

PART I

POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENT IN KWIMBA DISTRICT

1.0 Introduction

Location and size

Kwimba District is one of the eight Districts of Mwanza Region; it lies between longitude 33^o and 33.30^o East and latitude 2^o45' and 3^o53 south of the Equator with an area of 3,472 km²

Administrative set up and population

Kwimba District has 5 divisions, 30 wards and 119 villages and 871 suburb. According to the 2012 Population Census, Kwimba District is projected to 406,509 people; of these 198,096 are males and 208,414 are females. The annual population growth is 1.9 % with a population density of 106 persons per km². There are 62,540 households with an average of 6.3 persons per household. At present, Kwimba District Council has estimate total population of 462,663, where 237,203 are females and 225,460 males; More than 40 % is a proactive age ranging from 15 to 60 years, it has 62,540 Households (NBS Population Projection 2016).

INVESTMENT AREAS IN KWIMBA

Kwimba has different investment areas in both social and economic areas for delivering services to accrue benefits and profits.

- **Power Supply:** Despite that Kwimba has opportunity of power supply from the National Power supply company (TANESCO) but many Primary and Secondary schools do not have energy (Electricity) supply. Rural Energy supply also expected to cover a part of it. Solar energy is required to electrify rural facilities including schools and health facilities.
- **Textile:** Kwimba District is one of the prominent cotton producers in Lake zone area. It has more than 2 Ginneries, but has no textile industry. Investing in textile will motivate farmers to produce more cotton, increase market, increase employment and attract and improve skills and new invention on textile.
- **Sawage and Water Treatment:** Kwimba District is also faced by water born diseases, its prevalence vary from time to time depending on weather and climatic changes. It has growing centres of Ngudu, Hungumalwa, Sumve, Nyambiti and Nkalalo. Ngudu is now in process of being township Council. This needs to have a better sawage system and water treatment. The project may support the extension of water supply taped from Lake Victoria to ultimate consumers 30,946 (NBS Kwimba DC estimated Population 2016).
- **Bulding and Settlement:** Not only School facilities are needed, civil servants also need to have better settlement. Civil servants have few houses. There a high need of housing to different civil servants in Schools, health sector, agriculture and general administration especially at village and ward levels.
- Public servants working on lower levels as afore mention need offices. There are not more than 14 Ward Offices out of 30 wards, less than 15 villages have permanent offices.

- **Broadcasting:** Kwimba is one of the Oldest district, it has Faith based Organizations (FBOs), Community based Organization (CBOs), its population is increasing yet it has no broad casting, It does not have a local Radio for broadcasting to her citizens. It uses different means of communication. Broadcasting could make Kwimba people be informed timely at affordable costs, yet could be a source of income for short broad casting and advertisements locally based.

Kwimba welcome all investors interested in the afore mentioned areas. Our Motto: Kwimba, Work and Development!

Other brief characteristics are:

Topography

Kwimba District has an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 meters above sea level characterized by flat to gently undulating plains, occasionally with isolated hills and slopes leading to flat-bottomed drainage depressions (Mbugas).

Climate

Kwimba District has a bimodal rainfall pattern i.e. it has two district rain seasons consisting of a short and a long rain season. The short rains (Vuli) start in October, reach their peak in November and end in January; the onset of the long rain season (Masika) is mid March, which peak rainfall in April, stopping in June. The average rainfall per annum is 800mm. The mean annual temperature is about 23°C, with minimum and maximum values of 17°C and 28°C.

Vegetation

The main vegetation in Kwimba District is of the Sub savannah type, characterized by tropical grasses, Acacia species and shrubs. The District has 1,389ha of forest reserve; in most areas vegetation cover is scanty except for few areas with scattered shrubs and isolated trees. The District has about 18,000ha of grazing land and about 302,000 ha of arable land. However, the size of the pastureland has increasingly been reduced due to agricultural expansion into the pasture areas. Land use / cover in Kwimba District is human induced and the general area is often referred as cultivation steppe on account of its lack of trees. However, there are few pockets of natural vegetation, mainly bushes that are managed communally or privately (Known locally as "Ngitiri"). The main land use types are cultivation and grazing. Lack of protective cover exposes the area to soil erosion.

Soil types

Four different soil types are distinguished in Kwimba District, namely Rhodic Ferrasols (locally known as Luseni), Eutric Planosols (locally known as Itogolo), Ferralic Cambisols, and Eutric Verritisols (locally known as Mbuga). In general, due to continuous cultivation on the same piece of land with little or no use of soil conservation measures, soil fertility has been deteriorating (Annex 5).

Agro-ecological zones

Kwimba District has two district agro-ecological zones (Annex 3 and Table 1) shows the characteristics of the two agro-ecological zones.

- Kwimba has a total population 412,416 of which 216,596 are females and 186,400 are males, it is made of 60,466 households.

TABLE 1: AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES IN KWIMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL

S/No	Characteristic	Zone 1	Zone 2
1	Altitude (mm from sea level)	1,000 – 1,200	1,200 – 1,300
2	Soil	Sandy / loamy soils	Black Cotton soils
3	Rainfall (mm / year)	600 – 1,000	1,000 – 1,200
4	Major crops	Cotton, Cassava, Sorghum, Paddy, Sweet potatoes .	Maize, Green / Yellow Gram, Chick peas, Sweet potatoes, cotton.

Kwimba District has abundant potential resources that can be utilized for development. The resources include fertile land, livestock, Natural resources, Dam. Other opportunities available for investment are Education and Health sector. Furthermore, Major centres in the District are connected to the national grid of electric power supply. These factors combine to make the District one of the Districts with great development potentials in Mwanza Region. This section of the report highlights the potential investment areas in the District.

1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1 Fruit growing

The district has a potential of growing fruits which is mainly practiced in Ngulla ward located northern of the district. The fruit production is not practiced throughout the district, unfortunately the production is still very low in the focal area of production (i.e. Ngulla ward)

1.1.2 Horticulture: Onions, Tomatoes

As for fruit production, horticulture production is mainly produced in Ngulla ward out of thirty wards of the district. The production of tomatoes and onions is on average of 623 and 56 tons respectively. More production is encouraged.

1.1.3 Cereals production

Investment in this area is worthy given favorable climate of the District and the fact the District still has an ample land currently not utilized for agriculture. Also markets for cereals crops are available for the District as it is well connected to other District in Mwanza and Shinyanga regions by adequate transportation infrastructure. Furthermore, Majority of the farmers in Kwimba district do practice small scale farming which makes 99% being small scale farmers.

1.1.3.1 Agro processing industries

The district has processing industries for both cash and food crops as tabulated below

Sn	Type of the agro-processing machine	Number	Nature
1	Cereal milling machines	233	Food processing industry

2	Cereal grinding machine	37	Food processing industry
3	Sunflower processing machines	2	Food processing industry
4	Cotton ginning machine	4	Cash crop processing machine

1.1.3.2 Contract farming

The contract farming has been practiced in the district for two seasons now (i.e.2010/11 and 2011/12) for cotton growers only and that all cotton growers were involved in the system through Farmer Based Groups. Here different actors were involved, these include:

- (a) Farmers - growers
- (b) Ginners- Processors and input suppliers
- (c) Techno serve- as business advisors
- (d) Tanzania Gatsby Trust (TGT)- as funder and
- (e) Tanzania Cotton Board (TCB) – as coordinators
- (f) The District council- for enforcement

1.1.3.2 Irrigation

Irrigation Potentials in Kwimba district lie in some plains of the district such as Shilanona, Kimiza, Luhala and Mahiga. There are 10,000 ha potential area for irrigation, Out of it only 756 ha. are under Irrigation. It means that 9244 hectares of suitable land for crop growing is idle. If these hectares have to be developed, they could have reduced food shortage, resulting from inadequate rainfall and poor soil fertility.

1.2 Livestock

Livestock keeping is another economic activity with great potential for development and expansion in the District. However, Cattle, goats and sheep are the most grazed livestock. At present, the traditional method of free range grazing dominate over the zero grazing method which is mainly found in major centers of the district such as Ngudu, Sumve, Malya etc. Great potential for the livestock sector development in the District lies on the extensive area available for grazing animals and labor force ready to participate in this sector. Potential areas worthy for investment in this sector include:

1.2.1 Dairy Industries and Beef ranching

The availability of a good number of indigenous cattle (390,891) in the district is an opportunity of producing Dairy cattle through selection of superior indigenous cows and cross breeds them with Dairy bulls or by using artificial insemination using of Dairy breeds. The produced offspring will produce more milk as compared to their dames. Furthermore, Beef ranching is one of the potential areas where investment can be done with great earnings and profits given the land availability, favorable climate and markets for products.

1.2.2 Skin and Hide processing

The presence of slaughter slabs in the district makes production of meat and hides & skin as well. There is a hide & skin drying Banda at each slaughter slab where hide and skin are suspended on frames and are dried under shade. But these hide & skin drying Banda's are found only in 5 out of 115 villages. For that

case most of people commonly use sun drying as the only method of curing hides and skin, the method that leads to production of poor quality hides and skin. Therefore more hide and skin drying sheds need to be constructed within the District.

1.2.3 Leather processing

There are only two (2) small scale hide and skin processing groups in the district. These groups process hide & skin by using vegetable tanning. These hide and skin processing groups available in the District can process just a few pieces of hides and skin. Therefore, there is a great opportunity of making a large scale hide and skin processing unit within the district

1.3.0 Natural Resources

Kwimba district has considerable potential for beekeeping based on the type of natural forest available. The use of natural forest for beekeeping is now developed throughout the district due to the fact that the district is easily accessible and has good investment strategies for beekeeping activities. The district and community at large are interested in promoting and developing bee reserve and apiaries. Therefore, the district encourages large scale investment in beekeeping. However, the most bee species found abundantly in Kwimba District is known as *Apis mellifella*

NA	Types of Beehives	Number of Beehives
1	Traditional Beehives	179
2	Modern Beehives	1022
	Total	1141

Furthermore, Kwimba bee's products are appreciated in the market because of their quality. For instance, the honey produced is free from chemical pollution. Moreover, there are number of avenues and opportunities exist for bee's product investment. These include; Beeswax small scale industries and other product such as polishes and lubricant. Propolis and royal jelly processing industries are also encouraged due to its high demand in developed countries.

1.4. Education

Kwimba District as is the case with other District in Mwanza region is facing a challenge of growing young population that require education at all levels including pre-primary, primary and secondary education. At present the District Council is making efforts to encourage communities to contribute in building classrooms that can suffice the requirements of primary schools and secondary school in the District. The District is therefore encouraging private investors in this sector. Potential areas for investment in the education sector include the construction of primary and secondary schools. Also, investment potentials exist in tertiary level education sector such as construction of vocational training centre's which do not exist at all in the District.

1.5 HEALTH

Kwimba District currently has a limited number of health facilities in all Village, Wards and Divisions. The range of facilities includes government District hospital and limited number of health centre's and dispensaries in rural areas. Also, the District has one private hospital (Roman Catholics) situated at Sumve and one private dispensary at Malya Ward. Therefore, the District has numerous opportunities for

investment in the health sector. They include hospitals, health centers and dispensaries. Also, another opportunity of investment exists in pharmacy and laboratory facilities services in both urban and rural areas.

1.6 COMMUNICATION, ENERGY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Kwimba District currently has Tanzania Postal Office located at Ngudu, TANESCO for electricity power supply; TTCL, TIGO, VODACOM, ZANTEL, AIRTEL, and HALOTEL are available network for mobile communication within and out of the district. The District has permanent roads (Tranc road/tarmac roads), gravel roads that are seasonal yet are maintained annually, Available public transport facilities cars/bus.

Conclusively, Kwimba welcome investors in Agriculture and animal husbandry, health facilities constructions and services, education infrastructures constructions and investment, airport facility investment (Kwimba has no airport), Vocational Education Training (VETA College) construction the legal land is available for investment. Kwimba welcome you all to invest in a natural, peaceful and attractive land. We wait to hear more from you.

Pendo A Malabeja

KWIMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL DIRECTOR