



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

DODOMA REGION INVESTMENT GUIDE



2019



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ABBREVIATIONS

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CBD	Central Business District
CCET	Community Common External Tariff
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	District Council
EAC	East African Community
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
FYDP	National Five-Year Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IIDS	Integrated Industrial Development Strategy
ISO	Industrialization Support Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITV	Independent Television
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LIC	Local Investment Climate
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MITI	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PPCP	Public-Private Community Partnership

PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RS	Regional Secretariat
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor
SDL	Skills and Development Levy
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDO	Small Industry Development Organisation
SIDP	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy
TAFMA	Tanzania Animal Feeds Manufacturers Association
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TC	Town Council
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority
THDR	Tanzania Human development
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIN	Taxpayer Identification Number
TMC	Tanzania Meat Company
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRIMs	Trade-related Investment Measures
TTCL	Telecommunication Telecommunication Company Limited
TV	Television
TVETDP	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Development Programme
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization



My Government is determined to continue improving the business environment and, in so doing, provide a wide range of appropriate incentives and support to unleash creativity of private sector and other stakeholders in harnessing Tanzania's comparative advantages and thereby boosting productivity, enhancing innovation and fostering economic integration and deepening participation in the region and global value chains."

His Excellency, Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli.
*The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Prefaces
 the Tanzania Five Year Development Plan, June, 2016.*



"Industrialisation is relevant not only because of economic reasons but more because it enhances shared prosperity necessary to ensure civil harmony. It does this by increasing employment of our youth, reducing poverty and redressing inequality."

Her Excellency, Samia Suluhu Hassan.
The Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania remarks during the 2nd East African Business and Entrepreneurship Conference and Exhibition held on 14th November 2017, at the Dar es Salaam Serena Hotel.



"The 21st Century is going to identify itself with intensifying competitive business environment in which business to triumph are those with relevant industrial products and services, modern technologies and human resource that is imbued with respective skills, work ethics and innovativeness. Industrialization is the basic requirement and core secret of business to survive in the 21st Century. It is in this wisdom that the Fifth Phase Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has embraced industrialization as its ultimate goal. The success of this goal calls for the regional administrations to focus on the provision of conducive business environment necessary to facilitate business operations and flow of investments."

Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa.
*The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania
 In his opening remarks at the Business and Investment
 Forum, Tabora Region, on 21st November, 2018.*

FOREWORD



Welcome to Dodoma Region, home to the Nation's Capital City and the Parliament of Tanzania. We are looking forward to make it a new regional business hub for East and Central Africa. This investment guide seeks to realize the Regional Development Vision. It has been made in line with the overall investment policy and Development Vision of Tanzania. It outlines and presents available investment opportunities at the regional and council levels to hasten realization of the Regional Vision.

To ensure coherent guides, the regional investment guide is aligned with a number of national development frameworks such as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the National Five Year Development Plan 2016-2021 (FYDP II). The guide is meant to stir execution of the regional development pathway elucidated in the Dodoma Regional Secretariat Vision and Mission as well as the Regional and LGAs Development Strategic Plans.

The intent of the Dodoma Investment Guide is therefore, to avail investment information to prospective investors; individuals, firms and institutions both local and foreign with the view of attracting them to exploit the region's rich investment potentials of Dodoma Region. In addition, the investment guide intends to entice investors towards areas that enhance Dodoma's trade competitiveness as it position itself to harness the emerging regional economic and trade opportunities.

The central objectives of this Guide includes fostering growth of productive capabilities to maximally exploit the already promising strengths particularly in primary sectors through value addition and to sustainably augment the regional GDP growth by stirring broad, inclusive and resilient economic participation of the local communities into the growth and industrialisation, eventually fostering societal development and improved well-being of the Dodoma population and Tanzania at large.

Thus, the Regional Government and its seven Local Government Authorities (LGAs), namely Chamwino, Chemba, Dodoma City, Kondoa, Kondoa Town, Kongwa and Mpwapwa vow to provide investors with a deserving conducive business policy environment while availing them with requisite political support, special incentives, supportive social and economic services and after-care services. For comprehensibility and policy coherency, the region has resolved to prioritize a few strategic initiatives based on existing production capabilities and market opportunities. Considering the uniqueness of each LGA, some priorities are area specific and flexibility has been built in to consider investors' business acumen and initiatives.

This work has taken massive commitment in terms of finance, time and intellect. To this, I am indebted to many. I would like to single out a few, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for financially supporting the preparation of this Investment Guide; and the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) for their time and intellect invested in developing this guide. I would like to specifically acknowledge Professor Haidari Amani and his team of experts, namely Mrs Margareth Nzuki, Mr Mussa M. Martine and Mr John Shilinde, for their commitment and technical support that collectively resulted in the completion of this guide.

I am equally grateful for the exemplary support provided by the Dodoma Regional Administrative Secretary, Mr Maduka Paul Kessy, who efficiently and effectively coordinated and guided Local Governments in the region during the consultative processes and validation of the guide. Even though it is difficult to mention everyone, I am also glad to extend my deep appreciation to all individuals who contributed in one way or another towards making this investment guide possible.

I extend my deep appreciation to the support extended by the Local Investment Climate (LIC) project funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). The support has achieved a lot, not only in availing economic growth potentials present in all districts of Dodoma Region but also in fostering Public Private Dialogue necessary to improve the business environment for investors and operators. The project has supported all districts in their efforts to catalyze growth and strengthen the competitiveness of local private sector. In addition, LIC has directly facilitated the preparation of this guide and my expectation is that it endeavour to help its implementation.

In conclusion, I hasten to take this opportunity to invite and welcome you to invest in Dodoma Region while promising to walk our talk by continuing to support your investments with the ultimate aim to become productive, profitable and prosperous.



Dr. Binilith S. Mahenge
Regional Commissioner
Dodoma Region, Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dodoma Region is a newly unfolding investment and business opportunity. The region has a population of 2,312,141 in 2017. It lies in the heart of Tanzania in the Eastern-Central part of the country, being about 300 miles (480 kilometres) from the Indian Ocean coast. The region covers an area of 41,311 square kilometres and is bordered by four Regions namely Manyara, Singida, Iringa, and Morogoro.

The Region is also located along the Central Corridor of East Africa. The Central Corridor runs south of the Lake Victoria zone through Dodoma to the Dar es Salaam Port. Tanzania is rebuilding the efficacy of the central corridor as the transport hub and gateway for its neighbours to the world through modernization of infrastructure and overhauling of rule, regulations and procedures in the ports, inland transport and border posts. This corridor comprises a network of roads and railways passing through the Lake Victoria zone to the south. Along this route, it also taps into East Africa's most established mining region: the greenstone belts of Tanzania. Its farthest extension into the Democratic Republic of the Congo also taps into the limited mining activity in the Great Lakes region.

Dodoma Region has its vision to realise. Central to its realisation is the requirement of the regional administration to be friendly, responsive and vigilant in supporting and fulfilling diverse requirements of prospecting investors and business operators. This Guide is, apart from providing the basic requirements a prospective investor is required to adhere to and fulfil for the facilitating authorities to responsibly and timely assist, intended to unveil the regional vision and investment priorities for sharing and soliciting coherent interventions, solidarity and strategic partnerships.

The regional development vision, which is ***"promoting Dodoma Region such that it becomes a new business hub and growth pole for the East and Central African Economic Region"*** is congruent and so guided by the values and virtues of the Tanzanian Development Vision 2025. Principally, Tanzania has vowed to graduate from group of Low Economic Developing Countries into a Middle Income Group of Countries by the turn of 2025. Coherently, it has identified the pathway to this transition through sustained high economic growth coupled with economic transformation, particularly

through agricultural modernisation and industrialisation.

The average economic growth for Dodoma Region over the past 17 years or so has been steady but yet below the national average of around 7 percent. The entry of the Fifth Phase Government, under the able leadership of Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, has come with fresh instructions for the region to get out of her fringe economic position by deliberately crowning it to become the new Capital City.

Already tremendous developments have taken place to support the capital transfer programme by the central government. As a result, regional economic growth has increased over the recent past two years to match the national average, with acceleration on per capita income and poverty reduction. Dodoma City is blossoming at an unbelievably high collection rate of own revenue resources.

The challenge is to sustain such growth momentum and through it builds a formidable foundation for self propelling growth which underpins the rationale to prepare this regional investment guide, which embraces three pillars;

- (i) Broad based community participation;
- (ii) Strategic and smart partnership and solidarity and
- (iii) Value addition and consolidation of local contents.

The areas being promoted in this guide have a bearing to these pillars. The focus over the short to medium period for Dodoma regional investment promotion particularly hinges around:-

- (i) Ensuring broad communities participation with emphasis being placed on promoting investment in line with present core communities' economic activities in particular:

a. Crops production

- Vineyards;
- Oil Seeds and especially sunflower, sesame, cotton and groundnuts;
- Sorghum;

-
- Cassava;
 - Fruits and vegetables.

b. Animal husbandry

- Cattle and small animals;
- Poultry;
- Aquaculture and beekeeping.

(ii) Enhancing value addition and deepening local contents, of which the following areas have been prioritized:

a. Industries

- Wines and vineyard related products;
- Edible oil mills and products thereof;
- Foodstuff and animal feeds;
- Soap and detergents;
- Milk and meat processing;
- Breweries;
- Confectionaries;
- Packaging materials and containers;
- Leather and products thereof;
- Building and construction and;
- House finishing and decorators.

b. Tourism

- Conferences and sports;
- Cultural and site visits;
- Educational;
- Medical.

c. Trade and logistics

- Transit trade;
- De-balkanisation and repackaging;
- Storage and logistical services.

d. Real Estates

- Hotels, restaurants and housing;
- Offices;
- Shopping malls.

(iii) Maximizing on strategic and smart partnership and solidarity hence a core for broader local and Foreign participation to the following:

- Toll roads;
- Water cleaning;
- International schools and polytechnics;
- Specialized hospitals;
- Mega irrigation infrastructure;
- Special Economic Zones;
- City Transportation.

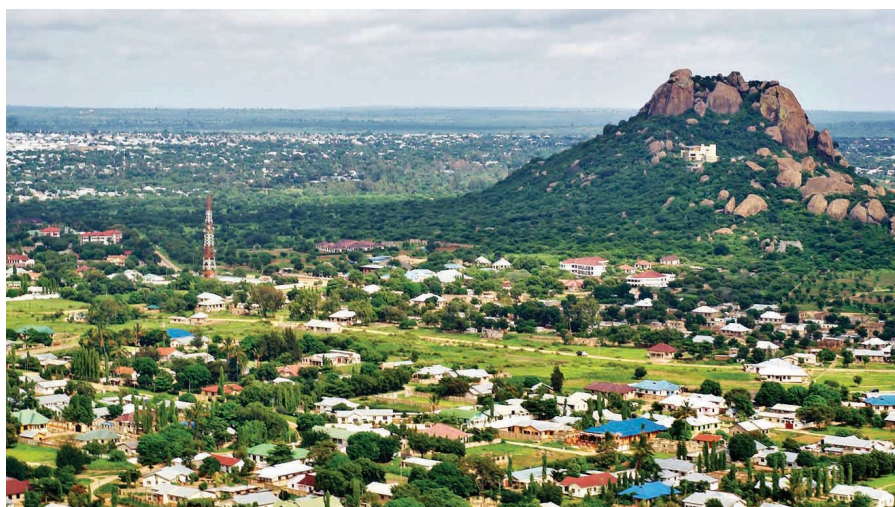
To speed up investment application processing, the regional administration has already put in place measures, including pre-identification and demarcation of land plots for investment and the establishment of one stop business support centres in all the headquarters of LGAs. Details of these services are availed in this guide for your ease of reference.

DISCLAIMER

This Guidebook was published to assist potential investors in terms of providing access to essential information regarding investments and investing in Dodoma Region. This guidebook does not in any way give exhaustive information or detailed practical instructions.

The Guidebook also points out sources of other information in both private and public sectors. Most or all of information contained in this guidebook was derived from consultations with regional and districts government officials, private sector and other agencies. Materials in this Guidebook, therefore, should only be used for the intended purpose and not as reference in a legal dispute or any matter of that nature.

His Excellency, Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, The President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania laid the foundation stone in 2018 for the second construction phase of the standard gauge railway (SGR) from Morogoro region to Makutupora in Dodoma region covering 426 kilometers.



REASONS FOR INVESTING IN DODOMA REGION

1.1 Dodoma Region: Its Context

As part of Tanzania, Dodoma benefits from and largely depends on the country's investment policy and climate, including political stability and development frameworks that strategize the overall socio-economic and cultural development in the country.

Tanzania has abundant natural resources, including vast agricultural land, water bodies (such as lakes and rivers, springs) mineral, tourism attractions (including biodiversity and unique landscapes, such as Mount Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti National Parks) that are capable of attracting tourists from all over the world. In addition, its geographical location on the east coast of Africa, gives it a unique comparative advantage as a trade and transport services gateway to its six neighbouring landlocked countries.

A number of measures have been taken to create requisite conducive business environment to encourage inflow of local and foreign investments. Accordingly, the country has created a stable and attractive macro- and micro-economic climate policy and regulatory frameworks ending with single-digit inflation, enabling fiscal and monetary policies, and streamlining procedures to free business from unnecessary bureaucracy.

Tanzania is ripe for business development. It has sustained an average economic growth rate of 6-7 percent since the late 1990s due to a relatively stable political environment, reasonable macroeconomic policies, structural reforms, a resiliency from external shocks, and debt relief. The future trajectory is strong and promising. The IMF has recently confirmed that Tanzania's macroeconomic performance remains strong, with its economic growth projected at about 7 percent with inflation remaining a target. Tanzania's development agenda is also business friendly and supportive as

well as in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 1 and 2 on fostering investment promotion agenda.

It has its keen focus on creating sound policy frameworks, pro-poor growth and gender-sensitive development strategies for realization of broad based investment promotion, poverty reduction and emancipation. To this end, new approaches, including enhanced international engagement cooperation and solidarity, are important. Commendable efforts have been taken towards the mobilization of this, particularly in fostering rural and urban infrastructure, agricultural productivity, technology and innovative development, and general realization of regional productive capacities.

The regional government appreciates the role of the private sector (both local and foreign) and other strategic partners in redeeming the drivers of economic transformation. This important role of the private sector is further emphasized in the current Second Year Development Plan (2016/17-2020/21) that realization of the goals and targets thereof hinges on, among others, effective participation of the private sector in developing industries and enterprises that spur economic growth and create jobs.

1.2 Investment climate and trade policy

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has for the last three decades taken commendable efforts to liberalize its trade and investment policies. As such there had been considerable success in attracting FDI. There are no longer laws or regulations that limit or prohibit foreign investment participation. The Government also recognizes the important role of the local private sector and enterprises in industrialization.

This recognition has been emphasised in many policy documents but more so in the second Five Year Development Plan *op.cit*. In that plan the government has committed to ensure that the local investment climate is functional for local enterprises thus supporting small and medium sized enterprises and encouraging new enterprises that attract inward investment

The Government uses the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) to encourage investments in line with national priorities, and to attract and regulate foreign investment. Trade development instruments that Tanzania has adopted include Export Processing Zones (EPZs), Investment Code and Rules, Export Development/Promotion and Export in Facilitation. EPZs were established by the 2002 EPZ Act and are open to both domestic and foreign investors in particular the agribusiness, textiles and electronics sectors.

Tanzania's Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) is the principal Government agency for promoting investments in Tanzania's Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The Authority operates as an autonomous agency under the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment. EPZA is mandated to promote, register and facilitate investments in SEZs in Mainland Tanzania.

The EPZA functions include the development of EPZ and SEZ infrastructure, provision of business services to EPZ and SEZ investors and issuing of EPZ and SEZ licences.

The Government has encouraged both local and foreign investors to take advantage of the investment opportunities under the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) for their benefits and for the benefit of the country. There are three categories of licence issued by the EPZA; these are:

- (i) The Developer's Licence (for investment in infrastructure development including the construction of industrial buildings and warehouses the development of internal roads, landscaping and fencing and the provision of utilities);
- (ii) The Operator's Licence (for investors who are undertaking manufacturing operations including manufacturing, processing breaking bulk, repackaging, re-labelling and trading); and
- (iii) The Service Provider's Licence (for investors who are providing services and utilities to EPZ and SEZ investors within the zone, including banking, insurance and Information Technology).

The EPZA also oversees incentive packages such as exemptions from corporate tax and withholding taxes on rent, dividends and interest; remission of customs duty, value-added tax (VAT) and other taxes on raw materials and capital goods; and exemption from VAT on utilities and levies imposed by local authorities.

The Special Economic Zones Act of 2006 authorized the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to encourage Greenfield investments in the light industry, agro-processing industry and agriculture. More information can be found on the website www.epza.go.tz and email address is: info@epza.go.tz

Generally, the following are among the reasons why one should invest in Tanzania

- High degree of investment security because of unparalleled political stability that is strife-free without ethnic divisions; democratic rule that respects diversity of opinion and a strong tradition of constitutionality and rule of law;
- Business-friendly Macro Economic stability with low inflation (around 5 percent); stable exchange rates supported by unrestricted and unconditional transferability of profits, loan repayments, emoluments, royalties, fees and charges;
- Simplified bureaucracy, streamlined through the acclaimed services of the Tanzania Investment Centre, which is a one-stop facilitation agency of government serving registered investors and businesses;
- Successful economic liberalization measures commended by both the World Bank and the IMF with business-supportive legislation continually being improved through genuine dialogue between government and the private sector;
- A well balanced package of incentives to investors with additional negotiated benefits to strategic investors;

-
- Rapidly emerging as the most effective entry point and gateway for trade into Eastern, Southern and Central Africa;
 - Lucrative investment opportunities in infrastructure and value adding facilities;
 - Investment guarantees, and settlement of disputes; investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against political risks, nationalization and expropriation; and
 - Any foreign business operating in Tanzania may obtain credit from domestic financial institutions up to the limits established by the Bank of Tanzania; major banks like Standard Chartered Bank, ABSA, Barclays, Citibank, Stanbic and Exim Bank have invested in Tanzania.

1.3 Specific Attractive Investment Conditions for Dodoma

The following are some of the reasons why one should invest in Dodoma Region:-

a) Friendly Investment Climate

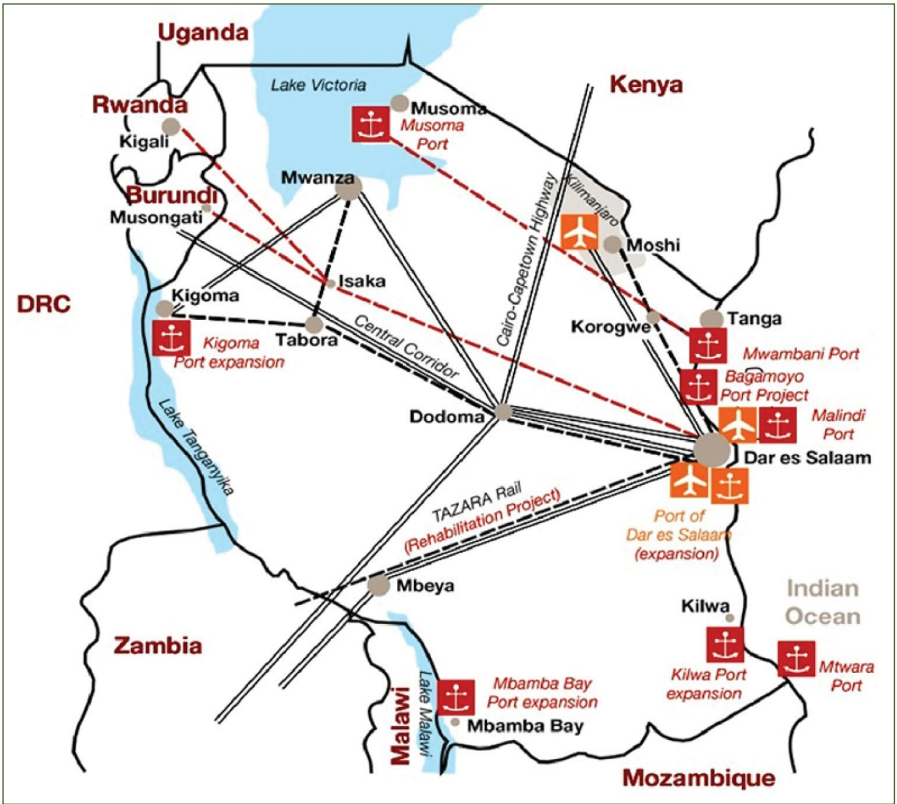
- As part of Tanzania, Dodoma Region is peaceful and assures security to all its residents' and non-residents;
- It has established "one stop business centre in all district councils in order to administer/facilitate all the required processes to potential investors; and
- The region has also allocated land needed for industries.

b) Advantageous Geographic Location

Dodoma Region is located along the Central Corridor development zone of East Africa. The Central Corridor runs south of the Lake Victoria region through Dodoma to the Dar es Salaam Port. Tanzania is rebuilding

the efficacy of the central corridor as the transport hub and gateway for its neighbours to the world through modernization of infrastructure and overhauling of rule, regulations and procedures in the ports, inland transport and border posts.

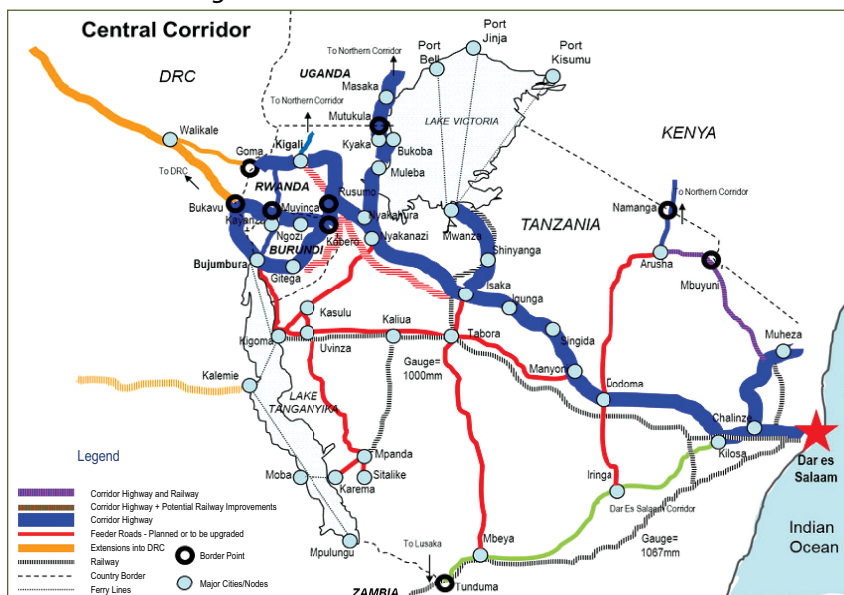
Figure 1.1: Tanzania Infrastructure and Transport and Location of Dodoma



This corridor comprises a network of roads and railways passing Lake Victoria to the south. Along this route, it also taps into East Africa’s most established mining region: the greenstone belts of Tanzania. Its farthest extension into the Democratic Republic of Congo also taps into the limited mining activity in the Great Lakes region.

The backbone of the Central Corridor is the Central Railway Line that runs between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma in western Tanzania. The Central Railway Line connects it over a distance of 465 kilometres (289 miles) with Dar es Salaam to the east. A new standard gauge railway from Dar es Salaam to the port city of Mwanza (1219 kilometres/758 miles) through Dodoma is being constructed.

Figure 1.2: The Central Corridor Tanzania



This location links Dodoma with some of the most resourceful regions and markets for its products.

c) Endowment of Natural Resources

Dodoma Region is endowed with ample natural resources. Natural resources sector is comprised of various sub-sectors including forestry, bee-keeping, fisheries and wildlife. These sectors play important roles in promoting climate stability, conservation of water sources, soil fertility, controlling land erosion, and providing source of fuel wood and industrial materials. The region's strategy is to increase the growth and strengthening of natural resource in order to increase the contribution of the sector into growth

of regional economy, increased household income and employment creation. These achievements will be made through facilitation of improved relationship between National Natural Resource Conservation Authorities and surrounding community, ensure more economic and social benefits of surrounding communities.

Natural forest reserves of the region covers a total of 220,989 hectares equivalent to 5.44 percent of total 4,131,100 hectares land area. These natural forest reserves are located largely in Chamwino (100,391 hectares), Kondoia (37,199 hectares), Bahi (28,058 hectares), Mpwapwa (22,958 hectares), Kongwa (11,883 hectares) and Chemba (20,500 hectares).

The annual reports from the Local Government Authorities indicated that in the five years' period from 2010/11 to 2014/15 the region raised a total of 9,340,999 tree seedlings in all Local Government Authorities including 4,302,817 tree seedlings (46.1 percent) in Kongwa, 2,440,460 seedlings (26.1 percent) in Kondoia District Council, 1,631,030 seedlings (17.5percent) in Bahi, 544,295 (5.4 percent) in Chamwino, 248,995 seedlings (2.7 percent) in Mpwapwa, 100,962 seedlings (1.1 percent) in Chemba and 72,440 seedlings (0.8 percent) in Dodoma Municipal Council.

d) Seamless Economic Infrastructure and Services

Apart from its rich natural resources and strategic geographical location, Dodoma Region has well functioning economic infrastructure. The infrastructures include road networks, railway services, air services, telecommunication services and energy.

i. Road Networks

Road network consist of a system of interconnected paved carriage path ways which are designed to carry buses, cars and goods vehicles. The road network generally forms the most basic level of transportation infrastructure within urban



areas, and links with all other areas, both within and beyond the boundaries of urban areas. Road network can be divided into parts such as urban roads, rural roads, motorways, footpath and intersections.

Dodoma Region is centrally placed with regard to mainland Tanzania. This strategic position makes Dodoma the centre for the road networks to Morogoro and Dar es Salaam in the East, to Mtera, Iringa and Njombe in the South West, to Arusha and Kilimanjaro in the North and to Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga and Mwanza to the West. For this reason, the Dodoma Region by Tanzanian standard has relatively well developed road system especially its trunk, regional roads as well as district roads.

Dodoma Region is well connected by road networks and therefore accessible throughout the year. This well-developed transport network allows smooth transportation of goods to and from neighboring Regions. Most of rural areas are well connected with roads passable throughout the year. The Region's total road network is 8,183 kilometres of which 555 are Trunk roads, 1,142, Regional roads, 3,054 District roads and 3,432 village roads. Table Na 1.1 indicates Roads hierarchy and number of kilometres in each category.

Table 1.1: Roads Hierarchy and Number of Kilometres in Each Category

No	Road hierarchy	Category			Total
		Tarmac (Kilometres)	Gravel	Paved	
1	Trunk Roads	555	-	-	555
2	Regional Roads	26	1,116	-	1,142
3	District Roads ¹	108	2,946	3,432	6,486
	Total	689	4,062	3,432	8,183

Source: TANROADS AND TARURA Implementation reports submitted in Roads Board Meeting 24th March, 2018

Road Passability

Road worthiness during the rainy season measures the effectiveness of the road network. Dodoma Region is a lucky region since more than a half (75.9



percent) of its total road network are 510km tarmac or 1,565.2km gravel which are passable throughout the year even during rainy season.

This is evident in Table 19 as 2,490.1 Kilometres (50.0 percent) and 1,288.6 Kilometres (25.9 percent) are passable roads. The greater parts of the roads are in Mpwapwa District (1,098.1 kilometres) while tarmac roads cover 110 kilometres.



Chemba has the second largest length of road network (971 kilometres) and the smallest is in Kongwa with 310 kilometres.

ii. Railway Services

The Region is traversed by 202.2 kilometres of Central Rail Line of the Tanzania Railways Corporation passing East - West through Mpwapwa, Chamwino and Bahi District.

The railway transportation in Dodoma Region is important as a mover of goods, services and passengers with the advent, the railway line from Dar es Salaam to upcountry via Dodoma is still crucial to the movement of goods such as; tobacco, livestock, cotton etc the combination of the railway services from Dodoma to Singida,

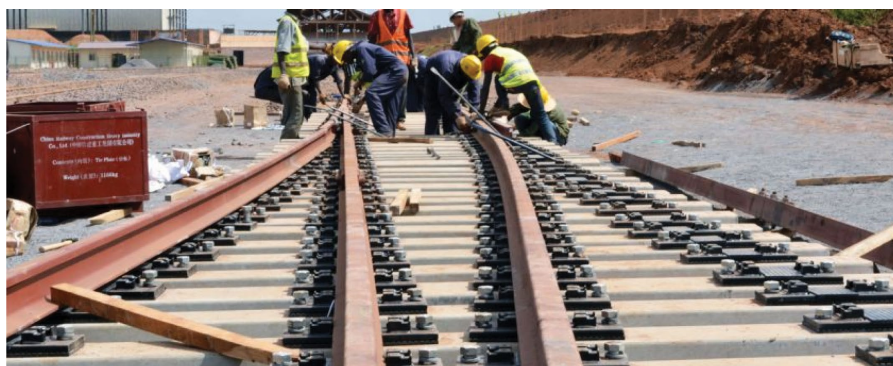


Kigoma, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam with the service provided by the road network provides special opportunities for transportation of goods and services from the hinterland. The need to connect the road network with railway is inevitable.

Dodoma Region has 9 railway stations whereby Dodoma City Council has: Kikombo, Ihumwa, Dodoma urban, and Zuzu stations; Bahi District has: Bahi and Kigwe stations, Mpwapwa District has: Godegode Msagali and Gulwe stations, Chamwino has only Igandu railway station.

A new standard gauge railway is being built from Dar es Salaam through Dodoma to Mwanza and Kigoma regions. Given the central location of Dodoma, the Standard Gauge Railway will be a major railway station, second to Dar es Salaam.

Construction of Standard Gauge Railway from Dar through Dodoma to Port City of Mwanza



iii. Air Services



Dodoma Region has one Airport and four Air Strips. The Airport is located in Dodoma City Council while Air Strips are Located at Mpwapwa Town in Mpwapwa District, Mvumi Village in Chamwino District, Kondoa Town in Kondoa District and Kongwa Village in Kongwa District. These Air Strips are used for emergency services such as floods and

vermin attacking crops such as quelea quelea control. The Mvumi Mision airstrip is also used to serve Flying doctors serving Mvumi Mision District Designated Hospital. The Government is in the process of constructing the second Airport in Dodoma at Msalato area.

iv. Telecommunication services



Dodoma Region enjoys internet, telephone services (both cellular phone and land line based telephone services) and postal services. Dodoma urban is the most privileged area in the region as it is well accessed to the above mentioned telecommunications services. Fortunately, there are three television cable stations which are Dodoma TV Cable, Maneno TV Cable and FCN TV and 10 radio stations transmitting from Dodoma City which are Dodoma FM, Mwangaza FM, ABM FM, Nyemo FM, Kifimbo FM, Maisha FM, A- FM, RAS FM, Impact FM, Uzima Radio. Famous Tanzania Local Television channels like Independent Television (ITV), Star TV, Azam TV, Clouds 360 TV, Channel Ten; Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) Television can be accessed. There are several internet cafes in Dodoma Region and the number is increasing as time goes by.

There are also many outside radio stations that are accessible in the region. Postal services are confined to the headquarters of LGAs of Dodoma Region. The region is well served by a number of telephone companies, namely, Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL), Vodacom, Airtel, Tigo, Zantel, Halotel and optical fibre network. Most of urban and rural areas are served by either all of these companies or few among these companies.

v. Energy

Various sources of energy are used in the region for domestic and commercial purposes. These include hydro-electricity, solar, firewood and charcoal. Electricity is available in many districts that have semi-urban characteristics.

The proportions of customers using electricity in the region are: 63 percent of all commercial institutions and 46 percent of all households.

e) The Regional Economy

Dodoma Region's economy continues to be dominated by the agricultural sector. Both commercial and peasantry farming are carried out. According to the results of the 2012 Population and Housing Census, a total of 376,924 out of 450,305 private households in the region (equivalent to 84 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Chamwino District Council (68,162 households). It was further revealed that with the exception of Dodoma City Council, which had 54 percent of its households involved in agriculture, the proportion of households involved in agriculture in districts within Dodoma Region ranged from 90 percent in Kondoa and Mpwapwa to 93 percent in Bahi and Chemba District Councils.

Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers is the second most important occupation after agriculture, involving about 5.3 per cent of active population in the region. The Crafts and Related Workers sub-sectors come third engaged 3.3 percent of active population. The fourth and fifth economic activities in the region are Technicians, Associate Professionals and Livestock Keepers employ 3.0 percent and 2.3 percent of region population respectively. The census results also show that street vendors and related activities, though is an informal sector is growing very fast and is becoming among key occupations in the region, account 1.7 percent of region population aged 10 years and above.

1.4 Suggested Priority Investment Areas

Investors are welcome to invest in the following suggested priority investment areas:-

1.4.1 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

1. Investment in the Central Business District (CBD);
2. Packaging Materials for both Primary and Secondary Processing Industries;
3. Dairy Industry;
4. Leather Processing Industry (Tanneries).

1.4.2 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

1. Grape Industry;
2. Sunflower Industry;
3. Building Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure;
4. Solid Wastes Management;
5. Building Market Structures;
6. Building Warehouse for Agricultural Produce;
7. Fish Farming and Fish fry Hatcheries;
8. Mangoes Industry in Chamwino District Council;
9. Building Bus Stand and Related Facilities;
10. Animal Feeds Processing Industry;
11. Groundnuts Processing Industry;
12. Cereal Processing Industries;
13. Paddy Processing Industries (sorting, grading, packaging and branding);
14. Establishment of Lorry Parking and Related Facilities;
15. Livestock Feedlot;
16. Investment in Modern Beehives;
17. Building Hotels/Motels;
18. Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development.

1.5 The Guide's Target groups

The direct targeted beneficiaries of this Guide include:

- Investors, business owners and stakeholders, agricultural crop estates and medium-to-large farms and value adding and marketing entities intending to invest in Dodoma designated industry and business areas;
- Ministry of Trade, Industries and Investment;
- Primary stakeholders across value chains, including individual entrepreneurs, importers and exporters of input and output factors, and agriculture crops, livestock keepers and fisher folks, industry organisations/marketing boards or organizations and exporters;
- Government Ministries, agencies, LGAs, EPZA, and Parastatals (e.g. those responsible for agriculture, industries, trade, finance, and international cooperation);
- Other private sector entities;
- Academia/researchers in the Central Zone and in Tanzania as a whole;
- Umbrella organizations such as the National Business Council, TCCIA,

PSSSF, pension funds investing in agriculture and industries, and other support institutions;

- Institutions overseeing the management of quality and safety management issues, such as TBS, TFDA;
- Organizations providing productive capacities, information and data, Monitoring and Evaluation and other business support services, such as Textiles Development Unit, BRELA, TRA, FCC, NEEC, TANTRADE, Industry Support Organizations (ISOs), agricultural and industrial extension services providers, etc.;
- Selected Civil Society and NGOs; and Development partners, such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank, UNCTAD, ITC, EU, UNIDO, TMEA, etc.

THE REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

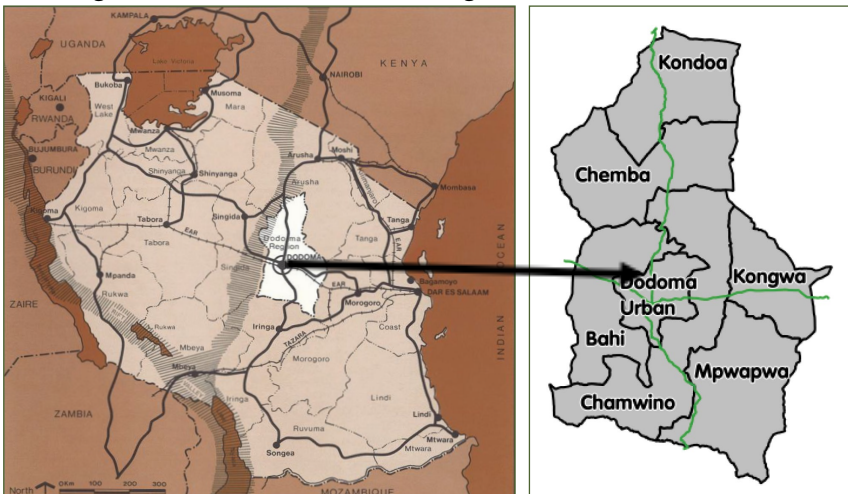
2.1 Introduction

This part highlights geographical location, surface area, population and demographic pattern, administrative units, soil and vegetation, agro ecological zones, climate, socio-economic context and productive sectors of Dodoma Region.

2.2 Location

Dodoma Region is one of Tanzania's 31 administrative regions. The regional capital is the city of Dodoma. According to the 2012 national census, the region had a population of 2,083,588, which was lower than the pre-census projection of 2,214,657.^[1] For 2002-2012, the region's 2.1 percent average annual population growth rate was the twentieth highest in the country. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) projections, the region was supposed to have a population of 2,312,141 by 2017.

Figure 2.1: Location of Dodoma Region on Tanzania Mainland



The Dodoma Region lies in the heart of Tanzania in the Eastern-Central part of the country, the main city being about 300 miles (480 kilometres) from the coast. The region is bordered by the Manyara Region to the North, the Singida Region to the West, the Iringa Region to the South, and the Morogoro Region to the Southeast.

The Wami River Sub-Basin “extends from the semi-arid Dodoma Region to the humid inland swamps in the Morogoro Region to Saadani Village in the coastal Bagamoyo District and the Kikuyu river also flows through the region, flowing near the city of Dodoma.

2.3 Land Area

The Region has about 413,110 hectares or 2.5 percent of Tanzania Mainland land area 885,987 square Kilometres. The distribution of the region’s area among the districts is heavily in favour of Chamwino DC (19.5 percent) and Chemba DC (18.5 percent) followed by Mpwapwa DC (18.1 percent), Bahi DC (14.4 percent), Kondoa DC (13.5 percent), Kondoa TC (1.1 percent) Kongwa DC (9.8 percent) and last Dodoma CC (6.2 percent).

2.4 Administrative Units by Council

Administratively, the Region is divided into seven Districts (Kondoa, Chemba, Bahi, Dodoma, Chamwino, Kongwa and Mpwapwa), Eight Local Government Authorities, 29 Divisions, 209 Wards, 607 Villages, 181 Streets and 2,184 hamlets. While Kondoa District comprises of Kondoa Town Council and Kondoa District Council other districts have one Council each.

2.5 Population

Population projections by NBS (2018) indicates that in year 2017 Dodoma had a total population of 2,312,141 of whom 1,126,309 are male and 1,185,833 being female. The average population annual growth is 2.1 percent. More details are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Dodoma region population 2017

REGION/COUNCIL	POPULATION			LAND AREA
	Male	Female	Total	Area (square kilometres)
Dodoma Region	1,126,309	1,185,833	2,312,141	4,1311
Dodoma City Council	221,369	234,666	456,035	2,576
Kondoa District Council	119,115	114,677	233,792	4,604
Kondoa Town Council	32,377	33,119	65,496	953
Mpwapwa District Council	163,464	175,054	338,518	7,479
Bahi District Council	117,600	128,358	245,958	5,949
Chemba District Council	130,483	131,084	261,567	7,653
Chamwino District Council	176,310	190,491	366,801	8,056
Kongwa District Council	165,589	178,385	343,975	4,041

Source: NBS (2018) Population Projections

Note: Projection based on 2012 population and housing census

2.6 Climate, Soil and Vegetation

2.6.1 Climate

Dodoma Region is mostly Semi-arid due to low and erratic rainfall. Rainfall is the most important climatic factor in the region. It falls in a single rainy season between November/December and April/May. Generally, these rains fall in heavy storms resulting in flash floods. Consequently, about 60 percent of the precipitation becomes run-off rather than penetrating the soil for crop growth. Total rainfall ranges from 500mm to 800mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. The temperature in the region varies according to altitude but generally range from about 15°C in July to 30°C during the month of October. Moreover, temperature differences are observed between day and night and may be very high with hot afternoons going up to 35°C and chilly nights going down to 10°C.

2.6.2 Soils and Vegetation

The region is covered by clay soil, black soil, sandy and loamy soils. These soils have favoured the growth of various crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, cassava, groundnuts, sunflower, paddy, sweet potatoes and sesame.

The large part of the region is occupied by Savana type of vegetation with bush thickets, scattered grasslands and forests on hilly areas.

2.7 Agro - Ecological Zones (AEZ)

Climatic conditions as well as geological features have been the base of identifying different agro-ecological zones in Dodoma Region. Basically the region has three distinctive agro ecological zones as described below;

2.7.1 Maasai Steppe Type Zone

This is a predominantly dry, flat or undulating plain with low population. Rainfall in these areas is very unreliable. It receives an annual rainfall below 500mm. This area covers the Masai steppe in the north east part of Kondoa, the southern part of Bahi District and the south-west of Mpwapwa District. The soils in this zone are reddish-brown loamy sands and grey clays in depressions. Tsetse-flies are found in some parts of the zone.

The majority of the villagers are subsistence farmers growing mainly *millet, sorghum, maize, bambaranut, cassava and peas for food* with cash crops being *groundnuts, sesame and sunflower*. By using rain water harvesting techniques the valley bottoms are planted with rice and horticultural crops (onions, tomatoes and vegetables). Ploughing by tractor or oxen is a common practice in the area.

2.7.2 Maize Zone

This zone covers the central and southern part of Kondoa District, the northeastern part of the Bahi area, Chamwino District, the whole of Dodoma Urban and Kongwa Districts and parts of Mpwapwa. The area has a fair rainfall regime ranging from 500 to 700mm annually. Dark-brown, dark reddish loamy sand predominates in the area.

The zone is principally a maize producing area and in some parts such as Kongwa District the production of maize is highly commercialized using improved seeds. In this district farmers cultivate their fields using tractors. However, planting and weeding is manually done. Beans and groundnuts are extensively grown. Other cash crops grown are castor, sunflower and sesame. Livestock keeping is largely practiced in this zone.

2.7.3 Rainy Zone

Areas within this zone are the central parts of Mpwapwa District's mainly hilly areas and the Bereko highlands in Kondoa District. The zone has the best rainfall regime in the region. Rainfall ranges from 700 to 1000mm per annum. Soils are deep dark reddish brown clay loams with black clay solid in depressions and valleys. Crop production in this zone is widely practiced with a low concentration of livestock due to a lack of grazing land. This is the area which has been most affected by the HADO policy of destocking. Main food crops grown are *maize, sorghum/millet, cassava and sweet potatoes*. Cash crops are mainly *groundnuts, sunflower and finger millet*. Ox-ploughing is very popular in this zone, especially in Kondoa District. However, there is little use of improved seeds, fertilizer and pesticides. This zone experiences shortage of land for extensive crop production.

2.8 Regional Social-economic Development

Dodoma Region is ranked comparatively well in terms of socio-economic indicators. According to 2017 Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR), the region's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was Tsh 2,635,574 millions in year 2015 and its GDP per capita was Tsh 1,188,343. With regard to Human Development Index¹ (HDI), Dodoma scored HDI of 0.479 ranking 17 out of 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland. The average HDI score for Tanzania Mainland was 0.614. Dodoma's life expectancy was 64.4 years higher than 61.7 years for Tanzania Mainland.

2.9 Productive Sectors

2.9.1 Agriculture Sector

a) Cash Crops Production

Dodoma Region is found in the Central Plateau zone, which is famous for production of fruits such as grapes, mango, papaya, guava, baobab, tamarind

¹ The **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a composite dimension of Health represented by life expectancy; education represented by expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling; and income represented by Gross National income per capita in purchasing power parity in US dollars, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of **human development**. For the **THDR**, dimensions of education are expected years of schooling and school attendance, while for income GDP per capita is used as proxy for GNI per capita.

and dates (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, 2006). Among the fruits produced, grape is the major cash crop produced by farmers. In addition, grape production is the mainstay for many farmers in Dodoma City and the nearby districts of Chamwino and Bahi. About 70 percent of grapes in the region are produced in Dodoma District. Chamwino and Bahi produce 30 percent (SNV Tanzania, 2005).

This crop is a multi-usage such that it can be eaten raw or can be used for making jam, juice, jelly, wine, grape seed-extracts, raisins, vinegar and grape-seed oil. Grape production in Dodoma is dominated by smallholder farmers, who produce grapes in their own farms.

On average, each smallholder produces 1,630 kilogrammes of grapes per annum on average of 0.83 hectare of land. However, sunflower and groundnuts as oil seeds are also used as income generating cash crops in Dodoma. The two cash crops are produced in all districts of the region even though they are produced on a small-scale level (Match Maker Associates, 2010). With the rapid increase in the Dodoma population, caused by the coming of Government offices, investment in large-scale production for cash crops is imperative.

b) Staple Food Crops Production in Dodoma

The major staples food crops produced in Dodoma include maize, sorghum, millet, rice, pulses (mainly pigeon peas), cassava, potatoes, bananas and plantains in some areas. The region falls under the Central zone, which is largely semi-arid, which favours the production of sorghum, millet, maize, oil seed crops, and paddy. Among staple food crops, maize and sorghum are the major crops produced in the region, mostly in Kongwa, Chemba, Kondoa, Mpwapwa and Chamwino districts. Kongwa being the leading district, followed by Kondoa and Chemba in maize production. Crops such as cassava and potatoes are produced in small quantities but from available literature it shows that, they have a higher productivity.

c) Horticulture

Vegetable Farming: Several vegetables were found to be commonly grown in Dodoma. These include spinach, amaranths, tomatoes, chinese cabbage, onions, okra, lettuce, egg plant, bell pepper and carrots.

Fruits Production: Different varieties of fruits were found to be commonly grown in Dodoma Region mostly by smallholder farmers. These include pawpaw, mangoes, banana, guava, rosella and sugarcane.

d) Irrigation Farming

Even though Dodoma is largely known as a semi-arid area, which is unsuitable for agriculture,, it is yet blessed with shallow water tables with abundant underground water. It is estimated that only 15 to 40 feet are required to be drilled to reach the permanent water table in most parts of the region. Currently, the majority of farmers who are using irrigation in Dodoma rely only on large water bodies, including streams, dams and rivers, which dry up shortly after the rainy seasons. The option of extracting ground water in Dodoma could be the best solution for the agribusiness sector.

Though irrigation holds the key to stabilizing agricultural production to improve food security, increase farmers' productivity and incomes as well as producing higher valued crops, only 3 percent of farming households are using irrigation in Tanzania (NBS, 2014; UNESCO, 2011). Very little irrigation currently depends on the extraction of ground water, which provides a promising area for future development in agriculture sector with direct and affordable benefits to the poor farmers.

For a semi-arid region like Dodoma where amount of rainfall is limited, extraction of ground water could increase the chance of agricultural production sustainability for both staples and horticultural products. Currently, the majority of farmers who are using irrigation in Dodoma relies only on streams, dams and seasonal rivers, which dry up shortly after the rainy seasons (FAO, 2012). Since the available surface water varies with the amount of rainfall, open wells and boreholes or tube-wells would spread the availability of water throughout the growing season.

This will ensure that households in Dodoma and elsewhere in the country are supplied with plenty of food and horticultural products throughout the year. Therefore, the option of extracting underground water in Dodoma could be the best solution for poor small-scale farmers. This is due to the fact that groundwater irrigation systems are less capital-intensive than large surface irrigation schemes (UNESCO, 2011). Also, this will promote more sustainable use of locally water sourced and managed irrigation systems.

2.9.2 Livestock Sector

Livestock farming is the second major economic activity in Dodoma Region (tables 2.2 and 2.3). Livestock reduce malnutrition, generates income and determines household economic and social status in many communities. The sector also produces raw materials for two (2) abattoirs that export beef and mutton (goat meat) to Oman, Morocco, Iraq and Vietnam. Long drought periods in a year that disfavours rapid tick multiplication and tick borne diseases and insignificant tsetse fly infestation are among factors that makes the region an ideal area for livestock farming. Most of livestock kept is of indigenous type (99 percent) that thrives well in the prevailing climatic conditions.

a) Livestock Population in Dodoma

Table 2.2: Total Livestock for the Period of Five Years 2012/2013 to 2017/2018

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FOR FIVE YEARS					
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016 / 2017	2017/2018
Beef cattle	210,851	211,554	212,666	224,671	242,363	242,376
Dairy cattle	3,974	4,222	4,044	2,855	3,622	3,679
Indigenous cattle	1,535,116	1,321,502	1,317,797	1,385,180	1,536,996	1,513,449
Goats	808,712	749,953	792,946	827,843	899,100	859,080
Sheep	377,467	259,564	274,181	308,080	342,310	325,603
Broilers	21,281	23,906	27,173	26,525	24,135	22,122
Layers	27,136	27,320	30,078	43,351	47,557	47,440
Indigenous poultry	1,941,333	1,784,189	1,873,331	1,983,887	1,965,277	1,966,409
Pigs	83,709	96,101	105,544	105,388	74,984	108,239

b) Livestock Production in Dodoma

Table 2.3: Livestock Products for the Period of Five Years from 2012/2013 to 2017/2018

LIVESTOCK PRODUCT	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PER ANNUM					
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016 / 2017	2017/2018
Cattle meat (tonnes)	20,587	40,167	9,226	22,899	32,524	7,403
Goats meat (tonne)	12,062	10,153	4,631	5,918	8,838	2,326
Sheep meat (tonnes)	1,643	1,831	1,309	1,168	1,718	374
Pig meat (tonne)	258	736	750	760	883	766
Chicken meat (tonnes)	272	280	298	325	319	461
Hides (pieces)	39,933	57,498	56,996	61,813	56,521	81,846
Goat skin (pieces)	136,440	199,170	195,556	188,981	191,016	76,488
Sheep skin (pieces)	32,775	33,415	27,265	29,970	34,821	23,349

Note: Average milk production per cow per day 2.4 litres; Average milk marketed in the year 2017/2018 was 11,155,641 litres.

c) Livestock Processing in Dodoma

In the year ending June 2017, the Tanzania Meat Company (TMC) and S & Y Gourmet were the two industries that processed livestock products in the region. TMC processed 6,562.5 tonnes of beef for domestic consumption and 1,400 tonnes of goat meat and sheep meat for export. S & Y Gourmet processed 90 Tonnes of goats and sheep and 250 Tonnes of cattle for export only. All processed 1,490 tonnes of sheep and goats and 250 tonnes of beef were exported to Oman, Morocco, Iraq and Vietnam.

The huge number of different types of livestock, diversity of livestock products, conducive weather for livestock farming, central geographical location, the rapid growth of Dodoma City in terms of the massive infrastructure being put in place, human population and good communication and transport network are factors that makes Dodoma City and Region as a whole a suitable destination for various economic and social investments. In the livestock sector, the advocated potential areas for investment include;

- Large scale indigenous chicken production to meet the ever increasing market in the country as consumers have gradually shifted preference from commercial poultry products to local chicken products and the shifting of government offices from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma;
- Commercial hay production as the amount of rain in a year (500-600 mm) is quite sufficient for pasture production. There is a big demand for hay in urban areas;
- Processing of livestock products such as meat, milk, skins/hides taking into account the availability of raw materials; and
- Establishment of ranches and feedlot schemes to meet the domestic and foreign market beef and mutton demand.

2.9.3 Nature and Tourism

Dodoma Region is endowed with a wide range tourist attraction sites including two (2) Game Reserves where tourist hunting is allowed, Historical Sites where Freedom Fighters from Mozambique, Zambia, Namibia, and South Africa stayed during fighting for the independence of their Countries. These sites need some investors to invest in constructing camp sites and Tourist Hotels and Lodges. The List of Tourist Site indicating their location in each district is described in the tables 2.4 - 2.10 below;

Table 2.4: Tourist Attractions in Kongwa District

No	Tourist sites	Location
1.	Freedom Fighters Camp from Mozambique (Frelimo), Angola (MPLA), Namibia (ANC), and South Africa (ANC) and ZANU PF (Zimbabwe)	Kongwa Town
2.	A cave used as an office by Mozambique Freedom Fighter His Excellence the Late Samora Michel	Kongwa Town
3.	A residential house where Frelimo leader and first president of independent Mozambique, Samora Michel lived	Kongwa Town
4.	Graves of Freedom Fighters from Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Angola	Kongwa Town
5.	A dormitory used by Namibia SWAPO President and first president of independent Sam Nujoma	Kongwa Town
6.	A grave of a Chief buried while Sitting	Mhlanga Village

Table 2.5: Tourist Attractions in Chamwino District

No	Tourist sites	Location
1.	Beach Tourism – Mtera Dam Beaches.	Loje and Champumba villages of Makang'wa Division and Mlazo village in Mpwayungu
2.	Historical sites; Chair, Stick, Bicycle and grave of Chief Mazengo, the Chief of Gogo Tribe	Mvumi Makulu village
3.	Historical State House of Chamwino; Historical Pictures and books wrote by the Father of the Nation, the Late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere	Chamwino Village
4.	Traditional dances Festival of Gogo performed each year	Chamwino Village

Table 2.6: Tourist Attractions in Chemba District

No	Tourist sites	Location
1.	Swagaswaga Game Reserve; Available wildlife animals include Elephant, Giraffe, Lion, Buffalo, DikDik, Zebra, Iland, Antelope, Baboons, Monkeys, Nsha, Leopard, Honey burger, Thompson gazelle, Hyena, Rabbit, Wild dog (Wolf), Birds, Amphibians, Reptiles and Mollusks	Makorongo, Ovada and Kwamtoro Wards
2.	Rock Paintings	Makorongo, Ovada, Farkwa Kwamtoro Wards, inside Swagwa Swaga Game Reserve and Mount Chemba ranges
3.	Hot Spring in the curve	Gonga Village in Farkwa Ward
4.	Historical Sites on rock (Cattle Footprints, Wild animal footprints, and human being footprints). Slave trade route in Swaga Swaga Game Reserve	Mount Chemba (Mirambo Village in Goima Ward, and Gwaiba hamlet in Chemba Town, Goima Village and Mirambo Village in Goima Ward
5.	Traditional Tourism – Presence of peculiar traditions and cultures of Sandawe, Barbeig, Rang, Gogo, Burunge tribes, Sandawe language (Related to San People of Southern Africa), traditional dancing, traditional clothes, eco-friendly traditional house structures. Traditional medicine and poison, traditional food processing, traditional hunting and gathering.	All over the district
6.	Beautiful sand floor in the curve	Gwandi village in Gwandi Ward
7.	Ecological niche for African snakes such as Black Mamba, Cobra etc	Makorongo, Ovada and Kwamtoro Wards including Swaga Swaga Game Reserve
8.	A Baobab tree that resembles a woman's shape looks like female Shape	Sanzawa ward
9.	A Baobab tree shaped like bottle of beer	Swagaswaga Game Reserve in Chemba District
10.	A Rock shaped like a half moon	Along Chemba-Donsee Road at Tumbakose Ward

Table 2.7: Tourist Attractions in Kondoa Town Council

No	Tourist sites	Location
1.	Spring	Kondoa Town
2.	Rock Paintings	Kolo Village
3.	Hanging Tree	Kondoa Town
4.	German grave	Kondoa Town
5.	Slave Path	Kondoa Town to Kwamtoro village
6.	Swagaswaga Game reserve	Serya and Kingale Villages

Table 2.8: Tourist Attractions in Kondoa District

No	Tourist sites	Location
1.	Rock Paintings	Mnenia, Masange and Itololo villages
2.	Tarangire National Parks	Chubi and Hurui villages
3.	Mkugunero Game Reserve	Sroundes by 11 villages which are Kwadelo, Ihari, Bomang'ombe, Ikenkwa, Keikei Tangini, Keikiei.

Table 2.9: Tourist Attractions in Mpwapwa District

No	Tourist sites	Location
1.	Tunnels made by the Germans	Kiboriani
2.	Historical church. The First Priest stayed there during 1903	Kiboriani
3.	Rocks written by Dr. David Livingstone	Vingh'awe
4.	Slaves Pathway to Bagamoyo. Its passes near the Anglican Church	Vingh'awe
5.	Presence of huge Tree where Slaves took a break on their way to Bagamoyo and there is a natural water spring where they used to get water	Mpwapwa Town Centre
6.	Presence of Germany Graves.	Kikombo
7.	Rudi Forest Reserve with an area of about 0.13 hectare. Available wildlife animals include Elephant, Giraffe, Lion, Gazelles, Hyena, Rabbit, Wild dog, Birds, Zebra and Antelope.	Singonhali, Mkofa, Chilimbe Na Kisima
8.	Shaking (Tetema) Dam	Mtamba
9.	Nyalumba Mountain ranges with rarely seen white Goats.	Chilendu
10	Kidolea Game Reserve with Elephant, rhinos and peculiar birds	Mbuga

Table 2.10: Tourist Attractions in Dodoma District

No	Tourist sites	Location
1.	The university of Dodoma which is the largest University in East and Central Africa	Makulu Ward
2.	Unique traditions of Gogo tribe	Dodoma City
3.	Idodomya - the place where an elephant sank and is the origin of the name of Dodoma	St. John's University
4.	Grapes and wine tourism	Dodoma City

2.9.4 Mining Sector

Dodoma has more than 52 different kinds of minerals whose extraction by local miners has been low due to inadequate capital and lack of modern technical knowhow. These include: copper deposits in Tambi, Kimagai and Kinusi in Mpwapwa District; nickel at Haneti in Chamwino District; Manganese at Kibakwe in Mpwapwa; silca; enstatite in Mpwapwa; scapolite (marialite-meionite) at Rubeho Mountains; spessartine garnet at Loliondo Mpwapwa; marialite in Mpwapwa; gypsum in Mpwapwa and Chamwino; quartz, limestone, gold, uranium, green tormaline in Chemba.



Marialite and Spessartine Minerals

2.9.5 Industrial Sector

The Region's focus in this sector is to establish basic industries and to improve the capacity of on-going medium and large scale industries. Key priority areas include sensitization of Private investors to increase investment in Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. The Industrial Sector significantly contributes to the

development of Dodoma by creating jobs, utilizing raw materials from crops, livestock and forestry products such as honey and wood. In alignment with the Tanzania's Second Five Year Development Plan, Dodoma Region facilitates the establishment of micro, small and medium scale industries ranging from agro-processing industries in the region. The Table 2.10 below shows the number of existing industries as of June, 2018. It shows that of the 2,325 industries, 1,262 industries (54 percent of the total industries) were maize milling, 436 industries (19 percent) were Sunflower oil processing mill, 292 (13 percent) were Tailoring, 6 were wine processing (0.3 percent), 45 were Carpentry (1.9 percent) and the rest are few industries producing different products.

Table 2.10: The Type and Number of Industries in Dodoma Region

No	Type of Industry	Medium	Small	Micro	Total
1.	Sunflower oil processing mill	13		423	436
2.	Maize milling	-	5	1258	1,262
3.	Wine		6	0	6
4.	Tailoring			292	292
5.	Garage			94	94
6.	Groundnuts processing			3	3
7.	Brick Making			12	12
8.	Energy saving stoves			26	26
9.	Bakery	-	0	10	10
10.	Batik cloth making				1
11.	Livestock feeds	-	0	2	2
12.	Mining	-	4	0	4
13.	Abattoirs	2	0	0	2
14.	Plastic items	-	1	0	1
15.	Juice	-	0	1	1
16.	Mattresses	-	1	0	1
17.	Iron sheets	-	1	0	1
18.	Water	-	1	0	1
19.	Lime	-	1	0	1
20.	Gas filling	-	0	1	1
21.	Furniture	-	0	168	168
Total		16	21	2,290	2,325

Source: LGAs Annual Sector Performance Report 2016/2017

Various measures have been taken by the Region's LGAs including strengthening of Business Council Meetings, survey and allocation of land for investment done in all LGAs, sensitize LGAs to use the youth and women empowerment Fund to support the establishment of small scale industries. The Region also collaborates with the private sector and Non Government Organisations such as the LIC project to support the establishment of industries. The project has supported the establishment of wine industry at Mpunguzi, Dodoma City, establishment of mango juice industry at Huzi village, Chamwino District and establishment of a Chicken abattoir at Mbande Kongwa District. Furthermore, the project has also supported the survey of six (6) paddy irrigation schemes to improve infrastructures.

The Region has already set land for investment in industrial sector. There are 10 industrial area plots in 7 Local Government Authorities as indicated in the table 2.11 below;

Table 2.11: List and Location of Industrial Sector Projects

Na	Name of Local Authority	Name of Project and Location
1.	Chamwino DC	Chinangali II Industrial area
2.	Kongwa DC	Mbande industrial area and Ndugurumi
3.	Mpwapwa DC	Kolo Mbuyuni and Visele Industrial area
4.	Kondoa DC	Bukulu and Pahi Industrial area
5.	Kondoa TC	Bicha Industrial area
6.	Chemba DC	Lengu industrial area
7.	Bahi DC	Bahi Rice Processing Plant
8.	Dodoma City Council	Nala industrial zone area, Mpunguzi Industrial Area Dodoma

PRIORITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN DODOMA REGION

3.1 Regional Level Priority Investment Opportunities

Based on the available raw materials together with the availability of required infrastructure for some of the investment opportunities, the region has identified four (4) key investment opportunities to be recognized and implemented at the region level. These include: investment in the Central Business District (CBD) mainly building shopping malls/super markets, Residential and office buildings and modern markets; Packaging Materials for both Primary and Secondary Processing Industries; Dairy Industry; and Leather Processing Industry (Tanneries).

The regional level investment opportunities have two main attributes: first it is their scale and scope, which transcends beyond those of individual LGAs; and the opportunities are large enough to serve all LGAs. Specific details for each opportunity are given below:-

1. Investment in the Central Business District (CBD)

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features  	Opportunities include building shopping malls/super markets, residential and office buildings and modern markets.

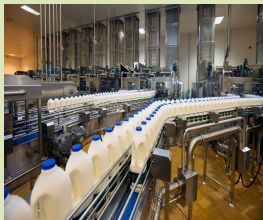
Key investment rationale	▪ Super markets and modern market will directly and indirectly generate employment to the people in the region; ▪ Value addition especially for horticultural products will be promoted; and ▪ The allocated land for investment include 0.15 hectare located at Uhindini area in Viwandani Ward, 0.4 hectare in Dodoma District Tower located at the National Capital Centre (NCC) area, 261 hectares located at Iyumbu New Town Centre Area, 0.3 hectare NK plot located at Dodoma City Centre in Dodoma City Council area and 1,54.52 hectares in Chamwino District Council area.
Support available	▪ Policy and political support at national, regional and local level; ▪ Land is available for shopping mall and market construction; ▪ Good infrastructure which includes road networks, communications, electricity, markets; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on Deemed Capital Goods including equipment, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

2. Packaging Materials for both Primary and Secondary Processing Industries

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	▪ Almost all districts recognized that a lack of packaging materials has constrained not only industrialists but also agricultural producers; particularly those who are in the horticultural subsector. In view of these, the regional secretariat will champion this kind of investment and determine its location in one of the council to serve the whole region; and ▪ The size of land allocated for this industry include; 196 hectares at Bukulu in Kondoa District Council, 2,312.8 hectares at Mtumba Project Area located 20 Kilometres from Dodoma City Centre along the highway of Dodoma to Dar es Salaam Highway and bordered by the Government City at Western part

	and the State House at Northern part. Some 851 hectares at Nala industrial zone located at Nala Ward. 2,677 hectares at Mpunguzi Industrial Area are located at Mpunguzi Ward in Dodoma City Council and 923 hectares in Chamwino District Council and 49 hectares of Bicha Industrial area in Kondoa Town Council at Kilimani Ward located 1.7 kilometres from the main highway from Dodoma to Arusha and 150 kilometres from Dodoma City.
Key investment rationale	▪ This will meet demand for packaging materials emanating from expected investments in primary and secondary processing as well as establishment of modern markets and shopping malls: in this way the government policy to ban the use of plastic packaging materials will easily be abided to; ▪ The Government through the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has been calling for the private sector to invest in the production of packaging materials; ▪ Currently packaging materials being used do not meet quality standards required by different products; and ▪ Proper packaging materials will reduce post harvest losses and elongate shelf life of some delicate produces especially horticultural crops.
Support available	▪ This investment is in line with National Industrial Policy, which among other things promotes value addition at both primary and secondary levels and political support at national, regional and local government level; ▪ Land is available for the building packaging materials industry; ▪ Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

3. Dairy Industry

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	All District Council - Construction of milk processing industry and milk collection centres in all districts to ensure collection of quality milk and easy transportation of milk to the processing factory; - One Milk processing plant in the whole region and milk collection centres in all councils; - Average annual milk marketed in the region is 11,155,641 litres; - The size of land allocated for this industry in the whole region include 2,312.8 hectares of Mtumba Project Area located 20 Kilometres from the District Centre along the highway of Dodoma to Dar es Salaam; and - Land size allocated for this milk collection centres in each District include 2,144 hectares, the Eastern Industrial Area (EIA) located at Ihumwa on the eastern outskirts of Dodoma District, 851 hectares at Nala industrial zone located about 24 kilometres from CBD, 2677 hectares of Mpunguzi Industrial Area is located at Mpunguzi ward in Dodoma City Council. And approximately 4.9 hectares in Chamwino District Council; and 49 hectares of Bicha Industrial area in Kondoa Town Council at Kilimani Ward located 1.7 kilometres from the main highway from Dodoma to Arusha and 150 kilometres from Dodoma City.
Key investment rationale	- It will ensure quality and supply of milk to feed the industry; - It also promotes better handling, hygiene, safety, shelf life and packaging of milk; - Producers get high prices and are ensured of the market; - It creates employment, and value chains; and - It is also easy to keep records of milk supplied and processed.
Support available	- Policy of food safety and standards support establishment of milk collection centres; - It is supported by FYDP II which promotes value addition at primary and secondary levels;

- Supported by National Livestock Policy 2006;
- **VAT Special Relief on Project Capital Goods:** VAT exemption on Heat insulated milk cooling tanks and aluminium jerry cans used for storage and collection of milk in dairy industry; and
- 75 percentage import duty relief on Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

4. Leather Processing Industry (Tanneries)

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



- Leather processing industry to be established in one of the Councils
- The National Development Corporation (NDC) plans to invest in large meat processing factory in Dodoma that will include cattle fattening and slaughter houses; this will be a major source of quality hides.
- The materials for the industry will be coming from grain leather processed in all councils;
- A total of 81,846 pieces hides and 199,837 pieces of skins was reported in the year 2017/2018. However, due to lack of organized market numerous hides and skins are left unreported in the primary market
- The size of land allocated for leather processing industry is 3,663 hectares Western Industrial Area (WIA), 2677 hectares of Mpunguzi Industrial Area; and
- The size of land allocated for grain leather processing industries in each council include 851 hectares at Nala industrial zone located about 24 kilometres from CBD, 2312.8 hectares at Mtumba Project Area is located 20 Kilometres from the District Centre, 13.23 hectares in Chamwino district and 19.6 hectares in Bahi District, 2.8 hectares in Lengua Industrial is located 1.7 kilometres from Chemba Town and 110 kilometres from Dodoma City and Kelema Animal Holding Ground with 545.86 hectares located Dodoma-Arusha Highway and 49 hectares of Bicha Industrial area in Kondoa Town Council at Kilimani Ward located 1.7 kilometres from the main highway from Dodoma to Arusha and 150 kilometres from Dodoma City.

Overview of the Opportunity

Key investment rationale

- All the councils in Dodoma slaughter many cattle and goats for meat. The leather that comes out of these remains unprocessed and often sold as raw materials outside of the region;
- Leather products in Tanzania are in line with Leather Development Strategy; and
- The leather quantity is expected to increase with the modernization of the slaughter houses.

Support available

- Leather industry is one of the key industries the FYDP has singled out for promotion;
- In order to protect the local processing of leather the Government has been taking various measures, including banning the importation of raw hides and imposing high import duty on hide product;
- Tanzania's target on leather industry is to enhance the capacity of local leather industries to process the skin locally instead of exporting raw skin;
- Existing leather plants are Moshi Leather industries; Tanzania Leather Industries; Afro leather; Kibaha Tannery; Himo Tannery and Salex Tannery which are very few and therefore more are needed;
- Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets;
- Geographical location allows the region to get leather from neighbouring regions;
- Renewed Government commitment to support development of leather sector through enforcement of laws and upgrading of rural extension services;
- Government priority to ban export of live animals;
- Reduced corporate tax rate from normal 30 percent to 20 percent for a new entity dealing with processing of leather products;
- 75 percentage import duty relief on Deemed Capital Goods including equipment, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC; and
- Direct VAT exemption on imported plant and machinery.

3.2 Council Level Priority Investment Opportunities

At council level, investors are invited to invest in Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development; Grape Industry; Sunflower Industry; Building Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure; Solid Wastes Management; Building Market Structures; building Warehouse for Agricultural Produce; Fish Farming and Fish fry hatcheries; Mangoes Industry; building Bus Stand and related Facilities; Animal Feeds Processing Industry; Groundnuts Processing Industry; Cereal Processing Industries; Paddy Processing Industries (sorting, grading, packaging and branding); Establishment of Lorry Parking and related facilities; Livestock Feedlot; investment in Modern Beehives; Building Hotels/Motels; and Stocking and Logistics. Detailed information about these opportunities is given below:-

1. Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	▪ All Councils need at least one Specialized Vocational Training on Skills Development meeting specific requirements of the respective Council; ▪ The region's economic transformation agenda calls for skills development in a number of areas that would support productivity and quality of outputs in the following sectors: value addition for agricultural crops, leather industries and leather related value addition, construction technicians, production and marketing entrepreneurship, sorting, grading packaging and branding of products, hospitality industry among others; ▪ Investors are welcome to build Vocational Education Training Institute for developing skills mentioned above in all councils; ▪ Councils that have set aside land for building or expansion of training institutions include Mpwapwa DC (7.84 hectares); and ▪ Kongwa DC; 43.12 hectares in Mbande area and 245 hectares in Kongwa town, Dodoma CC (851 hectares) at Nala Industrial zone located in Nala Ward and about 24 kilometres from Central Business District (CBD), 9.31 hectares in Chamwino District, 10.29 hectares in

Overview of the Opportunity

Bahi District. Kivombolo area in Chemba District with 5.3 hectares along Chemba-Singida Road about 1.7 from Chemba town and areas on the way to Dodoma road, Tanga road and Kateshi road which are not planned and not surveyed but owned by local people in Kondoa TC. They need compensation for this investment to be conducted. Any investor who wishes to invest in this category has to compensate the villagers and follow normal procedures for investment.

Key investment rationale

- The FYDP II categorically recognises the important role of skills development as a major catalyst for transforming economies at national and sub-national levels. It is because of this recognition Dodoma Region and its sub national level governments calls for investment in building a skills development training institute. To support establishment of such institution, the Government has established a fund whose sources include Skills Development Levy paid by all employers. This is supported by Education and Training Policy 2014; and
- The demand for skills development has been identified in almost all Councils as critical for promoting value addition to agricultural commodities and other non-agricultural small scale manufacturing industries.

Support available

- Technical and vocational education and training development programme (TVETDP);
- Supportive institutions are College of Engineering and Technology (COET) Founded in 2001 through the transformation and integration of the Institute of Production Innovation (IPI) and the existing Faculty of Engineering (FoE), the College of Engineering and Technology (CoET); and
- SIDO supports: business development services (technical training courses, and business management and entrepreneurship training, among others), technology development services (product and technology development,

Overview of the Opportunity

including the development and support of design skills, and the application of new technologies), among others.

2. Grape Industry

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Dodoma City Council

- Opportunities available include production of grapes, support services to producers, value addition both primary and secondary processing and marketing; and
- An Investor is invited on Grapes Plantation and Establishment of Grape Juice Extraction Plant at Gawaye Village in Chihanga in Dodoma City. The total size of the farm area is 367.5 hectares where 49 hectares of land are already under grapes cultivation. Ground water is available to provide a year round irrigation. The farm area is about 43 Kilometres from Dodoma City Centre. The farm is owned by GAWAYE AMCOS which consists of 100 members from Chinanga, Hombolo, Gawaye, Zanka and Veyula Villages.

Chamwino District Council

- Opportunities available include production of Grapes (including irrigation farming where 343 hectares of land is set aside at Chinangali II and Nagawai Jiji), support services to producers, value addition both primary and secondary processing and marketing;
- Land allocated for this industry is 3 hectares; and
- Output volume is 7,000 tonnes per year.

Bahi District Council

- An Investor is invited to develop Grapes Processing Industry at LUBALA Grape Farm Project. LUBALA Grape Farm is located at Lamaiti Village in Lamaiti ward. The total size of the farm area 83.3 hectares with a possibility of expansion. The farm area is about 25 Kilometres

Overview of the Opportunity	
	from Bahi headquarters and 75 Kilometres from Dodoma City Centre; ▪ The farm is located just off the main road connecting Bahi and Chemba with all necessary infrastructures including Solar Power and 3.6 million litres water reservoir which is constructed to facilitate drip irrigation; and ▪ Land allocated for this industry is 9.8 hectares with the expected output of 476,000 litres of grape juice per year.
Key investment rationale	▪ The partnership between the Government, Community and private sector provides a sustainable inclusive modal which is suitable for accelerating social and economic development; and ▪ Agriculture sector is aligned with Government Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which promotes industrialisation.
Support available	▪ There is a technical support by Makutopora Agricultural Research Institute; ▪ Zonal irrigation office is located in Dodoma and therefore investors can benefit from; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on grape farming and processing project for Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles, irrigation systems and some building materials through TIC.

3. Sunflower Industry

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features	Kondoa District Council ▪ An investor is invited to invest in sunflower farming under contract farming and establishing an oil processing industry; and ▪ 17,640 hectares is available for sunflower farming. Chemba District Council ▪ An investor is invited to invest in sunflower farming under contract farming and establishing an oil

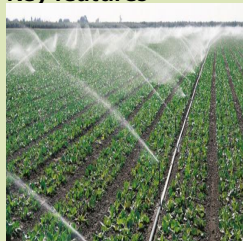
Overview of the Opportunity

	processing industry; 2.8 hectares have been allocated for investment opportunity especially in agro-processing. It is owned by Chemba District Council and is allocated 1.7 kilometres from Chemba Town and 107 kilometres from Dodoma City and areas on the way to Dodoma-Manyara road, Tanga and Singida roads which are not planned and not surveyed but owned by local people in Chemba District. They need compensation for this investment to be conducted. Any investor who wishes to invest in this category has to compensate the villages and follow normal procedures for investment; and - There are small scale sunflower processing mills with low production capacity to meet market demand in the district and beyond as well. The area is located at strategic site with potential facilities like Grid electricity connection, tarmac road, adequate labours, and financial services Chemba District is suitable for sunflower production with approximate of 15,000 tonnes of raw sunflower yield annually.
Key investment rationale	- It assures market and income for the producers; - Assures the contractor supply of raw materials; - Provides farmers with inputs and extension services; - Reduces dependency on imported edible oil; and - Kondoa and Chemba Districts are suitable for sunflower production;
Support available	- Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) promotes production of oil seeds; - Sunflower Sector Development Strategy 2016-2020; 75 percentage import duty relief on Deemed Capital Goods including equipment, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC; and - Direct VAT exemption of imported plant and machinery.

4. Building Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Dodoma City Council

- Building Commercial Irrigation infrastructure for paddy and other horticultural crops irrigation scheme at Zepisa Village. The total size of Zepisa irrigation scheme is 294 hectares. The farm is about 11 kilometres from Hombolo Centre or 64 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre. Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) is expected; and
- Potential Sources of irrigation in Dodoma CC are boreholes and rainfall water harvest.

Bahi District Council

- Irrigation Scheme Development for Paddy and other cereals plantations at Kongogo Village in Babayu Ward. Kongogo farm is owned by Kongogo Village and Bahi District Council and therefore investment through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) is expected. The total size of the farm area is 200 hectares. The farm is about 46 kilometres from Bahi District Headquarters and it is accessible throughout the year via the gravel road connecting Bahi and Chemba districts. The villagers surrounding the farm provide both labor and out grower potential, should the developer want to engage them;
- Bahi District Council is inviting any developer who wants to invest in Bahi Paddy Irrigation scheme. Bahi Paddy Irrigation Scheme is located at Bahi Ward. About 500 hectares of land is available with a potential to expand to 1000 hectares. The farm is located just off the Dodoma – Singida Highway. The total distance of the farm from Dodoma City Centre is 57 Kilometres. The farm is surrounded by five villages including Mkizamo, Uhelela, Nguvumali, Bahi Sokoni and Matajira which offer both labour and potential out grower scheme. River Bubu passes through the farm to provide a year-round irrigation possibility. Investment through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) is expected; and

Overview of the Opportunity

- The potential source of water for irrigation is Bubu River, which is seasonal, running from the northern regions. However, there is a possibility of constructing rain water harvesting reservoir for the purpose of utilizing such water for irrigation purposes especially during dry season.

Chemba District Council

- Irrigation scheme development at Kidoka (Construction of Dam) for horticultural farming and spices (i.e., pepper farming);
- Kidoka irrigation scheme is located in Kidoka Village, Kidoka Ward. The scheme is under community based management while land management administrative is under Kidoka Village Council. The scheme has total size of about 1,000 hectares suitable for cultivation of watermelon, carrot, onion, pumpkin, and other related fruits and vegetables. Some 400 hectares have been allocated for organized farmers group while 600 hectares have been set aside for investors. It is situated at flat terrain with mixed loamy-clay soils. It has irrigation facilities invested to support heavy irrigation practices. The land is governed by Land Act No 5 of 1999. The scheme is located about five kilometres from the Dodoma-Arusha Highway. Kidoka village is included in the Participatory Village Land Use Plan to be implemented in the financial year 2018/19. The market demand for fruits and vegetables is high at Chemba District and Dodoma City at large. Kidoka village is included in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III);
- There are other two undeveloped schemes suitable for irrigation including; Ndoroboni paddy farming plots with size of about 500 hectares established at Ndoroboni Village, Kwamtoro ward. The cultivation capacity of small scale paddy farmers is about 200 hectares while 300 hectares can be used by investors. Ongoing paddy farming plots are on land owned by individuals. But the respective village council has given authority by Land Act No 5 of

Overview of the Opportunity

1999 to administrate the land management of the respective village. Ndoroboni village has a Participatory Village Land Use Plan to be implemented in financial year 2018/19. The village has suitable features to support paddy farming include; mixed clay-loamy soils, flat terrain with high recharge capacity and suitable landscape for watershed management. Through the implementation of Agriculture Sector Development Program-II (ASDP-II), thus irrigation facilities will be constructed and maintained at Ndoroboni village paddy farming plots so that to improve paddy yield. There is assured rice market in all villages of Chemba District, Dodoma City, Singida Municipal, Kondoa District, Dar es Salaam City, Babati Town, Morogoro Municipal and to mention but a few. Ndoroboni village is situated 90 kilometres from Chemba District Headquarters. It is connected with earth road which is passable throughout the year. This Village is in third Phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III); and

- Jogolo paddy farming plots with size of about 3,000 hectares established at Jogolo Village, Ovada ward. The cultivation capacity of small scale paddy farmers is about 1,000 hectares while 2,000 hectares can be used by investors. Ongoing paddy farming plots are on land owned by individuals. However, the Land Act No 5 of 1999 gives the village Council to administer the land management of the respective village. Jogolo village is in Participatory Village Land Use Plan to be implemented in financial year 2018/19. The site has suitable features to support paddy farming include; mixed clay-loamy soils, flat terrain with high recharge capacity and surround landscape for watershed management. Through the implementation of Agriculture Sector Development Program-II (ASDP-II), thus irrigation facilities will be constructed and maintained in Jogolo village paddy farming plots so that to improve paddy yield. There is assured rice market in all villages of Chemba District, Dodoma City, Singida Municipal, Kondoa District, Dar es Salaam City, Babati Town, Morogoro Municipal and a few to mention. Jogolo village is situated 1,200 kilometres from Chemba District

Overview of the Opportunity

Headquarters. It is connected with earth road which is passable throughout the year. It is in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III).

Kondoa Town Council

- Development of Commercial Irrigation Infrastructure that will enable horticultural producers to increase their output at Mongoroma Village at Serya ward;
- There is a potential for an investor to enter into contract farming with the horticultural producers, to buy and add value of horticultural produce;
- The total size of the farm which is potential for irrigation is about 3000 hectares located 27 kilometres from Kondoa town and accessible through the gravel road linking Kondoa Town and Katesh;
- The farm is owned by Mongoroma village which has enough human resources to be integrated into the Irrigation scheme and therefore investment through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) is expected; and
- Three seasonal rivers pass through the project area.

Kondoa District Council

- Construction of Commercial Irrigation infrastructure at Kisesa for horticultural crops and other crops;
- Investing and using appropriate technology to develop the mixed cereal farm at Chubi Village at Itaswi Ward to attain maximum yield through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP). The total size of the farm area is 864.36 hectares located 40 kilometres off the main Highway from Dodoma to Arusha, and accessible throughout the year with the gravel road connecting Babati and Kiteto; and
- Investing and using appropriate technology to develop the mixed cereal farm at Kijiweni Village at Keikei ward to attain maximum yield through Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP). The total size of the farm area is 19.6 hectares located about 62 kilometres from Kondoa Town, and accessible throughout the year via the gravel road connecting

Overview of the Opportunity

	Kondoa town and Busi Township. The farm is located at the boundary of Manyara and Dodoma Regions, an area with enough rainfall for cereal production and it is potential for irrigation since Kondoa District has a big potential of ground water resource.
Key investment rationale	▪ The partnership between the government, the community and the private sector provides a sustainable inclusive model which is suitable for accelerating social and economic development; ▪ Agriculture sector is aligned with Government's Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which promotes irrigation farming; ▪ Irrigation can improve incomes and food security if farmers can access markets for inputs and produce, food pricing systems reflect real costs of production, and farmers diversify beyond staple cereals; ▪ Through Dodoma is the same arid area, but there are untapped irrigation potentials in the areas: high water table and water harvesting during rain seasons; ▪ Drip irrigation technology is available and using very little water to irrigate several hectares; ▪ To increase the number of farming seasons to increase supply of agricultural produces for both direct consumption and for processing; and ▪ Water harvest technologies are available making it easier to collect and distribute water for irrigation purposes.
Support available	▪ Agriculture sector is aligned with Government's Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which promotes industrialisation; ▪ Through irrigation policy of 2009, the government recognises that Irrigation development in Tanzania is critically important in ensuring that the nation attains a reliable and sustainable crop production and productivity as a move towards food security and poverty reduction; ▪ Land is available for irrigation schemes; ▪ Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles,

Overview of the Opportunity

irrigation systems and irrigation infrastructure building materials. This has to be done through TIC.

5. Solid Wastes Management

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Dodoma City Council

- Solid Wastes management – building solid wastes recycling plant; Land is available;
- The allocated land for solid wastes is 19.6 hectares; and
- Estimate solid waste per day is 285 tonnes.

Key investment rationale

- Dodoma Municipal Council has been upgraded to Dodoma City Council and more flow of people in the city is expected, economic activities are expanding and so is the production of solid wastes; and
- Already as of now, the city is generating a lot of solid wastes to extent that the existing dumps are unable to absorb them.

Support available

- Policy and political support at national, regional and local government level;
- Policy support collection, compressing and recycling of solid wastes; and
- 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

6. Building Market Structures

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Chamwino District Council

- Construction of market structure targeting agricultural products at Haneti. About 29.4 hectares has been set aside for this purpose. Investment through PPP is expected;
- The market structure will support both wholesale and retail traders; and
- Main crops include grapes, cassava, groundnuts, paddy, bulrush millet, maize, sorghum, beans, sunflower, and sesame.

Overview of the Opportunity

Mpwapwa District Council

- Construction of agricultural crops market; and
- Land size available for this investment is 11.76 hectares at Mpwapwa Town, 35.28 hectares at Chipogolo, 14.7 hectares at Mlembule and 12.78 hectares at Pwaga Village.

Kondoa Town Council

- Construction of market structure targeting agricultural produce;
- Construction of market structure targeting livestock;
- About 50 hectares has been identified but not surveyed at Kingale Ward; and
- The area is owned by the Town council while the process of conducting survey and obtaining title deed is in progress.

Chemba District Council

- Construction of agricultural crops market;
- The district has started construction of crops collection centre at Mrijo sub urban, 80 kilometres East of Chemba District Headquarters. The centre is situated along Kondoa-Kiteto Highway of which road is passable throughout the year, there is reliable electricity supply, and adequate ground water source. The centre has a size of 24.5 hectares under the management of Mrijo Village Council, it is planned to accommodate storage facilities, agro-processing facilities, and other market facilities. The centre has ability to accommodate 100 small scale enterprises, 50 medium scale enterprises, 20 large scale enterprises. Farmers from surrounding villages have ability to produce about 30,000 tonnes of maize and about 20,000 tonnes of sunflower per crop season. This ensures smooth agro-processing and other crops market activities at the centre; and
- The district has allocated area for common market with 8.3 hectares at Chemba town, and market operation to be done under Public - Private -

Overview of the Opportunity	
	Partnership approach. The market area is situated about 100 metres along the Dodoma-Manyara Highway at Chemba town. The area has already been surveyed and easy access to by-road made by TARURA, water and electrical supply.
Key investment rationale	- It is the best way to link farmers with markets and agro processors with source of raw materials; - The location of Haneti is suitable for building the market given that it is located on the main road from Dodoma to Arusha and also quite accessible from the rest of the districts and the region; - It will be an avenue for promoting production of quality goods that meets good standards: in the case of agricultural produce farmers (crops, fishers, and livestock keepers) will most likely add value and earn higher returns; and - The existence of the market will promote increased agricultural production.
Support available	- Land for construction of these markets is available; - The Agricultural Policies and Agricultural Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II) has prioritized marketing development for agriculture including promotion of agricultural value chains; and - Other available infrastructure includes communication and electricity.

7. Building Warehouse for Agricultural Produce

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features	Mpwapwa District Council - Construction of warehouse for agricultural produce. Warehouse receipts system (WRS) whose mission is to regulate and promote the WRS that ensures a fair and sustainable accessibility to formal credit and commodity marketing systems; and - Land for this investment include, Mpwapwa urban 1.2 hectares, Chipogoro 1.6 hectares, Kibakwe 1.2 hectares, Gullwe 0.8 hectare, Mima 1 hectare, Lumuma 1.2 hectares, Mlembule 2 hectares.



	Chemba District Council ▪ The district has surveyed 2.94 hectares for warehouse construction, the plots are situated along Chemba-Soya Road, about 700 kilometres from Chemba town. The area is easily accessible throughout the year, water and electrical supply are in place. Recently, one warehouse for sunflower processing is under construction.
Key investment rationale	▪ It is the best way to link farmers with markets and agro processors with source of raw materials; ▪ The location of Haneti is suitable for building the market given that it is located on the main road from Dodoma to Arusha and also quite accessible from the rest of the districts and the region; ▪ It will be an avenue for promoting production of quality goods that meets good standards: in the case of agricultural produce farmers (crops, fishers, and livestock keepers) will most likely add value and earn higher returns; while ▪ The existence of the market will promote increased agricultural production.
Support available	▪ This is supported by Warehouse Receipts Regulatory Board; ▪ It is also supported by the Agricultural Policies and Agricultural Sector Development Programme Two (ASDP II); and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

8. Fish Farming and Fish Fry Hatcheries²

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Chamwino District Council ▪ Chamwino District Council has identified investment opportunities in fish farming - Cage fishing at Dabaro and other dams; ▪ An investor may also establish fish hatcheries to supply households who want to start fish farming; and ▪ Land size is 1 hectare.

² Hatcheries in this guide is treated as industry

Overview of the Opportunity



Kongwa District Council

- Investors are welcome to invest in ponds fish farming mainly; through joint venture with identified local investors; land available for fish farming is 19.85 hectares.

Kondoa Town Council

- An investor is invited to establish fish hatcheries to supply households and provide fish farming skills at household level; Potential dams' for fish farming include; Munguri dam located at Munguri Village and its size is about 69.59 hectares. The area is accessible through Katesh road via Kwamtoro village; and
- Bicha dam located at Bicha Street and its size is about 23.33 hectares. The area is along the Dodoma – Arusha highway which is the longest Trans – African Highway connecting Cape Town (South Africa) and Cairo (Egypt).

Kondoa District Council

- An investor is invited to establish fish hatcheries to supply households and provide fish farming skills on the use of simple technology at household level. There is also potential for fish farming using dams; and
- 19.6 hectares is available for fish farming.

Chemba District Council

The district has potential areas for fish farming activities, these include:-

- Mrijo Natural swamp situated in Mrijo/Olboroti villages, Mrijo Ward with size of about 49 hectares. The swamp is located 90 kilometres from Chemba headquarters along Kondoa-Kiteto road. The swamp is suitable for catfish, tilapia and other related fish of freshwater ecosystem. Local people use the existing water resources for small scale fishing practice and cultivation of vegetables and fruits. The swamp is under control of the respective village council. The district has prepared project

Overview of the Opportunity

	proposal to improve fish farming around the swamp focus on construction of fish ponds, promotion of commercial cultivation of vegetables and fruits and other related fish farming practices; and Kimaha Natural swamp situated in between Mwilanje and Mwaikisabe villages in Kimaha Ward. The swamp has about 34.5 with freshwater suitable for catfish and tilapia habitat. The swamp is located 55 kilometres from Chemba Headquarters along Soya (Chemba District)-Isava (Chamwino District) road. Local people are utilizing existing water resources for small scale fishing practice and cultivation of vegetables and fruits. The swamp is under management of the respective village council.
Key investment rationale	- Kondoa does not have adequate supply of fish for home consumption; and - Aquaculture plays a vital role as an alternative source of income for fishery communities as it contributes in reducing the pressure on river Bubu natural resources and recently is considered as an important sector for supporting rural economic development.
Support available	- Already some institutions like JKT through ESRF training initiatives have already begun to promote fish farming at household level; - Support by National Fish Policy 2015; Government has strongly supported investment in aquaculture training through establishing degree degree programmes at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), and skills training at Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre and Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA); - Coming of the new city of Dodoma will most likely increase the demand of fish; and 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment, utility vehicle and fish dams building materials through TIC.

9. Mangoes Industry in Chamwino and Chemba District Council

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Chamwino District Council - Small and Medium Investors are invited to invest in Mangoes cultivation and mango Juice production in Chamwino District Council. There are 343 hectares of land available for that purpose and already 98 hectares are under production. 245 hectares of land are not yet being utilized. Chemba District Council - Mangoes production in Chemba District is done in Mondo Village, Mondo Ward situated 50 kilometres from Chemba headquarters along Kondoa-Kiteto Road. Mango trees are managed by individual farmers in the respective village. There is no production record established so far, but the area is potential for supplying fresh mangoes to Kondoa town, Babati town, Arusha city and even other villages around the district.
Key investment rationale	- Relatively Dodoma has fewer horticultural crops relative to the rest of the country hence there is need to increase the number of horticultural potential crops in the country; and - It will promote human nutrition and income to farmers.
Support available	- The Association of Mangoes Growers (AMAGRO) promotes profitable production and marketing of mangoes; - The National Agricultural Policy 2013 recognizes fruits production as an important sub sector of agriculture; and - Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) promotes horticultural crops including mangoes.

10. Building Bus Stand and Related Facilities

Overview of the Opportunity

Key features



Chamwino District Council

- Construction of modern bus stand at Buigiri where 4 hectares have been set aside for this purpose. Investment through PPP is envisaged;
- The plot area is about 32 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre and 1 Kilometre from Chamwino District Council Office; and
- Currently there is no established structure at Chamwino Bus Stand plot (green field). No demolition work is needed by the developer. The developer will be required to conduct normal site clearance activities before commencement of project development.

Mpwapwa District Council

- Construction of bus terminal at Mazae;
- Investment through PPP is expected; and
- Land available for this investment is 1 hectare.

Bahi District Council

- Construction of Bahi bus stand at Bahi Ward with land size of 6.2 hectares;
- The plot area is just off the Dodoma – Singida Highway located about 50 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre and 5 kilometres from Bahi District Council Office;
- The Area is closer to all the necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications); and
- Nature of investment expected is PPP.

Kondoa District Council

- Construction of Puhi bus stands at Bukulu. The district has the plot size of about 3.96 hectares for bus stand project. Investment through PPP is envisaged;
- Plot is located Just off the Dodoma – Arusha Highway about 70 kilometres from Kondoa Town Centre and 220 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre closer to all the necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications); and

Overview of the Opportunity

- It is located at the designated area for Bus Stand establishment to serve Kondoa District Council.

Kondoa Town Council

- Construction of Kondoa Town Bus Stand at Kilimani ward in Kondoa Town; and
- Plot size of the reserved area for Kondoa Town Bus Stand is 7 hectares located just off the Dodoma – Arusha Highway about 4 kilometres from Kondoa Town Centre and 150 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre;
- The Area is closer to all necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications).

Chemba District Council

- Construction of Chemba Bus Stand at Chemba ward. The district has set aside a plot of about 8 hectares. Investment through PPP is envisaged;
- The plot area is about 2.7 kilometres from Chemba Town Centre and 110 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre;
- The plot for Bus Stand is located just off the Dodoma – Arusha Highway; and
- The Area is closer to all the necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications).

Key investment rationale

- The current Bus Station is not only small but lacks standards: already the existing Bus Station is inadequate to meet the growing demand for efficient transport system to cater for both inflows and outflows of commuters and their goods;
- Chamwino Bus Stand is set to attract more customers as it is located along the busiest transportation corridor of Tanzania (Central Corridor) connecting Eastern and Western parts of Tanzania;
- Bahi Bus Stand is set to attract more customers as it is located along the busiest transportation corridor of Tanzania (Central Corridor) connecting Eastern and Western parts of Tanzania, and the neighbouring landlocked countries of Burundi, Congo DRC, Rwanda and Uganda;

Overview of the Opportunity	
	▪ Puhi bus stand in Kondoa District Council is set to attract more customers since it is along the Busiest Trunk Road connecting Northern and Southern Highlands of Tanzania via Dodoma Town; ▪ Kondoa Town bus stand is set to attract more customers since it is along the Busiest Trunk Road connecting Northern and Southern Highlands of Tanzania via Dodoma town; and ▪ A modern bus station with good management and environment will spur further economic activities in and around the bus station.
Support available	▪ Bus stand facilities development is aligned with the objective Number 2 of the Government's Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which aim to enhance Human Development and provisioning of quality services; ▪ The Council has allocated land for the construction of the Bus Stand; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

11. Animal Feeds Processing Industry

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Kongwa District Council ▪ Animal feeds processing industry for chicken; ▪ Raw materials for chicken feeds processing and market are available; ▪ Animal feeds processing industry to meet the demand for chicken; and ▪ The size of land available for animal feed processing industry are 122.01 hectares in Mbande and 138.67 hectares in Ndurugumi.
Key investment rationale	▪ The industry is still under developed. There is high demand for chicken feeds; ▪ It will promote incomes among poultry keepers and all people involved in the value chain; ▪ The Councils produce some if not most of the raw materials for feeds industries: such raw materials are

	maize bran, which is the product of maize milling; ▪ Establishment of animal feeds processing industry is expected to promote further production of maize and related products; and ▪ African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) which aims at providing the beneficiaries with new high breeding chicken as the way of increasing their income². The project will also benefit Kongwa poultry keepers hence increasing the demand for chicken feed.
Support available	▪ National Livestock Policy (2006) supports animal feeds processing; and ▪ Existence of Tanzania Animal Feeds Manufacturers Association (TAFMA) which provides a common forum for all animal feeds manufacturers in Tanzania.

12. Groundnuts Processing Industry

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Kongwa District Council ▪ Building ground nuts processing industry in Kongwa; and ▪ The size of land available for groundnut processing Industry is 43.12 hectares in Mbande and 138.67 hectares in Ndurugumi.
Key investment rationale	▪ It will add to the supply of edible oil to meet the demand in Tanzania; and ▪ It will promote more production of ground nuts and promote value chain.
Support available	▪ FYDP II, Agricultural Policy and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Program 2017-2022 (ASDP II) promote edible oil production; ▪ Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

13. Cereal Processing Industries

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Kongwa District Council ▪ Establishing cereal processing industries targeting maize, millet, and cassava; ▪ Raw materials available and there is a cereal market where one can buy raw materials and process; and ▪ The size of land available for cereal processing is 120 hectares in Mbande. Chemba District Council ▪ The district council has allocated funds for construction of crops market at Mrijo village, Mrijo Ward situated 90 kilometres from Chemba Headquarters along the Kondoa-Kiteto road. The market target to gather sellers and buyers of various crops including maize, sorghum, pigeon pea, groundnuts, sunflower and other cereal and legume crops. Considering the importance of crops value chain, the district promotes processing of maize, sorghum, and pigeon pea and sun flower so as to improve productivity and income generation. The market is connected with electricity and reliable water supply. The district has large number of farmers who cultivate the above mentioned crops in large quantity annually.
Key investment rationale	▪ Kongwa produces substantial amounts of maize, millet enough to meet a bigger portion of the milling supply; and ▪ The by-products from maize milling are major raw material for animal feeds industries, which is currently in high demand in the region specifically Chamwino District Council identified animal feeds industry as priority investment.
Support available	▪ Policy and political support at national, regional and local government level; and ▪ Good infrastructure which includes roads networks, communication, electricity and markets.

14. Paddy Processing Industries (sorting, grading, packaging and branding)

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features	Bahi District Council ▪ Building a paddy processing plant that will process paddy into rice, sort, grade, package and brand rice from Bahi; ▪ The size of the plot area is 1 hectare. The Plot is easily accessible with tarmac road along the Dodoma Road and located just off the Bahi – Dodoma road; and ▪ The Area is closer to all necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications) and located within the designated area for Light Industry establishment within Ngugu – I Development Area.
Key investment rationale	▪ Bahi has potential for water to increase production; ▪ Rice is the second most important food and cash crop in Tanzania; and ▪ Manufacturing is aligned with Government’s Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which promotes industrialisation.
Support available	▪ There is a warehouse constructed by Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Society (AMCOS) to store rice and other cereals; ▪ It is supported by the National Agricultural Policy; Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Program 2017-2022 (ASDP II) and Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan, among others; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment’s, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.

15. Establishment of Lorry Parking and Related Facilities

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Bahi District Council ▪ Establishment of Lorry Parking plot at Bahi Ward; ▪ The size of the plot area is 5 hectares located about 50 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre; ▪ The plot is easily accessible via a tarmac road along the Dodoma – Singida Highway and close to all the

Overview of the Opportunity

necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications);

- It is located within the designated area for Lorry Park establishment within Ngugu – II Development Area in Bahi District; and
- The plot is dedicated for a parking in the Bahi District where an average of 200 Lorries cross daily to other regions, and to the neighbouring countries.

Dodoma City Council

- Establishment of Lorry Parking at Nala Ward;
- The size of the Plot area is 5.8 hectares located just off the Dodoma – Singida Highway is about 11 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre;
- The area is closer to all the necessary infrastructure (electricity, water and communications) located within the designated area for Lorry Park establishment in Dodoma; and
- The plot is designated for a parking in the Capital City of Tanzania where an average of 200 lorries cross daily to other regions, and to the neighbouring landlocked countries.

Kongwa District Council

- Building Lorry Parking at Kibaigwa ward;
- Plot size for Kibaigwa Lorry parking is 4.4 hectares located just off the Dodoma – Dar es Salaam highway about 100 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre and 84 kilometres from the proposed Ihumwa Dry Port;
- The Area is closer to all the necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications) located within the area designated for Lorry Parking establishment in Dodoma; and
- The plot is located at Kibaigwa International Cereals Market where an average of 200 lorries passes daily to other regions, and to the neighbouring countries.

Kondoa District Council

- Construction of Lorry Parking at Soera ward;
- Plot size for Bukulu Lorry parking is 4.9 hectares located just off the Dodoma – Arusha Highway which

Overview of the Opportunity

- Plot size for Bukulu Lorry parking is 4.9 hectares located just off the Dodoma – Arusha highway which is the longest Trans – African Highway connecting Cape Town (South Africa) and Cairo (Egypt);
- The plot area is closer to all the necessary infrastructures located about 47 kilometres from Kondoa Town and 200 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre; and
- Due to the economic in the Northern and Southern Regions, more than 300 trucks expected to traverse daily to either sides of the regions.

Kondoa Town Council

- Building Lorry Parking at Kilimani ward;
- Plot size for Bicha Lorry parking is 1.47 hectares located just off the Dodoma – Arusha highway which is the longest Trans – African Highway connecting Cape Town (South Africa) and Cairo (Egypt);
- The area is closer to all the necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications) located about 2 kilometres from Kondoa Town and 150 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre within the designated area for Lorry Park establishment in Kondoa Town Council; and
- Due to the economic growth in the Northern and Southern Regions; more than 300 trucks expected to traverse daily to either sides of the regions.

Chemba District Council

- Building Lorry Parking at Chemba ward at the area designated for Lorry Parking establishment within Aliso Development Area in Chemba District;
- Plot size for Chemba Lorry parking is 2.7 hectares located just off the Dodoma – Arusha highway which is the longest Trans – African Highway connecting Cape Town (South Africa) and Cairo (Egypt);
- The plot area is about 3.3 kilometres from Chemba Town and 106 kilometres from Dodoma City Centre and closer to all the necessary infrastructures (electricity, water and communications); and

Overview of the Opportunity	
	Due to the growth of Economy for the Northern and Southern Regions; More than 300 trucks are expected to cross daily to either sides of the regions.
Key investment rationale	Lorry Parking is aligned with Government Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which promotes transportation, an important ingredient for industrialization and trade.
Support available	- Lorry Parking Facilities development is aligned with the objective Number 2 of the Government Five Year Development Plan – II (FYDP – II) which aim to enhance Human Development and provisioning of quality services; and - The Council has allocated land for the construction of the Bus Stand.

16. Livestock Feedlot

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features  	Chemba District Council - An investor is invited to invest in feedlot (Ranch). This will involve buying cattle and fattening them, pasture production, and animal clinic. These services will also serve the neighbouring community involved in animal keeping; - The land set for this purpose is 692.86 hectares; Kelema Livestock farm located in kelema Village, at Paranga Ward accessed through Arusha to Dodoma Highway; and - Large scale meat processing plant is expected to be established in Dodoma and therefore an investor is assured of the market. Kondoa District Council - An investor is invited to invest in feedlot. This will involve animal fattening, pasture production, animal clinic etc. These services will also serve the neighbouring community involved in animal keeping;

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key investment rationale	▪ This supports meat processing industry as major one of the inputs; ▪ It creates market for livestock market in the area; ▪ It also contributes to value addition of beef cattle fattening; and ▪ It will provide clinical services for livestock in the area and indirectly contribute to quality hides supply.
Support available	▪ Availability of land 692.86 hectares set for this purpose; ▪ It is supported by Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative 2015; and ▪ It is also supported by the National Livestock Policy (2006) and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Program 2017-2022 (ASDP II).

17. Investment in Modern Beehives

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Chemba District Council ▪ The district has 36 beekeeping groups in the district along with about 350 modern beehives which produce about 5,250 litres of honey annually. The annual plan is to produce 100 modern beehives so as to improve production of bee products like honey, wax and other related products; ▪ Investment in modern beehives in 4 village bee reserves need to be established in Swagaswaga forest for Investor's Own Honey Production as well as for selling the beehives to individuals in the community; and ▪ Increased production of honey will eventually create an opportunity for honey processing industry. Kongwa District Council ▪ Investment in modern beehives, beekeeping & honey processing industry in Salanga & Isabe escarpment.
Key investment rationale	▪ Swagaswaga forest has proved to be very conducive for honey production; ▪ Current producers use traditional beehives whose production is very low; and

	Such investment is in line with the FDYP II which has identified value addition of forestry products as strategic investment.
Support available	- The council will promote establishment of vocational training institute focusing on value addition of honey, among others; and - Dodoma region is also attracting investment for producing packaging materials that will meet the specific requirements of honey and related products.

18. Building Hotels/Motels

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Chemba District Council - The District Council has allocated area of 5.8 hectares for hotels construction; and - The area is located 1.7 kilometres from Chemba town, and 110 kilometres from Dodoma City. The area is accessible by road throughout the year. The area is ensured with high security, high possibility of public and self drilled water, access to electrical power. Kondoa Town Council - Construction of hotels/motels; and - The size of land identified is about 2.52 hectares for construction of hotels/motels. The land for constructing lodges also has been identified which is about 1.04 hectares. The location for constructing hotels and lodges is at Bicha Street.
Key investment rationale	- Kondoa currently has low standard hotels forcing incoming guests to go back and spend their nights in Dodoma; - Currently there is a tarmac road from all main directions namely Dodoma and Manyara to Kondoa Town; - The hotel will boost tourism especially for tourists who will like to visit Kondoa rocks-art sites; and - In addition buses and Lorries plying via Kondoa along with construction of Lorries parking stations will increase the demand for hotels accommodation.

Support available	▪ The FYDP II emphasizes all investments that enhance human development; these include accommodation and hospitality services; ▪ The council has good infrastructure which includes roads, electricity, communication and markets; and ▪ 75 percentage import duty relief on project Deemed Capital Goods including equipment's, utility vehicles and some building materials through TIC.
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19. Stocking and Logistics

Overview of the Opportunity	
Key features 	Dodoma City Council ▪ Establishment of stocking and logistics; and ▪ This will link with opportunities related to the modern SGR terminal being developed.
Key investment rationale	▪ Dodoma is centrally positioned in Tanzania and Africa in general.
Support available	▪ Well connected to other parts of the country through good roads, railways and airways.

PART FOUR

FACILITATION, PROCESSES, REQUIREMENTS AND INCENTIVES

This part provides summary related to facilitation, processes, requirements, and incentives for investment in Tanzania and Dodoma Region.

4.1 Supportive Policies and Legal Environment

The key investment policies, laws, strategies, plans and programmes that are promoting investment in the region are presented below.

4.1.1 Policies, Legal, Institutional and Regulatory Considerations

A. Key policies

Policies to guide investment promotion and interventions in Dodoma Region's relevant areas are: National Investment Promotion Policy (1996); National Agricultural Policy (2013); National Livestock Policy (2006); Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) (1996-2020); National Trade Policy for Competitive Economy and Export led Growth (2003); National Microfinance Policy(2000); National Forest Policy (1998); Bee Keeping Policy (1998); Small and Medium Enterprises Development Policy (2003); National Land Policy (1995); National Environmental Policy (2017); The Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009); Tanzania Mining Industry Investor's Guide (2015); and Dodoma Region Authority Development Plans as well as the political will of the Region to attract investors.

B. Key laws

The major laws and regulations that guide investment promotion and activities in Dodoma Region are: Tanzania Investment Act (1997); Tanzania Revenue Authority Act (2006); Land Act (1999); Village Land Act (1999); Mining Act (1998); Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act (2009); Tanzania Food and Drugs Act (2003) and Regulations; Plant Protection Act (1997) and Regulations; The Mining Act (2010); The Mining Regulations (2012); and

other Sectoral Acts and relevant Dodoma Region By-laws.

4.1.2 Strategies, Plans, and Programmes

The key strategies, plans and programmes are: Annual Regional Plans and Annual Reports; PO-RALG Reports; District Development Plans; Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II); Agricultural Sector Development Programme 2017-2022 (ASDP II); Livestock Sector Development Program (2011); Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment's Reports; and Integrated Industrial Development Strategy (IIDS 2025). Others are; the National Rice Development Strategy; Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan; and Agricultural Growth Corridor in Tanzania.

With the above policies, regulatory frameworks, strategies and plans, the investment climate in Dodoma Region is supported by sound frameworks that offer an appropriate environment that encourages investments in the region. The key issue is for the regional leadership to make sure that the processes and requirements outlined below are interpreted and adapted earnestly at the regional and local level. The leadership of Dodoma Region is determined to do that and ensure speedy implementation of the prioritized investment opportunities and put in place a conducive investment.

4.1.3 Investment Options: Private, PPP, PPCP, Joint ventures,

Investment options available in Tanzania include individual private sector investments, public private partnerships, public private Community Partnerships and Joint Ventures.

A. Public-Private Partnerships

The Government recognizes the role of private sector in bringing about socio-economic development through investments. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) frameworks provides important instrument for attracting investments. Indeed, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have been identified as viable means to effectively address constraints of financing, management and maintenance of public goods and services. The public sector, through Public-Private Partnerships, is encouraged to maximize synergies between the public and private sectors in mobilizing and deploying resources.

PPP approach has been widely used in other countries to finance infrastructure and other long-term investment projects. PPP is a way to amalgamate public and private capital and expertise for public projects in which the private sector has interest in sharing ownership. PPP Act (2010) and PPP Regulations (2011) give areas of collaboration, which comprise of investment capital, managerial skills and technology. Additionally, PPPs can enable the Government to fulfil its responsibilities in efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, quality and outreach of service.

The concept of PPP entails an arrangement between the public and private sector entities whereby the private entity renovates, constructs, operates, maintains, and/or manages a facility in whole or in part, in accordance with specified output specifications. The private entity assumes the associated risks for a significant period of time and in return, receives benefits and financial remuneration according to agreed terms. PPPs constitute a cooperative venture built on the synergy of expertise of each partner that best meets clearly defined public needs through the most appropriate allocation of resources, risks and rewards.

Most PPPs implemented in Tanzania are concession arrangements for running existing enterprises with limited provisions for rehabilitation and new investments. It is noteworthy that in the case of services, PPPs have been implemented successfully by Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) in education, health and water sectors for many years. Private sector participation in areas previously treated as the monopoly of the public sector has made major contributions to increasing the pace of growth and development in many countries.

B. Public Private Community Partnerships

This is a variant of PPP in that it includes communities/villages where the nature of a project requires that community resources (such as land) become part of a project, which both the public (particularly Local Government Authority) are interested to invest in.

C. Joint ventures

The Tanzanian government encourages joint ventures between domestic

firms or individuals and foreign investors. Many foreign firms have recently partnered with the National Development Corporation (NDC), Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), and the National Housing Corporation (NHC), in energy, bio-fuels, and real estate ventures.

4.2 Facilitation: Processes and Requirements

Dodoma Region and Central Government have set and are striving to improve investment climate to entice and facilitate investment in the region and ensure speedy decision making. The region has the obligation to interpret and adapt these processes, requirements and incentives for investment so as to fit the region's investment profile and priorities. These processes and requirements are subject to changes towards improvements from time to time.

4.2.1 Lead Institution

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is a one-stop agency of the government of Tanzania established under the Tanzania Investment Act No. 26 of 1997 to promote, co-ordinate and facilitate investment in Tanzania. The centre is a focal point for all investors and performs all liaison work for the investor from enquires right up to project start up. The minimum investment capital threshold for an enterprise to qualify for registration under the centre not less than US\$ 500,000 if foreign or Joint Venture owned and US\$ 100,000 for domestic investors. Under one stop facilitation centre, TIC assists all investors to obtain permits, licenses, approvals, authorization etc., required by other laws to set up and operate investment in Tanzania.

The TIC contacts are:

Head Quarters-Executive Director, Tanzania Investment Centre, Plot No; 9A & B, Shaaban Robert Street, P.O Box 938, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, Tél: 255 22 2113365/116328-32 Fax: 255 22 2118253, Email: information@tic.go.tz

TIC Dodoma Branch Contacts are:

Zonal Manager, Tanzania Investment Centre Central Zone, Old Dodoma Municipal Council Building located at SIDO Street, P.O Box 2875 Dodoma, Tanzania

4.2.2 Main institutions dealing with investment in Tanzania and Dodoma Region

The main institutions dealing with investment issues in Dodoma Region and Tanzania in general: Tanzania Investment Centre (Email: information@tic.co.tz), Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MITI), Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA), Water Supply Companies in respective regions, Municipal Authorities in respective districts (on land issues), Ministry of Water (MW), Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF).

4.2.3 Registration

The registration of an investment can be undertaken at the local BRELA and District, Regional or National Tanzania Investment Centre and requires the following documentation: (i) Memorandum and Articles of Association; (ii) Certificate of Registration or Certificate of Incorporation; (iii) Investment Feasibility Study; (iv) Certificate of Incentives in the case of projects approved by TIC; (v) Partnership Agreement (deed), in the case of a partnership; (vi) Lease Agreement; (vii) Business Enquiry Forms; (viii) IT 21 forms for companies and IT 20 forms for individuals; and (ix) Company and Operators' Certification of Registration for Tax Payer Identification Number (TIN).

4.2.4 Central Government Taxes

There are various - taxes involved in investment projects in Dodoma Region, including:

A. Corporate Tax

Corporate tax is charged at the rate of 30 percent for both resident and non-residents. In case of newly listed corporate to the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange, with at least 30 percent of its equity ownership issued to the public for three consecutive years from the date of listing, corporate tax is 25 percent for both resident and non-resident. Further, Corporates with perpetual unrelieved losses for three consecutive years (excluding corporates conducting agricultural business, provision of health or education), corporate

tax is 0.3 percent of annual turnover for resident corporates.

The country has put down some tax incentives to try and woo investors. These include East African Community Common External Tariff (CCET) which applies to all imported goods into the EAC region with three rates of zero percent, 10 percent and 25 percent depending on the type of good: harmonised EAC Tariffs of zero rates for import of raw materials, capital goods, replacement parts, inputs for agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, livestock and pharmaceutical medicaments.

Other incentives under corporate tax include a reduced rate from normal 30 percent to 20 percent for a new entity dealing in manufacturing of pharmaceutical and leather products and 10 percent rate for corporations investing in a plant for assembling motor vehicles, tractors and fishing auto boats.

B. Personal Income Taxes

Residents are subjected to personal income tax where total income exceeds Tsh 2,040,000/- per annual. Income of a non-resident employee of a resident employer is subject to withholding tax of 15 percent. The total income of non-resident individual is chargeable at the rate of 20 percent (the monthly income includes basic salary, overtime, bonus commission and other allowances).

The skills and development levy (SDL) is payable by any employer who employs four or more persons; the rate is 4.5 percent of the gross wage. Exempted employers from SDL include diplomatic missions, registered educational institutions, charitable organizations, farm employment, and foreign institutions dealing with technical assistance and United Nation and its organizations.

C. Withholding Taxes

The withholding taxes on dividends from Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange listed corporations are 5 percent for both resident and non-resident persons. Dividend from other corporations the rate is 10 percent. The rate withheld on interest is 10 percent and on Royalties is 15 percent for resident and non-resident persons. Further, the rates withheld on Management & technical

services fees [mining, oil and gas] are 5 percent for residents and 15 percent for non-residents.

D. Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT is a consumption tax charged at a single rate of 18 percent. Registration is compulsory for any business, which has a turnover of more than TZS 100 million per annum. However, there is an exception to the Registration of those dealing with Professional Services as they are required to be registered for Value Added Tax regardless of their turnover. Applicants for VAT registration should complete form Number VAT ITX245.02.E. A registered taxpayer is required to file a VAT return monthly.

Under VAT, incentives include zero rate for all exports, VAT deferment on plant and machinery, VAT exemption of imported plant and machinery by local manufactures and processors of vegetable oils, textiles, pharmaceutical and skins and leather manufactured in Tanzania Mainland.

The VAT returns are supposed to be filed at the 20th day of the month after a tax period. However, where the 20th day falls on Saturday, Sunday or Public holiday the VAT return shall be lodged on the first working day following Saturday, Sunday or Holiday. For imports VAT is payable at the time the import duty is due and payable in accordance with East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004.

Exports are zero rated under the VAT Act, 2014. The VAT Act, 2014 also provides for VAT exemption. Exempt supplies & imports are provided in the schedule to the VAT Act, Cap 148 r/w Finance Act 2017.

4.3 General Investment Incentives

Investors registered by Tanzania Investment Centre pursuant to Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 (TIA, 1997) are accorded various investment fiscal and non-fiscal incentives as stipulated in various applicable tax and other laws.

Fiscal incentives under TIC include 100 percentage and 75 percent Import Duty exemption on Capital Goods and Deemed Capital Goods respectively (In regard to Deemed Capital Goods, Investor shall pay 25 percent of import duty

due) Deemed capital goods which are eligible for exemption are specified depending project sector. Additional fiscal incentives may be granted to investments which meets strategic investor status provided for under section 20 of the TIA, 1997

Non fiscal incentives include five automatic immigrant quota granted to the project during its implementation period whereby additional quota may be granted based on project size, technology or any other agreements with the Government.

EPZA also provides incentive packages according to Export Processing Zones Act No. 11 of 2002.

Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalisation and expropriation. Tanzania is a member of both the International Centre for Settlement of investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Please Note: Information on Taxes and Investment incentives explained above are subject to periodic changes as the government keeps on improving investment climate in the country. Please contact Tanzania Revenue Authority (www.tra.go.tz) and Tanzania Investment Centre (www.tic.go.tz) for current updates.

4.4 Access to Resources

4.4.1 Land for Investment in Tanzania

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement is mandated with land management in Tanzania. Land in Tanzania is under three categories namely Village lands, General lands and Reserve lands.

According to the Land Act, the whole land of the United Republic of Tanzania is owned by the public and the President as a Trustee. This means that Land in Tanzania is vested to the public, and citizens own land under leasehold tenure.

Section 20 of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 specifically provides for a procedure to allocate/grant of land to non – citizens for investment purpose under the Tanzania investment Act, 1997. Land for investment purpose shall be identified, gazetted and allocated to the Tanzania Investment Centre which will issue a Derivative Right of Occupancy to the Investor. More information on acquisition of land for investment is available on www.ardhi.go.tz.

4.4.2 Land for Investment in Dodoma Region

Various parcels of land of different sizes have been earmarked by each district council in Dodoma Region and set aside for specific targeted investment. Such land parcels have been listed in details under part three of this Investment Guide.

4.4.3 Banking and Financial Services

The banking sector in Tanzania has been booming, growing in assets and in profits. Because of this, new merchant banks, commercial banks, bureau de change, insurance companies, a stock exchange and related financial units have entered the market. There are four categories of banks, oriented towards different markets and clientele operating in Tanzania: local private banks, regional banks, international banks and multinational banks. Overall, the outlook for the banking industry in Tanzania is very positive and there are appealing opportunities for newcomers to the sector as investors and borrowers. Banks are found in all districts of Tanzania.

Tanzania's higher-than-average economic growth rate is fuelling the emergence of an educated middle class that aspires to achieve a more affluent lifestyle in which traditional depository, credit, insurance, and investment products play an important role. The expansion of this middle class is expanding national demand for financial services from established providers and could represent a new opportunity for financial services companies looking for growth.

Currently, there is a positive trend in lending to SMEs that is producing greater confidence in their growth potential among financial institutions, and more generally, in the economy as well, which is generating a positive spiral. In addition, the government is also introducing new laws that are expected to enhance lending activities.

1.4.4 Labour

Dodoma Region has surplus labour due to low employment. While some of the labour is unskilled, there are efforts to build skilled labour force especially through vocational colleges. The region has one vocational training college and investors are welcome to build skills development institutions in every council.

4.5 Inclusion and Participation of the Private Sector

The region plans to stimulate its industrial and economic development base through attracting additional private and public-private partnerships investments to increase its value addition in key sectors like agriculture as well as manufacturing to strengthen competitiveness and to raise its GDP. The regional government and district authorities are ready and committed to provide a series of further support services and incentives to drive industrial development and growth in the short, medium and long-term plans.

According to the national policies it is the role of the public sector to provide basic enablers such as land, utilities, and infrastructure. These are normally supported and constructed using district, region and national public budget in addition to other resources or development partner's support. It is the private sector, which is mainly supposed to play a major role in investing in the region in the production, transportation, storage, processing, and development of value chains and marketing of the products.

However, for the private sector to play its role effectively, authorities in Dodoma Region will create an enabling environment through provision of prerequisite infrastructure, incentives, formulation/review and enforcement of investment friendly policies, regulations, and procedures. The Regional authorities will promote Public-Private Partnership (PPP), Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPCP) and also facilitate joint ventures between potential investors and local private investors, which are critical for the achievement of objectives of implementation of capital and technology intensive investments including Build, Operate and Transfer approach. In addition, the private sector will be facilitated to improve delivery, and enabled to thrive and be competitive by facilitating access to affordable input and output factors nationally and internationally.

PART FIVE

KEY CONTACTS IN DODOMA REGION

This part provides important contacts in the region which will help potential investors in making follow up for the opportunities they want to invest in.

5.1 Key Websites

Office	Website
Dodoma Regional Secretariat	http://www.dodoma.go.tz
Dodoma Investment Forum	www.dodomainvestmentforum.org
Dodoma City Council	http://dodomamc.go.tz
Kondoa Town Council	http://kondoatc.go.tz
Kondoa District Council	http://kondoadc.go.tz
Chamwino District Council	http://chamwinodc.go.tz
Kongwa District Council	http://kongwadc.go.tz
Bahi District Council	http://bahidc.go.tz
Chemba District Council	http://chembadc.go.tz
Mpwapwa District Council	http://mpwapwadc.go.tz

5.2 Key Contacts

5.2.1 Regional Commissioner's Office

Office	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	E-mail
Regional Commissioner (RC)	914 Dodoma	+255 26 232 4343/232	ras@dodoma.go.tz
Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	914 Dodoma	+255 26 232 4343/232	ras@dodoma.go.tz

5.2.2 Dodoma City Council

Office	City Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	
Mayor	1249 Dodoma	+255 26 232 4817	md@dodomamc.go.tz
City Director	1249 Dodoma	+255 26 232 4817	md@dodomamc.go.tz

5.2.3 Other LGAs

LGA	Town Director/District Executive Director		E-mail
	Post Office Box	Telephone/Mobile Phone	
Kondoa Town Council	711, Chemchem Kondoa	+255 712264912 +255 712264912 +255 716024549	info@kondoatc.go.tz td@kondoatc.go.tz
Kondoa District Council	1, Kilimani Kondoa	+255 262360313	info@kondoadc.go.tz
Chamwino District Council	1126, Dodoma	+255 26 296 1511	info@chamwinodc.go.tz
Kongwa District Council	57, Kongwa Dodoma	+255 26 2320537	ded@kongwadc.go.tz
Bahi District Council	2993, Dodoma	+255 26 2961400 +255 26 2961400	ded@bahidc.go.tz
Chemba District Council	830, Chemba Dodoma	+255 262360175 +255 765980765	dedchemba@yahoo.com
Mpwapwa District Council	12, Mpwapwa Dodoma	+255 26 2320122/2320 +255 688633941	info@mpwapwadc.go.tz

The United Republic of Tanzania
President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government

Dodoma Regional Commissioner's Office

P.O. Box 914, Dodoma.

www.dodomainvestmentforum.org

www.dodoma.go.tz