

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

NAMTUMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL



DISTRICT INVESTMENT PROFILE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dear Sir/Madam

It is my pleasure to present this “Investment Profile” of Namtumbo District to all interested readers, and Investors. Various people have contributed their efforts towards the compilation of this Investment Profile.

I would like to extend my gratitude to Ruvuma Regional Commissioner Colnel Labani Thomas and the Regional Secretariat for their tireless efforts and advice for each District to have mechanisms to promote Investment opportunities available in our Districts. The Regional Secretariat deserves special thanks for its efforts and advice to the Council, both during Meetings and individual Consultations.

Also, special thanks to all Namtumbo District Leaders such as Councilors and Council Management Staff members.

It’s my hope that this Profile will be very usefully to all Stakeholders interested to invest in our District.

On behalf of the people of Namtumbo District I warmly welcome you all to Namtumbo District to Invest.

Once again, thank you all.

CHIRIKU H. CHILUMBA

District Executive Director

Namtumbo District Council.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Document identifies Investment Opportunities available to Local and Foreign Investors in the priority Sectors in various areas of Namtumbo District. It has been prepared in the context of the Vision and Mission of Namtumbo District Council. The main focus of Namtumbo District Council development Vision is to have a Community with high Socio-Economical Services and sustainable development and its Mission is to provide quality Socio Economic Services to its Community through effective and efficiency use of resources and Good Governance for improved living standards.

The priority areas identified for Investment are mainly in Agriculture, Mining, Tourism and Processing Industries. The specific Investment potentials are in;

- Farming.
- Large and Small scale Mining.
- Tourism.
- Processing Industries.

Namtumbo District has diverse Natural Resources that remain largely undeveloped and appropriate Investment would greatly contribute to Economic and Social progress. The growing of Population in the Region and the Country as whole, and the expanding Networks Roads, Telecommunication and Power Supplies makes the increasing of food staffs Market inevitable. The District offers a number of Incentives, and has initiated programs, in particular a Land Bank area of 15, 503, 9 hectares to promote and facilitate Investment. It also recognizes the importance of the conservation of its rich Ecological heritage.

The profile is divided into Five Chapters, The first introduces the District, The second and Third Chapters briefly outline the main Economic Sectors and Infrastructure, the Fourth Chapter identifies the specific Investment opportunities in various parts of the District and The fifth Chapter presents the Conclusion.

This Document is available to the general Public, especially those interested in the Investment opportunities in Namtumbo District. Investors are thus most welcome to visit and hold discussion with the District Management Team.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

Namtumbo District Council is one of the eight Councils that form Ruvuma Region. Historically, Namtumbo was part of Songea District Council; the decision of the government to split Songea District council into two Administrative areas of jurisdiction in 1st July 2002 resulted to establishment of Namtumbo District Council as an autonomous Council for provision of quality services to its Community. The District Council area of jurisdiction covers 20,375 sq km. Namtumbo District council share borders with the Republic of Mozambique in the South, in which the Ruvuma River forms an international boundary, it borders with Songea District in the West, Tunduru District in the East and Ulanga District (Morogoro region) in the North.

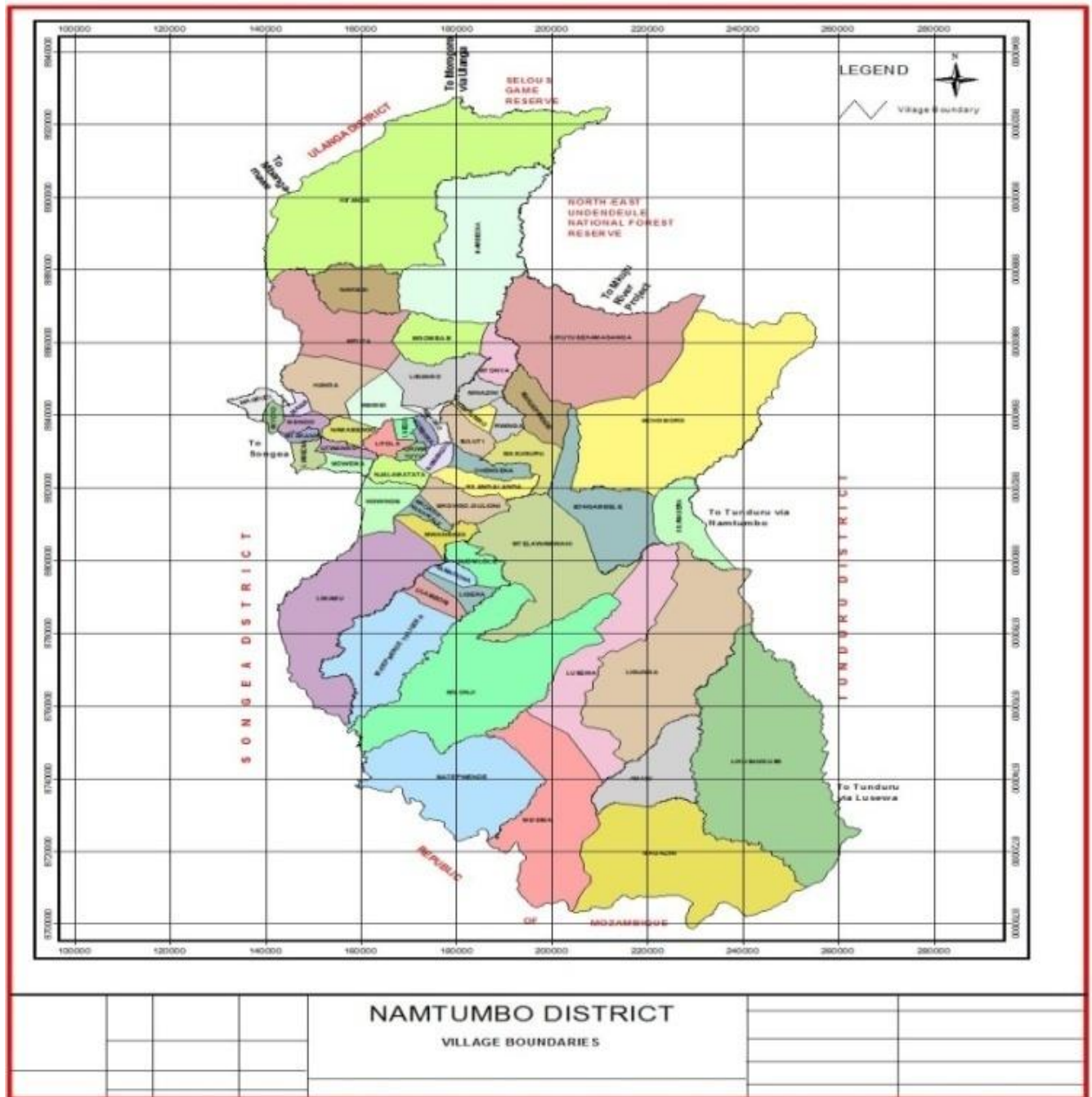
Namtumbo District has a Population density of 21 People per sq km. The Prime aim of the District is to alleviate Poverty and improve the quality of life to its People as rapidly as possible in line with the Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goals. It's Mission is to promote and facilitate Investment that will tap the rich and abundant natural Resources found in the District to bring about Socio economic development.

This Investment Profile has been prepared in order to identify the specific types and Locations of Investment opportunities in Namtumbo District. This information act as a guide to INVESTORS. The first Chapter provides Background information to the Districts physical characteristics, Administration and Population. The second Chapter outlines the main Economic sectors; while the third Chapter discusses the Infrastructure. Chapter four identifies the specific types and location of investment opportunities. The Products, Market linkages, Processing and future expectations are considered. The Management and facilitation of investment, including incentives and programs such as Land Bank in the District are presented in fifth Chapter.

1.1 Location

The District lies between the latitude $9^{\circ}17'$ and Latitude $11^{\circ}45'$ South of the Equator and between longitudes $35^{\circ}57'$ and $36^{\circ}52'$ East of green which, it borders Songea District to the West, Ulanga District (Morogoro Region) to the North, Tunduru and Liwale District (Lindi Region) to the East. South there is Ruvuma River which forms an International boundary with the Republic of Mozambique.

Namtumbo District Map



Namtumbo District is best served by an all weather Songea- Tunduru Tarmac Road easily passable during rainy and the dry season. Namtumbo Town is the District's head quarter and lies along Songea-Tunduru Road, 70 km from Songea Town.

1.2 Topography

Namtumbo District is characterized by lowlands in the South 200-300 above sea level with some rolling hills towards the North 300-500 above sea level.

1.3 Climate

Namtumbo District has a moderate temperature of 20-25 degrees Celsius during day time to 15-17 degrees Celsius during the night. The hot months are September, October, November and December and cool months are June, July and August. The District normally experience an adequate rainfall which ranging between 800mm to 1200mm annually. The rains which begin in November end up in May. The rain pattern is such it decreases in the lowland and increases towards the highlands. Two third of the district's total area is covered with forest, Miombo woodland, shrubs, bushes and grass in which the Nyerere National Park Exist, it maintains unique natural features which are uninterrupted by man so far. It provide home for the Millions of Animals and Plants making the area to be very much potential for Tourism Industry and Bee keeping Industry.



Bee keeping industry practiced within Miombo woodland



The sealeous- Niassa Wildlife Corridor connets the world's largest elephant ranges



Animal the Nyerere National Park includes the World's largest Elephants

1.4 Administration




Namtumbo District has been divided into three administrative Divisions, 21 Wards, 66 Villages and 424 Hamlets.





1.5 Population


According to the Population and Housing Census conducted in 2012, Namtumbo District Council has a total Population of 201,639 of which 103,304 or 51 percent are Females and 98,335 or 49 percent are Males, with an annual growth rate of 1.4 percent. According National Bureau of Statistics the Population estimated to be 225,862 of which 110,148 are Males and 115,714 are Females by 2017 and the average of household size 5.5 people. The Population settlement is mainly concentrated along the main Road of Songea- Tunduru, Mtwarapachani-Lusewa, Namtumbo-Mgombasi and Mageuzi- Hanga- Kitanda. The working age group of 15-64 years old is about 53% of the total Population.

1.6 Agro -Ecological zones

The district has 4 Agro- ecological Zones as shown below;

S/N	ZONE	MORPHOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
1	Western Namtumbo		
	The zone extends from the border with Songea and it includes Northern Namtumbo District Council with Namtumbo, Rwinga, Mchomoro and some parts of Msindo Wards.	Altitude: Fairly hilly area with undulating lower and drier areas.	Agriculture: Crop cultivation.
		Rainfall: the average annual rainfall is 1,000-2,000mm.	Crops: Maize, Legumes, Paddy, Cassava, Soya bean, Groundnuts, Finger Millet, SweetPotatoes, Peas and Tobacco. 
		Soils: Dark reddish brown to sandy clay loams and clay loams.	Livestock: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Sheep and Poultry.  
		Vegetation: Mainly woodlands.	Beekiping industry can be done to some parts
		Population: Population density varies from 30-49 persons per sq km.	
2	Central Namtumbo		
	The zone covers Central Namtumbo including Luegu, Msindo, Ligera,	Altitude: Fairly hilly area with undulating lower and drier areas.	Agriculture: Crop cultivation

	Mgombasi and Namtumbo Wards.	Rainfall: The average annual rainfall is 1,000-2,000mm.	Crops: Maize, legumes, paddy, cassava, groundnuts, finger millet, sweet potatoes, peas. 
		Soils: Dark reddish brown to sandy clay loams and clay loams.	Livestock: Cattle, goats, pigs, sheep and poultry. 
		Vegetation: Mainly woodlands.	N.B Tobacco is mainly grown in this zone. 
		Population: Population density varies from 15-29 persons per sq km.	
3	Undendeule		
	The zone lies to the Northern part of Namtumbo including Hanga, Mputa and Kitanda Wards.	Altitude: Very hilly area. Much of the zone is rugged and dissected by narrow valleys.	Natural Vegetation: This zone is mainly covered by forests.
		Rainfall: The average annual rainfall is 900-1,100 mm.	Crops: Maize, Soya Bean, Tobacco, sesame, cassava, potatoes and finger millet.
		Soils: Grayish brown loamy sands some dark in color in the Western part of the zone than in the East.	Livestock: Few cattle are kept because of tsetse fly infection.
		Vegetation: Mainly woodlands	Honey: Honey collection is fairly an important economic activity. 
		Population: Extremely low, fewer than 15 persons per sq km.	
4	Southern Namtumbo	Altitude: Rolling terrain area	Agriculture: Is the mainstay of the area.
	The zone covers the whole southern part of the council from Liger to	Rainfall: Average annual rainfall ranging between 1,100-1,300mm.	Crops: Cashew nuts, tobacco and sesame, maize, cassava, paddy, beans, potatoes and groundnuts.

	Ruvuma River including Sasawala Division.		
		Soils: Dark grayish brown to reddish loamy sands.	Livestock: Few people keep poultry.
		Vegetation: Mainly Woodlands.	
		Population: Very low under 15 persons per sq km N;B the zone is mainly covered by forests.	

Source: District Executive Directors' Office, Planning Department, Namtumbo DC, 2017

CHAPTER TWO

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

2.1 Introduction

The District Economy and livelihood are based on natural Resources. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood and employs about 95% of the total Population. Cash crops grown are Tobacco, Coconuts, Cashew nuts, Simsim, Paddy, Pigeon, and Groundnuts. Food crops grown are Maize, Cassava, Paddy and Legumes. Other economic activities carried out in the District are Animal husbandry, Lumbering, Hunting, Beekeeping, Mining, Carpentry and small businesses.

2.2 Agriculture

The main Agriculture activities are Crop farming and Livestock husbandry. Out of the Total area of 20,375 sq km, arable land comprises 2075 sq km of which the area under crop cultivation is only 600sq km. The main mode of agriculture is small scale farming with a characteristic low yield per acre e.g one hectare of maize produces 1.3 tons instead of 1.5 tons expected under the prevailing ecological conditions. The low output per hectare is mainly caused by poor farming methods.



Photo of Maize plant representing food crops Photo of Simsim plant representing cash crop

2.3 Livestock

Livestock industry has not been very much developed in the District mainly due to minimal allocation of Land as per Land use Plan. Most of the resident's of Namtumbo has tradition of keeping Animals such as Goats, Sheep, Cows, Pigs and Poultry in Zero grazing. The district under the ASDP II Livestock development had given priority to livestock sector by providing extension services and sensitizing the Community to keep Animals through *kopa Ng'ombe lipa Ng'ombe program* to make livestock industry profitable.



The photos above show among animals kept in Namtumbo DC

2.4. Forestry.

The District is rich in forests which covers about 2/3 of the Total land area. There are three forest reserves in the District; The Matogoro B, Kipiki and North East Undendeule. The Nyerere National Park which is found in the Northern Undendeule Forest Reserve, provides home for wild animals such as; Elephants, Lions, Leopards, Cheaters Buffaloes Hippopotamuses, Crocodiles and many other animal and some rare plant species. Besides forests there are large



Rivers like Ruvuma and Luegu Rivers, also there are a number of natural ponds with plenty of fish. There are restrictions on the types of species that can be removed from the protected Forests.

A pond sheltering hippotamus at Kaunde Pond

2.5 Wildlife

The Namtumbo District is very much rich in Wildlife but not well utilized. Two main areas are recognized for Photographic Tourism and hunting such as the Mbarang'andu Wildlife Management Area and the Nyerere National Park with Corrido which extends up to the Republic of Mozambique (Niassa). The wildlife of the District forms potential resources for Tourism and Economic development in the District and the Nation as whole.



The Corridor Harbors a great variety of wildlife Species.

2.6 Mining

The District is rich in Mineral Resources, which have not yet been well exploited. These include various types of Gemstones, Coal and precious minerals like many others are being discovered. Gemstones include; Ruby, Red garnet, Green garnet, Tourmaline to mention the few. Examples of sites rich in precious Gemstones are; Ngaikae - Mtonya, Masimango – Mtwarapachani, Lighano -Mkongo Nakawale and Suluti.

Also the District found to be very rich in Uranium deposits especially at Mkuju River in Likuyuseka ward. Mantra Tanzania Limited is the only currently Company being in process of starting extraction of Uranium in Mkuju River almost 80 km from Namtumbo Town.



Photos above show small Miners of Gemstone at Suluti Village.

CHAPTER THREE INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Introduction

Most of the Economic Infrastructures in Namtumbo District is being developed to improve the quality of Rural life as well as support the envisaged Investment. This Chapter briefly notes the situation in Road services, Supply of Electricity, Water, Postal services, Banking and Telecommunications. It is also easy to access these Services to Songea Town about 70 km.

3.2 Road Services

Roads are the most important Transportation Services infrastructure used for moving Agricultural Products and inputs, Building materials and other consumer goods. The total Road network is about 1,014.626 km of which 70 km of Tarmac under the care of TANROADS & 3km under care of TARURA, 134 km are Trunk Roads, 228 km are Regional roads (Earth surface), 213 km are District roads and 61 km are Namtumbo Township roads.



A picture showing a portion of Songea-Namtumbo-Tunduru Tarmac Road

3.3 Supply of electricity

Namtumbo District has Electric Power Supply served by TANESCO particularly in every Village so far, Thanks to the Government for the currently on going connecting Electricity in Namtumbo District. The supply of Electricity will foster Economic Development specifically industrial based Economy. This sector needs huge Investment because Namtumbo District is not well developed in Small and medium industries.



Photo showing the current National Grid connections at Namtumbo DC

3.4 Postal Services

Postal services are available in Namtumbo Post Office while Agents provide services in other minor settlements and currently Postcode under use.

3.5 Telephone Communication

Namtumbo District has both Cellular Phone and land line based Telephone Services, The land lines Telephone are served by TTCL. Mobile Phones and Internet services are also available served by Tigo, Airtel, VodaCom, TTCL & Hallotel Mobile transmission Companies hence connects the District to the rest of the Country. The District also has access to enough number of Radios and Television Stations transmitting from Jembe FM, Radio Free Africa, Radio one, Clouds Fm, EA Fm, Metro Fm, HHC Alive Fm, Passion Fm, Kiss Fm. Famous Tanzania local Television channels are Star Tv, Radio Maria, Independent Television (ITV), Channel Ten, Clouds TV, Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC), TV 1 can also be accessed.



Photo showing Tigo & TTCL tower at Namtumbo town

3.6 Banking Service

Namtumbo District has Banking services saved by CRDB-Bank, NMB-Bank with more than 50 Agents and other Micro Finance Institutions such as Bay port, Amacha, Maboto and 13 SACCOS operating in 13 Wards.

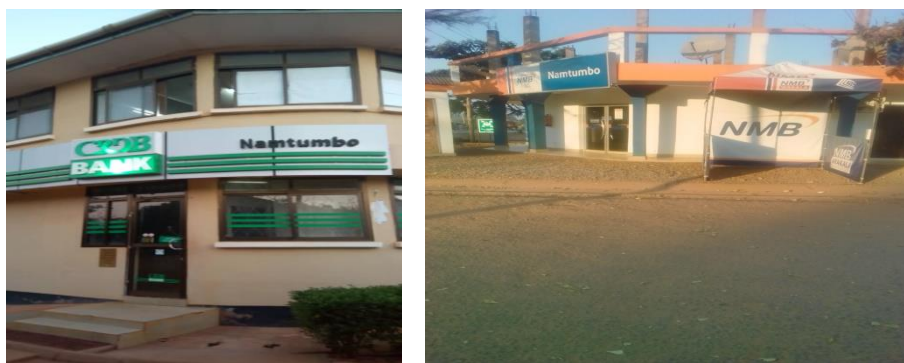


Photo above shows CRDB & NMB-Bank at Namtumbo town

3.7 Water Service

Namtumbo District has 65% access clean and safe Water coverage services to Rural areas served by Rural Water Supply Agency (RUWASA) while 21% access clean and safe water coverage at Namtumbo Town under Namtumbo Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (NAUWASA). Water services are being supplied through pipe schemes, shallow well bore holes, river and rain water harvesting.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPECIFIC AREAS FOR INVESTMENT

4.1 Introduction



Namtumbo District Council has earmarked a number of specific types and areas for Investment based on a study that has been conducted so far. These are mainly in Agriculture, Tourism, Mining and Processing Industries.

This Chapter discusses the categories of Investment opportunities identified and then presents more details on specific types and location for Investment.

4.2 The main types and areas of Investment Opportunities

4.2.1 Tourism

4.2.1.1 Tourist Hotels and Camp Sites

Key features	<p>Building Tourist Hotels and Camp site. Hunting Tourism. Surface Transportation facilities of Tourists. Helicopters for site seeing, and Cultural Tourism centres.</p>
Preferred Locations	<p>Three Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) (Mbarangándu, Kisungile and Kimbanda), and also Nyerere National Park. Also Namtumbo District is rich in Cultural sites. These include a great Cave with a Female moment at the top - Kitanda, A great Cave on the top of Mount Linore - Mputa, A tall rock Mountain - Mkongo and Msalaba Mkuu-Msindo and many others.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p><i>A picture above left shows an inselberge stone at Mkongo on which you can have a very a clear view of Selous Reserve and A picture right Elephants of the Nyerere symbolizing friendship.</i></p>
Investment rationale	<p>Presence of Tourist attractions, lack of Tourist hotels forcing Tourists to travel long distances from the attractions; and In view of the above, residences miss the opportunities to earn incomes from Tourism.</p>
Available support	<p>Policy and political support at National, Regional and Local Government levels. Land will be made available for construction of Hotels, Camping sites and Airstrips in some of these Investments. PPP arrangements are envisaged, Some of these arrangements will be through joint ventures between Private Citizens and potential Investors. Currently, local Governments are allowed by law to undertake some Investments in their areas with or without PPP and Good infrastructure that includes Road and Communication networks, Electricity and Markets.</p>

4.2.2 Commercial Agricultural Production

The second phase of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP-II) has, among its cornerstones, the need to improve farm productivity so that more output is obtained from the same production unit. The approach to be used is through direct investment by private sector commercial farmers and in partnership between smallholder farmers and Government.

4.2.2.1 Irrigation Infrastructure and Contract Farming

Only 3.7 percent of the land most potential for Irrigation was utilised in 2015. Investment in Paddy production, Drip irrigation and Greenhouses is highly preferred and expected in order to conserve Water resources in line with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Ruvuma Regional Development Plan (2015-2025).

Key features	Starting new Irrigation Schemes in the identified Valleys. Introducing Drip Irrigation and Green houses to conserve water. Rehabilitation of old Irrigation Schemes under PPP operational arrangements and Increasing efficiency of utilisation of the Schemes by introducing double or triple cropping per unit area per year.
Preferred locations	Namtumbo DC: 1,500 ha; available at Lusewa, Magazini, Ligera, Lisimonji, Mchomoro, Kitanda.
Investment rationale	The District is endowed with a potential area for irrigation prospects of about 1,500ha; Most of the potential land is undeveloped for Irrigation. The District's Agro-processing agenda will succeed if supply of Agricultural products as outlined above is increased, and There are untapped Irrigation potentials in the said areas, Small farmers have not been able to fully utilise the Irrigation potentials due mostly to lack of Financial and technical capacities.
Available support	Policy and Political support at National, Regional and Local Government level for local and foreign Investment, and The current Supply is unlikely to meet demand for processing the said horticultural produce, and hence the need to promote investment to increase supply.

4.2.2.2 Oilseeds Farming

Key features	There is room to open more land for cultivating these crops on a Commercial scale. Contract farming with small holder farmers to raise yield per unit area and also raise the quality of Oil seeds from Groundnuts and Sunflower. Invest in Commercial Large-scale production of Sunflower and Groundnuts. Both models are possible: where an Investor can have some demonstration farms and support smallholder farmers with technical
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	inputs and access to markets for their produce.
Preferred locations	In Namtumbo DC in most areas there is high potential.
Investment rationale	<p>Now, Oilseed Crops occupy 35 percent of annually cultivated land area, with Sesame taking 22.7 percent of farmed area, followed by Sunflower (9.6 percent) and then Groundnuts (2.7 percent).</p> <p>Cultivation is done mostly by subsistence farmers.</p> <p>The District has the potential to produce larger amount of Sesame, Groundnuts and Sunflower, if the Market for these products is assured and stimulated by Investments in Agro-processing Factories.</p> <p>Local knowledge and interest increased production make take-off easier, There is already some interest by inhabitants of the District in cultivating oilseed Crops and Impact of assured Markets will likely stimulate more Investment in Commercial Farming of oilseed Crops.</p>
Available support	<p>The District have shown commitment to provide conducive Environment for acquiring land for large-scale Farming and/or facilitating contract farming with smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Policy and Political support at National, Regional and Local levels.</p>

4.2.2.3 Cereals production

Key features	<p>There is room to open more land for cultivating these crops such as Maize in a Commercial scale.</p> <p>Growing rate of Investment in Cereal Processing Industries and Animal Feed Industries with little Surplus of Cereals.</p> <p>Both models are possible: where an Investor can have some demonstration farms and support smallholder farmers with technical inputs and access to markets for their produce.</p>
Preferred locations	In Namtumbo DC in most areas there is high potential.
Investment rationale	<p>Rapid Growing rate of Investment in Cereal Processing Industries and Animal Feed Industries with little Surplus of Cereals.</p> <p>Increasing Demand of Cereals to Neighbouring Regions and Countries.</p> <p>The District has the potential to produce larger amount of Cereals.</p> <p>There is already some interest by inhabitants of the District in cultivating Cereals.</p>
Available support	<p>The District have shown commitment to provide conducive Environment for acquiring land for large-scale Farming and/or facilitating contract farming with smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Policy and Political support at National, Regional and Local levels.</p>

4.2.2.4 Horticulture: Vegetables and Fruits

Key features	<p>Introducing Commercial and Modern Farming of Vegetable Crops, including Tomatoes, Onions, Green/red/yellow pepper, Cucumber, Water melons, Pineapples, Mangoes, Avocado, and French beans by smallholder farmers.</p> <p>There is room to expand area under cultivation of these crops and/or modernise the existing cultivated land.</p>
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Preferred Locations for Investment	Njuga valley -Namabengo, Utwango, Msindo, Mtakanini and Lumecha, Luegu, Libango, Mtonya & Mbimbi all these areas are suitable for vegetable growing while Likusanguse, Magazini, Amani, Ligunga, Lusewa, Msisima & Matepwende are suitable area for orange and mangoes growing and can use irrigation from shallow wells.
Investment rationale	<p>Most of the farming of vegetable crops is undertaken by smallholder farmers who do not apply improved farming methods.</p> <p>Increasing Market for Vegetables and Fruits due to an increased proportion of enlightened and middle income working class.</p> <p>Expanding Market in neighbouring Regions.</p>
Available support	<p>Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) is dedicated to helping farmers engage in Commercial horticultural production.</p> <p>Government has removed taxes on imported equipment for Greenhouses and Drip Irrigation, which is now being encouraged in order to ensure production throughout the year.</p> <p>Districts have made commitment to attract Investments in producing raw Materials to feed the established Industries as per Government motto and Policy and Political support at National, Regional and Local levels.</p>

4.2.2.5 Legumes Farming: Soya beans and Pigeon Peas


Key features	Investing in Commercial large-scale production of Soya and Pigeon peas possibly using the existing Paddy farms as a second crop and Enter into contract farming with Smallholder farmers to raise yield per unit area and raise the quality of Legumes, especially Pigeon peas and Soya beans in highly demanded in the Indian and Chinese Markets.
Preferred locations	In Namtumbo most places are suitable for Investment. 266.13 ha Located at Limamu.
Investment rationale	There is already a confirmed demand for Legumes in India and China. The current level of production of Legumes, such as Soya beans and Pigeon peas, is far below the demand in the local and export Markets.
Available support	<p>District is committed to provide conducive environment for acquiring land for large scale farming and/or facilitating contract farming with smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Policy and political support at National, Regional and Local levels.</p>

4.2.2.6 Cashew Commercial Farming

Key features	Expansion of farming of Cashews in the traditional producing.
Preferred locations for expanded growing of cashew trees.	Lusewa suitable with mature trees and others are Mchomoro, Magazini, Kikuyu, and Lisimonji. It is possible to later establish factories at 3 industrial areas: VETA-Suluti (6.5 ha); Lusenti Mahengo (10.1 ha); and


	Mandepwende (40.5 ha) - need some compensation.
Investment rationale	<p>Suitable land is available for Investment in large-scale commercial production of Cashew trees in areas with ideal climatic and Soil conditions (Mchomoro, Magazini and Msisima).</p> <p>The District has the potential to produce more Cashew nuts because land is available and the Market for Cashew is growing.</p> <p>Local knowledge and interest: easier for take-off in increased production because there is already local knowledge in Cashew planting and raising seedlings.</p>
Available support	<p>National campaign to produce more Cashew nuts in response to increased global demand.</p> <p>CBT supports commercial Cashew.</p> <p>Presence of Naliendele Research Centre.</p> <p>LGA is committed to provide conducive environment for acquiring land for large-scale farming.</p>

4.2.2.7 Dairying

Proposed Products	Milk and Milk products such as Butter, Ghee and Cheese.
Potential target areas	Namtumbo, Suluti, Ligera, Mchomoro, Hanga, Mwangaza, Litola, Njalamatata, Kumbara, Mlilayoyo, Msindo, Namabengo and Mkongo have good areas that can be used for keeping dairy cattle.
The market situation	There is very little meat and milk production in Namtumbo and most is consumed locally. The introduction of such an investment will be of great benefit to the investor and the people of Namtumbo.
Target market	<p>Markets and groceries in urban centers like Songea and Namtumbo.</p>  <p><i>(Feeding a Dairy Cattle)</i></p>
Future market expectations	Demand for pasteurized milk with low fat content is growing and children are being encouraged in National campaigns to drink milk for good health. The per capita consumption of milk in Tanzania remains very low at about 21 ltr per year compared to other countries that consume more than 40 ltr. With increased population of milk the demand for good quality milk will increase
Processing Chain	Dairy animals can be milked and slaughtered either manually or by using machines. Meat & Milk collected can be processed packed and transported for sale. The cream obtained by separation from whole milk can be processed into milk – by products to include butter and cheese for sale locally and for export.
Market imperfection/distortion	Presently farmers who keep dairy cattle sell unpasteurized milk direct to individual consumers. There are limited local supplies of good quality milk except imported supplies which are relatively expensive to


	acquire
Quality demands	Dairy farming from improved breeds give good quantities of meat and milk. The best dairy cattle that are recommended for this area is Friesian, Aryshire or cross with the local breeds.
Type of investors	A medium scale dairy farmer with good capital and expertise to invest in intensive dairy farming. The farmer will also encourage surrounding villagers to keep improved dairy cattle and buy fresh milk from them for processing and distribution.

4.2.2.8 Beef Ranching

Proposed Products	Beef cattle
Potential target areas	<p>Ligera, Mchomoro, Limamu, Litola, Luchili & Hanga Wards have good land owned by Villages and Individual suitable for intensive Animal husbandry. There is good pasture and plenty of water for the Animals to drink.</p>  <p><i>A picture of a plain area suitable for Ranching</i></p>
The market situation	This involves improved breed of cattle for beef as those of Usangu ranch in Mbeya or Kongwa ranch in Dodoma. Namtumbo district has no beef ranch, so establishment of such a facility will be of great benefit to the people of Namtumbo.
Target market	Butcheries, local and Tourist Hotels, Public institutions and the community.
Future Market	Demand for good quality meat is increasing rapidly following the growth in population in the country hence a steady increasing market.
Processing Chain	The animal could be slaughtered at the farm with meat sold to the market. This may require investment in slaughter facilities, cold storage and preparation of beef products for sale, packing, labeling and marketing.
Market imperfection/distortion	There are limited supplies of good quality meat, and a high demand results in high meat prices.
Quality demands	Boran or hybrids with indigenous cattle to get high quality products.
Type of investors	A medium scale dairy farmer with a substantial size of capital to invest in intensive husbandry, water facilities, improved facilities; cold storage, transportation and veterinary.

4.2.3 Mining

4.2.3.1 Large Scale Commercial Mining of Coal, Uran and Gemstones

Products	 <p>Uranium, Coal, Gold, Gemstone such as Ruby, black and green tourmaline, red garnet, green garnet, Quartz, Tantalite, Amazonite, Titanium, Niobium, Mica, Manganese and building Material.</p>
Key features	<p>There are still some undeveloped Mining sites ready for small and medium-size investments for extracting gold, aquamarine, corrandum, coal;</p> <p>Value addition of extracted precious minerals and gold is a new area where not much investment is done; and</p> <p>New area of investment includes making coal briquettes.</p>
Target source	<p>Areas of Likuyuseka Maganga, Limamu, Ngaikae-Mtonya, Lyungo-Libango, Suluti, Chengena, Masimango Mtwarapachani, Lusewa, Kitanda, Mputa and many others.</p>
Investment rationale	<p>There are still some undeveloped mining sites ready for small and medium size investments for Aquamarine Corrandum, Coal and Gemstones.</p> <p>Other mining potentials with active licenses but available under negotiations with licence owners (to increase their operating capital or machinery and technology).</p>
Type of investors	<p>Large and Medium investors with good Capital to be able to Invest in Mineral extraction and buy appropriate equipment to be used in Mining to improve production.</p>

4.2.4 Industry

4.2.4.1 Cereals milling industries: maize and paddy

Key features	<p>Maize: Milling plants and packaging plants to produce and package mineral/vitamin-fortified maize flour. In 2021 season there was maize surplus of 65,644 Tonnes.</p> <p>Paddy: Milling and packaging plants</p>
Preferred locations	<p>Namtumbo, Hanga, Namabengo, Lusewa Wards with located areas for Industries and Other villages suitable- with excess land.</p>
Investment rationale	<p>There is surplus production of maize and paddy that is sold unprocessed to other regions because the existing milling plants are inadequate. For example, during the period 2017/18 Namtumbo got a surplus of 65,644 tonnes.</p>
Available support	<p>Political support at national, regional and local government levels to promote food production so investors are assured supply of raw materials.</p>

	<p>Good infrastructure that includes road and communication networks.</p> <p>Assured national/regional markets for final products.</p> <p>Completion of construction of Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) backbone transmission power line to improve electricity supply in Ruvuma Region.</p>
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4.2.4.2 Processing of Legumes: Soya Beans and Pigeon Peas

Key features	Invest in new technologies for processing soya beans and pigeon peas into different final products (e.g. soya milk, biscuits, sausages, etc.) for local and international Markets.
Preferred locations	Three possible areas: Veta-Soluti (6.5 ha); drawings to identify as industrial area, but compensation has not been done; Lusenti Mahengo (10.1 ha) is also a planned area, Mandepwende Industrial Area (40.5 ha) also needs compensation.
Investment rationale	<p>Soya beans occupied 4.4 percent of cultivated area in 2015 but all of it was for selling to manufacturers of livestock feeds.</p> <p>Pigeon peas occupied 16.6 percent of cultivated area in 2015, with a significant proportion meant for export to India.</p> <p>The District would like investors to establish factories for processing of soya beans and pigeon peas instead of selling it in raw forms. The plants should be able to prepare mineral/vitamin-fortified flours and other products from the pigeon peas and Soya beans.</p> <p>There is already experience in commercial production of soya beans and pigeon peas. For example, Namtumbo DC is leading in Tanzania, with soya production of more than 5,000 tonnes after being promised to get a market during the 2016/17 season.</p>
Available support	<p>Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels.</p> <p>Good infrastructure, including roads and communication networks, and electricity and Completion of construction of TANESCO's backbone power transmission line to improve electricity supply in Ruvuma Region.</p>

4.2.4.3 Animal Feeds Processing Industry

Key features	Building of animal feeds processing factory for cattle, pigs, and chicken; and Using raw materials produced locally.
Preferred locations	Three possible areas: Veta-Soluti (6.5 ha); drawings to identify as industrial area, but compensation has not been done; Lusenti Mahengo (10.1 ha) is also a planned area, Mandepwende Industrial Area (40.5 ha) also needs compensation.
Investment rationale	<p>LGA has surplus grains and oilseeds whose byproducts are ideal for making livestock feeds.</p> <p>There is a local market for the feeds, as farmers also keep dairy cows, pigs and poultry.</p>
Available support	Political support at regional and local government levels to promote manufacturing of animal feeds and Completion of construction of TANESCO's backbone power transmission line to improve electricity supply in Ruvuma Region.

4.2.4.4 Oilseeds Processing and Packaging

Key features	Processing groundnuts into cooking oil for human use. Processing sunflower seeds into cooking oil for human use.
Preferred locations	Three possible areas: Veta-Soluti (6.5 ha); drawings to identify as industrial area, but compensation has not been done; Lusenti Mahengo (10.1 ha) is also a planned area, Mandepwende Industrial Area (40.5 ha) also needs compensation.
Investment rationale	The District also produces significant amount of sesame, groundnuts, Soya beans and sunflower, whose production can be stimulated to increase if the market offers competitive prices of the two commodities. Market development: Most of the groundnuts and sunflower are currently utilised at household level, while some of it is processed by small oilseed milling machines scattered in the villages. Improved quality of edible oils should command better market prices. Formal processing of oilseeds will result into better quality refined products without harmful residues that cannot be removed by using basic technologies of simple oil pressing machines.
Available support	LGA is committed to provide conducive environment for investment, including allocation of land needed for constructing factories where need be. Policy and political support at national, regional and local levels. Completion of construction of TANESCO's backbone power transmission line to improve electricity supply in Ruvuma Region.

4.2.4.5 Cashew Nuts Processing Factory

Key features	Establish new cashew processing factories for production of graded kernels for the export Market.
Preferred locations	Three possible areas: Veta-Soluti (6.5 ha); drawings to identify as industrial area, but compensation has not been done; Lusenti Mahengo (10.1 ha) is also a planned area, Mandepwende Industrial Area (40.5 ha) also needs compensation.
Investment rationale	National campaign to increase cashew trees has resulted into increased production of cashew nuts. Namtumbo DC is second leading in production of cashew nuts in the Region more than 1,200 Tones 2021 with the later in campaigns to expand planted area. Most of the nuts are sold in raw form for processing outside the LGA The District has the potential to produce bigger amount of cashew nuts because land is available and the international market for cashew is growing. Local knowledge of and interest in increased production make take-off easier in raising cashew seedlings and cashew tree planting.
Available support	CBT to support cashew cooperatives and associations. Government has introduced auction system to ensure farmers sell quality nuts but also get a fair price for their produce. LGA is committed to provide conducive environment for acquiring land


	<p>for large-scale farming and/or facilitating contract farming with small holder farmers.</p> <p>Policy and political support at national, regional and local levels.</p> <p>Completion of construction of TANESCO's backbone power transmission line to improve electricity supply in Ruvuma Region.</p>
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4.2.4.6 Bee-keeping and manufacturing of Modern Bee-hives

Key features	<p>Need to invest in modern bee-hives for honey trapping;</p> <p>Establish a factory for beehives; and</p> <p>Can operate through cooperatives and groups of bee keepers to modernise their beehives.</p>
Preferred locations	<p>Namtumbo DC: 75 percent of Namtumbo is miombo woodlands forest. Most suitable locations are all the 15 villages some of them set aside to engage in bee keeping within Mchomolo Natural Forest;</p>
Investment rationale	<p>The numbers of traditional hives in Namtumbo DC are double and thrice the number of modern hives, respectively;</p> <p>Most of the produced hives will be sold to associations and individuals; and</p> <p>Market for modern bee hives available in other districts</p>
Available support	<p>Namtumbo Dc has some reserved natural forests for the purpose;</p> <p>Timber for making beehives is available.</p> <p>Ideally, the investor should be prepared to work closely with LGA in organising small-scale bee keepers to adopt modern hives and improved bee keeping practices;</p> <p>Land for setting up factories is available in all LGAs;</p> <p>Sokoine University is setting up some presence in Tunduru that will most likely provide some muchneeded expertise in beehive making; and</p> <p>Associations of beekeepers supported by Government; while development partners support various beekeeping programmes.</p>

4.2.4.7 Honey Production and Processing

Key Features	<p>By-products from honey not well preserved and also Need to invest in modern methods of honey processing and dealing with by-products such as wax.</p>
Preferred locations	<p>Namtumbo DC: 75 percent of Namtumbo is forest (Miombo wood lands in 15 Villages that are most suitable for bee keeping. Additionally, other village forest areas include Mchomoro, Kilimasera, Milonji and all 15 villages in Sasawala Division;</p>
Investment rationale	<p>Namtumbo Districts leads in honey production;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Most of the produced honey is sold semi-processed to consumers.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Market for by-products such as wax; and</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An assurance of market for honey and wax is likely to stimulate more investments in beekeeping.</p>

Target Market buyers	 <p><i>A local beehive for honey production in Namtumbo</i> The honey to be produced will be exported to overseas markets and some will be consumed locally. To win the overseas market the honey should be certified by an international Organic Products Certifiers.</p>
Future expectations	The District has a program to encourage beekeeping using local people by modernizing the beehives and harvesting methods. Namtumbo district have large forest reserves of Miyombo woodlands and other flowering plants which provide good condition for beekeeping.
Processing Chain	In Namtumbo honey is produced using traditional methods. Honey production in the country is still very low, with only one honey processing plant in Tabora. Modernization of processing is necessary to meet the quality of the market and absorb the expected increase in production as a result of use of modern beehives.
Processing facility	Investment into processing facility should be a joint venture between the strategic investor and the beekeepers associations. The strategic investor is expected to inject capital, technology and market contacts.
Quality demands	Organic honey and beeswax have a growing demand in the world market and fetch better prices. Production has to be improved to meet the quality requirements for organic honey. There is need for a clean , uncontaminated, smoke and chemical free products in good packing with a trade mark if possible, with certified Organic or quality approval by Tanzania Bureau of Standards.
Market imperfection/distortion	Beekeepers are often located in remote and inaccessible areas. The small scale production and the absence of producer group's and associations limits market opportunities and depress incomes. The are some imports of relatively expensive honey
Type of investors recommended	A strategic investor with a good capital and market contacts. Should be willing to go into joint venture with beekeepers associations for reliable supply for processing.
Available support	Policy and political support at national, regional and local government levels; Land for setting up factories is available in all LGAs; Associations of Beekeepers supported by Government, and various programmes by development partners; and Health departments and TBS to provide support in meeting statutory obligations/conditions for processed food products.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

Namtumbo is a large, sparsely Populated District rich in natural resources, which remain relatively underdeveloped. There are considerable opportunities for Investment, especially in Agriculture, Mining and Tourism. Diversifying and integrating the economy with the support of investments will have the great social and economic benefits. These opportunities will become more rewarding as the District have develops the infrastructure and become better connected to the well populated areas of the Coastal Regions of Mtwara, Lindi and Dar es Salaam City.

Both the Tanzania government and Namtumbo District Council are committed to improve the lives of the People to promote and facilitate Investment towards this goal. Thus, a number of incentives, Policies and procedures have been adopted to attract and assist both foreign and local Investors.

Namtumbo District is also mindful of the importance of resources conservation, especially the biologically rich areas of Nyerere National Park and the Wildlife Management Areas found in the District. It recognizes that promoting Tourism to these areas will bring about Social, Economic and cultural benefits as well as in turn complement and strengthen conservation efforts.

Hence, Namtumbo District Council most warmly welcomes every interested Investor and hopes that this Profile will be a useful source of information.