and growth in short, medium and long-term plans.

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

However, for the private sector to play its role effectively, Shinyanga Region authorities will have to create an enabling environment through provision of pre-requisite infrastructure, incentives, formulation/review and enforcement of investment friendly policies, regulations, and procedures. Regional authorities will promote public-private partnerships as well as public-private community partnerships, and also facilitate joint ventures between potential investors and local private investors. Such partnerships are critical for achieving objectives of implementing capital and technology-intensive investments, including the build-operate-and-transfer approach. In addition, the private sector will be facilitated to improve delivery, to thrive and be competitive by easing access to affordable input and output factors nationally and internationally.

PART FIVE

KEY CONTACTS IN SHINYANGA REGION

This part provides important contacts in Shinyanga Region to help potential investors in making follow up on opportunities in which they want to invest.

5.1 Key Websites

Office	Website
Shinyanga Regional Secretariat	www.shinyanga.go.tz
Shinyanga Municipal Council	www.shinyangamc.go.tz
Shinyanga District Council	www.shinyangadc.go.tz
Kahama Town Council	www.kahamatc.go.tz
Kishapu District Council	www.kishapudc.go.tz
Msalala District Council	www.msalaladc.go.tz
Ushetu District Council	www.ushetudc.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)	320, Shinyanga	+255 28 2762222	rc@shinyanga.go.tz
Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	320, Shinyanga	+255 28 2762222	ras.shinyanga@tamisemi.go.tz

5.2.2 Shinyanga Municipal Council

Office	City Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/ Mobile Phone	
Municipal Director	28, Shinyanga	+255-28-2763213	md@shinyangamc.go.tz

5.2.4 Town Council

LGA	Town Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/ Mobile Phone	
Kahama Town Council	472, Kahama	+ 255 282710032 +255719679464	td@kahamatc.go.tz

5.2.6 District Councils

LGA	District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/ Mobile Phone	
Kishapu District Council	1288, Kishapu	+255 28 2770005	ded.kishapudc@shinyanga.go.tz
Msalala District Council	16, Kahama	+255 28 2710182	ded@msalaladc.go.tz
Ushetu District Council	50, Kahama	+255 28 2710110	ded.ushetudc@shinyanga.go.tz
Shinyanga District Council	113, Shinyanga	+255 28 2762259	ded@shinyangadc.go.tz



A top view of Shinyanga Municipality.



Paddy is the major food crop produced in Shinyanga Region. Msalala District Council is the major producer.



Kahama Regional Minerals Office situated in Kahama Town. Among others, the office is there to support investors in the Mining Sector.



Cotton one of the major cash crops produced in Shinyanga Region. The crop is mainly grown in Shinyanga and Kishapu District Councils.



Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania (at the middle) at Fresho Investment Company (1999) Limited on Friday 9th August, 2019 at Ibadakuli Area in Shinyanga Municipality. He assured farmers of the reliability of market for their cotton. On his right is Hon. Zainab R. Telack, Shinyanga Regional Commissioner and on his left is Mr. Fredy Shoo, Director of Fresho Investment Company Limited.



Shinyanga region is the largest producer of Diamond gemstone minerals in Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania
President's Office
Regional Administration and Local Government
Shinyanga Regional Commissioner's Office
P. O. Box 320, Shinyanga.
www.shinyanga.go.tz

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