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Foreword

Nzega Town Council is an emerging economy with high economic growth potential in the Western zone of Tanzania. With its growing agricultural, livestock keeping and mining sectors. A current political climate opens 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 include telecommunication, roads, railways, air services. - Agriculture and livestock improvements and development. There are opportunities to establish commercial farming on cereals, legumes, fruits and high value crops including spices as well as mining sector. Large part of the land is fertile and needs little fertilizer to grow crops in large quantities. -

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 Districts and improving availability of clean and safe water to the population will trigger fastest development.

Nzega Town Council is endowed with abundant natural resources which offer a wide range of investment opportunities including arable land for commercial agriculture as mentioned earlier. Other ventures can be thought include shopping malls markets, real estate's etc. Nzega is thus a suitable town for foreign direct investments.

Best time:

The best time to visit Nzega 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 Town and we care to serve you at our level best. Investing in Nzega today offers high rewards with limited risk. Once again I thank you for coming and joining us

Philemon M. Magesa

Town Director

Nzega Town Council

CHAPTER ONE

NZEGA TOWN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

1.0 Introduction

Historically, Nzega Town Council was a part of Nzega District, established in early 2014 under the terms of the provisions of Section 8 and 9 of the Local Government Urban Authorities Act 1982. The Council is among eight local authorities of Tabora Region located 116 km north of regional headquarters. Other councils include Nzega, Igunga, Uyui, Urambo, Tabora Municipal, Kaliua and Sikonge.

The council is located north east of Tabora region, bordered by Igunga district in the East and Nzega district council in the South, West and North. The headquarters is located at Nzega town at a junction of Dar es Salaam – Shinyanga - Mwanza road and Tabora – Shinyanga - Mwanza road. In terms of international identification, the council lies between Latitude 3°45' - 5°00' South of Equator and 32°30' - 33°30' Longitude East of Greenwich

Table 1.0: Administrative Units by Ward, Nzega Town Council; 2015

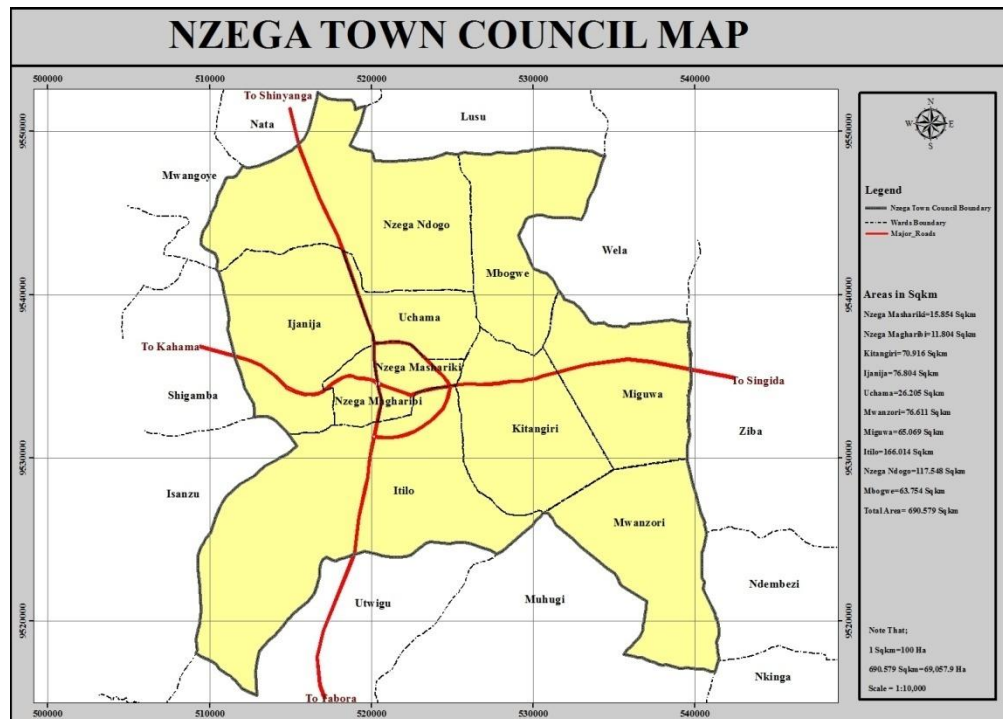
Ward	No. of Villages	No. of Mitaa	No. of Hamlets	Total
Nzega Mashariki	0	8	0	8
Nzega Magharibi	0	6	0	6
Nzega Ndogo	2	0	22	24
Miguwa	2	0	22	24
Mwanzoli	3	0	20	23
Kitangili	3	0	17	20
Mbogwe	2	0	29	31
Ijanija	3	0	24	27
Itilo	3	0	14	17
Uchama	3	0	26	29
Total	21	14	174	209

Source: Nzega Town Council, Town Director's Office, 2017

Looking at area covered, the Council has a total land area of 690 .579 sq. Kms. distributed unevenly within wards (Figure 1.1) with no water area. Figure 1.I shows that Itilo ward has the biggest land area, covers about 166.014 sq.Kms of total land area of the council followed by Nzega Ndogo, covers about 117.548 sq.Kms.

Ijanija ward covers about 76.804 sq.Kms, Mwanzoli ward covers about 76.611 sq.Kms, Kitangiri ward covers about 70.916 sq.Kms, Miguwa ward covers about 65.069 sq.Kms, Mbogwe ward covers about 63.754 sq.Kms, Uchama ward covers about 26.205 sq.Kms, Nzega Mashariki covers about 15.854 sq.Kms and Nzega Magharibi ward has the smallest land area in the council constituting only 11.804 sq.Kms of the total council area. The council though has second smallest percent share of regional area, most of land is occupied by human activities 690.579 sq.Kms, the Council has not land for the forest reserves owned by Council.

Figure 1.1: Percentage Distribution of Land Area by Ward, Nzega Town Council, 2015



Source: Nzega Town Director's Office, Land Department Office, 2017.

1.1 Land Use Pattern

Nzega town council has a total of 690.579 sq.km most of which is plain land with very few small hills, valleys and escarpments. The arable land available for agricultural production is 520 sq.km, equivalent to 72.2 percent of the total area of Nzega town council. Out of the arable land in the council, only 170 sq. km. (34.4 percent) is actually cultivated annually,

living the remaining 690 sq. kms either lying idle due to some reasons such as soil leaching infestation, covered by forest reserves, human settlements or being edges and river beds. In principal, there is enough land for cultivation of crops and livestock keeping. However, traditional land tenure and shifting cultivation system limits land utilization by smallholder farmers especially in some parts of south eastern side, eastern side and central. One general observation from these data is that the customary land tenure system leaves some people with insufficient land for their use. Figure 2 shows land use pattern of the council.

1.2 Topography, Soil and Climate

Topography of the council forms part of the Central Plateau of Tanzania which is relatively homogeneous with gently undulating plains intersected by seasonally flooded valley bottoms. In the extreme gives way to open flat land suitable for cultivation and covered by red lateritic earth grey sand to silt hardpan and iron crust *mbuga*.

1.2.1 The Soils

The soils vary from red lateritic earth grey sand to silt hardpan and iron crust *mbuga* as shown follow:

- (i) **Well – Drained Sandy Soils** – Their soil texture is sandy and loamy or coarser within 100 cm of the surface, easily leached and therefore of little intrinsic fertility. They are found in Miguwa, Ijanija and Mbogwe wards;
- (ii) **Well – Drained Medium Mixture Soils** – Soil colour ranges from red to yellow loamy sand and or clay loam. The soils have greater ability to retain nutrients and therefore are of better potential for agriculture, but need more water. They are found in Itilo ward;
- (iii) **Black Clay Soils** – These soils are calcareous, which develop cracks on drying and about half are sodic with high fertility and are most suitable for cotton. They are also found in Mbogwe and Miguwa wards; and
- (iv) **Mbuga Soils** – *Mbuga* soils include all types of soil in areas where the water table is within 100cm from the surface, which can cause flooding during wet season. They range from sand to clay, of which sandy clay loam and clay are prominent. They are found in Miguwa ward.

Although the majority of these soils have good nutrient content and are considered suitable for a wide range of food and cash crops and therefore have the potential for profitable cultivation, Nzega town council soils can at best be described as moderately fertile.

1.2.2 Climate

Nzega Town Council has one rainfall season starting from early November and ends up on June. It receives rainfalls between 650mm and 1,200mm annually, falling between the months of October or November and December and a dry period from January to February/March and a second lower peak occurring soon after the dry spell is over in February or March and the rains then tail off in June. Rainfall is critical for agricultural production, which is the mainstay of the Nzega Town Council's economy and livelihood. Thus, human settlement and land use patterns influenced by the distribution of rainfall such that there is a concentration of people on the eastern area.

Temperatures range from 28°C to 30°C. The highest temperatures are experienced in October just before the onset of rainfall. Temperatures fall gradually to December and thereafter remain relatively constant up to May. From June to August the district experiences low temperatures.

1.3 Agro – Ecological Zones (AEZ)

The climatic condition of has influenced the Council to have two distinctive agro - ecological zones based on the levels of rainfalls, namely, the High Rainfall Zone and the Low Rainfall Zone.

1.3.1 The High Rainfall Zone

This zone covers the western part of the council and to the north parts. The terrain of the zone is low lying used successfully for paddy cultivation and has been the paddy producing area of the Council. the north of the zone is suitable for cotton growing. Soils are sandy loam and alluvial. This zone being about 100 percent tsetse fly – free area is good range land and hence cattle's rearing in this area is popular. The main food crops grown in this zone are maize, paddy, groundnuts and cassava. Cotton and paddy are grown as cash crops.

1.3.2 The Low Rainfall Zone

This zone lies in the central, northeast and southeast part of Nzega town council and is covered with alluvial soils. It covers most part of Nzega town council. The zone has low rainfall of between 450mm and 850mm and hence limits maize yields leaving groundnuts and

paddy as the major cash crops. Cattle rearing are practiced in this zone as it is a tsetse-flies free area.

1.4 Population

1.4.1 Ethnic Groups

Major ethnic group is the Wanyamwezi who constitute at least 80 percent of the entire council population. Their main activity is farming followed by small livestock keeping. The Wasukuma is the second major ethnic tribe who migrated into the district from neighboring Kahama and Shinyanga districts in search of green pastures in land for farming and grazing areas for their livestock (Table 1.2). Table 1.2 also shows the third and fourth tribes were Waha and Nyiramba from Kigoma and Singida regions respectively migrated in to the council for green pastures in making businesses and looking for employment opportunities.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Five Major Ethnicity Groups by Ward, Nzega Town Council, 2015

Ward	No. of Ethnic Groups	List of Five Major Ethnic Groups
Nzega Mashariki	4	Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Ha and Nyiramba
Nzega Magharibi	4	Sukuma, Nyamwezi ,Ha and Nyiramba
Nzega Ndogo	3	Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Ha
Miguwa	2	Sukuma, Nyamwezi
Mwanzoli	2	Sukuma, Nyamwezi
Kitangili	2	Sukuma, Nyamwezi
Mbogwe	2	Sukuma, Nyamwezi
Ijanija	2	Sukuma, Nyamwezi
Itilo	2	Sukuma, Nyamwezi
Uchama	4	Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Ha and Nyiramba
Total	4	Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Ha and Nyiramba

Source: Nzega Town Council Director's Office

1.4.2 Population Size and Growth

Separation of two councils of Nzega district and Nzega town council from Nzega district has changed the status of Nzega Town Council in terms of population size. According to 2002 population and housing Census, Council population by then Nyasa division had a total of 66,827 persons and reached 87,860 persons in 2012, an

increase of 31.5 percent of 2002 population (Table 1.3). Though there is an increase of population between 2002 and 2012, the council still has a minimum growth rate of 2.5 annually compared to 3.6 of Tabora Region but slightly higher to national average growth rate of 2.4.

At ward level, Nzega Mashariki and Magharibi, formerly known as Nzega Mjini had the highest population (34,744) followed by Itilo (14,668) and Miguwa (13,314), while Mbogwe was the least populated ward (6,535) in the council (Table 1.3). One general observation from these data is that ranking of wards based on population could have been different if the redistribution of population to the new wards was done.

Table 1.2: Population Size and Growth by Ward, Nzega Town Council, 2002 and 2012 Population Census

Ward	2002 Pop. Census			2012 Pop. Census			Population Change	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	No.	Percent
Nzega Mashariki	11,745	12,368	24,113	16,466	18,278	34,744	10,631	44.1
Nzega Magharibi*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nzega Ndogo	3,338	3,474	6,812	4,294	4,432	8,726	1,914	28.1
Miguwa	5,759	6,142	11,901	6,447	6,867	13,314	1,413	11.9
Mwanzoli*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kitangili*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mbogwe	2,691	2,890	5,581	3,325	3,210	6,535	954	17.1
Ijanija	3,882	3,944	7,826	4,852	5,021	9,873	2,047	26.2
Itilo	5,255	5,339	10,594	7,171	7,497	14,668	4,074	38.5
Uchama*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	32,670	34,157	66,827	42,555	45,305	87,860	21,033	31.5

* These are new wards their populations are included under their former wards

Source: Population Censuses Reports. 2002 and 2012

1.4.3 Population Density

Population density measures the pressure of people in a small area of land, namely square km of land area. This means that more people per a sq.km refers to a land pressure in the council. Table 1.4 shows that population densities of Nzega Town Council increased from 96.769 persons per sq.km in 2002 to 127.227 persons per sq..km. in 2012. The council with a population density of 96.769 persons per sq. kms. it gives an indication of minimum pressure on land since there is still an abundant land for human activities in the near future.

Looking at ward level, similar situation was observed in 2002 experienced in the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Nzega Magharibi/Mashariki continued to be the most densely populated ward with 1,520 persons per sq. kms while Itilo was the least (64 persons per sq. kms..) densely populated ward in the Town council. Table 1.4 shows. People are much more concentrated in Nzega Mashariki and Magharibi wards due to various reasons, among other reasons, availability of economic activity where people migrate in to seek for green pasture due to their status as council and district headquarters, employment opportunities in the public and private sectors.

Table 1.3: Population Densities by Ward in 2002 and 2012, Nzega Town Council

Ward	Land Area (Sq. Km)	2002 Population			2012 Population		
		Total Population	Percent	Population Density	Total Population	Percent	Population Density
Nzega Mashariki	15.854	24,113	36.1	1,520	34,744	39.5	2,191.497
Nzega Magharibi	11.804	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Nzega Ndogo	117.548	6,812	10.2	57.951	8,726	9.9	74.234
Miguwa	65.069	11,901	17.8	182.898	13,314	15.2	204.614
Mwanzoli	76.611	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Kitangili	70.916	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Mbogwe	63.754	5,581	8.4	87.540	6,535	7.4	87.539
Ijanija	76.804	7,826	11.7	101.896	9,873	11.2	128.55
Itilo	166.014	10,594	15.9	63.814	14,668	16.7	88.354
Uchama	26.205	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	690.579	66,827	100.0	96.769	87,860	100.0	127.227

Source: NBS, Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

1.4.4 Population Trend

As stated above, both population censuses indicate that residents of Nzega town council are unevenly distributed and skewed towards the council headquarters. Table 1.5 also shows that from 2002 to 2012 the district population increased slightly by about 31.5 percent of people from 66,826 in 2002 to 87,860 in 2012. At ward level, there were significant differences in the nature and level of population change with three wards registering large population increase while population slightly increased in the remaining wards. These wards are twin wards of Nzega Magharibi and Mashariki of Nzega township (44.1 percent increase) followed by Itilo (38.5 percent) and Nzega Ndogo ward (28.1 percent). In terms of slight increase in population, the most affected ward was Miguwa where the population increased by 11.9 percent followed by Mbogwe with a population increase of 17.1 percent (Table 1.5).

Table 1.4: Population Trend by Ward, Nzega Town Council, 2002 and 2012

Ward	2002 Pop. Census			2012 Pop. Census			Percent Population Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Nzega Mashariki	11,745	12,368	24,113	16,466	18,278	34,744	44.1
Nzega Magharibi*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nzega Ndogo	3,338	3,474	6,812	4,294	4,432	8,726	28.1
Miguwa	5,759	6,142	11,901	6,447	6,867	13,314	11.9
Mwanzoli*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kitangili*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mbogwe	2,691	2,890	5,581	3,325	3,210	6,535	17.1
Ijanija	3,882	3,944	7,826	4,852	5,021	9,873	26.2
Itilo	5,255	5,339	10,594	7,171	7,497	14,668	38.5
Uchama*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	32,670	34,157	66,827	42,555	45,305	87,860	31.5

* These are new wards their populations are included under their former wards

Source: NBS; Population Censuses Reports. 2002 and 2012

1.4.5 Sex Ratio and Household Size

Table 1.6 shows that in Nzega Town Council sex ratios (the number of males for every 100 females) decreased from 96 in 2002 to 94 in 2012. This means that the council has more females and actually is increasing over the years. Looking at the ward differentials, all wards with exception of Miguwa ward there were more females than males and sex ratios ranged from 90 in Nzega Mashariki/Magharibi to 98 in Nzega Ndogo and Ijanija wards each in 2012. Data also tells that for every 100 females there were 104 males in Miguwa ward in 2012.

Looking at Household size, Nzega Town Council based on 2012 census data had average of 5.3 people per household which was below nation average of 5.7. The smallest number of households by wards remains to be Nzega Mashariki/Magharibi with an average of 4.2 people per household, while the largest average household sizes being 5.9 at Mbogwe ward followed by Nzega ndogo (5.5 persons) and Miguwa (5.4) which were also above the council average of 5.3 persons per household.

Table 1.5: Sex Ratio and Household Size by Ward, Nzega Town Council, 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses

Ward	2002 Pop. Census			2012 Pop. Census			Household Size
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	
Nzega Mashariki	11,745	12,368	95	16,466	18,278	90	4.2
Nzega Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nzega Ndogo	3,338	3,474	96	4,294	4,432	97	5.5
Miguwa	5,759	6,142	94	6,447	6,867	94	5.4
Mwanzoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kitangili	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mbogwe	2,691	2,890	93	3,325	3,210	104	5.9
Ijanija	3,882	3,944	98	4,852	5,021	97	5.2
Itilo	5,255	5,339	98	7,171	7,497	96	5.3
Uchama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	32,670	34,157	96	42,555	45,305	94	5.3

Source: NBS Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Vision of the Council

The vision of the council represents development status the council is aspiring for its people in a specified future. Key elements considered are, ***high standard of living and sustainable socio – economic development***. Nzega Town Council aspires to have: ***"The vision is to have Council with power to provide quality and sustainable services to all stakeholders"***.

2.2 Mission Statement

The mission statement depicts the purpose of the existence of the institution. In other words, the mission statement of NTC addresses two major questions, first, what is the council business and secondly, who are key clients. There are four major elements, which have been considered in formulation of the mission.

In order for Nzega Town Council to achieve its vision, its mission states as follows:

"The mission of Council is to provides sustainable socio-economic services through participation to all stakeholders".

2.3 NZEGA TOWN COUNCIL 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
- 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 Mining.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SECTOR SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 AGRICULTURE

3.1.1 Introduction

Reducing rural poverty by delivering appropriate agricultural inputs and improving output markets for Tanzanian farmers are among the objectives of "Kilimo Kwanza" (Agriculture First) in Tanzania. In Kilimo Kwanza, priority is given in transforming traditional agriculture which depends on hand hoe to mechanized agriculture and improving agriculture extension services through employing more extension officers. Further to that, distribution of chemical fertilizers including establishing credit facilities for farmers, and setting up storage through a warehouse receipt system was introduced to reinforce crops production.

Nzega Town Council like other rural districts in Tanzania, the implementation of 'Kilimo Kwanza' has led to the increase in availability of agricultural inputs especially inorganic fertilizers and improved seeds among small scale farmers. However, scientific research is needed to investigate the impact of "Kilimo Kwanza" on crops productivity.

The main cash crop grown in Nzega Town Council is cotton. Food crops grown are paddy, maize, groundnuts, sunflowers, tomatoes and onions.

3.1.2: Water Provision

Nzega Town Council has 2 dams (Uchama and Kilimi) which supplies water throughout town

Kilimi dam in Undomo village



3.1.3: Labour Availability:

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

In addition, These facilities could range from food processing to dry goods packaging facilities. The site also offers an opportunity for investors who 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.

3.2: POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

- (i) Agriculture Export Processing Zone
- (ii) Compartmentalized Cold Storages
- (iii) Corporate Farming
- (iv) Food Processing Industry
- (v) Fruits Processing & Canning Industry
- (vi) Green House Farming of Cut Flowers
- (vii) Seed Production & Processing Industry
- (viii) Vegetable Processing and Canning Industry
- (ix) Construction of factories for processing, packaging of Maize, Paddy, and Groundnut.

3.3: IRRIGATION FARMING

Nzega has a total area of **1250** hectares which is favorable for irrigation which is found in Ijanija, Nzega Ndogo, Itilo, Mwanzoli and Miguwa wards.

Out of 1250 hectares favorable for irrigation only 150 hectares equivalent to 12 percent has been utilized and the rest 1100 hectares are unutilized which is equivalent to 88 percent of the total irrigation area in the Town.

Table 1.6: Name of ward and area favorable for irrigation farming

S/N	WARD	AREA
01.	Ijanija	250
02.	Nzega ndogo	100
03.	Itilo	100
04.	Mwanzoli	600
05.	Miguwa	200
	Total	1250

3.4 FRUITS AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

Nzega Town Council 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. Nzega Town 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 Nzega Town Council are Bananas, Mangoes, Tomatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Pumpkin, Oranges, Water melody and Guava.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FISHERIES

Nzega Town Council has no lake for fishing it has only two dams (Uchama and Kilimi) which are used for fishing. Also it has large number of man made fishing dams which are owned communally or individually.

Photograph of Kilimi dam



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, ecotourism, manufacturing of fishing gear and accessories. Other areas include; fishing and culture of ornamental fish, fish feeds production.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURES

5.1 Introduction

Livestock are important for subsistence by providing meat and milk to enrich diet. Livestock keeping is among the two major economic activities in Nzega Town. One is crop production the second is livestock keeping. Chicken are the dominant livestock type in the Town followed by cattle. Chicken contributed 39.01 percent and cattle 35.25 percent of the districts' total livestock population 174,494 of in the season of 2016/17. Nzega Town Council frequently experiences land use conflicts between pastoralists, crop farmers and also with TANAPA due to desertification of natural forests reserves. Shortage of grazing land is the most pressing issue for pastoralists in the Town. In order to rescue their livestock from starving, livestock keepers encroach forests/game reserves and farms to feed them.

Table 1.7: Population of livestock

S/N	TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
01.	Chicken	68,075	38.79
02.	Cattle	61,519	35.05
03.	Goat	34,233	19.51
04.	Sheep	6968	3.97
05.	Pig	19,39	1.10
06.	Duck	1,315	0.75
07.	Dog	1,105	0.63
08.	Cat	121	0.07
09.	Donkey	219	0.12
	Total	175,494	100

5.2 Investment Opportunities in Livestock Sector

Nzega Town Council 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 district 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 Town Council.
- iv. Ranching: Nzega Town Council 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.

Nzega Town Council abattoir



Ushirika Auction Mart in Nzega Town Council



Ushirika auction mart in Nzega Town Council



CHAPTER SIX

6.0 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 institution 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 2017/18, institutions of higher education need at least 80,000 skilled graduates each year, which implies almost two times of the current enrollment. The Town has set areas for investment in educational services from elementary to college levels.

The Town Council invites investments in the following areas:-

1. Construction of University of Agriculture
2. Construction of Vocational Training Schools to Increase student enrollment in science and engineering, education, agriculture
3. Construction of Health College



A photograph of Mwanzoli secondary school in Nzega Town Council

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 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 some areas, 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 Nzega Town Council, some specific investment areas involve:

- Providing resources to facilitate the construction and rehabilitation of health facilities at all levels

- Construction of Nzega Town 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

A photograph of theatre at Zogolo health centre in Nzega Town Council



A photograph of health laboratory at Zogolo health centre in Nzega Town Council



A photograph of Mbogwe dispensary at Nzega Town Council



CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector is at its infancy stage with few exploited areas whereby unprocessed agricultural commodities have dominated major ex-ports. 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. The activities consist of manufacturing simple consumer goods like food, beverages, textiles, 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: Nzega Town Council is richly endowed with a large variety of fruits and vegetables. There is a room for large scale production of a range of tropical as well as temperate fruits and vegetables.
- Textile industry: This is possible because in Nzega Town Council cotton is grown as a major cash crop which is also used as raw materials in textile industry.

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.

(3)Textile industry

One of the major cash crops grown in Nzega Town Council and neighboring regions (Mwanza and Shinyanga) is cotton which can also be used as raw material in textile industries.

INVESTMENT AREAS

In order to promote industrial investment, NTC has cited an area where industries can be established. The cited area has a size of 295 Ha and is allocated for open space, Industrial area, institutions, hotels, business and auto garage.

Also there are areas favorable for investments which are found in Mwanzoli 75ha, Uchama 20Ha and Nzega Ndogo 200Ha wards.

Percentage distribution of proposed industrial areas

Furthermore there are 34 small scale industries which deal with timber manufacturing in Nzega Town Council. Also there are 6 small scale industries for sunflower refining in Nzega Town Council. A council is now in a process of extending industrial area after the former one to be owned by private individuals. The ongoing process is to request a permit of extending industrial area from Ministry of Land and Housing.

In Nzega Town Council there are three petrol stations for supply of petrol, diesel and kerosene.

A photograph of passengers waiting shed in Nzega Town Council bus stand



A photograph of round about closer to Nzega Town bus stand



CHAPTER NINE

9.0 REAL ESTATE

Nzega Town Council 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 ever-growing housing needs. The Town continues 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), Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF) and Tanzania Investment Development Bank (TIB) or other private firms and provide commercial building solutions for residential and commercial purposes. Some specific opportunities in this sector include:

- (i) Development and management of housing estates
- (ii) Erection and management of residential apartments
- (iii) Development and management of office buildings
- (iv) Building and management of conference and banquet facilities
- (v) Creation and management of shopping malls
- (vi) Setting up and managing movie theatres and entertainment facilities
- (vii) Development and management of modern hotels
- (viii) Establishment and management of mixed use real estate properties
- (ix) Provision of home financing, etc.
- (x) Construction of a modern bus stand
- (xi) Construction of a modern market

CHAPTER TEN

10.0 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)

10.1 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 equipments
3. Electronics and electrical appliances.
4. Chemical, paper and plastics.
5. Light industries.

11.0 SPORTS AND CULTURE

- Construction of Modern Sports Stadium in Nzega Town Council.
- Construction of Cultural Village and Regional Museums at Nzega Town Council

12.0 TOWN RELATIONSHIP

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

12.1 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, and Airport)
- Broadcasting