

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



**KIBONDO DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**INVESTMENT PROFILE**

**2016**

**FOREWORD:**

Kibondo District was re-established 1983 after series landmarks that led to the enacting of Local Government Act no 7 [District Authorities] of 1982. Previously the District was used as a host for refugees from Republic of Burundi and Democratic of Republic of Congo.

It is one of 6 councils comprising of Kigoma Region. According to the Census of 2012 the total population was 261,331 having an annual population growth of 2.7%.

Kibondo District has a land for investment found in the Northern part of Kigoma Region with about 8,364.84 square Kilometers and great part of the area is covered by forest and Game Reserve of Muyowosi.

Its natural geographical position, topography, soil fertility, favourable climatic conditions and reliable infrastructures and the power supply makes Kibondo to be the best option for investors to come and invest. The District is bordering with Kakonko Districts on the north, Bukombe District (Shinyanga) on the East, Urambo District (Tabora) on the South East, Kasulu and Kigoma Districts on the South West and Republic of Burundi on the West. Thus widening the markets through International business exchange.

The District Council produces maize, paddy, cassava, tobacco, Cotton, Sugar cane, Beans, bananas coffee and fruits. Also is proud of being with good tourism attractions such as Muyowosi game reserve having varieties of animals like Buffalo, Topi, Lion, Giraffe, Zebra, Hartebeest, Roan antelope, Greater kudu Waterbuck Sitatunga, Hippo and the Crocodiles. The reserve can be accessed by chartered light aircraft and by road.

Kibondo District hold a free land (Land Bank) of about 9,200 hectors which is suitable for investment in agriculture, tourism and natural resources. Main areas of investment are Kumsenga, Busagara and Rugongwe, Kibondo which are suitable for agriculture. Kitahana and Kumshindwi are potential for mining exploitations.

Other area of investment includes provision of social service like schools, health services and financial sector.

The roads network is well maintained and accessible throughout the year. The District have a reliable power Supply of Electric plant which have the capacity to generate 2.5MW.

**Juma A. Mnwele**  
**District Executive Director**  
**Kibondo District Council.**

## **ABBREVIATION/GLOSSARY**

AIDS –Acquired Immunol Deficiency Syndrom  
 BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation  
 BEST - Business Environment strengthening for Tanzania  
 BTC –Belgium Technical Corporation  
 CNN – Cable News Network  
**DEO – District Education Officer**  
**DMO –District Medical Officer**  
 EATV – East African Television  
 GDP – Gross Domestic Product  
 GNP –Gross National Product  
 Ha – Hectares  
 ITV –Independent television  
 MGR – Muyowosi Game Reserve  
 MW – Mega watts  
 NDV –National Development Vision  
 NMB – The National Microfinance bank Plc  
 PHDR –Poverty and Human Development Report  
 SACCOS -Sarving and Consumer Cooperative Societie  
 SME –Small and Medium Entreprises  
 STI –Sexual transmission Infection  
 TAA –Tanzania Airport Authority  
 TANESCO –Tanzania Electricity Supply Company  
 TBC –Tanzania Broadcast Corporation  
 TIC – Tanzania Investment Commision  
 TIGO – Mobile phone company previous known as Buzz and Mobitel  
 TRA –Tanzania Revenue Authority  
 TTCL –Tanzania Telecommunication corporation Limited  
 TV – Television  
 VODACOM –Voice and Data Communication  
 ZAIN – mobile phone company previous known as Celtel  
 ZANTEL –Mobile Phone Company originated from Zanzibar

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **1.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, LOCATION, LAND, PEOPLE AND CLIMATE**

#### **1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND LOCATION**

Kibondo District was re-established 1983 after series landmarks that led to the enacting of Local Government Act no 7 [District Authorities] of 1982. Previously the District was used as a host for refugees from Republic of Burundi and Democratic of Republic of Congo.

The District located in northern part of Kigoma Region with about 8,364.84 square Kilometers and great part of the area covered by forest and game reserve.

The District lies between latitude  $3.9^{\circ}$ – $5.0^{\circ}$  S, and longitude  $30.2^{\circ}$ – $31.50^{\circ}$  E with an average altitude, that ranges between 1,000m and 1,700m above the sea level.

#### **1.2 BOUNDARIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE**

Kibondo District shares boundaries with Kakonko Districts on the north, Bukombe District (Shinyanga) on the East, Urambo District (Tabora) on the South East, Kasulu and Kigoma Districts on the South West and Republic of Burundi on the West<sup>1</sup>.

Kibondo District is divided into three divisions namely Kibondo, Mabamba and Kifura. Further sub - divided into 19 wards, 50 registered villages and 416 (hamlets) sub villages.

#### **1.3 CLIMATE CONDITION**

The District has temperature range from  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$  throughout the year. The District has a tropical climate with two pronounced rainy seasons that occur from October to December, and March to May.

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<sup>1</sup> URT, PMO-RALG, Kibondo District Council, CCHP, 2007/08

Rainfall ranges between 800mm to 1600mm per annum. The highest rainfall is recorded in April. The dry season lasts June- September. Humidity is around 10%.

## 1.4 POPULATION AND ETHNIC GROUP

According to 2012 national Population and housing censuses report, Kibondo District had a population of 261,331 of which 125,284 males and 136,047 are females. The average population growth rate per annum is 2.7%. The data reveals that 37.3% of total populations are working population. The average family size is 5 persons and the life expectancy is set at an average of 52 years.

The Predominant ethnic groups include the **Ha** tribe; they referred to their homeland as *Buha*. The Ha people are Bantu-speaking group they rely on agriculture as main food and income source. The group also engages in livestock keeping as cattle plays an important role in traditional ceremonies and establishing social tie, and historically the group is known for iron smelting<sup>2</sup>. Other ethnic groups found in the District include Nyamwezi, Haya, Sukuma, Jita, Kulya and Nyakyusa.

## 1.5 LAND USE PATTERN

The District overall area is 8,364.84 sq Km, of which two thirds covered by forest and woodlands (Miombo). The rest of the District is made up of flood plain, which are used for paddy production, and wetland for grazing.

**Table 1** Land use patterns of the District

Classification	Area in sq Km
The District Total Area	8,364.84
Arable land [farming and Livestock keeping]	6,148.91
Water feature	336.44
Forestry and game reserve	5,576.56
Area suite for agriculture	
Cultivated land for agricultural	664.24
Irrigation area	50.34
Currently irrigated area	8.14

Source: District statistic Beaural 2013

<sup>2</sup> Basic Profile: Kibondo District, Kigoma Region UNICEF Tanzania, August 2008

## **1.6 ECOLOGICAL ZONES**

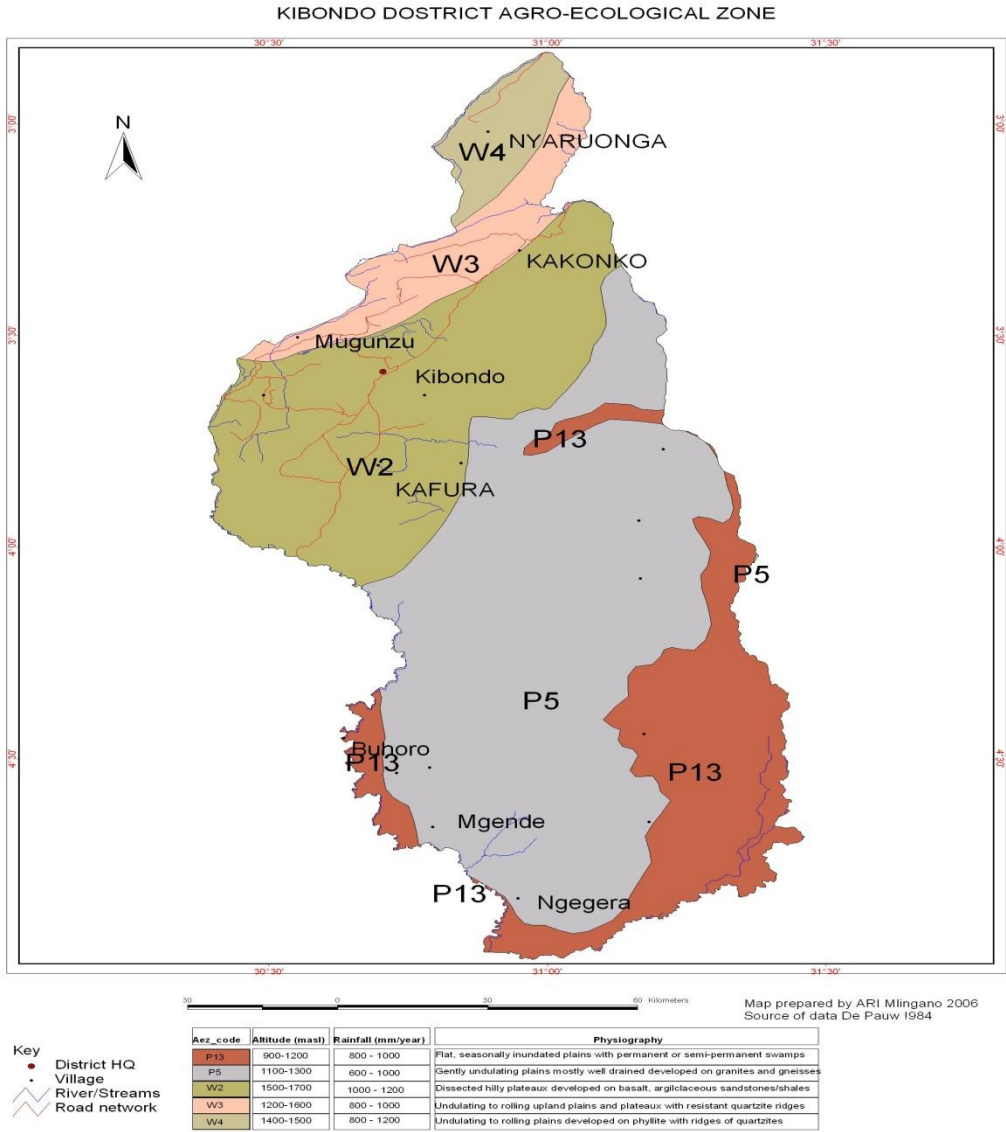
The District is divided into three ecological zones on the basis of altitude and corresponding annual rainfall,

**1.6.1 ZONE ONE IS THE HIGHLANDS:** Which is mainly hilly and adjoining the Republic of Burundi on the West. This is the most productive part which covers one ward of Kizazi. Common food crops include maize, beans and bananas.

**1.6.2 ZONE TWO IS INTERMEDIATE ZONE:** The zone lies between 1200 - 1500 metres above sea level with annual rainfall of 850 mm to 1100 mm. The zone is characterized by swampy area which provides great potential for irrigation. Population in this zone developed from both organized and spontaneous resettlement mainly from the Highland. Common food crops include cassava, maize, beans rice and sorghum/millet cotton and tobacco constitute the cash crop. The zone covers 5 wards of Kumsenga, Gwanumpu, Itaba, Busagara and Rugongwe.

**1.6.3 ZONE THREE IS THE LOW LAND/MIOMBO ZONES:** The area occupies two thirds of the District, the zone lies within altitude 1,000 and 1,200 metres with rainfall of 600 – 1,000mm. The area is generally covered with miombo woodland, game reserve and is sparsely populated due to tsetsefly infestation. Economic activities include cattle rearing, hunting and honey/bees wax gathering with agriculture. The zone covers five wards of Kibondo, Misezero, Bunyambo, Kitahana and Murungu.





Map 1

**Table2: SUMMARY OF ECOLOGICAL ZONE**

<b>ZONE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>	<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</b>
Highland	Found in the western part of the District ( Kizazi ward and Mabamba)	<p><b>Topography:</b> The altitude of the zone is 1,500-1,700m above sea level.</p> <p><b>Rainfall:</b> 1000 – 1600 mm. per annum.</p> <p><b>Soils:</b> Dark red to reddish brown and clay loams</p>	<p><b>Agriculture:</b> Maize, Rice, Beans and Banana</p> <p><b>Livestock:</b> Cattles, Goats, Poultry and Pigs.</p>
Intermediate	Zone covers 6 wards ( Kumsenga, Kagezi, Itaba, Busagara, Nyaruyoba and Rugongwe)	<p><b>Topography:</b> Altitude ranges between 1200 - 1,500 m above sea level</p> <p><b>Rainfall:</b> 850-1,500mm per annum</p> <p><b>Soils:</b> Red to darkish brown to red sandy clay loams.</p>	<p><b>Agriculture:</b> Maize, Cassava, Beans, Banana, Tobacco, cotton and sorghum/millet.</p> <p><b>Livestock:</b> Few Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Pigs.</p> <p><b>Beekeeping:</b> Hunting Honey/Bees wax</p>
Low land	<b>Location:</b> Cover 2/3 of District area this includes Muyowosi game reserve and six wards of Kibondo, Misezero, Bunyambo, Kitahana, Rusohoko and Murungu.	<p><b>Topography:</b> Elevation is 1,000 -1,200m above sea level.</p> <p><b>Rainfall:</b> 600-1,000 mm per annum</p> <p><b>Soils:</b> Very dark gray silts and clays with dark brown sands and loams.</p> <p><b>Vegetation:</b> Grasslands and Miombo woodland</p>	<p><b>Agriculture:</b> Main crops are; Cassava, Groundnuts, Beans Paddy, Maize Sorghum, Oil palm and Sweet potatoes</p> <p><b>Livestock:</b> Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Poultry and Pigs.</p>

Source: Kigoma Regional Commissioner's office

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Kibondo District economy is primarily agricultural based. Agriculture is the major predominant sector of production and it employs 87% of the District's population and the remaining sector deal with business activities, transportation, and civil service. Kibondo has a sizeable amount of cattle but leads in goats keeping as compared to other Districts in Kigoma region<sup>3</sup>.

Despite favourable and conducive climate, adoption of commercialized livestock keeping in the District is still constrained by widespread of tsetseflies infestation.

#### District per Capita Income

The District Per capita Income according to the 2013 National Bureau of statistics is 705,228/= currently (2013) the District GDP is estimated at 1,537,112/= at the Growth Rate of 2.9% per annum. However as with elsewhere in the region, the per capita income is low and unemployment is high which contributing by low productivity, this includes lack of capital, which precludes the development of small industry and use of improved agricultural technology for a greater output; others like poor infrastructures that limit marketing access outside the District. However the District copes with a National Vision 2025 and Programme of Poverty Reduction (PRSP) by improving infrastructures such as road networking, planning to construct of Burundi-Tanzania Boarder market at Mkarazi . All these are strategies to improve social welfare of the community.

#### 2.2.1 LAND FOR AGRICULTURE AND MAIN CROPS

Kibondo District which is estimated to have over 2,215.93 sq Km of potentially cultivable land has favourable climatic conditions which allow the growth of a wide variety of crops - both food and cash crops. But the area under cultivation has been averaging 664.24 sq Km equivalent to 29.9% and has not been expanding significantly.

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<sup>3</sup> the URT, Kigoma Regional Social Economic profile

The insignificant expansion of cultivable area is attributed to inadequate application of modern agricultural technology and method. Therefore, there is a need to encourage investment in the use of traction power so as to expand the area and increase production.

The soils of Kibondo District have potential fertility<sup>4</sup> which can support a variety of crops but soils lose fertility after several years of use. However fertilizers are not widely used in the District resulting in low yield per area.

In the District, Maize, rice, tobacco, Banana, cassava, Groundnuts, Sunflower, sugar cane and cotton are main cash crops that are used for business transaction within and outside the District.

**Investment potential in agriculture:** There are number of obstacles (Opportunities to Investors) that hamper agricultural development in the District as hereunder enumerated:-

- i. **Poor application of Agro-inputs:** As earlier stated out that farmers in the District are smallholders who can not afford modern technology in farming that leads to poor production of food crops and cash crops. There is a room for investors for supply agro inputs in the District on credit basis as farmers can not afford to purchase farm implements, Fertilizer, fungicides and insecticides, during farming season.
- ii. **Poor Production technology:** Most farmers' use traditional farming implements like hand hoe leading to non utilization of arable land that is suitable for agriculture production. Therefore there is a room to supply more agricultural inputs like Tractors, plough and other farming implements
- iii. **Crop processing industries:** Improvement in production will lead District to higher level in marketing process this includes establishment of packing and processing industries such as milling machineries, curing machines for cotton, coffee and sugar cane industries; increase employment opportunities and definitely increasing of warehousing facilities.
- iv. **Large scale and small scale production:** Due to conducive weather condition and availability of fertile soil, crop suitable to the environment are maize, rice and cassava in lowland and

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<sup>4</sup> Refers Table 2, that shows Soil type according to Zones

highlands are Banana and fruits; for cash crops includes Coffee in highland, Tobacco and cotton; in lowland along the river and water swamps is Sugar cane. There is potentiality for increasing production of these crops.

- v. **Distribution and marketing:** Large scale production raises a need of Marketing and distribution of commodities from the production to a consumption point. This can be either within or outside the District. The District through its strategies in improving feeder roads connected to the main road will create transport firm to get in. Thus transportation of inputs and outputs in this District is highly encouraged.

Therefore investment opportunities are availability of increasing production, processing industries, marketing, agro- inputs and service provision for agricultural extension service to farmers.



*Picture 1-Tobacco Farms – Kibondo ward*



*Picture 2 -Maize farm at Kitahana Ward*

### **2.2.2 LIVESTOCKS**

The District has about 10,712 cattle, 36,042 goats and 929 sheep. Other livestock kept in the District include pigs, chicken, dogs, cats, rabbits, and guinea fowls. Livestock kept are local breeds (Ankole type) with exception for dairy cattle and layers (Exotic breed). Livestock production in Kibondo District influences employment to about 8,580 livestock keepers and their respective employees/servants. Livestock products generate income to livestock keepers that used to purchase agricultural inputs, construction materials and school fees.

Given the livestock population in the District, serious planning and determination is needed in investing in this sector. Control programme in tsetse fly is highly needed.

**Investment opportunities in Livestock:** includes.

- i. **Beef industry:** currently the District has 10,712 cattles this includes indigenous breed (10,572) and exotic breed (140). Though the available arable land of more than 15,721.56 sq Km but the District has no ranch and beef processing plant. Through this good number of cattle there is a room for establishment of ranches and beef processing firm for a good quality meat.
- ii. **Dairy Farming:** the demand of milk in the District is very high but there is no commercialized dairy farm. More than 80% of milk produced is from indigenous short horn zebu where by their production rate is very low compared to exotic and cross breeding cattle. According to Agricultural Survey conducted 1999, the milk production per cow is stated in a table below:-

**Table 3:** Milk Production per cow

Milk [Lt;/Unit Animal]	Litre; per day
Indigenous breed	4
Exotic Breed	20

Source: Review Report –Planning Department Kibondo

- iii. **Piggery, goat and sheep:** the level of production of goat and sheep still done in small scale and mainly produced in rural and some of peri-urban area. The pig industry is still under developed. Therefore there is a need to establish commercial pig for meat, Goat and Sheep production for meat and milk.
- iv. **Poultry Industry:** the level of production is still low, mostly practiced in rural communities just for domestic consumption. There is a need of commercialize this sector.
- v. There is a room for **establishment of Collection** center for Cattle, goat and sheep skin



*Picture 3 -Number of cattle found in highland of Kibondo District*



## 2.3 IRRIGATION

The District has enormous water resource potential; water for irrigation can be accessed in the flood basins of rivers and underground water source. There are 5 irrigation scheme located in 5 wards of Misezero, Kitahna, Kumsenga, Kizazi, Rugongwe.

The District has a potential 5,034 Ha surveyed area for irrigation but the present irrigated area is 814 Ha<sup>5</sup>. Currently the District has developed five irrigation infrastructures. These includes Nyendara, Mugondogondo, Kahambwe, Kigina and Lumpungu.

### **Irrigation potentiality:**

- i. There is a big gap of area suitable for irrigation and cultivation almost 4,220 Ha can be utilized for irrigation purpose but stil not yet utilized,
- ii. No effective and efficient utilization of Maragalasi River: there is a room for improving irrigation along the Maragalasi River; this may favour production of Sugan cane and rice due to availability of adequate water for both Irrigation and for sugar factory requirements.



*Picture 4 -Traditional irrigation practice*

<sup>5</sup> Source: SMS land use plan; Agric/Liv. Development – Kibondo Office





*Picture 6 - One of the irrigated Rice farm in Kibondo District*

## **2.4 NATURAL RESOURCE**

The District is endowed with significant natural resources, which include forest and woodland, wild animals, rivers, wetland and mineral. There are a good opportunity for improving District economy.

### **2.4.1 FORESTRY**

Kibondo District is mainly comprised of the miombo deciduous forests that form part of the region's forest reserve. The forests found in Kibondo District are man made and Natural forests. These forests are found in relatively hills topography and in gentle slopes at Kibondo, Kifura and Mabamba division.

The total area covered by natural forests is about 109,874 Ha while man-made forests are about 200 Ha.

There are 22 Natural forests most of them are reserved, 1 forest reserve is managed by Local Government Authority and 21 forest reserves are managed by Village Councils . Man-made forests are found to be managed by Schools, District Council, Churches, Villages and Individuals. The man made forests are meant for commercial use.

The District has strategies to produce and distribute seedlings to all wards in the District; for reference in 1995/96 – 20013/4 the District has distributed 8,672,786 tree seedlings and for year 2015/16 they will distribute 510,000 tree seedling.

**Investment potential in Forest:** Establishment of commercial forest plantation for supply poles for constructions, electric poles, tobacco curing, timber and charcoal.

## **2.4.2 WILDLIFE AND TOURISM**

### **2.4.2.1 WILDLIFE:**

The District comprises a vast area reserved for hunting purposes as compared to other District in the Region. Muyowosi Game Reserve [MGR] covers 2/3 of the District area. The reserve is recognized by supporting large populations of buffalo, Topi, Lion, Giraffe, Zebra, Hartebeest, Roan antelope, Greater kudu Waterbuck Sitatunga, Hippo and the Crocodile. Bird species found in the reserve include wattled crane and Shoebill stock.

The form of wildlife utilization practiced in MGR are Game viewing, tourist hunting, resident hunting and farming but the utilization of these practice to community and tourist is very minimal.

The reserve can be accessed by chartered light aircraft, scheduled flight, road using four wheel and train. The Game reserve creates employment for about 123 people from the District. However high demand of charcoal and firewood for cooking activities and construction degrades the environment



*Picture 7 -Zabra found at MGR Kifura*

**Wildlife and tourism investment potential:** The District has the tourist attraction of Muyowosi game reserve

- Investment is needed in terms of tourism transport vehicles and bush tracker hotels.
- Hunting and photograph tourism,
- Establishment of Crocodiles farms.

#### **2.4.2.2 TOURISM**

Despite existing of MGR the tourist industry is least developed in Kibondo, the District is getting faster in rest house industry that offer a reasonable price for accommodation and meal, currently the district in collaboration with central government are in a long term plan to improve the infrastructure that will boost up tourist industry.

#### **2.4.3 BEEKEEPING:**

The potential for beekeeping in Kibondo District is good because of high nectar yielding tree species due to presence of miombo woodlands. Beekeepers in the District are for production of honey and bee-wax. The Belgium Technical Cooperation [BTC] has played a big role in facilitating training to Beekeepers farmers and construction/renovation of honey collection centres at Kibondo. In the District the yield has increased tremendously.

Kibondo District leads other Districts in the region for production of honey and beeswax due to presence of Miombowood that favours existence of bees. The production trend of honey and bee wax production has increased from 139tons (2011) tons to 193.5 tons in 2015 (Honey) and 0.1 tons and 2.3 tons (Beewax) from year 2011 to 2015 respectively.

Still the production needs to be increased as in and outside demand is higher than the production.

The potential production in the District is estimated to be 4000 tons of honey and 135tons of beeswax as the area suited for beekeeping is as big enough as 68,764.4Ha.





*Picture 9 - Different Bees and Bee Products*



*Picture 8 - Morden Bee hives – at Biturana-Kibondo*

- More appiaries can be introduced and establish honey and beewax industries.
- Bee products trading including processing and packaging as produced of high quality, For example in year 2009 and 2010; the Honey produced in Kibondo has been tested in German and Belgium laboratories and found to be the best in the world market that meets European Union Standard and International standard. Investors are highly encouraged to invest in this sector.

#### **2.4.4 MINING**

Mineral industry is not well advanced in Kibondo District. There are lot of survey and researches still going on in searching of mineral deposit. Generally there is a small scale extraction of mineral in the District, according to the survey conducted by mining office in Kigoma, minerals deposit found in the District are Quick Lime, Gold, Dimentional stones, Red granite, Rhodolite, Uranium, Zircon and Limestone.

**Table 4:** Mining activity in the District.

S/n	MINERAL TYPE	LOCALITY	STATUS/USE
1	Quick Lime	Kitahana close to Kibondo town	Intensively Mined in a small scale. Chemical analysis shows it can be Diatomite
2	Red Garnet	Kumshindwi - Kibondo	Not mined
3	Rhodolite	Kumshindwi - Kibondo	Not Mined
4	Gold	Near Malagarasi river*	Not Mined
5	Limestone	Near Malagarasi river*	Not Mined
6	Zircon	Mgende*	Not Mined
7	Uranium	Buhoro*	Not Mined

\*=Area found in Moyoyosi Game Reserve

Source: Regional Mining Office – Kigoma

#### **Investment opportunities:**

- **Mining recognizance and exploitation;** The survey can be conducted in Moyowosi Game Reserve in Kibondo so as to determine the quantities and qualities of Red Garnet, Rhodolite mines, Zircon, Gold, Uranium and Limestone.
- **Mining technology and equipment;** This can be conducted at Kumhasha for exploitation of Gold.
- **Value adding venture:** Improved Quick Lime at Kitahana by establishing modern processing firm.

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

### **3.0 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION:**

Kibondo District is a junction that link roads to Kigoma, Kasulu, Kakonko District, Mwanza, Kagera, Shinyanga and Tabora Region. This chapter summarizes the major economic infrastructure found in Kibondo District like Road network, Air transport, Communication Network, Energy and Power, Financial Sector and General trade perspective.

#### **3.2 TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION**

##### **3.2.1 ROAD NETWORK**

The road network in Kibondo District comprises of 575.4Km of roads surface. Of this, 75km is made up of trunk roads, 90Km are comprised of regional roads, 83.4Km are District roads, 100 Community road and 227Km are feeder roads. Roads generally are passable throughout the year however during the rainy seasons these roads are traversed with some difficulty<sup>6</sup>

##### **3.2.2 AIR TRANSPORT**

Kibondo District has two air strips that has a capacity for planes that are as large as ten tonnes *Hercules* transporter. The Kibondo airstrips reserved for passanger and cargo plane that are chartered by UNHCR and humanitarian organizations that operating in the area. The air strips are well maintained. One airstrip is located at Minyinya in Bunyambo ward and other one is located in Moyowosi Game Reserve which is under management of Wildlife Division – Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism.

##### **3.2.3 COMMUNICATION**

Telecommunication network has been improved in the District, almost all mobile phone company operates in the District, these include TIGO, VODACOM, TTCL, ZAIN, and ZANTEL. Internet service also are available.

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<sup>6</sup> URT PMO-RALG Kibondo District council, comprehensive council health plan 2008

The District enjoy diverse of media such as TBC, ITV, Star TV, EATV, CNN, BBC and print media from IPP media and other publishers, though magazine are not timely available. Generally communication network is well improved in and outside the District.

### **3.3 ENERGY AND POWER**

Currently there are 4 main source of energy mainly used in Kibondo District. These include Solar, Fuelwood, Fossil fuels and Electricity.

**3.3.1 SOLAR:** This energy which generated by solar panels from sun rays is limited to few insitution buildings belonging to government and to a very few individuals' premises. The technology not common and its running cost is very minimal. In Kibondo these services found in rural area especially public schools, Dispensaries, Health centres, Hospital.

**3.3.2. FIREWOOD ENERGY:** Over 80% of population depends on this type of energy for domestic cooking. This makes attention on forest conservation.

**3.3.3 FOSSIL FUELS:** This kind of energy is mostly used in for lighting. For the case of urban population a significant proportion depends on kerosene for lighting rather than generator. Fossil including diesel, oil, and petrol are used to energize transport and various commercial establishments.

**3.3.4 ELECTRICITY:** Establishment of electric plant in Kibondo have a big role to pray for the development of Kibondo District. The plant is fully in operational now with capacity to supply 2.5MW at a time while current consumption is 0.5 having excess of 2.0MW. Therefore we are encouraging investors to invest industrial development due to permanent and excess of electricy supply in the District.



*Picture 10 - Electric plant in Kibondo Town*

### **3.4 FINANCIAL INSTITUTION**

The District has two banks that operates in Kibondo town. These are National Microfinance Bank (NMB), Community and Rural Development Bank (CRDB) and Tanzanai Post Bank (TPB). Other financial institutions operate are TUNAKOPESHA, BLUE Finance Service, NUFAIKA and BAY PORT. There are 7 SACCOS that operate in rural and peri urban area of Kibondo District.





Picture 11 – National Microfinance Bank (NMB) and Community and Rural Development Bank (CRDB).

### **Investment opportunities in financial services:**

Investment opportunities in financial sector is still unlimited, there is a room for other banking service providers that support agriculture development, industrial development and micro finance companies. Others include; Insurance companies, asset valuation, investment consultation and Money Exchange bureau.

### **3.5 TRADE AND INDUSTRIES:**

**CROSS BORDER TRADE:** The business to near by country has increased the District GDP as people around Burundi depend on Kibondo as one of their shopping centre. The District is in a strong plan to develop markets near by the borders that will allow access exchange of goods from Kibondo and Burundi. Currently the District has constructed one of market at Kumsenga and is planning to construct Mkarazi market which are near by the Burundi - Tanzania boarder.

There is a great demand for commodities to Burundi, these include; mattress, cereals, building materials (cement, roofing sheets, iron bars) petroleum product, electronic products and plastic materials.

**DISTRICT BUSINESS OVERVIEW:** There are over 447 registered business in Kibondo District, 523 retailers buying and selling shops, service provides and institutions. These businesses run by private individual, company and few by government.

The prevailing business and Government agency available are:-

- Transportation services ie, buses, motorcycles, taxes,
- Restaurants and Bar,
- Accomodation services ie, Private Guest houses and Logging
- Insurance providers ie, Health insurance, motor vehicle,
- Branch for Tanzania Revenue Authority [TRA]
- Local markets ie, private shops retail and whole sales
- Financial service provider like NMB, CRDB and others financial institutions
- Branch for Tanzania Electric supply Corporation – TANESCO
- Tanzania Telecommunication company limited [TTCL]
- Post Office
- Internet cafe

## CHAPTER FOUR:

### 4.0 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 4.1 EDUCATION SECTOR

While there has been a remarkable expansion of education awareness to parents, Kibondo has successfully achieved the National Development Vision 2025 to make sure every village has a primary school, however the District is still constructing own secondary school through self help initiatives accompanied by teaching environment and provision of teaching material, but still private sector are encouraged to invest in high level education school especially on science curriculum and collage like Teacher training collage, Agriculture training collage and other like business collage .

Currently the District has 84 primary schools, 24 Secondary schools in which 17 are Government, 4 private and 3 religious secondary schools and 1 vocation training collage. The District aim at increasing the skill to its people by encourages more investor to invest in education industry so as to increase economic growth of the District.

**Investment opportunities in education:** It has been noted that Kibondo has few A – level secondary schools and collages, therefore there is a need to invest in this sector:

- Investment on institutions based on agricultural, industrial development, teaching collages, business etc.
- Contruction of modern school with Laboratories, hostel and library.
- Increase of A – level Secondary schools,
- Establishment of Morden Pre-Primary schools,
- Establishment of modern District Library

#### 4.2 HEALTH SECTOR

The health service delivered in the District is at least satisfactory in urban area due to most of them being rehabilitated and smooth provision of medical supplies. In rural area some villages walk more than 2km to look for health service.

The Health system in Kibondo District comprises of 1 Hospital, 3 Health Centre and 36 Dispensaries under government ownership. However, there is only one dispensary owned by Faith based Organizations and no private ownership Dispensary.

According to Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR), the average population per health facility in Kibondo was reported 6,533. The national standard recommends a maximum of 50,000 per health centre and 5,000 per dispensary; in this case the District encourage private individually/company to invest in health sector so as to fill the gap in provision of health services to community.

Persistent diseases in the District are Malaria, Cholera, Anemia, Pneumonia, AIDS/STI and Diarrhea. Children are most vulnerable group affected by these diseases

#### **Investment opportunities in Health sector:**

- Establishment of modern health centres, dispensaries and hospitals in the District
- Establishment of medical schools/collage that will produce more human resource on health sector ie, Clinical officers and nurses.
- Establishment of professional firms for providing service like Dentis clinic, eye clinics, health consulting centre and Medical Laboratories
- Establishment of High-tech hospital private individual
- Establishment of Health insurance service

#### **4.3 WATER SUPPLY**

It is estimated that 70% Of the total population in the District is accessible to clean water within the required walking distance of 400 meters.

Currently, the District has 10 Gravity schemes, 154 shallow wells installed with hand pump, 120 bore-hole schemes, and 103 spring water scheme.

The aim of the District is to make sure at the end of year 2025 all the populations is in access to safe and clean water.

Although there is regular breakdown of the existing scheme due to long lasting pipes, hand pump, but the District is still making an effort to regulate these anomalies by rehabilitating old infrastructure and replacing the new ones.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION:

The District has various groups dealt with development issue these includes Recognised farmers group like Big power youth group and cooperative societies. Land issue for investment is a vital element to be discussed in this chapter this includes Land banking situation to the District, land rules and regulations to investors, national and international organization contributing to District economy.

**5.2 DEVELOPMENT GROUP:** The District has various numbers of groups participating in development of the District. These groups include women groups, Beekeepers, Tobacco Growers, Youth Group like Big Power, Brick making, seedling groups etc

**5.3 LAND BANKING:** The land banking situation in the District has been summarized in the table below. Although the area are not yet surveyed but the District is in a strong plan make a master plan and cadastral survey so as to make sure these area fully surveyed ready for investment purpose.

**Table 5:** Land banking in Kibondo District

PLACE	AVAILABLE LAND(Ha)	STATUS	OWNER
Nduta, Villages of Kumhasha and Rusohoko	6,600 Ha.	Not surveyed	Village Government
Malagarasi River Basin area	14,670 Ha.	Not surveyed	Village Governments
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,270 Ha.</b>		

#### 5.6 INVESTMENT POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The following Policies and Legislation aim to contribute to a better investment environment in Tanzania, including Kibondo District:

- **National Investment Policy** – Is a Government statement setting out favorable conditions to investors, the investment policy objectives and strategies and issues needed in promoting and retaining investment in the Country:
- **Tanzania Investment Act** – Gives powers to T.I.C to coordinate, promote and facilitate investment in Tanzania together with advising the Government on investment policy and related matters,
- **Business Environment strengthening for Tanzania (BEST)** – A multi donor funded Programme aimed at working with the Government and other stakeholders in business to eliminate hurdles to undertaking business and investment in Tanzania so as to contribute towards poverty alleviation efforts,
- **National policies** – Relevant Sector Policies are in place to guide interventions in the relevant areas. National Forest Policy (1998), Bee keeping policy (1998), small and medium Enterprises Development policy (2003), National Land Policy (1995), Land Act (1999), village Land Act (1999) and mining Act (1998) are relevant to develop the District Investment Profile (DIP),
- **Small and medium Enterprise (SME) Development policy** – Encourages investments in small and medium enterprises, which could be rural to contribute to poverty alleviation efforts. Kibondo District has a greater potential to promote the development of such SME,
- **Agricultural and Livestock Policy** – Is geared towards poverty alleviation and aims at attaining, among other things, increased standards of living in rural areas, increased foreign exchange earnings and increased production capability among people in the sector,
- **Mining policy, mining Act (1998) and guidelines** – Outlines how mining could improve the economy and the conditions of the rural population and it encourages participation in mining activities to all entrepreneurs with capital. Small scale mining activities are also considered.

Tanzania government with its Investment incentive strategies, in year 2003/2004 reduced a number of taxes that were an obstacle to investment. Consequently, The District Council also is in the process to implement the following way forward so as to attract and facilitate investment by;

- Improve the infrastructure in the investment areas
- Review existing District Council by-laws

- Reduce the number of days from 180 to 30 to consider and grant an application from Investors for land;
- Improve the attitude of the Staff and District Leaders towards a more positive outlook in dealing with Investors
- Observe Good Governance practices in handling Investor's issues including being in line with the poverty reduction strategy
- Maintain peace and security within the District by establishing dispute resolving mechanisms at all levels (land dispute tribunal)



## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.6 CONCLUSION**

Kibondo District is among of the 6 Districts in Kigoma Region which has got attractive natural resources that would benefit from investment. The District is proud of having good climatic condition with reliable rainfall and fertile soils that is suitable for agriculture.

Also the District is proud of having attractive Game Reserve of Muyowosi that is inhabited with a population of Buffalo, Lions, Giraffe and Zebra. This is an investment opportunity to tourism industry especially in Hotel, hunting activities and Game viewing.

There are other potential areas for investment like mining sectors, Irrigation and social sectors. Its our gratitude that with this investment profile you will find a lot of opportunites still not yet exploited in fully. In case of further information concerning prevailing opportunities in Kibondo please do not hesitate to contact the District Council Director.

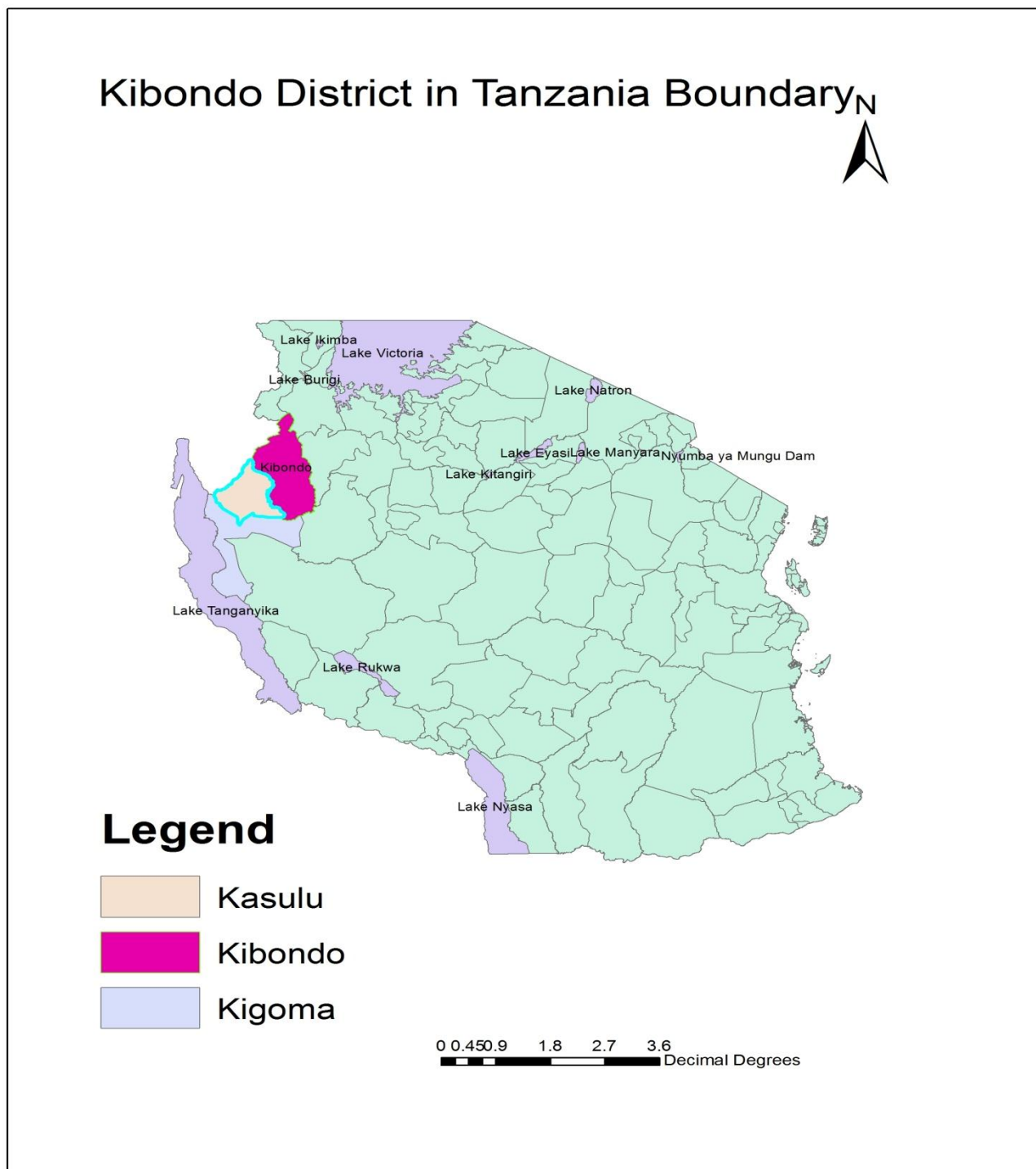
**THE DISTRICT WISHES TO INVITE LOCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTORS TO COME AND  
INVEST IN  
KIBONDO DISTRICT**

## 7.0 USEFUL CONTACT

**Table 6:** Useful contact

<p>The Executive Director, Kibondo District Council, P O Box 43, KIBONDO, Tanzania Tel: +255 28 282 0084 Fax: +255 28 282 0432/270 Email : <a href="mailto:ded@kibondodc.go.tz">ded@kibondodc.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.kibondodc.go.tz">www.kibondodc.go.tz</a></p>	<p>The District Commissioner, Kibondo District, P O Box 3 KIBONDO, Tanzania Tel: +255 28 282 0254 Fax +255 28 282 0083</p>
<p>The Regional Administrative secretary, Kigoma Regional Commissioners' office, P O Box 125, KIGOMA Tel: +255 28 280 2330 Fax: +255 28 280 2330 Email: <a href="mailto:rasKigoma@pmoral.go.tz">rasKigoma@pmoral.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.Kigoma.go.tz">www.Kigoma.go.tz</a></p>	<p>The Prime Minister Office, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Secretary, P O Box 1923 DODOMA Tel: +255 26 2322176/2322681 Fax: 2322116/2322168/2321217 Email: <a href="mailto:ps@pmoralg.go.tz">ps@pmoralg.go.tz</a></p>
<p>Tanzania Investment Centre [TIC] P O Box 938, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 22 2116328-31 Fax: +255 22 2118253 Email: <a href="mailto:information@tic.co.tz">information@tic.co.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tic.co.tz">www.tic.co.tz</a></p>	<p>The commissioner for Lands, Ministry of lands and Human Settlement Development, P O Box 9132, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 22 2121241-9 Fax: +255 22 2113224</p>

## 8.0 MAP



Map 2

## 9.0 KIBONDO - PHOTOGRAPH



Kibondo District Council office



Farms products – Kibondo rural



Big power Group awarded Power Tillers – with Regional Commissioners



A view of Potential area for irrigation - Mabamba



Road networking in rural area - Nyalulanga bridge



Promoting tree plantation – Seedling





Transport of farms products in rural area



Electric Power Plant –Kibondo Town



Tobacco as a cash crop at Kakonko



Elephant at MGR



Shops in Kibondo town



Kibondo Beekeeper at Honey National Trade Fair