

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



**THE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES
EXISTING IN KATAVI REGION**



Foreword

Katavi Region is an emerging economy with high economic growth potential in the Lake Tanganyika Zone of Western Tanzania. With its growing agricultural, mining and tourism sectors, a promising foreign direct investment than any region, and a current political climate open to investment than any time before. Whilst the economy is relatively diversified, a number of opportunities remain untapped in many social economic sectors including the following:

- Infrastructure improvement and development including telecommunication, roads, railways, air services, Karema port and water transportation in the Lake Tanganyika between Tanzania and neighbouring countries of Zambia, DRC and Burundi.
- Agriculture and livestock improvements and development. There are opportunities to establish commercial farming on cereals, legumes, fruits and high value crops including spices. Large part of the land is fertile and needs little fertilizer to grow crops in large quantities.
- Tourism development including eco-tourism, cultural tourism, heritage tourism, hunting, conference tourism, water sports, forest walks, fly camping, animal tracking, building hotels and tented camps and Complex Stadiums/Sports facilities.
- Energy development including solar energy, wind power hydro energy and geothermal energy and unexploited gas and oil reserves in the Lake Tanganyika. Katavi region is very potential in renewable energy in the country. In the coming years the power sector will expand quickly, with a strong feedback impact on the economy.
- Mineral exploration and development including gold, copper, galena, iron ore, mica etc.
- Social sector improvement and development including education, health and water. There is high demand for science and technological education for the youths and rural population. Construction of referral hospitals at Regional and Districts and improving availability of clean and safe water to the population will trigger fastest development.



Katavi Region is endowed with abundant natural resources which offer a wide range of investment opportunities including arable land for commercial agriculture as mentioned earlier, natural forests for beekeeping to produce honey and wax. Other ventures can be thought include shopping malls markets, real estates etc. Katavi is thus a suitable region for foreign direct investments.

The Region also has the third largest national park in the county called “Katavi National Park” rich in wildlife attractions.

About Katavi National Park” A thrilling taste of wild Africa.”

Size: Is the third largest National Park in Tanzania after Ruaha and Serengeti with an area of 4471 km².

Climate: Altitude ranges from 820m in the valley floor to 1560m on adjacent Mountains of the escarpments to the east of the park. Average rainfall is 900mm, with one rainy season (November – April).

Getting there: Katavi can be reached by either air or road. Charter flights from Mwanza, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Kigoma or other towns.

By the road: Dar es Salaam – Iringa – Mbeya – Tunduma – Sumbawanga to Katavi. Also, Kigoma - Uvinza – Mpanda to Katavi.

What to do:

- Scenic beauty at Lake Katavi and Ilyandi sandridge.
- Many water fowls at the wetlands.
- The tree of the spirit “Katabi” and the hills of his wife Wamweru.
- Elands at Lake Katavi, Kataukasi and Kakonje Plains.
- Katisunga Plains with large herds of topis and zebras.
- Marula and Msawala woodlands on the way to Ikuu.
- Katuma Valley with high concentrations of topis, buffaloes, impalas, zebras and elephants.



- Lake Chada surrounded by *Acacia tortilis* woodlands with many giraffes, velvet monkeys and Tanzanian red horn bills.
- The view of the two escarpments of the Rukwa Rift Valley: Lyamba lya Mfipa in the West and Mlele in the East.
- Kapimbye, Kapapa and Igongwe Hills with Miombo woodlands.
- Mbuga ya Duma, the famous plain for sightings of cheetah.
- Wildddogs with their huge home range across Katavi and Rukwa
- Borassus palm woodlands at Nsakasa.
- Pools of Kapapa River with crocodiles and hippos.
- Paradise springs with Borassus palms along Ngolima river and huge aggregation of hippos, reed bucks and buffaloes along with many birds.
- Chorangwa river and Mpunga floodplain harbouring many birds.
- Kudus at the woodlands in Lukima area.
- Ndido waterfall and Rungwa river.
- Chorangwa water falls.

Neighbouring attractions:

Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa, Kalambo Falls Cultural sites surrounding Katavi National Park (e.g. Maji Moto), Ruaha Kitulo, Mahale and Gombe National Parks HQ to go to Mahale through Kabwe, Lukomo, Karema and vice versa. If you are coming from Mahale the arrangement can be made by the park.

Best time:

The best time to visit Katavi is between May and October and Mid December to February.



In the view of a few words I would like to invite and welcome all potential investors to the Region and we care to serve you best. Investing in Katavi today offers high rewards with limited risk.



KATAVI REGION INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Geographical location and Boundaries

Katavi region lies between Latitudes $5^{\circ} 15''$ to $7^{\circ} 03''$ South of Equator and Longitude 30° to 33° of East of Greenwich. It is bordered by Urambo District (Tabora) to the North, Sikonge District (Tabora) to the East, Chunya District (Mbeya) to the East, Nkasi District (Rukwa), to the South, Sumbawanga District (Rukwa) to the South – East, Democratic Republic of Congo DRC to the West (separated by Lake Tanganyika) and Kigoma District (Kigoma) to the North-west.



Katavi Region Map

1.2 Land Area

The region has a total area of 47,527 km² inclusive of land mass and the two large fresh water lakes, namely Tanganyika and Rukwa.

1.3 Administrative units

The region is made up of three districts namely Mpanda, Mlele and Tanganyika. It has 10 divisions, 58 wards, 177 villages, 43 streets and 931 sub villages (vitongoji)

1.4 Population size and Growth

Based on the population census reports of 2012, Katavi region had a population of 564,604 with 3.2% growth rate, among them Male are 279,682 and Female are 284,922.

1.5 Climate

Katavi Region has an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 meters above sea level, the average temperature ranges between 26°C and 30°C annually. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 920 mm to 1,200 mm. The district is characterized by highlands, small mountain peaks, moderate hills, Mwese highlands, gentle plains and plateaus. The region is also characterized by Lake Tanganyika which has steep hills, gentle plateaus and plains, the gentle plains of Karema depression and Katumba plains. The miombo woodlands is the most predominantly vegetation in the region.



2.0 VISION

Katavi Regional Secretariat aspires to facilitate and support delivery of quality, Socio-economic Development and Administration services to stakeholders/customers by the year 2025.

2.1 MISSION

Promote effective Regional Administrative, facilitation and supervision of socio-economic Development in the Region through coordination between Central Government, Local Government Authorities and Other Stakeholders.

2.2 KATAVI REGION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

- Provision of basic services and infrastructure
- Refurbishment and expansion of existing infrastructure
- Promoting and enhancing local economic development
- Ensuring sustainable integrated rural development
- Tourism development and marketing and broadening access in the industry
- Speeding up land reform
- Institutional development
- Programmes for youth, women and the disabled

The economy of the region is largely dependent on Agriculture, Government Services, Wholesale, Retail and Tourism, Mining, Forestry and Fisheries.



3.0 SECTOR SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES

- Agriculture
- The green economy
- Business processing outsourcing and information communication technology (ICT)
- Infrastructure development opportunities
- Tourism
- The Katavi Region Mult - Sectoral Innovation Hub

3.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the mainstays of the local Katavi economy and the sector has major development potential. About 90% of the region is blessed with large tracts of rich and fertile soil. This land can be profitably utilized for high value exportable crops, livestock farming or seed production farming.

WATER PROVISION

Katavi region has more than 50 rivers (the Ugalla, Katuma, Kavuu, Msi-ma, Mnyamasi, Msadya, Rungwa rivers among the biggest) and several small rivers are present in the area, biggest lakes Tanganyika and Rukwa offering opportunities for aquaculture and allowing for a large variety of crops to be grown. The rivers also offer opportunities for irrigation.

LABOUR AVAILABILITY:

There are large rural populations within the region. These communities also serve as potential markets for agricultural produce.



In addition, the region Produce Market provides unlimited national and international trade possibilities as it links with the DRC, Rwanda and Burundi. The region Produce Market also has a large portion of land which is available for agro- processing facilities. These facilities could range from food processing to dry goods packaging facilities. The site also offers an opportunity for the investors who would wish to invest in agriculture facilities dealing with any business within the fresh produce value chain.

Proper processing and storage can multiply the returns from trading of agro products. Agro Processing Units and cold storages can be established in the area for sustained profitability and compartmentalized cold storages can also be set up in major fruits and vegetable growing areas supported by a refrigerated transportation system.

POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENT

- Agriculture Export Processing Zone
- Compartmentalized Cold Storages
- Corporate Farming
- Food Processing Industry
- Fruits Processing & Canning Industry
- Green House Farming of Cut Flowers
- Seed Production & Processing Industry
- Vegetable Processing and Canning Industry
- Construction of factories for processing, packaging of Maize, Paddy, and Groundnut.



3.2 BEEKEEPING

Katavi region has a large potential for the establishment and management of bee reserves. Beekeeping plays a major role in socio – economic development and environmental conservation. It is a source of food (honey pollen and brood); raw materials for various industries, medicine and income for beekeepers. The sector's contribution to the GDP is 1%. It is a source of employment, provides income to the people, a source of recreation, ecotourism and foreign exchange earner.

The beekeeping segment offers numerous areas of investments, such as:

Establishment of bee apiaries

Honeybees are natural components of the ecosystem; they freely go across in public (unreserved) lands, forest reserves, game reserves and national parks. Cultivated plants such as sunflower, legumes, citrus trees, sisal, coffee, bananas, and maize, are also suitable for beekeeping. Apiaries can therefore, be established across a wide range of ecosystems.

Production of beekeeping equipment

Opportunities exist for manufacturing and supply of equipment used in bee-keeping such as e.g. bee hives, protective gears, honey presses, honey extractors etc.

Establishment of Bee products Based Industries

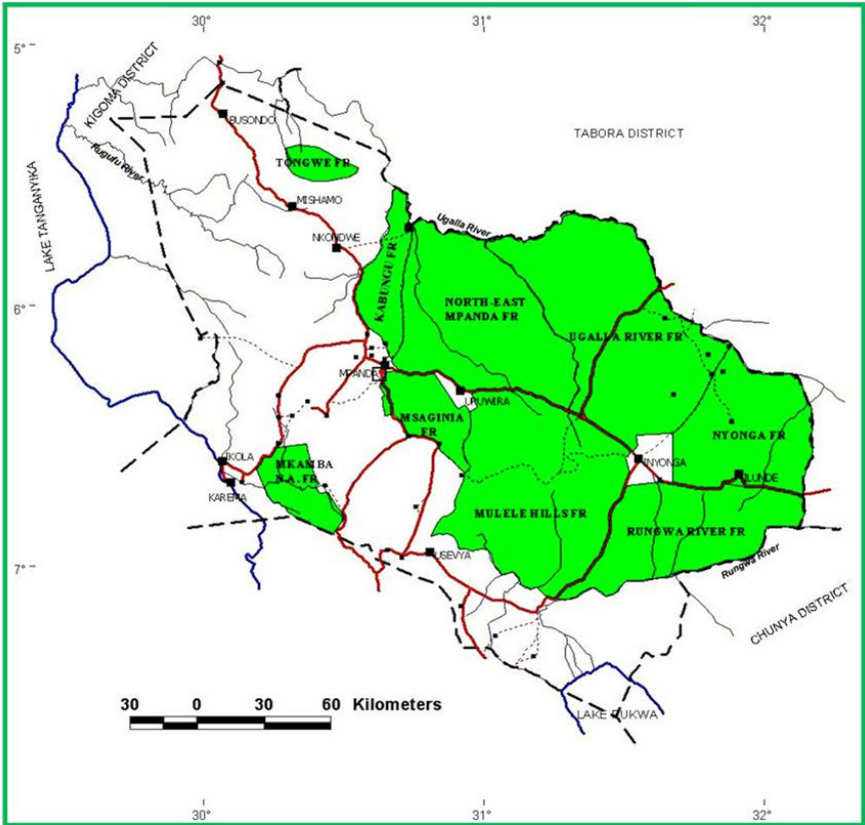
There is potential for investing in industries such as in manufacturing of bees wax candles, shoe polishes, wood polishes, lubricants and pharmaceutical products. Honey packing plants and other industries, which use honey to make honey beer, wine, and confectioneries also qualifies for investment.



Current markets for honey products from Katavi are as follows:

Nationally	The regions of Mbeya, Arusha, Mwanza, Kili-manjaro, and Dar es salaam, combined population of nearly 8 million)
East Africa Kenya	(43 million inhabitants) and Rwanda (12 million)
Globally	European countries, United Arabs Emirates, Oman, Japan and USA

Katavi Forest Map





The region is dominated by miombo woodland, the predominant vegetation includes tropical and savannah wooded grassland and thorny bushes.



Katavi Region became the first region in Tanzania for honey production during Dar es salaam Honey Exhibition (DHE) held on 4th-7th October, 2012 at Mwl. J. K. Nyerere Trade fair Ground.

3.4 FRUITS AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

Katavi region is excellent for Agriculture production and is typified by a range of climatic conditions, thus offering diverse opportunities for production of fruits and vegetable. High temperatures and high rainfall of the tropical climate in the area make it suitable for the production of various fruits and vegetable crops.

Katavi region is richly endowed with a large variety of fruits and vegetables. Less than 5% of fruits and vegetables produced are processed locally. There is room for large scale production of a range of tropical as well as temperate fruits and vegetables. Fruits and Vegetable found in Katavi Region are Bananas, Papaya, Mangoes, Tomatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Spinach, Carrots, Pumpkin, Pineapple and Guava.

The following are possible areas for investment:

- Processing and canning factories in Mwese, Karema and other areas with high potential for production of fruits and vegetables in the region.
- Open fruit and vegetables plantations for domestic and export markets.
- Potential areas for horticultural crops are Mwese, and Kabungu.



Fruits and Vegetable found in Katavi Region



4.0 FISHERIES

Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa are found in Katavi region. Lake Tanganyika is the second largest lake in Tanzania after lake Victoria. Lake Tanganyika its total area is 32,900 sq.km Fisheries Potential is 295,000 tons. The region also has a number of minor water bodies which are essential for fishing activities these include rivers of Ugalla, Katuma, Kavuu, Msima, Mnyamasi, Msadya, Rungwa etc.

4.1 Investment Opportunities:

The main investment opportunities existing in the fisheries industry are in the following areas: fishing, fish processing, value addition in fish and other fisheries products; cold chain, boat building, construction of a fish harbour, construction of dry docking facility, ecotourism, manufacturing of fishing gear and accessories. Other areas include; fishing and culture of ornamental fish, fish feeds production and live food production.





Lake Tanganyika



5.0 THE GREEN ECONOMY

One of the priority areas to be targeted to create more jobs is the ‘Green Economy’. Green jobs are expected to grow directly and indirectly in the transport, energy, building, manufacturing, agriculture and forestry sectors. Green economy initiatives will create new opportunities for enterprise development, job creation and the renewal of commercial and residential environments.

The Green Economy is envisaged as an alternative vision for growth and development which promotes a triple bottom line by sustaining and advancing investment in several green sectors such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean technology and water thus ensuring economic, environmental and social well-being.

As such, Katavi Region seeks investment partners from Green Economy entities and initiatives which are structured in such a manner as to deliver sustainable job creation at different and ascending skills levels: from low technical requirements to technical levels of the highest order, including the development of a multi - faceted managerial cadre. The proposed partnership seeks to balance the efficiency of the private sector with the breadth of the public sector to build projects and capacity which will undoubtedly enhance the lives of the Katavi based communities on a wider scale.

Katavi region has an abundant natural resource base, is one of the most bio-diverse regions in the country and is rich in opportunities in what one might term natural fuels-wind, solar, geothermal; hydro both large and small. The region is therefore is aptly suited for further development of this sector.

Katavi Green Economy opportunities are classified as such:

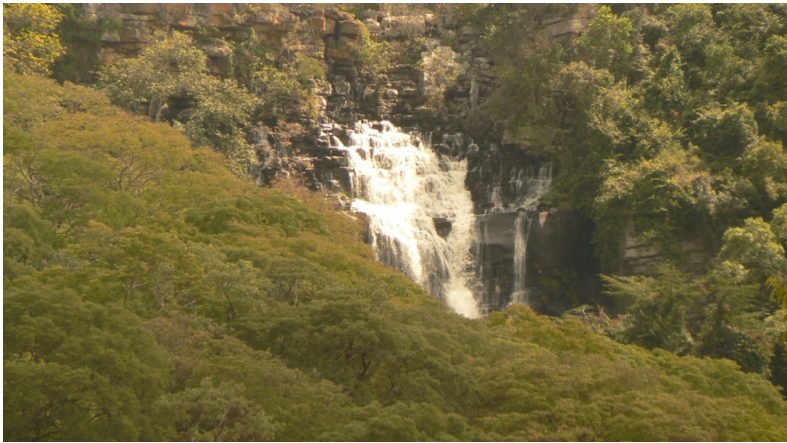
- Bio fuels
- Biomass

- Green buildings, materials and construction products
- Hydropower
- Solar energy
- Sustainable and organic agriculture, food and products
- Waste management
- Wastewater management
- Water and water technologies
- Wind energy
- Making of Charcoal Briquettes Production from Paddy husk

Drainage Patterns

The region forms the major catchment area for Mnyamasi River, Mpanda River, Lwegere River, Lugufu River and Katuma River which rises from the highlands of Bugwe, passing through Katuma ward, meandering in the Mwamkulu floodplains and finally enters Katavi National Park filling the Lake Katavi, Katisunga and Chada Plains (inside Katavi National Park) before leaving the national park as Kavuu River and pours its water in Lake Rukwa.





Nkondwe waterfalls

6.0 NATURAL RESOURCES

Investment Opportunities in natural Resources

There are considerable investment opportunities in natural resources based on game viewing, safari hunting, eco-tourism and sight-seeing as well as water sports. All these provide opportunities for poverty alleviation for people and generation of foreign exchange; hence enhancement of rural development as follows:

Forestry

The largest part of the district area is covered by forest. Therefore there is a room to invest in the following:

- i. Wood processing industries (furniture, briquettes, ceiling boards and chipboards).
- ii. Wild Fruits processing industries.
- iii. Handcrafts.
- iv. Timber trade industry.

7.0 WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

Katavi Region recognizes the important role that tourism and infrastructure can play as impetus for economic growth and development in the region and, has the potential to create employment for the local community as well as to significantly contribute to economic growth, diversification and transformation, social development and upliftment in the region.

The region is endowed with plenty of wildlife whereby there are five hunting blocks of Inyonga E & W Hunting Block (3,500 km²), Msima Hunting Block (2,000 km²), Mulele Hunting Block (3,000 km²), Rungwa River Hunting Block (1,500 km²) and Nkamba Hunting Block (977 km²). Wildlife provides plenty of investment opportunities in this region. Considering the fact that wildlife conservation areas are remotely located, management and utilization of wildlife requires the following investments:

- Transportation (Air charter services, Luxury road transport services to all wildlife protected areas)
- Accommodation and Catering (hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, cafes and fast food outlets)
- Visitor use facilities (e.g. tented camps, campsites e.t.c)
- High profile water sports (diving, scuba diving, water skiing, sport fishing, boating e.t.c)
- Foodstuff production and supply for hotel catering



Lusaka Plain surrounding thick forestry with tall trees making a perfect habitat for colubus monkeys, leopards and chimpanzees.



7.1 Karema historical town and its associated attractions

Situated at about 130 kilometers from Mpanda town, Karema is an old town dated back in the year 1885 where the Catholics entered the lake-shore of Tanganyika. The town is endowed with the remains of Catholics who fortified their missions by concrete walls which can vividly be seen to date. There are also the remnants of the saintly doctor-catechist Adrian Atman who worked for 67 years in and around Karema using western medicine as well as traditional remedies.

7.2 Lake Tanganyika

The legendary Lake Tanganyika is an attraction on its own as it is the second largest lake by surface area on the continent. It is estimated to be the second largest freshwater by volume, and the second deepest lake in the world holding at least 250 species of cichlid fish and 150 non-cichlid species.

The lake is well known for its sandy beaches that stretch up to 1,828 km. These shores are very famous with crystal clear waters that provide an opportunity for the divers to enjoy the natural beauty of this ancient lake.

7.3 Greater Mahale Ecosystem and its associated attractions

Rising eastward from the shoreline, the Greater Mahale Ecosystem encompasses 4.8 million acres of mostly forested landscape. This ecosystem is home to approximately 93 percent of Tanzania's 2,800 endangered chimpanzees. The Greater Mahale Ecosystem comprises the Mahale Mountains National Park in western Tanzania and the surrounding natu-

8.0 LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURES

The region has strived to put livestock infrastructure in place. It has set aside 2,000 Ha of land for modern livestock keeping in Mwese ward, has constructed 7 animal dips and has established a livestock market in Sibwesa.

8.1 Investment Opportunities in Livestock Sector

Katavi region has inadequate livestock infrastructure such as dips, health centers, water points, abattoirs etc. Therefore construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area for investment in livestock sector. Another area which highly needs investors is in dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning.

The region put forward the following strategic possibilities:

- i. Meat processing: There is a need of building a large scale modern abattoir that can process and add value to the animal products for local as well as export markets.
- ii. Tanneries: For adding to the hides and skins into through fully processed or semi processed (wet blue) before export.
- iii. Poultry farming: There is a room for investing in this area to serve the growing demand of poultry within and outside the district council.

iv. Ranching: Mpanda has good climate that can be source of quality beef.

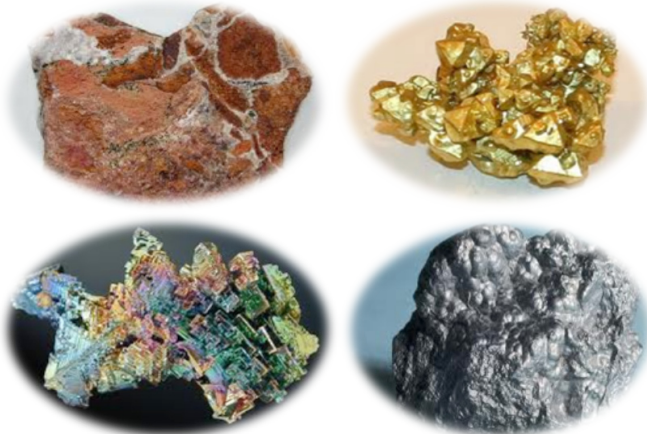
v. Animal services and pharmaceuticals: Animal pharmaceutical shops and veterinary centers where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas.

vi. Dairy industry: There is a room to construct a milk processing facility (dairy) for different products such as ghee, yoghurt, cheese and fresh milk.



9.0 MINING

Due to its geological framework, Katavi region is endowed with abundant mineral deposits of different kinds including gold, green tourmaline, gemstone, and copper (as shown in the Table below). Most of mining activities are conducted by small scale miners. The statistics shows that in 1990 and 1995 about 612.5 of gold were extracted by small miners and earned 20,524,354,347/=. Whereas, in 1996 and 1997 a total of Tshs 157,167,129/= was earned from gold extracted by small miners. In 1998 60 tones of galena worthy Tsh. 376,000,000/= was extracted and copper 245 tones valued 21,600,000/= was extracted by small miners. Due to poor technology and capital for local miners, the amount of minerals extracted is very small compared to the existing stock in the ground and therefore, there is an opportunity for investment in this sector as to-date there is no large-scale mining activities taking place in the region.



Minerals found in Katavi Region

9.2 Minerals found in Katavi Region

S/N	TYPES	AREA
1.	Iron	Found in all area within Katavi Region
2.	Nickel and cobalt	Mwese
3.	Copper, lead and Zinc	Ibindi, Ugalla, Ntumba, Magamba and Singililwa
4.	Gold	Ibindi, Ugalla, Singililwa, Msagiya Kampuni and Mpanda town
5.	Silver	Ibindi, Sikitiko and Kapalala
6.	Rocks, stones ararel, sand and Glay	Found in all area within Katavi Region
7.	Mica (Ulanga)	Sibwesa
8.	Genistonea and sipinal;	Karema
9.	Moonstone	Karema and Kapalamsenga
10.	Garnet	Karema
11.	Rose quartz	Usevya, Ugalla and Karema
12.	Coal	Kanyamkaa

9.3 Investment opportunities in Mining Sector

- o Establishment of gold refinery activities
- o Establishment of value added activities
- o Gemstone cutting & polishing (lapidary)
- o Rock and mineral carvings
- o Jewelry manufacturing utilizing gold and gemstones
- o Mineral processing industry
- o New areas in mineral exploration:
- o Industrial minerals beneficiation for local consumption & export – e.g. lime production, soda ash, kaolin, gypsum, coal, iron ore, dimension stones etc.
- o Supply equipment & materials e.g. explosives, grinding media, mill liners etc.
- o Drilling

10.0 EDUCATION SECTOR

The demand for investment in educational services is also enormous. The government endures the most of providing education to most of schooling population. Lately, the private sector has been involved to a certain extent, but the fact remains that, the capacity of educational institutions—from elementary to college levels—can hardly accommodate just a proportion of the huge supply of prospective students. Despite the achievements made in this sector, in order to meet the demand for skilled labor by 2015/16, institutions of higher education need at least 80,000 skilled graduates each year, which implies almost two times of the current enrollment. The region has set areas for investment in educational services from elementary to college levels.

The region invites the investors to invest in the folloeing areas:-

1. Construction of Katavi University of Agriculture
2. Construction of Vocational Training Schools to Increase student enrollment in science and engineering, education, agriculture
3. Construction of Health College
4. Provision of scholarships for targeted skills and Students.

11.0 HEALTH SECTOR

Tanzania Government in association with several stakeholders has continued to pursue improvements on availability along with the standards of health services. The health care continues to show some improvements in various region, in particular by looking at health indicators. The achievements in health care were mostly due to some specific Government interventions.

Besides the achievements made, there are still some areas that need further improvements, such as the number of health care facilities and skilled health care workforce. For those who wish to invest or give a hand into the health care sector, there are numerous opportunities in Katavi Region,

Some specific investment areas involve:

- Providing resources to facilitate the construction and rehabilitation of health facilities at all levels
- Construction of Katavi Regional Hospital
- Offering housing and other incentives for public health workers
- Providing training for health personnel (medical doctors, nurses and paramedical graduates, laboratory technicians)
- Offering health tools and equipment at all levels
- Establishing pharmaceuticals and offering drugs for curative and preventive measures
- Providing health information systems to facilitate efficient health planning and programs

12.0 MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector is at its infancy stage with few exploited areas whereby Unprocessed agricultural commodities have dominated major exports. The sector contributes to the Tanzania economy through revenue collection of import and export sales, corporate tax, and income tax, contributing foreign exchange to the government, third after agriculture, and tourism.

The activities consist of manufacturing simple consumer goods like food, beverages, textiles, tobacco, wood products, rubber products, iron, steel, and fabricated metal products. This sector offers a wide range of opportunities to both potential local and foreign investors.

Some areas of investments involve:

- Fruit/Vegetable Processing: Katavi is richly endowed with a large variety

of fruits and vegetables. Less than 2% of fruits and vegetables produced are

Processed. There is room for large scale production of a range of tropical as well

as temperate fruits and vegetables.

The following are possible areas for investment:

(1) Processing and canning factories in wards with high potential for production of fruits and vegetables

(2) Open fruit and vegetables plantations for domestic and export markets.

- Leather: Leather sector offers huge investment opportunities for manufacturing. The region produces raw hides and skins annually. Opportunities in this area include putting up modern tanneries and leather finishing production units.

13.0 REAL ESTATE

Katavi region is one of the region grow faster due to construction of regional roads and increase of investors in various sectors, this increase the population , more has to be done in terms of offering more housing loans and constructing homes to meet the evergrowing housing needs. The region continue to experience a rapid population growth, as do dozens of smaller towns and townships.

The rapid growth of economic projects, which have attracted a huge population of persons (international and local) with the need of residence. Investors may form a synergy with National Housing Corporation (NHC) or Tanzania Building Agency (TBA), or other private firms and provide commercial building solutions for residential and commercial purposes. Some specific opportunities in this sector include:

- Development and management of housing estates
- Erection and management of residential apartments
- Development and management of office buildings
- Building and management of conference and banquet facilities
- Creation and management of shopping malls
- Setting up and managing movie theatres and entertainment facilities
- Development and management of hotels
- Establishment and management of mixed use real estate properties
- Provision of home financing, etc.

14. TRANSPORTATION

There has been a sustained effort on the part of Government to create essential transport infrastructure and services to improve access to jobs, education and health facilities and also to facilitate domestic and international trade as well as strengthen regional integration and attract foreign investment.

14.1 Investment Opportunities

Available in Roads

- Building roads and roads related infrastructure through Build Operate and Transfer.

Investment Opportunities Available in Railways.

- The major area for investment includes, the construction of a railway line from Mpanda to Karema Division 120km.

- Marine Transportation

Invest in Local and Regional Services for Passenger and Goods Transportation, Boat Assembly/Building and Maintenance.

15.0 INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The ICT sector in Tanzania offers plenty of investment opportunities. Some of the opportunities include:

- E-Business
- Provision of media services
- Supply of digitization equipment
- Software development
- Business process outsourcing
- Rural communication (internet villages)

16.0 ECONOMIC AND INVESTMENT

Export Processing and Special Economic Zones (EPZ)

EPZ and SEZ provide for a wide range of investment operations within the zones or within the stand alone industrial park. An investor might choose to invest but not limited to the following sectors:

1. Agriculture and agricultural products.
2. Metal products, machinery and transport
3. equipment.
4. Electronics and electrical appliances.
5. Chemical, paper and plastics.
6. Light industries.
7. Mining, ceramics and gemstones.

The region has 8,000 hectre for investment on this area.

17.0 SPORTS AND CULTURE

- Construction of Modern Sports Stadium in Katavi Region (Lake Tanganyika Zone)
- Construction of Cultural Village and Regional Museums at Kabungu

18.0 TOWN RELATIONSHIP

The council invites the investors to establish sister city/town relationship (Twin town) with cities in order to foster friendship and cooperation in social, culture and economic issues.

MATRIX OF KATAVI PROPOSED PROJECTS

COUNCIL	NAME OF PROJECTS	MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF THE PROJECTS	CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECTS TO REVENUE AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE
MLELE	Honey Processing Factory	<p>Beekeeping is one of the biggest activities that most of people are conducting. Production of bees' products for the year 2012/2013 was 26,000 kgs of beeswax and 102,000 kgs of honey.</p> <p>Advantages of investing in this project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will increase employment opportunities as 50,000 people of Katavi will expand farm size, livestock keeping and retail resulted from selling honey and its product. • Raw material produced by Honey processing Factory in Mlele will establish industries of beeswax candles, lubricants and medicine. • Products of honey will be used as ointments, soaps and polishes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is expecting to promote income to the community of Mlele district council • Employment. • Improvement of residential houses

COUNCIL	NAME OF PROJECTS	MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF THE PROJECTS	CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECTS TO REVENUE AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE
Mpanda dc	Improvement of traditional Irrigation scheme. 1. Iloba Irrigation Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plains have the potential area of about 702.4 ha and the main crop is paddy. About 526 ha are annually cultivated and grown paddy. The beneficiaries of the scheme are 19,693 villagers being comprised by 9,380 men and 10,313 women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase area under irrigation and promote water use efficiency in irrigation schemes and encourage utilization of low cost technologies
Mlele	2. Kilida irrigation scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduction of chip-board making by using rice husks rice husk can be converted in to charcoal pellets and reduce cut off trees rice husks can be used as brick burning materials Introduction of SME for agro processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers will also be able to access simple technologies suitable for village environment e.g. the use of solar power for lighting and biogas for cooking will relieve women from fire wood collection and farm work activities.
MPANDA TC	VALUE ADDITION PROJECTS 1. Biomass Briquettes Factory Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rice husk can be converted in to charcoal pellets and reduce cut off trees The technology has been applied in electricity generation especially in rural areas allowing households to access their energy needs. 	The market of these briquettes will be Mpanda residents both in Urban and rural areas. Produced briquettes will be used for cooking and heating in domestic sector and remaining amount is used by industry for process heat generation.

COUNCIL	NAME OF PROJECTS	MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF THE PROJECTS	CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECTS TO REVENUE AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE												
MPANDA TC	2.Fruit, Vegetable and Oil seeds processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fruit/Vegetable processing industries entails adding value, and improvement of standards and quality.• Fruit/Vegetable processing would increase rural incomes by adding values to products.• Fruit/Vegetable processing also increases the shelf life of products thus offering more marketing opportunities as the commodities may be stored for a longer period	Fruit/Vegetable processing offers alternate employment opportunities thereby contributing to poverty alleviation. The most important fruits include mangos, oranges, pineapples, passions fruits, bananas, papayas, peaches, pears, guavas and grapes. The main vegetables Include tomatoes, onion, spinaches, salad, cabbages, etc. The common oilseeds produced in the region include sunflower, simsim, ground nuts, palm oils, etc.												
MPANDA DC	3. Fishing Processing and Packaging Factory (lake Tanganyika)	<p>Katavi is well endowed with abundant natural resources from aquatic resource base.</p> <table><tr><th>Water body</th><th>Tanzania Share (Area in Km2)</th><th>Fisheries Resource Potential (source Potential (Tones)</th></tr><tr><td>Lake Victoria</td><td>35,088</td><td>2,072,360</td></tr><tr><td>Lake Tanganyika</td><td>13,489</td><td>295,000</td></tr><tr><td>Lake Nyasa</td><td>5,760</td><td>168,000</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Ministry of Livestock 2009</p>	Water body	Tanzania Share (Area in Km2)	Fisheries Resource Potential (source Potential (Tones)	Lake Victoria	35,088	2,072,360	Lake Tanganyika	13,489	295,000	Lake Nyasa	5,760	168,000	It foster Income and employment and thus contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth of the region
Water body	Tanzania Share (Area in Km2)	Fisheries Resource Potential (source Potential (Tones)													
Lake Victoria	35,088	2,072,360													
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COUNCIL	NAME OF PROJECTS	MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF THE PROJECTS	CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECTS TO REVENUE AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>Introduction of Fishing Processing and packaging Factory will involve investment in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries resources protection and conservation • stakeholder empowerment • fisheries knowledge and information • fish and fishery products utilization and marketing • fisheries and aquaculture research, • extension and training services; • fisheries and aquaculture technologies 	
MLELE DC and MPANDA DC	IMPROVEMENT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY	<p>ARE OF IMROVEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Regional Museum for Cultural and Historical tourism (Karema historical site, Mamba, Maji Moto etc) • Hunting tourism (Msimba and Mlele) • Picture tourism • Site Views tourism <p>MULTIPLIER EFFECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation (Air charter services, Luxury road transport services to all wildlife protected areas) • Accommodation and Catering (hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, cafes and fast food outlets) • Visitor use facilities (e.g. tented camps, campsites e.t.c) • Foodstuff production and supply for hotel catering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation to the community • Social services <p>Improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availabilities of commodities • Improvement of transportation

Priority areas of investments

- Agriculture & Livestock development
- Natural resources (Forestry and Fishing)
- Tourism (Accommodation and food services)
 - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
- Manufacturing and Agro -processing
 - Petroleum, Gas and Mining
 - Real Estate
 - Transportation
 - Education Services
 - ICT
 - Financial Institutions
 - Telecommunications
 - Renewable Energy
 - Human Resources
- Construction of Infrastructure (Roads, Railways, Port and Airport)
 - Broadcasting

Unleash Investment Opportunities in Katavi Region



Mpanda Airport - Katavi

For more information on the incentives offered in
Katavi Region Incentive Scheme, contact:

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