

# IRINGA REGION INVESTMENT PROFILE



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## ABBREVIATION

AEZs	Agro – Ecological Zones
BRELA	Business registration licence Authority
CDI	Clinton Development Initiative
DADP	District Agriculture Development Program
DC	District Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno defficiency Virus
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MBOMIPA	Matumizi Bora ya Mali Hai Idodi na Pawaga
MC	Municipal Council
MP	Member of Parliament
MUCE	Mukwawa University College of Education
MUCOBA	Mufindi Community Bank
MUCOBs	Moshi University Coperative and Business
MUVI	Muunganisho wa Ujasiriamali Vijijini
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisation
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
PMCT	Parental to mother care and Treatment
RETCO	Regional Transport Corporation
RUCO	Ruaha University College
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
TANZAM	Tanzania, Zambia Highway
TAPP	Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Project
TAZARA	Tanzania, Zambia, Railways
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industries and Agriculture
TIN	Tax Identification Number
UoI	University of Iringa
VAT	Value Added Tax
VTC	Vocation of Technical Education



Hon. Dr. Christine G. Ishengoma (MP)  
Regional Commissioner - IRINGA

## FOREWORD

Iringa region is among the food surplus producing Southern Highland Regions of Tanzania. The region is located South of the Equator between latitudes 6<sup>0</sup> 55' and 9<sup>0</sup> 00'. Longitudinally the region is situated between 33<sup>0</sup> 45' and 36<sup>0</sup> 55' east of Greenwich. The famous Ruaha National Park the second largest National Park in Africa and Udzungwa Nature Reserve which are endowed with unique flora and fauna worldwide, add Iringa to the list of best World Tourism destinations.

Iringa region has an area of of 35,743 sq.km comprising of 3 Districts with 4 Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The Administrative Districts include Iringa, Kilolo and Mufindi. The LGAs are Iringa Municipal, Iringa DC, Kilolo DC and Mufindi DC. The Region has a population of 941,238 people basing on the 2012 population census. With its average population density of 26 people per square kilometer now, the regional population when taken by its total size does not reflect land pressure.

Iringa Region is accessible from Northern and Lake zone regions eg Mwanza and Arusha through Dodoma region; Dar es salaam through Morogoro, Mbeya and Ruvuma through Njombe region. Through the Great North Road (Cape town to Cairo), TANZAM Highway, TAZARA and Air Transport connections the region is also reachable from the Southern neighboring Countries of Malawi, Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Electricity and Water supply system is also adequately developed for domestic and industrial use. The region is connected to the National electricity grid system, Mtera and Kihansi Electricity sub-stations which ensures constant supply of electricity for the present and future requirements. Urban and Rural Water supply is also fairly good. As for communication the Region enjoys the presence of National Cable Fibre Network and has a good number of modern communication and media companies operating in the region, serving both local and international needs.

The topography, good climate and agro- ecological zones of Iringa region coupled with communication network connections, give it an added comparative and competitive advantages for the development of agriculture, livestock, fish farming, forestry, trade, industry, tourism and mining. In addition to rainfed agriculture, the region has estimated 54,446 ha suitable for irrigated agriculture, out of which only 25,575 ha (47 percent) is currently used leaving the remaining 28,871 ha (53 percent) for potential investors.

Several minerals have been spotted in Iringa region, notably gold deposits which are found in almost all districts. Gemstones are also available thus providing investment opportunities for exploration, jewellery manufacturing as well as supply of mining services such as geophysical surveys, drilling, refining, etc. Iringa Region has a large tourist potential with famous historical and cultural sites such as Ismilla Pillars and Stone – age tools, Chief Mkwawa Skull, Magomelela cave, Igelege Old Rock Paintings similar to that of Kondoa Irangi, Kitonga Meandering Mountain Scenery, Tea Plantations for Agro- tourism, Mtera dam, Sao Hill the 40,000 Ha man made forest,etc.

Iringa regional GDP stands at Tshs 2,347,081 million at current prices; and contributes 5.3 to the National GDP ranking 5th position behind Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Mbeya and Shinyanga. Per capita income of the residents of Iringa region has improved from Tshs 797,739 in 2008 to Tshs 1,428,243 this year 2013. With more investments per capita income will obviously increase.

To maintain and improve this growth target, the Region has strategically planned to concentrate on the few identified priority areas namely; further development of road networks in the urban and rural areas, improve storage facilities, rainfed and irrigated agriculture especially for maize, rice, sunflower, horticultural and floriculture crops, livestock farming, forestry and beekeeping. Special attention will be focused on the partnership arrangement to involve the smallscale farmers and livestock keepers in order to achieve the economies of scale and quality standards required to meet domestic and export markets.

The presence of local and international NGOs, GoT/Donor Projects such as ASDP/DADP, MUVI, TAPP, SAGCOT, CDI project and five Higher Learning Institutions viz MUCE, UoI, RUCO, OUT and MUCOBs in Iringa Region is a blessing and an opportunity to improve the knowledge and skills base of all stakeholders.

We are looking forward to cooperating with you in making Iringa Region an attractive investment destination in Tanzania.

Dr.Christine G. Ishengoma (MP.)  
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER  
IRINGA



Mrs. Wamoja D. Ayubu  
Ag. Regional Administrative Secretary  
IRINGA

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Iringa Region Investment Profile is a summarized document of investment opportunities available in the four Councils of Iringa region namely Iringa Municipal, Iringa DC, Kilolo DC and Mufindi DC. The list of investment opportunities for different sectors mentioned in this profile may increase depending on the type and level of technology to be adopted. The task of compilation and co-ordination was done by a team of RS staff under supervision of Regional Administrative Secretary.

The Tanzania Investment Promotion Policy puts it very clearly that the general policy environment now is more favourable for private sector expansion and sustainable economic development. With this in mind and within the wider context of National Liberalization Policy , Iringa Region join hands with Tanzania Investment Centre to invite local and foreign investors to come and invest in all the Councils of Iringa Region. Let them be assured that they will be safe and their investments will be protected on the basis of established frameworks of legally binding rights and obligations.

We strongly accept and believe that it is through public – private partnership and direct foreign investment that economy can improve faster. The Region would like to invite investments that will improve the welfare of both parties the investors and stakeholders; investments that will improve the rate of employment, per capita income, Regional and National GDP.

It is the spirit of this commitment and moral obligation towards the people and community surrounding these investments that our policy aims that both parties (investor and stakeholders) get maximum benefit and reach a win win situation for a peaceful co-existence. No Social harmony can be realized in a poverty stricken community; so investors are expected to collaborate with the surrounding communities and fully fulfil their roles or social corporate responsibilities as per signed agreements with village governments/authorities.

I therefore, wish to give my special thanks to my Management team, staff of Planning and Economic Departments and TCCIA staff for their technical inputs, tireless secretarial and editorial services which made production of this Investment Profile possible and successful.



I value the work done and believe that this Profile will be of great value and important tool for availing guidance to the interested investors in Iringa Region. The document on the other side is a good tool for marketing Iringa Region locally and outside Tanzania.

Finally, I would like to thank all who in one way or another, made their useful contributions towards the accomplishment of this Profile; their contributions are valued and gratefully acknowledged.

Wamoja D. Ayubu.  
Ag. REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY  
IRINGA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Investments in any society play significant role for the national development and is important from individual nation to global level development. Investments are the key enablers for accelerating economic development of any nation. Iringa region investment profile has been prepared to guide existing and potential investors to invest in Iringa region on various investment opportunities available in the region.

Tanzania has adopted and is implementing several policies and incentives to attract and facilitate investments in different sectors for economic and social development. One of the policies is concerned with Investment benefits and incentives which offers a well-balanced package of financial and non-financial incentives to investors who have chosen Tanzania as their investment destinations. This is in accordance with Tanzania Investment Act of 1997.

The Investment Promotion Policy of 1996 puts it very clearly that the general policy environment now is more favourable for private sector expansion and sustainable economic development. This policy promotes and encourages local and foreign investors to invest in the country so as to enhance social economic development of themselves and the general public at large.

With this in mind and within the wider context of National Liberalization Policy, The region joins hands with Tanzania Investment Centre to invite local and foreign investors to come and invest in all the Councils of Iringa Region. Investors are assured that they will be safe and their investments will be protected on the basis of established frameworks of legally binding rights and obligations.

We strongly accept and believe that it is through public – private partnership and direct foreign investment that economy can improve faster. The Region would like to invite investments that will improve the welfare of both parties the investors and stakeholders; investments that will improve the rate of employment, per capita income, Regional and National GDP.

In formulating this regional investment profile, a situation analysis was undertaken to assess the current investment opportunities in the region. Together with other stakeholders, technical expertise and mandated officials in areas of investment were consulted to gain a clear understanding of the investment opportunities and associated challenges and ways to overcome the challenges. Through this assessment a number of investment opportunities were identified. This investment profile aims to provide a clear road map to accelerate these investments in Iringa that will result in contributing to investor's development and national development in a win win situation. The following investment opportunities were identified as the major investment opportunities in various sectors:

Agriculture sectors, investment is needed in small and large scale cash and food crops farming, with 53,193 ha available for irrigation supported with favourable rainfall, infrastructure development and use of existing irrigation schemes and supply of agriculture inputs, storage facilities for agriculture products during and after harvest and horticultural crops.

Livestock sector, Investments are available in areas of dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning, meat processing, animal feeds, and Animal services and pharmaceuticals.

Natural Resources, Investments are invited in areas of Forestry and Lumbering, Agro – forestry, Beekeeping, Tourism: Wildlife and Historical sites, Eco Tourism, Environmental conservation, Hunting companies, Tour companies and Accommodation facilities, Wildlife farming, breeding and ranching, Zoos and game sanctuaries, Fish farming

Mining Sector, Investments opportunities are available in areas of exploration of jewellery manufacturing and supply of mining services such as drilling, airborne geophysical surveys; laboratory services, or refining.

Industrial Sector, Opportunities are available in Construction of “Logistic Centre houses”, Construction of the “Re Export Centre” for the products acquired within the Region and those imported so as to export to the other nearby regions, Construction of warehouses for whole sale trade, Processing and Manufacturing Industries, Assembling plants, Agricultural Machinery, Shopping Centres, Real Estates, Financial Buildings, Sports and Game centres.

Economic Infrastructure sector, Railway Transport, Air Transport facilities, Energy and Fuel stations.

Telecommunication Services, Investment available in land line and mobile telephone service, one TV station, Radio stations, Telecentres ( for Data and voice) and video conferencing centres. Content Creation and TV and radio programs.

Social Services sector, investments available in Health sector: 72 villages with no health Facilities identified. Investment or joint effort is needed as regards to the construction of more health facilities as noted above, Education sector: Quality education can be attained when there is sufficient investment in all school facilities including qualified teachers, staff quarters, classrooms, laboratories, libraries, dormitories, school pit latrines, learning and teaching materials, further investments are invited to fill this gap in both secondary and primary education so that quality education is availed, Water sub sector: supply of water infrastructures like pipes, drilling machines as well as construction of clean/safe water system is of outmost important. Supply of boreholes materials such as electricity and diesel pumps, drilling machines and pipes is another opportunity of investment. Workshops for repairing and maintenance of electricity and diesel pumps and drilling machines and even establishing shops for selling spare parts and even new pumps have a good chance to prosper business-wise which at the end will help improve availability of clean water both in rural and urban areas of the region.

Also the region invites investments in areas of establishing higher learning institutions, Vocational Training Centres, technical colleges, financial services and financial Institutions.

It is the spirit of this commitment and moral obligation towards the people and community surrounding these investments that our policy aims that both parties (investor and stakeholders) get maximum benefit and reach a win win situation for a peaceful co-existence. No Social harmony can be realized in a poverty stricken community; so investors are expected to collaborate with the surrounding communities and fulfill their roles or social corporate responsibilities as per signed agreements with village and governments/authorities.

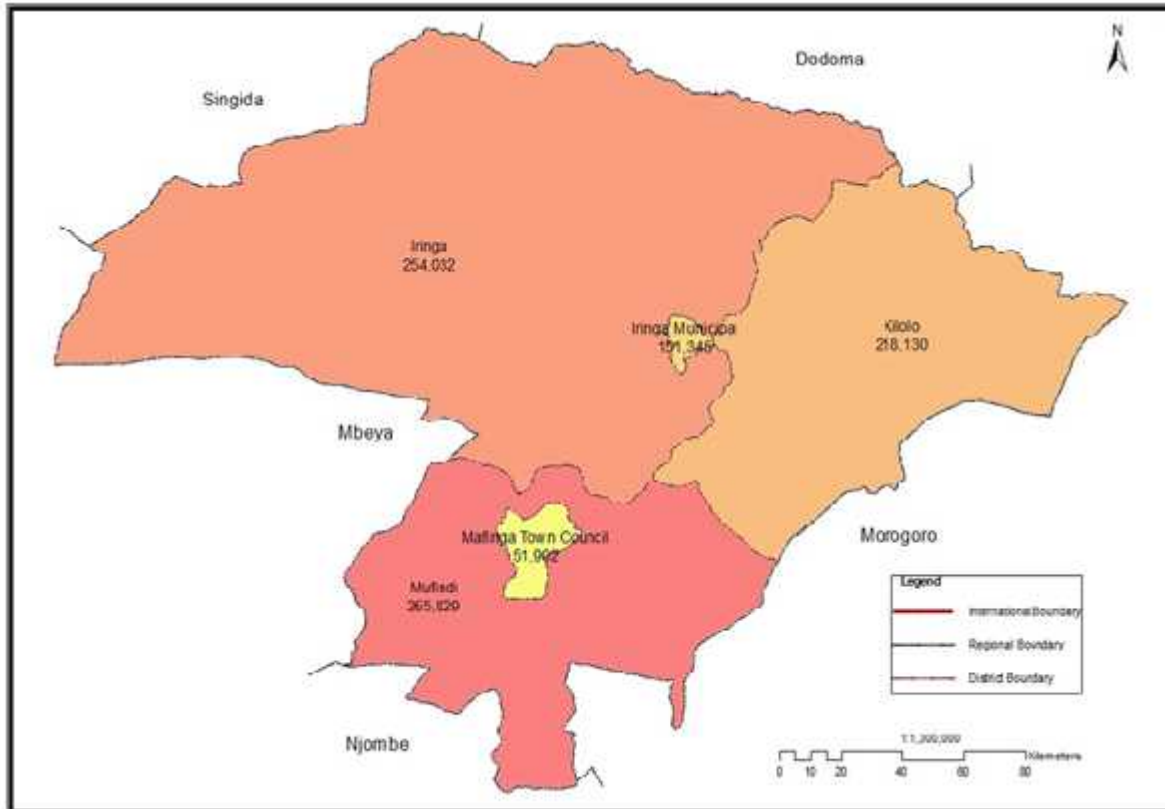
# CHAPTER ONE

## Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

### 1.0. Overview

This chapter gives information about the geographical location, land area, administrative units, climate and agro-ecological zones (AEZs) of Iringa region. Moreover, other information given include population distribution, size and other demographic characteristics.

Fig 1. Map of Iringa Region



Source: Regional Commissioner's office

Geographically Iringa is a Southern Highlands placed region on the Tanzania Mainland. It borders five regions namely; Morogoro in the East, Njombe in the South, Dodoma and Singida in the North and Mbeya in the West. It is accessible from Northern and Lake zone regions eg. Mwanza and Arusha through Dodoma region; Dar es salaam through Morogoro, Mbeya and Ruvuma through Njombe region. Through the Great North Road (Cape town to Cairo), TANZAM Highway, TAZARA and Air Transport connections the region is also reachable from the South and passable all the year. Consequently Iringa region looks forward to a rosy future.

## **1.1. Geographical Location**

Iringa region is located at the southern highlands zone of Tanzania, below the equator between latitudes  $6^{\circ} 55'$  and  $9^{\circ} 00'$  S. Longitudinally the region is situated between  $33^{\circ} 45'$  and  $36^{\circ} 55'$  East of Greenwich. To the north, it shares border with Singida and Dodoma regions; Morogoro region to the east, Mbeya region to the west while Njombe region lies on the south as indicated in the map below.

Fig. 1.3. Map of Tanzania



Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office Iringa

Iringa region has a total surface area of 35,743 sq. kms out of which 2,704.2 sq.kms or 8.18 percent is covered by water bodies of Mtera dam, the Little and the Great Ruaha Rivers. The remaining 30,334.8 sq.km is land area. Iringa region is deemed to be neither small nor big. It is the 13<sup>th</sup> in size occupying about 3.8 percent of the total area of 945,203 sq.km of The United Republic of Tanzania.

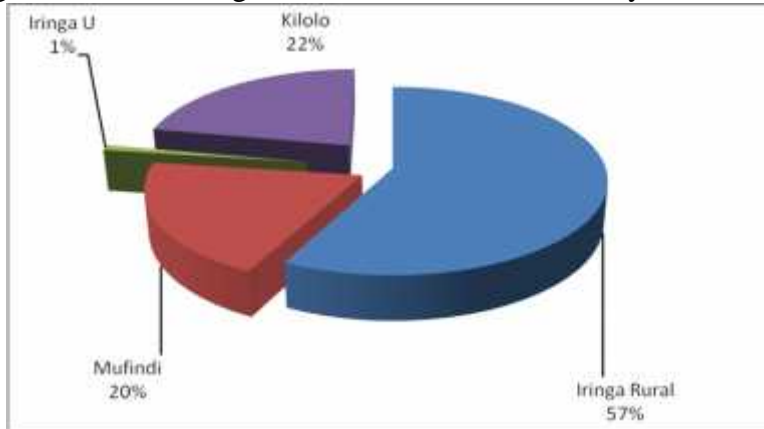
Table 1.1: Distribution of Surface Area, Land Area and Water Area by Council, 2013

Council	Land Area (Sq.kms.)	Percent of Land Area (Sq.kms.)	Water Area (Sq.kms.)	Percent of Water Area (Sq.kms.)	Total Surface Area (Sq.kms.)	Percent of Surface Area (Sq.kms.)
Iringa DC	19,735.48	59.7	678.5	25.1	20,413.98	57.1
Mufindi	6,177.00	18.7	946	35.0	7,123	20

DC						
Iringa Urban	329.7	1.0	1.7	0.1	331.4	0.9
Kilolo DC	6,796.62	20.6	1,078.00	39.9	7,874.62	22
Total	33,038.8	100	2,704.20	100.0	35,743	100

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa, 2013

Figure 1.4 : Percentage Distribution of Land Area by Council, 2013



Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

Administratively, Iringa region is divided into 3 districts namely: Iringa, Mufindi, and Kilolo with 4 Councils namely: Iringa DC, Mufindi DC, Kilolo DC and Iringa MC. Moreover, the region is further sub divided into 15 divisions, 93 wards, 361 villages, 165 streets and 1,912 hamlets.

Table 1.2: Land Area and Administrative Units by Council, 2013

Council	Area Sq. Kms.	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Streets	Hamlets
Iringa DC	20,413.98	6	25	123	0	718
Mufindi	7,123.00	5	30	125	16	608
Iringa Municipal	331.4	1	16	7	149	31
Kilolo	7,874.62	3	22	106	0	555
Total	35,743	15	93	361	165	1,912

Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

## **1.2. Climate, Soil and Topography**

### **1.2.1. Climate**

Two key features show the climate of Iringa region. These are temperature and rainfall. The region along with Njombe and Mbeya regions form what is called the Southern Highlands as distinct from the Northern Highlands of Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions at the far north of Tanzania, experiencing long rainfall and short dry seasons which more often are cool with fairly moderate wind. Total rainfall ranges from 500 mm to 1,600 mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. There is one rather well defined rain season starting from November through May followed by a dry and cold season which lasts from June to September.

Altitude, topography and vegetation influence the climate greatly, resulting in micro climate in specific areas and macro climate in larger areas. The climate in Iringa is influenced by several factors resulting in the formation of three distinctive climatic zones. These are the Highlands zone, the Midlands zone and the Lowlands zone.

The temperatures in the region vary according to altitude but generally range from 10° C in May/June to 25° C during the month of October. Moreover, temperature differences can be observed between day and night and may be high with hot afternoons going up to 28° C and chilly evening and nights going down to 10° C.

Winds follow a monsoonal pattern being north-easterly during the months of May to October and south-easterly for the rest of the year. In May to October, the winds are usually dry and sometimes dusty.

### **1.2.2. Soil**

The region has two major superficial geological deposits identified. These are the red/yellow, well drained and highly weathered and the leached clay soils in the high altitude areas. Intermediate clay soils which are characterized by being moderately drained and leached are found in the midlands while the lowlands are occupied by red brown loams which are highly fertile. Most of the farmlands are on sandy loams with some black cotton soils characteristically host Acacia woodland.

### **1.2.3. Topography**

The region occupies the northern part of the southern plateau of Tanzania which has elevations ranging from 900 m to 2,700 m above sea level. Surrounding the region on all sides is a major scarp of up to 800 meters high which is the eastern part of the Great Rift Valley. A prominent feature of the land escarpment in Iringa DC/urban and Kilolo districts is the massive outcrops or rocky peaks (tors) of granite and metamorphic rocks. These outcrops, alternatively known as inselbergs, are remnants of ancient land surfaces which in the adjacent areas have been eroded to form an extensive gently undulating pen plain. The region is generally dominated by the Udzungwa Mountains separating Iringa and Morogoro regions in the east. The northern parts of the region are relatively flat, high plains cut by the eastern arm of the Great Rift Valley in which the Great Ruaha River flows. The region is further



characterized by the presence of a big plateau portion which forms the common landform of the region. The only permanent rivers in the region are the Mtitu, Lukosi, Little and Great Ruaha.

### **1.3. Vegetation**

The vegetation of Iringa region varies from miombo woodlands, savanna and mountain forest. The western slopes are woodland, giving way to grassland patches at 2,200 m and moist forest on the wetter eastern slopes and rivers draining eastwards into the Ruaha. There are large areas of secondary forest which are potential for various forest produce. There are extensive areas of rock outcrops which are covered in lithophytic lichens and orchids.

### **1.4. Agro – Ecological zones (AEZ)**

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

#### **1.4.1. The Highlands Zone**

This zone lies at an altitude of 1,600 to 2,700 meters above sea level with less than 15<sup>0</sup> C. It is characterized by high rainfall in the region with annual mean precipitation ranging from 1,000mm to 1,600mm falling in single season from November through April or May. The dry and cold season occurs after the rain season and lasts from June to September. The zone is generally mountainous with plains dissected by many seasonal streams. The zone covers the eastern parts of Iringa DC, Kilolo and Mufindi districts. The soils are red/yellow, well drained and highly weathered and leached clay soils. Crops grown are mainly maize, bananas, peas, tea, wheat, sweet and round potatoes, temperate fruits, sunflower and beans. Livestock keeping is largely practiced which includes cattle, pigs and sheeps, goats, poultry and fishing.

#### **1.4.2. The Midlands Zone**

This zone lies at an altitude of 1,200 to 1,600 meters above sea level. The temperatures range from 15<sup>0</sup> C to 20<sup>0</sup> C. The zone enjoys moderate rainfall in the region with annual precipitation from 600mm to 1,000mm. The area is characterized by a gently undulating plateau with isolated hills, rock outcrops and dissected by many streams in the central parts of Iringa region covering Mufindi, Iringa and Kilolo districts respectively. The Midlands areas are occupied by intermediate clay soils, which are characterized by being moderately drained and leached. Crops grown here are mainly maize, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, beans, sunflower and fruits. Livestock keeping includes cattle, dairy farming, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry.

### 1.4.3. The Lowlands Zone

The zone is predominantly undulating, flat and broken by occasional small hills and rock outcrops and has a fair rainfall regime ranging between 500mm and 600mm annually. It has an altitude of 900 meters to 1,200 above sea level and temperature varies between 20<sup>0</sup>C to 30<sup>0</sup>C. This zone covers the low lying Northern parts of the Iringa district along the Ruaha River. The Lowlands are occupied dominantly by red / brown loams and are fairly fertile. There is considerable soil erosion. The zone is suitable for growing drought resistant crops like sorghum, millet, cowpeas, sunflower, simsim, cassava, groundnuts, paddy, bananas, vegetables and tropical fruits. The zone is free from tsetse flies and hence livestock keeping (cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys) is practiced here. Fishing activities are mainly confined to Mtera dam and at a small scale along Ruaha River. The following figure shows the scenery of the low land zone.

Figure:1.5 Low land zone:



The zone is generally flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams.

### 1.5. Drainage System

Iringa Region is generally dominated by the Udzungwa Mountains which separate Iringa and Morogoro Regions in the east. The northern parts of the region are relatively flat. These high plains are cut by the eastern arm of the Great Rift Valley, through which the Great Ruaha River runs. The region is further characterized by the presence of a big plateau portion, which forms the common landform. Iringa Region forms part of the Indian Ocean drainage zone. The Great and Little Ruaha rivers join the Rufiji River outside the region to form part of the Rufiji River Basin. The central plateau of the region divides the catchment into Northern drainage and Southern drainage. The rivers draining north all merge into the Great Ruaha and those draining South join the Rufiji and the Kilombero rivers.

## 1.6. Population

### 1.6.1. Population Size and Growth

Like most regions in Tanzania, the population of Iringa region has experienced a significant growth. The region had 941,238 people in 2012 compared to 837,847 inhabitants counted in the 2002 Population Census, resulting in a significant increase of 103,391 people (12.0 percent) during the intercensal period. The region represents 2.1 percent of the total population of The United Republic of Tanzania which is 44,928,923. When compared with other regions in the mainland, Iringa region comes out as the 4<sup>th</sup> least populous region followed by Lindi, Njombe and Katavi.

Table: 1.3 shows population size and growth of Iringa region by council for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 census. It can be observed from the two past census data that the population among the councils in the region has been unevenly distributed.

Table 1.3: Population Size and Growth by Council, 2002 and 2012 Census

Council	Land Area (sq. kms.)	2002 Census		2012 Pop. Census		Growth Rate	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1988 - 2002	2002 - 2012
Iringa DC	20,576.00	245,033	29.2	254,032	27.0	1.6	1.1
Mufindi DC	7,123.00	282,071	33.7	265,829	28.2	1.5	0.9
Iringa Municipal	333.1	106,371	12.7	151,345	16.1	1.7	1.5
Kilolo DC	7882	204,372	24.4	218,130	23.2	n.a	1.1
Total	35,914.10	837,847	100.0	941,238	100.0	1.6	1.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics Census Reports.

### 1.6.2. Population Density

Iringa region, with an average population density of 23 persons per sq. km in 2002 was considered to be moderate densely populated region compared to other regions of Mainland Tanzania. In 2012 Iringa region has a total population of about 941,238. With its average population density of 26 people per square kilometer now, the regional population when taken by its total size does not reflect land pressure.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Investment incentive, Legal Framework, and The Regional Economy

#### 2.0. Introduction

This chapter describes the national investment policies, investment incentives and legal framework for investing in Tanzania and economy of Iringa Region. The economic indicators used include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and main source of income for the residents. Other indicators used are food security, food consumption patterns, source of lighting and cooking energy and land development.

Tanzania has adopted and is implementing several policies and incentives to attract and facilitate investments in different sectors for economic and social development.

#### 2.1. Investment Benefits and incentives

Tanzania offers a well-balanced package of financial and non-financial incentives to investors who have chosen Tanzania as their investment destinations. This is in accordance with Tanzania Investment Act of 1997.

#### 2.2. Fiscal Incentives

Import duty and VAT exemption on project/capital/deemed capital goods

Import duty Draw Back Scheme – Refund of duty charged on imported inputs used for producing goods for export and goods sold to foreign institutions like UN and its agencies operating in Tanzania.

The business license shall be issued once (non-renewable) at the beginning of such business and shall remain valid until the business is closed or run bankrupt.

The fees payable for a business license shall be nil. It takes one to two days to get the business license after filling the application forms.

#### 2.3. Non Fiscal Incentives

- migration quota of up to 5 people.
- Guaranteed transfer of :
- Net profit or dividends of investment.
- Payment in respect of foreign laws.
- Remittance of proceeds net of all taxes and other obligations.
- Royalties, fees and other charges.
- Payment of emolument and other benefits to foreign personnel.
- Assist in identifying investment sites, estates or land together with associated facilities of any sites for the purpose of investors and investment in general.
- Provide and disseminate up to date information on benefits or incentives available to investors.

- Assist in looking for labor supplies where possible.

## **2.4. Legal Framework**

### **Setting up a Business Enterprise in Tanzania**

An investor, irrespective of nationality, can set up a business enterprise in the United Republic of Tanzania in accordance with the provision of the following legal instruments.

The companies Ordinance Act of 1948 chapter 212. The Business names Registration Act of 1930 chapter 213.

Also Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalization and expropriation. Tanzania is a signatory of several multilateral and bilateral agreements on protection and promotion of foreign investment.

## **2.5. Tax identification number (TIN)**

TIN certificate from TRA is a pre requisite for obtaining a business license.

## **2.6. License for Business Operations**

A business license is the final document required before commencing business operations. This is obtained by submitting a copy of the “TIN” certificate.

## **2.7. Annual Returns**

The limited company must file with the registrar of companies annual returns including audited financial statements within 15 months of incorporation and in every year thereafter.

8.4.0 Submission of alteration. Alterations made in the charter, statutes, regulation, articles or other instruments used in registration should be delivered to the registrar of companies within three months of the effective date of the alteration.

## **2.8. Work permits**

Work and residence permits are issued to foreigners by the department of Immigration. Such permits can be obtained under one of the following classification:

Class “A” (self-employed): Foreigners who wish to enter The United Republic of Tanzania to invest in various fields are entitled to apply for a residence permit class A.

Class “B” (Employed): Foreigners who wish to enter The United Republic of Tanzania to seek employment opportunities as expatriates are entitled to apply for a residence permit class B.

Class “C” (Students): Foreigners who wish to enter The United Republic of Tanzania to conduct research, study or attend court cases are entitled to apply for a residence permit class C. The maximum duration of a work permit is two years (renewable). Business visas for a maximum of six months are also granted. Dependents of expatriates are granted residence permits but not work permits.

## **2.9. Formal Procedures for Land Acquisition**

Procedures for acquiring land through district Land Office are as follows:

All application are lodged to the village council and discussed in the village council and village assembly meetings.

The recommended applicants from the villages are presented to the district land allocation committee for scrutiny and approval.

Land is surveyed and compensation paid if necessary.

Certificate of occupancy is prepared and approved by commissioner of Lands.

After approval the certificate of occupancy is signed and registered by the registrar of titles.

### **8.7.0 Derivative Rights**

The Region has adopted a system for handling investors and attract foreign investments through Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) created by the investment Act of 1997. According to the provisions of Lands Act no 4 and 5 of 1999 non-citizens or foreign companies acquire land through TIC. They are not granted certificate of occupancy but are issued with derivative rights

## **2.10. Time Span for Land Acquisition**

Subject to adherence of laid down procedures, the whole process of land acquisition takes a maximum of three month.

## **2.11. The Economy of Iringa Region**

Iringa region's economy dominated by the agriculture sector, both commercial and peasantry farming are carried out. According to the results of the 2007/08 Iringa Region Agriculture Sample Census Report, the crop and livestock sub-sectors engage about 80 percent of the economy active population in the region. Agriculture contributes most of the region's cash income mainly from tea, beans, maize, grandnuts, round potatoes, paddy and sunflower production. It accounts close to 85 per cent of the region's GDP. Generally the crop sub-sector's performance has been adequate to ensure good food security. Poor performance of this sub-sector in some years has been attributed on the heavy dependence on variable climatic conditions in the form of rainfall. Thus, the relatively high growth rates in some years reflect the availability of favourable rainfall in those years.

Trade and industry is the second most important economic area after agriculture, contributing regularly about 7.1 per cent to the region's GDP. The livestock sub-sector comes third in economic contribution to the region's GDP. It is estimated that the livestock sectors contributes roughly 4.5 percent or slightly less. Transport, manufacturing and other sectors account for over 1 and 2 per cent respectively.

## **2.12. Regional Gross Domestic Product**

Iringa region's economic performance from 2000 to 2010 is shown in Table 2.1 below. The National Accounts of Tanzania report show that the Iringa region's GDP stood at Tshs

2,347,081 million at current prices in 2012. The regional economy grew by 19.3 per cent between 2007 and 2008 but the growth rate however dropped to 9.7 per cent in 2009 but it increased to 15.8 per cent in the year 2010. The report further reveals that, in 2012 Iringa region's share of the National GDP was 5.3 percent. This percentage contribution share to the National Gross Domestic Product ranks Iringa region at number 5 among Mainland regions behind Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Mbeya and Shinyanga.

### **2.13. Regional Per Capita GDP**

According to National Accounts of Tanzania revised/new series data the Per capita income of the residents of Iringa region improved from Tshs 797,739 in 2008 to Tshs 1,428,243 in 2013. This is an increase of 79 per cent.

### **2.14. Main Source of Cash Income**

The main source of cash income for the households in Iringa region is from sales of food and cash crops, business and wages. Other source of income includes sales of forest products, sales of livestock and livestock products and fishing.

### **2.15. Food security and Food Consumption Patterns**

Food security and level of food consumption is also an indicator of poverty level of the household. The number of meals consumed in a day and the frequencies of protein intake per week particularly meat and fish are most superior in measuring poverty levels of the households in the country.

#### **2.15.1. Food Security**

According to the 2007/08 National Sample Census of Agriculture, in Iringa region, 193,176 households (63 percent of the total agricultural households in the region) said they have never been satisfied with the food situation. However, 22 percent said they seldom get satisfied, seven percent said they sometimes get satisfied and five percent often. About 3 percent of the agricultural households said they did not experience any food sufficiency problems.

### **2.16. Source of Lighting Energy**

According to the 2007/08 Agriculture sample Census, hurricane lamp was the most common source of lighting energy in the region with 54 percent of the rural households using this source of energy, followed by wick lamp (39 percent), electricity (two percent), pressure lamp (two percent), solar and firewood one percent each.

### **2.17. Source of Energy for Cooking**

The 2002 population and housing census results show that for the most of the private households, the main source of energy for cooking was firewood (88 percent). While in urban areas charcoal was the most used source (47 percent), in the rural areas the main source was firewood (98 percent) followed by charcoal (one percent). On the other hand, the National



Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08 results revealed that the most prevalent source of energy for cooking was firewood, which was used by 97 percent of rural agricultural households in Iringa region. This is followed by charcoal (one percent). The rest of energy sources accounted for two percent. These were solar energy, electricity, paraffin/kerosene, gas, crop residuals and livestock dung.

## 2.18. Land Development

The demands for surveyed land plots have been of great importance in recent times. Land use planning is a key aspect for development of both urban and rural areas of any region in the country. The land needs in urban areas are dominated by the demand for building plots for residential, commercial, institutional and industrial purposes. In rural areas agricultural and other production activities are the major needs for land.

### 2.18.1. Village Land use Planning

In the planning of farms, grazing areas and human settlements in rural areas, village is the first step. Table 2.1 shows that out of 361 villages in Iringa Region, about 91.9 percent have been surveyed and demarcated. Mufindi district is leading with 99.2 percent of its respective villages surveyed and demarcated. It is followed by Kilolo and Iringa DC with 91.5 percent and 89.5 percent respectively.

Table 2.1: Village Surveyed and Land Use Planning by Council, 2012

Council	Total Number of Villages	Number of Villages surveyed	Percent of Villages Already Surveyed and demarcated	Village with land use plan	Percentage of village with land use plan
Iringa	123	110	89.4	54	43.9
Mufindi	125	124	99.2	36	28.8
Iringa Urban	7	0	0.0	0	0
Kilolo	106	97	91.5	26	24.5
Total	361	331	91.9	116	32

Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

## CHAPTER THREE

### Productive Sectors

#### 3.0. Overview

Chapter three explains the performance of productive sectors in the districts. These sectors include agriculture, livestock, natural resources, mining, industrial development and the land sector development.

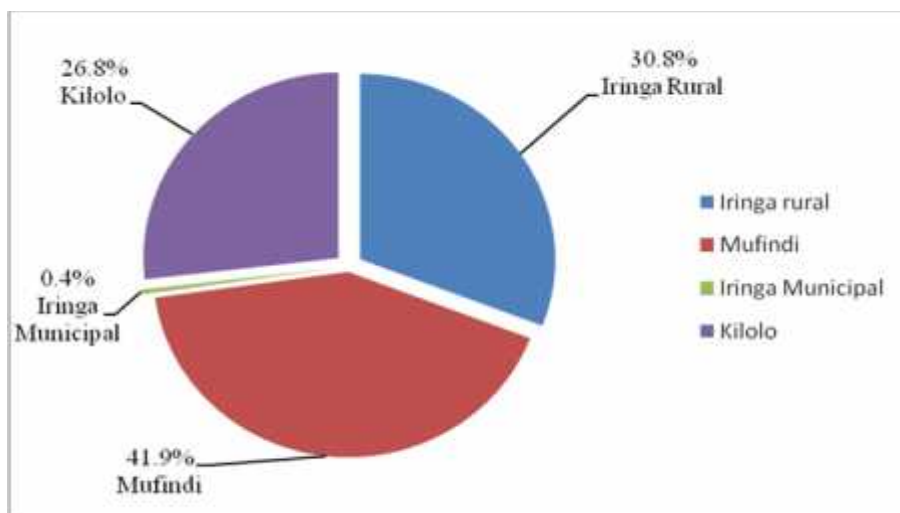
#### 3.1. Agriculture

Iringa region in 2012 had a total of 941,238 people with 90 percent of the economically active population in the region dependant on agriculture and livestock for subsistence and income. The agricultural sector generates much of the region's GDP. Its share to the regional GDP of Tshs 1,447,270 millions at current basic prices in 2008 was 89.4 percent. However, this sector has been declining in its performance in the region due to several factors such as dependence on rainfed agriculture, inadequate use of improved agricultural implements and inputs, decreasing soil fertility, low purchasing power of the people, poor marketing arrangements, inadequate storage facilities and inadequate credit facilities.

##### 3.1.1. Distribution of Arable Land

Land is the major potential resource for Iringa region, covering about 3,580,434 ha. Of the total hectares, 1,557,465 ha (43.5 percent of total area) are suitable for agricultural production and livestock rearing. But the land currently under cultivation is only 582,161 ha, being just 37.4 percent of the arable land in the whole region. The remaining arable land of 975,305 ha or 62.6 percent of the regional total arable land is used for other economic activities such as human settlements, natural forests. Moreover, by utilizing less than half (37.4 percent) of its total arable, agriculture land in the region is not under pressure and still there is adequate arable land for crops farming (Fig 11).

Figure 11: Percentage Proportion of Arable Land by Council, 2013



Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

### 3.1.2. Land under Cultivation

#### 3.1.2.1. Area under Major Food and Cash Crops

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 indicate areas under major food and cash crops cultivated in three years (2009/2010 to 2011/2012):

Table 3.1: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops; Iringa Region; 2009/10 – 2011/12

Crop	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Yearly Average	Percent	Rank
Maize	247,363	232,105	255,333	244,933.7	70.8	1
Paddy	12,192	13,636	16,201	14,009.7	4.0	3
Round potatoes	6,491	6,479	7,632.30	6,867.4	2.0	5
Sweet potatoes	2,013	2,088	2,092	2,064.3	0.6	8
Beans	53,831	52,897	60,438	55,722.0	16.1	2
Wheat	4,897	6,204	6,295	5,798.7	1.7	7
Sorghum	11,052	3,109	5,753	6,638.0	1.9	6
Finger millet	674	470	306	483.3	0.1	10
Cassava	1,473	942	1,371	1262.0	0.4	9
Sunflower	8,481	7,930	8,664	8358.3	2.4	4
Regional Total	348,467	325,860	364,085	346137.4	100	

Source: Region Commissioner's Office, 2013

Table 3.2: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops, Iringa Region; 2009/10 – 2011/12

Crop	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Yearly Average	Percent	Rank
Tobacco	1,739	2,240	2,466	2,148.3	3.8	5

Tea	5,997	5,756.4	6,065	5,939.5	10.4	2
Pyrethrum	137	100.0	178	138.3	0.2	8
Sunflower	39,499	34,366.5	45,918	39,927.8	70.2	1
Groundnuts	1,909	2,486.0	2,637	2,344.0	4.1	4
Onion	677	1,231.0	1,376	1,094.7	1.9	6
Tomatoes	5,065	5,207	4,402	4,891.3	8.6	3
Coffee	398	405	354	385.7	0.7	7
Regional Total	55,421	51,792	63,396	56,869.6	100	

Source: Region Commissioner's Office, 2013

### 3.1.3. Crop Production

#### 3.1.3.1. Major Food Crops Production

Tables 3.3 indicate production of major food crops in three years (2009/2010 to 2011/2012):

Table 3.3: Estimated Production in Tonnes of Major Food Crops (2009/10 – 2011/12).

Crop	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total	Yearly Average	Percent	Rank
Maize	473,379	522,444	522,843	1,518,666	506222.0	68.4	1
Paddy	30,567	29,074	50,730	110,371	36790.3	5.0	4
Irish potatoes	70,836	57,262	80,713	208,811	69603.7	9.4	3
Sweetpotatoes	19,655	18,730	19,655	58,040	19346.7	2.6	5
Beans	70,616	77,105	79,061	226,782	75594.0	10.2	2
Sorghum	11,043	9,668	4,209	24,920	8306.7	1.1	8
Finger millet	3,414	4,662	2,169	10,245	3415.0	0.5	9
Cassava	9,130	7,235	10,354	26,719	8906.3	1.2	7
Sunflower	10,337	14,455	12,147	36,939	12313.0	1.7	6
Regional Total	698,977	740,634	781,882	2,221,493	740497.6	100.0	
Percent	31.5	33.3	35.2	100.0			

Source: Iringa Source: Region Commissioner's Office, 2013

#### 3.1.3.2. Major Cash Crops Production

Table 3.4 shows production in tons of major cash crops over the three years period from 2009/10-2011/12.

Table 3.4: Estimated Production in Tonnes of Major Cash Crops, 2009/10 – 2011/12

Crop	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total	Yearly Average	Percent	Rank
Tobacco	1,542	1,739	1,322	4,603	1,534.3	1.3	5
Tea	18,112	18,215	18,225	54,552	18,184	9.9	3

Coffee	204.4	108	237	549.4	183.1	0.1	6
Pyrethrum	4,079	2,820	307.96	7,207	2,402.3	2.0	4
Tomatoes	83,375	86,467	79,760	249,603	83,200.7	68.1	1
Sunflower	18,642	20,364	29,080	68,086	22,695.3	18.6	2
Regional Total	125,955	129,713	128,932	384,599	128,199.8	100.0	
Percent	32.7	33.7	33.5	100.0			

Source: Region Commissioner’s Office, 2013

### 3.1.4. Irrigation

Based on 2007/08 National Agriculture Sample Census Report, the most common source of water for irrigation in the country is the river which was used by an estimated 53 percent of households that applying irrigation in the country. However the Region has the total number of 66 improved and unimproved irrigation schemes as follows: Iringa DC 32, Kilolo DC 20, Mufindi DC 9 and Iringa M 5. Iringa Region is endowed with Great Ruaha, Little Ruaha and Lukosi rivers; these are the main sources of water for irrigation in the region. Man made dams are also used for irrigation in some parts of the region e.g Mkungugu Dam in Iringa DC which has capacity of 346,000 m<sup>3</sup> for irrigating 120 Ha. Drip irrigation is also practiced in a smallscale in few villages like Igingilanyi and Tanangozi for horticultural crops.

#### Irrigation infrastructure in Iringa DC



Drip irrigation is implemented mostly to horticultural crops in some villages



Rain water harvested through man made dam is the source of water for irrigation



Mlengi Irrigation scheme for surface irrigation in Iringa DC.

The region has a total estimated area of 54,446 ha (potential area) for irrigation. Out of this area 25,575 ha (47 percent) are under irrigated agriculture leaving the remaining 28,871 ha (53 percent) unutilized and therefore available for a prospective investors (Table).

Table 3.5: Irrigation Prospects by District, Iringa Region; 2011/12

Ward	Potential Area		Irrigated Area		Irrigated Potential (Percentage)	Unutilized Potential Area	
	Estimated Potential Area (Ha)	Percent to the Total Potential Area	Area Under Irrigation (Ha)	Perent		No. of Hectares (Ha)	Percentage share
Iringa DC	43,700	80.2	22,900	89.5	52.4	20,800	72.0
Mufindi	4,570	8.4	800	3.1	17.5	3,770	13.1
Iringa Municipal	527	1.0	65	0.3	12.3	462	1.6
Kilolo	5,649	10.4	1,810	7.1	32.0	3,839	13.3
Regional Total	54,446	100.0	25,575	100.0	47.0	28,871	100

Source: Region Commissioner's Office, 2013

### 3.1.5. Crop Marketing

Cash and food crops are sold at significant quantity within and outside the region. Cereal crops especially maize and paddy are the leading food crops sold. In addition to that fruits and vegetables like tomatoes and beans together with round and sweet potatoes sunflower, tobacco and pyrethrum contribute significantly to the household income of Iringa Region.

### 3.1.6. Investment Opportunities in Agriculture sector

By putting less than fifty percent (i.e 37.4 percent) of its arable land under crops cultivation and also by being blessed with 53,193 ha potential for irrigation supported with favourable rainfall the region has a big opportunity for investments in large scale farming in food and cash crops production. With the exception of Iringa Municipal which has limited land area for large scale farming, the remaining three districts, Iringa DC, Mufindi DC and Kilolo DC have adequate land for large scale farming. In addition, further investments are needed for infrastructure development and use of existing irrigation schemes . Variety of high value horticultural crops such as avogados, grapes, apples, simsim, carrots, peas, onion and tomatoes can be grown.

Supply of agriculture inputs such as chemical and organic fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, improved seeds and farm implements at affordable prices will as well increase the crop harvests. The increased demand for improve storage and transport facilities for agriculture products during and after harvests is also another investment opportunity.

### 3.1.7. Hotcultural Crops

The Region in collaboration with other stakeholder puts efforts to sensitize farmers to participate in the production of Horticultural crops. The Region has identified areas potential for investing in hotcultural crops in all the 3 districts. The owners have land titles/right of occupancy and most of the farms are not utilized. For prospective investors in these farms, variety of crops can be grown ranging from fruits (avocado,grapes, apples, mangoes, pineapples, pawpaws, vegetables and flowers; and partnership investments can easily be organized with smallscale Outgrowers to enable meet the economy of scale demanded by domestic and export market.

Table: 3.6 Areas identified for investment/partnership.

No	Name	Location	Area	Status
1	Bhesania	Makota village	973 acres	Not utilized
2	Shila flowers	Makota village	774 acres	Not utilized
3	Anna Mdemu	Magunga village	100 acres	Not utilized
4	M/S Shindika	Magunga village	200 acres	Not utilized
5	LembileLoketa	Magunga village	500 acres	Not utilized
6	Steven Mhimba	Magunga village	250 acres	Not utilized
7	Mtanga Farm	Magunga village	777.5 acres	Not utilized
8	Teresina Sisters	Magunga Village	382.5 acres	Partially utilized
9	Masifio	Muwimbi village	500 acres	Partially utilized
10	JalufuKitime	Muwimbi Village	500 acres	Not utilized
11	Lutulo Farm	Muwimbi village	1013 acres	Partially utilized
12	Charles Mungai	Ulete village	322 acres	Not utilized
13	Green resources	Ifunda	1330 acres	Not utilized
14	ArdoMwihava	Mseke	100 acres	Not utilized
15	Chuo cha Vijana	Ihemi	1963 acres	Not utilized
16	ChelestinoMakasi	Magunga	200 acres	Not utilized

Total	9,883 acres	
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Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office, 2013.

### 3.2. Livestock

#### 3.2.1. Introduction

Livestock keeping is an important enterprise for improving household income, food security and nutritional status. Both commercial and non commercial livestock keepers provide the communities with animal protein such as meat, milk, eggs to enrich home diets. Livestock keeping is second major economic activities in Iringa region after crop production. The total number of cattle in Iringa region stands at 314,388; out of which 14,258 (4.5%) are improved dairy cattle and 1,498 (0.4%) improved beef cattle. The rest are traditional cattles.

#### 3.2.2. Livestock Population

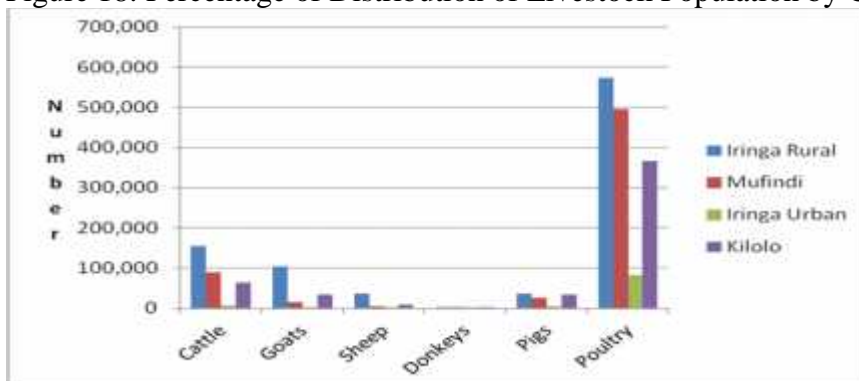
Table 3.7 displays estimated livestock population by district in Iringa region in 2012. Poultry with 1,517,412 populations was the dominant livestock which accounted for 70.69 percent of the total livestock population. Cattle was the second popular livestock 314,388 cattle, goats ranks the third 156,042, followed by pigs 100,955 pigs. However, sheep and donkeys are the least populated livestock.

Table 3.7: Estimated Population Distribution of Livestock by Council, 2012

District	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Pigs	Poultry
Iringa DC	155,355	103,429	36,760	2,796	36,159	573,648
Mufindi	88,866	15,306	4,942	325	26,418	494,996
Iringa Urban	6,245	3,263	1,015	88	4,031	82,896
Kilolo	63,922	34,044	9,645	2,137	34,347	365,872
Total	314,388	156,042	52,362	5,346	100,955	1,517,412

Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office, 2012

Figure 18: Percentage of Distribution of Livestock Population by Council, 2012





Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office, 2013

Livestock keeping



Livestock keeping in traditional system in Iringa DC

Intensive poultry keeping in Iringa Municipality

Poultry farming plays a significant role in rural and urban people’s life and contributes significantly to poverty alleviation and improvement of food security with high nutrition. In Iringa region, poultry farming is an emerging industry, and further investment on improved poultry production will definitely pave way to increased income and sustainable development. Moreover, growth of this industry involves a lot of women and youths; thus provides a strong base for women empowerment in this area.

**3.2.3. Marketing Livestock and their Products**

Increased private sector participation in marketing of livestock and their products in recent years have increased marketing channels for the livestock sub-sector. Due to high demand and good transportation infrastructure, urban areas provide reliable marketing place for livestock and their products than rural areas. Likewise, livestock and their products in Iringa region are of high demand.

Table 3.8 Meat Production and sales by Council, 2012

District	Type of livestock	Slaughtered	Kg produced	Price per kg	Value (Tsh)
Iringa DC	Cattle	4,322	518,640	5,000	2,593,200,000
	Goats	3,678	55,170	5,000	275,850,000
	Sheep	2,132	31,980	5,000	159,900,000
	Pigs	4,371	305,970	6,000	1,835,820,000
Iringa MC	Cattle	9,273	1,112,760	5,000	5,563,800,000
	Goats	932	13,980	6,000	83,880,000
	Sheep	137	2,055	6,000	12,330,000
	Pigs	1,823	128,240	5,000	641,200,000
Mufindi DC	Cattle	5,579	669,480	5,000	3,347,400,000
	Goats	678	10,170	6,000	61,020,000
	Sheep	125	1,875	6,000	11,250,000

	Pigs	2,987	209,090	5,000	1,045,450,000
Kilolo DC	Cattle	4,037	484,440	5,000	2,422,200,000
	Goats	678	10,170	5,000	50,850,000
	Sheep	1,852	27,780	5,000	138,900,000
	Pigs	9,893	692,510	6,000	4,155,060,000
Total		52,497	4,274,310		72,471,910,000

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

### 3.2.4. Milk Production

Milk is an important livestock product which contributes significantly to income generation to both urban and rural population. By knowing the contribution of milk in health improvement and reduction of poverty, the government of Tanzania always emphasizes on dairy cattle keeping for increased milk production.

Table 3.9: Number of litres of milk marketed and value by Council, 2011 and 2012

Council	2011			2012		
	Total Number of Litres	Total Revenue in T. Shs.	Average Price per Liter	Total Number of Litres	Total Revenue in T. Shs.	Average Price per Liter
Iringa DC	17,104,210	10,904,456,000	638	18,060,339	11,836,203,400	655
Mufindi	3,218,633	2,574,906,300	800	4,885,763	3,908,610,000	800
Iringa Urban	674,556	630,709,860	935	1,885,822	1,885,822,000	1000
Kilolo	2,072,642	1,353,435,226	653	2,188,595	1,486,056,005	679
TOTAL	23,070,041	15,463,507,386	671	27,020,519	19,116,691,405	706

Source:

Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

### 3.2.5. Investment Opportunities in Livestock sub sector

Investment in this sub sector can focus in dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning. Precisely, the region needs to look at the following possibilities:

The region needs to have modern abattoir in its districts. The abattoir however can be used as slaughtering and meat processing. It can also act as local market for livestock keepers.

- i. Animal feeds: Supplement feeds can be manufactured and sold to farmers. Fodder can also be grown in the land that is lying idle and the selling of hay or seeds that can improve range land in whole region and

- ii. Animal services and pharmaceuticals: Animal veterinary shops and veterinary centres where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in sub urban areas of the region.

### 3.3. Natural Resources Products

The region is endowed with a lot of natural resources ranging from biotic (floral and fauna) to abiotic (minerals, land and water bodies) components. The natural resources include forestry, beekeeping, fishing, minerals wetlands and wildlife. Among others, forestry sub sector plays an important role in maintaining ecological balance, protect soils from erosion and conserve water and wildlife.

#### 3.3.1. Forestry

The climatic condition of the region favours both natural and plantation forestry. Up to June 2013 the region had 460,416 Ha of natural forest and 181,000 Ha of plantation forest.

Tree seedling nursery for forest plantation



Tree seedlings raising has reduced deforestation in Iringa Region

Various groups have been involved in raising seedlings and planting trees. These groups include the Central Government, the District Council, village governments, individuals, schools, Military forces, NGOs/CBOs, local and international forest companies.

Forest Products

Forest products range from fuel wood, medicine, fruits, transmission poles and withies but the main is timber. The demand of timber is very high both in local and international markets. The region is very potential in timber production particularly from plantation forests.

Timber production



Timber is a main forest product in Iringa Region

### 3.3.2. Beekeeping

The vegetation type of the region with the miombo woodlands being the dominant is potential for beekeeping activities. Production of honey and wax has been increasing in the last two years due to mass campaigns done by government and private sectors on the importance of beekeeping in the region and country as whole, usage of modern bee hives and community awareness towards beekeeping is also a potential economic venture for their livelihood.



Beekeeping at Masuni village in Mufindi DC

### 3.3.3. Wildlife

The region is among few regions in the country being endowed with many and fairly large wildlife conservation areas that support a diversity of wildlife species. Ruaha National Park, Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Lunda Mkwambi game controlled area, MBOMIPA Wildlife Management Area and forest reserves are the home of wildlife species in the region.

Ruaha National Park is the Largest Park in Tanzania and, second in Africa with an area of 20,226 sq. km. It is located in the middle of Tanzania about 130 km from Iringa Municipal centre. The park is part of a more extensive ecosystem which includes Rungwa Game Reserve, Usangu Game Reserve and several other protected areas. The park is very famous for

its endemic species (kudu) and large population of 10,000 elephants roaming in the park, true birdwatchers paradise with 436 identified species of about 475 populations. The different species are Hornbills, Kingfishers and Sunbirds together many migrants like the White Stork.

Other mammals in Ruaha include kudu, lion, buffalo, the African wild dog and Sable Antelope. The best time to visit for predators and large mammals is the dry season (May–December) and for birds and flowers, the wet season (January–April).

#### Wildlife in Ruaha National Park



Kudu is the endemic species in Ruaha National Park

Udzungwa Mountains National Park which is a shared resource with Morogoro region has an area of 1990sq.km. It is rich in birds' primates and plants species. There are eleven species of primates observed among which five species are endemic to the Park. Iringa red colubus and sanje crested mangabey are some of endemic species of Udzungwa Mountains National Park. Vegetation type provide good climate for primates. Mountain hiking towards water falls offers an exceptional experience of the nature.

#### 3.3.3.1. Wildlife Based Tourism

Tourism activities are carried out in Region's protected areas. Game viewing, photographic tourism, walking safari, hiking; researching and camping are permitted activities in National Parks and in game controlled areas while Trophy Hunting is only permitted in game controlled and reserve areas outside National Parks.

Tourism in Udzungwa National Park



Sanje waterfalls in Udzungwa national park



Sanje Crested Mangabey

### 3.3.4. Historical Sites

Historical places attract both local and foreign tourists. The region has a number of historical places to visit such as the Ismila Stone Age site, Kalenga, Kikongoma, Mlambalasi and Tosamaganga.

Table 3.10: Historical Sites Potential for Tourism

Type of Historical Heritage Available	Village	Ward
Chanunu Cave	Itengule	Malangali
Chamumbwi An Gelman Old Fort	Ihowanza	Ihowanza
Kisupo cha Mkwawa	Sawala	Mtwango
Ulole Caves	Bumilayinga	Bumilayinga
Mnyigumba's Grave yard and Boma	Rungemba	Rungemba
Kirufi Worshipping	Ihomasa	Kasanga
Gangilonga Stone	Gangilonga	Gangilonga
Common Wealth Graves	Gangilonga	Gangilonga
First world war Icon	Gangilonga	Gangilonga
German building	Gangilonga	Gangilonga
Igeleke Paints	Igeleke	Mtwivila
Kitanzini	Kitanzani	Kitanzini
Itamba Pillars	Itamba	Mkwawa
Manyafifi caves	Kitwiru	Kitwiru
Ruaha river	Ipogolo	Ruaha
Igumbiro Pillars	Igumbiro	
Kitasengwa Pillars	Mkoga	Isakalilo
Pillars and Caves	Kigonzile, Mgongo and Nduli	Nduli

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

Historical Sites viewing Tourism.





#### Chief Munyigumba Grave yard

Isimila Stone Age site: The site lies about 20 km (12 miles) to the southwest of Iringa DC, has the astonishing free-standing natural rock pillars formed by millions of years of weathering, this is one of Africa's most important sites for exploring the relics of the Acheulean Age (about 300,000 years ago) and the site is littered with hand axes, hammers, cleavers and stone picks. Also the site contains archeological artifacts, particularly stone tools, from human habitation many years ago.

Kalenga, Kikongoma and Mlambalasi: These historical sites are linked with the Hehe's Chief Mkwawa. He was the chief who several times fought with German colonial authorities. The Hehe's Chief built eight km long and 12 meter high stockade in an attempt to fight off the advance of German colonization.

Kalenga Museum: Built in 1954 in Kalenga village during British colonialism. It is in this museum where the skull of Chief Mkwawa is kept after repatriated back to the then Tanganyika territory in 1954 during British colonialism. Mkwawa's skull now forms one of the main (somewhat grisly) exhibits of the Mkwawa Memorial. Furthermore, letters which Mkwawa wrote to Germany authority, spears and other fiercely traditional weapons and few rifles which Mkwawa and his soldiers had used also can be observed in this museum. Besides to that, there are traditional tools used with traditional medicines which the Chief Mkwawa had used as 'satellite' for watching enemies as well as monitoring the behaviour of his 62 wives if they happened to cheat on him.

Kikongoma: It is the hamlet within Mangalali village. This hamlet is famous for two main things. First it is the place where the mother of Chief Mkwawa killed herself. She killed herself after had caught by Mkwawa enemies and forced to disclose the traditional witchcraft which made his son (Chief Mkwawa) being powerful. She refused, and threw herself in Ruaha River at a place where believed to have more than 50 metre deep. Secondly, Kikongoma is famous by having 'Gold Bridge' or natural built bridge. Below the huge stones Ruaha River flows. Through stepping on the huge stones people can cross the river even during long rainy seasons.

Mlambalasi: This is a place where Chief Mkwawa killed himself in 1898 after successfully managed to escape from German forces.

Chanunu and Ulole Cave: This cave is located in Malangali ward was a hiding place for Chief Mkwawa during the war with Germany, Ngoni and Luguru people, there are resting places like Kisupo cha Mkwawa and also Mnyigumba Boma where there is a grave of Mkwawa's father. These sites are monitored by Mkwawa family. The region is in the process of making arrangements to make those sites being among other potential tourist sites.

Udekwa, Dabaga and Irole Caves: This is among the unique caves with a total of 8 rooms found in Udekwa ward 143 km from the Headquarters. There are also other caves found at Dabaga 45 km and Irole caves 63 km from headquarter all of these caves have similar tradition believes. The cave has been used by local natives as hideout against enemies. It has

been used also by local community as a sacred site which reflects cultural belief of the indigenous community of Hehe where sacrifices of goats and cows were given to gods to stop curse erupted in the community.



Udekwa, Dabaga and Irole Caves:

Ukumbi Swamp: The swamp is used by the community for two purposes; spiritual and medical. For spiritual purpose, sacrifices of goats and cows were given to gods to stop problem erupted in the community. For medical purpose, water from the swamp and herbs growing in the swamp are mixed with other traditional medicine to cure epilepsy, leprosy and mental diseases and the water is only fetched by a select person. The swamp is at Ukumbi ward 47 kms from the headquarters.



Ukumbi Swamp

Kihesa-Mgagao Stone: This is among the huge stone covering a total of 12 acres and 2,500 m above sea level. It is used for two major activities which is spiritual and medical. For spiritual purpose, sacrifices of goats, and cows were given to gods to stop problem erupted in the community and sacrifice giving depended on the nature of the problem meaning the bigger the problem the bigger the sacrifice to be given. For medical purpose, herbs growing on top of the stone which scientifically are called *syzgium* spp, by Hehe language are called Mafwelefwenzi are mixed with other traditional medicine to cure asthma and coughing diseases. Also there are two rivers which flow nearby the site called Ifwenga and Mtitu. The

stone is found at the border of two villages of Kihesa-Mgagao (Ng'uruhe ward) and Masege (Ukumbi ward) 42 kms from headquarter.



Kihesa-Mgagao Stone

Nyundo Grave: It is popularly referred as 'Nyundo grave' or 'Zelewisky grave' reflects cultural conflict between two ethnic groups of Germans and Hehe. This is a monument where 300 Germany armies had been buried after being killed by Mkwawa soldiers in 1898. This grave is located at Irole 63 kms from headquarter.



Nyundo Grave

### 3.3.5. Eco Tourism

Ruaha River Lodge in the

Ruaha National Park is among the preferred lodge by foreigners



Availability of good infrastructure such as accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, roads, banking/bureau de change services and tour operators is an important tool for the development of competitive tourism industry. Accommodation facilities are important in attracting tourists. Therefore, the Region should continue to encourage private sector to build more hotels, camp sites and lodges to accommodate ever increasing tourists in the Region. The existing hotels lodgings and camp sites in Iringa region include the MR Hotel, Hilltop Hotel, Lutheran lodge centre and New Ruaha International guest house, Tandala Tented Camps, Mwangusi Safari Camp, Mdonya Old River Camp, Ruaha River Lodge, Kwihale and Jongomero Camp. Cotage Lodge is the property of the national park (i.e government property) and is the most affordable lodge. The remaining lodges are owned by investors and their price is higher than the one owned by the government.

Banking services and bureau de changes together with telecommunication services especially mobile phone coverage are also very important for tourism industry in Iringa region. Besides that, road network towards all tourists attractions are good and passable throughout a year.

### **3.3.6. Investment Opportunities in Natural Resources**

#### **(i) Agro-forestry**

Sustainable agro-forestry is an area of which the region can take advantage of. Afforestation programmes can be established for environmental conservation in the region.

#### **(ii) Beekeeping**

Availability of abundant natural forests such as miombo woodlands provides the region with a great range of beekeeping potentials. People organized in groups would considerably make beekeeping sub sector as part-time activity and also alternative source of income to low income earners of the rural population of the region. However, investments in this sub sector can be made;

Medium scale investors; these are private companies or individuals with adequate resources who can invest profitably in this sub sector by using modern technology. These kinds of investors should be encouraged so as to tap the full potential of this sector; and

Small scale bee keepers; these include individual households in the district. They could be developed by being trained in modern bee-keeping, a practice which involves the use of modern beehives instead of the traditional ones which are currently predominant in the region. Likewise, the Government and other development stakeholders in the region should think of introducing micro-credit schemes to bee-keepers so as to enable them purchase modern beehives and other necessary gear for this important economic activity.

#### **(iii) Tourism: Wildlife and Historical sites**

The presence of Ruaha National Park, Udzungwa National Park, game reserves and historical sites in Iringa region is an important opportunity to create employment within the sector and increase income of the people.

#### **(iv) Eco Tourism**

Availability of national parks and historical sites create an opportunity for the region to construct quality infrastructures including accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, roads, banking/bureau de change services and tour operators in order to create competitive tourism facilities.

(v) Environmental conservation

Investment in the planting and supply of seedlings is essential in the district in order to balance the state of afforestation and deforestation that is going on in the region. Iringa region faces the problem of depletion of forest cover due to firewood and charcoal burning. Investment is also needed in providing education in agro forestry and forest resource management.

(vi) Fish farming

Fish farming is currently carried out in a small scale in Mtera Dam and along Ruaha River which passes in all Districts. However there is great potential for fish farming investment if it is carried out in an intergrated manner with rice cultivation.

(vii) Zoos and game sanctuaries

The region is rich in wildlife resources of which climatic condition change threaten their viability. Due to this investment in zoos and game sanctuary is highly encouraged as a means of rescuering wildlife extinction.

(viii) Wildlife farming, breeding and ranching.

The region offers opportunities in wildlife farming, breeding and ranching for conservation or commercial purpose. Presence of wildlife species in core protected ares with permissive laws, the ex situ conservation of wildlife is a great deal for the Region.

(ix) Hunting companies, Tour companies and Accommodation facilities.

Presence of Game controlled areas and wildlife management areas give rooms for sport hunting/tourist hunting. On the other hand presence of Ruaha and Udzungwa National Parks attracts more tourists in the region. These open room for investment in hunting companies, Hotels and tour companies in the region.

### **3.4. Mining Sector**

The Region has yet to play a significant role in mineral production, though there are number of mineral deposits. Kilolo district is the only district endowed with lime spotted in Ilula ward, aggregates in Uhambingeto ward, and fine sand in Ihimbo ward. Nevertheless, little is known about the actual potential of the minerals in these sites. As a result, its contribution to the region economy is still negligible compared to agriculture and livestock activities.

Several minerals have been spotted in Iringa region, notably gold deposits which are found in almost in all districts (Idete, Bomalang'ombe, Udekwa and Maheng-Kilolo; Pawaga, Ipokera, Tanangozi (Iringa Rural); Kilosa (Mufindi). Gemstones are also available in Idete, Udekwa Bomalang'ombe, and Mahenge (Kilolo).

Opportunities are available in exploration of jewellery manufacturing (e.g. lapidary, cutting, polishing, etc) as well as supply of mining services such as drilling, airborne geophysical surveys; laboratory services, or refining.

### **3.5. Industrial Sector**

The Region has a total of 40 small scale industries which are in operation. Apart from small-scale industries, the Region has medium-scale industries which are concentrated in Iringa Urban.

Several investment opportunities are available for industries and manufacturing in Iringa Region. They include:

- Mineral water production,
- Agro-processing industries for tea, coffee, sunflowers, rice, edible oils and vegetables processing for value addition and fruit canning,
- Production of quality furniture,
- Agricultural equipment and supplies,
- Ceramics and lime products,
- Hides and skin tanning,
- Textiles, clothing and leather products,
- Soap, food, beer and beverages.

Factors attributed to the growth of industrial sector in the region include:

- **Reliable infrastructure/Tarmac roads**  
The Iringa region is linked with the biggest commercial city in Tanzania (Dar es Salaam) by good tarmac road. Nevertheless, the region is also linked with other big cities in Tanzania like Dodoma, Mbeya, Morogoro and Ruvuma by tarmac roads.
- **Easy accessibility of Resources**  
The Region is endowed with a diversity of natural resources and its geographical location enables easy access of resources from other places in the country. Raw materials can be transported from other regions in the country to the region through the tarmac highways roads.
- **Availability of Markets**  
Availability of improved or modern technology makes it easy to produce goods of high quality that can compete in both local and foreign markets.
- **Reliable supply of electricity and clean and safe water**

### **3.6. Investment Opportunities in Trade and Industries**

Iringa is among the fast developing regions in the country. It has a relatively well developed infrastructure and financial services that support a wide range of economic activities. The region has

better investment opportunities through an enabling environment that has been created on provision of proactive support for private sector operators. Potential areas for investment which can be exploited by the region itself or in collaboration with private sectors include:

Construction of “Logistic Centre houses” which would be used for quality control of the products imported within the Region.

Construction of the “Re Export Centre” for the products acquired within the Region and those imported so as to export to the other nearby regions.

Construction of warehouses for whole sale trade so that whole sellers can manage to buy and re sale the products to retailers; this is double increase of revenue within the Region.

Processing and Manufacturing Industries, Assembling plants, Agricultural Machinery, Shopping Centres, Real Estates, Financial Buildings, Sports and Game centres. This can be done by using the enforceable law to determine, identify and re allocate possible areas which were left idle.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Economic Infrastructure

#### 4.0. Overview

The region has the privilege of having frontier to five regions. These regions include Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro, Njombe and Mbeya. Landlocked countries of Malawi, Zambia and even Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) also depend to some extent on the efficiency of Iringa's roads. The region has a fairly developed in road network, air and communication network system connected to these regions.

Table 4.1: Road Networks by Types and by Council, 2013

Council	Type (Km)				
	Trunk	Regional	District	Feeder	Total
Iringa DC	152	268	825.4	335	1,580.4
Mufindi	95	399	680.3	399	1,573.3
Iringa Municipal	23	28	362.1	0	413.1
Kilolo	100	111	455.0	218	884.0
Total	370	806	2,322.8	952	4,450.8

Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office 2013

#### Road network classification



Tarmac road network in Iringa region

Table 4.2: Road Network Surface condition by Council.

Council	Surface Condition (Km)			
	Tarmac	Grave	Earth	Total
Iringa DC	72.0	714.7	793.7	1,580.40
Mufindi	95.0	419.5	1,058.80	1,573.30
Iringa Municipal	57.4	150.8	201.0	409.20
Kilolo	89.0	216.0	579.1	884.10
Total	313.4	1,501.0	2,632.60	4,447.00



Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office 2013

#### **4.1. Railway Transport**

Iringa region is having the opportunity whereby the TAZARA railway line to Mbeya and Kapingoshi is passing through. Kiyowela and Mpanga Tazara are the only two railway stations in the region which serve as a gateway for handling bulky goods and services intended for the region. However, due to the poor road network between the stations and the Iringa- Mbeya highway, very few goods pass through the two stations.

#### **4.2. Air Transport facilities**

There is only one airport which is located in Iringa Municipal but because there are no scheduled flights there are no data for passengers embarking and disembarking in that airport. In addition there are two airstrips in Mufindi district to serve the district's non-scheduled air traffic for medical, tourist and other services. These airstrips are located in Mafinga JKT at Sao Hill and Ngwazi in Igowole ward. No data were available on the number of people served by the airstrips.

Table 4.2: Air Services by District, Iringa Region, 2013

District	Air Services	
	No. of Airports	No. of Air Strips
Iringa DC	0	0
Mufindi	0	2
Iringa Municipal	1	0
Kilolo	0	0
Total	1	2

Source: Regional Commissioner's office Iringa, 2013

#### 4.3. Telecommunication Services

According to the data obtained from the four District Councils, Iringa region has only one land line telephone service, one TV station located in Iringa Municipal, six radio stations also located in Iringa Municipal, eight internet cafes seven in Iringa Municipal and one in Kilolo district, five mobile phone providers, two Post offices and two sub-Post offices.

#### 4.4. Energy

Iringa region uses various sources of energy for lighting, cooking as well as for running machines. These sources include hydroelectricity, gas, paraffin, charcoal, firewood and others. Potential investments available are, hydropower, wind power mills, saw dusts, garbage recycling power mills and solar plants.

#### 4.5. Investment Potentials

The Region has number of potentials for energy production. The Region has Rivers which can be used in hydro electric power production, such as Little, Ruaha, Lukos, Mpanga etc. The region has also good and strong winds which also are potential for power generation such as Mbigili (Kilolo District) and Ismani (Iringa District).



## CHAPTER FIVE

### Social Services

#### 5.0. Overview

Social services that are available in Iringa Region cover the development of health sector in terms of preventive and curative measures through morbidity, mortality, and notifiable communicable diseases. It also covers preventive measures on HIV/AIDS prevalence, tuberculosis and other HIV/AIDS related diseases, mother and child health as well as health facilities.

#### 5.1. Health Sector

The region has 7 hospitals (3 public and 4 private), 22 health centres (13 public and 9 private) and 208 dispensaries (162 public and 46 private). In 2012 The Regional Hospital was designated as the Region referral hospital; provide specialized services referred from Council's Hospitals.

In spite of the efforts made, the Region still has shortage of health centres and dispensaries which caused unnecessary loss of peoples' lives through preventable diseases. The health policy, of having a dispensary in each village, a health centre in each ward has not yet attained. In implementing the Primary Health Services Development Program targets, the Region has planned to have a Dispensary in each village and a Health center in each ward. Currently 208 villages have functioning Dispensaries while 22 wards have functioning Health Centers. Therefore, as compared to 361 villages and 93 wards the gap is 153 dispensaries equivalent to 42.4% while for Health Center the gap is 71 equivalent 76.3%.

Table 5.2: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and by Council, 2013

Council	Public Health Facility			Private Health Facility		
	Hospital	Health Centres	Dispensary	Hospital	Health Centres	Dispensary
Iringa Rural	0	4	56	1	4	12
Mufindi	1	5	59	1	3	8
Iringa Urban	2	3	12	1	1	10
Kilolo	0	1	35	1	1	16
Total	3	13	162	4	9	46

Source: Region Commissioner's Office, 2013

##### 5.1.1. Population per Health Facility

The Region managed to reduce the mean average population per facility from 6,628 people in 2002 to 3,971 people in 2012. The reduction has been influenced by the increase of health

facilities from 128 in 2002 to 237 in 2012. Table 5.4 shows distribution of health facilities by Council.

Table 5.4: Relating Health Facilities to the Population by Council, 2012

Council	2002				2012			
	Total Population	Total Number of h.f.s	Mean Average Population Per h.f.s	H.f.s / 10,000 people	Total Population	Total Number of h.f.s	Mean Average Population Per h.f.s	H.f.s /10,000 people
Iringa DC	245,033	42	5,834	1.7	254,032	77	3,299	3.0
Mufindi	282,071	39	7,233	1.4	317,731	77	4,475	2.2
Iringa Urban	106,371	16	6,648	1.5	151,345	29	5,219	1.9
Kilolo	204,372	31	6,593	1.5	218,130	54	4,039	2.5
Total	837,847	128	6,546	1.5	941,238	237	4,075	2.5

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

### 5.1.2. Population per Doctor Ratio

The region has a shortage of professional health providers almost in all health facilities. This lead to increase work load, but also inadequate provision of quality health and social welfare services to the public. Generally the available qualified health and social welfare staff in the region was only 51.5% (2012), the average gap in the region is about 48.5% with variations among Councils.

Table 5.5: The Number of Population per Doctor by Council, 2002 and 2012

Council	2002			2012		
	Total Population	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Total Population	Total Doctors*	Average Population Per Doctor
Iringa DC	245,033	5	49,007	254,032	10	25,403
Mufindi	282,071	9	31,341	317,731	21	15,130
Iringa Urban	117,469	6	19,578	151,345	92	1,645
Kilolo	205,081	3	68,360	218,130	8	27,266
Total	849,654	23	36,941	941,238	131	7,185

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013



### 5.1.3. Status of Health Personnel

The provision of quality health services depends on the availability of qualified medical personnel, hospital equipment, medicines and medical supplies. The requirement of health staff in the Region is 2,445 while the available staff is 1,259 which is equivalent to 51.5 percent. Table 5.7 shows the requirement and availability of medical personnel by Council.

Table 5.7 Number Medical Personnel by Council, 2013

Council	Requirement	Available	Percentage of available	Shortage	Percentage of shortage
Iringa MC	493	139	28.2	354	71.8
Iringa DC	733	318	43.4	415	56.6
Mufindi DC	741	439	59.2	302	40.8
Kilolo DC	478	363	75.9	115	24.1
Total	2,445	1,259	51.5	1,186	48.5

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013.

### 5.1.4. Morbidity

The top ten causes of illness reported in health facilities in the region as indicated in the table below;

Table 5.8: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only) in the Region, 2010 and 2012

S/No	2010			2012		
	Disease	No. of Cases	Percent Share	Disease	No. of Cases	Percent Share
1	ARI	165,296	32.8	ARI	131,032	32.7
2	Malaria	88,631	17.6	Malaria	109,811	27.4
3	Diarrhoea	56,030	11.1	Pneumonia	38,267	9.5
4	Pneumonia	52,319	10.4	Skin infection	29,559	7.4
5	Intestine Worms	43,232	8.6	Diarrhoea	27,154	6.8
	Sub Total	405,508	80.4	Sub Total	335,823	83.8
6	Skin infection	35,748	7.1	Intestine Worms	21,003	5.2
7	Minor Surgery	30,028	6.0	Minor Surgery	17,208	4.3
8	Eye Infection	12,480	2.5	UTI	13,796	3.4
9	UTI	10,761	2.1	Eye Infection	7,688	1.9

10	Non Infection Gastro	10,072	2.0	Genital Discharge	5,234	1.3
	TOTAL	504,59 7	100.0	TOTAL	400,75 2	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner's office

### 5.1.5. Policy Implication on Health Sector

Provision of health services in Iringa Region is still of low quality since the region has still an inadequate number of practitioners. Moreover, inadequate number of practitioners limited provision of health services in preventive and curative areas such as PMCT, out-patients and in-patients. However, health services can be improved through implementation of health strategies and programmes which will motivate and attract health workers to working in rural areas. Likewise, the programmes of constructing dispensaries in every village and one health sector in every ward should be adhered to for increasing accessibility of health services to rural population. Involvement of private sector in the provision of health services is also very important for sector improvement in the District.

### 5.1.6. Investment Opportunities for Health Sub-Sector

This sub-sector faces many problems including prevalence of diseases such as pneumonia, malaria, diarrhoea, clinical AIDS, e.t.c; shortage of health centres/ dispensaries is a bottleneck for development of the sector. The Region authority has seen these shortcomings and taken into consideration. To start with, the Region authority identified 72 villages with no health facilities. Investment or joint effort is needed regards to the construction of more health facilities as noted above.

## 5.2. Education Sector

### 5.2.1. Overview

Education as it is well known is one of the basic tools for social and economic development. This understanding has been evidenced by steps so far taken by the Government of Tanzania to increase the intake of children to primary schools. Adoption of the Universal Primary School Education in 1974 plays a big role in providing primary education to all children aged 7-13 years. The 2002 census data shows that there has been significant decrease in illiteracy rate in Iringa region. In 2002, Iringa region had literacy rate of 72 percent compared to 68.3 percent of 1988.

### 5.2.2. Pre Primary Education

There are 429 pre-primary school (public schools 416 private 13) classes with a total of 27,076 children, (public schools 25,994 and Private schools 1,082).



### 5.2.3. Primary Education

The region has 481 Primary Schools out of which 472 are public primary schools and nine (9) are private schools with a total of 216,872 pupils (104,287 boys and 112,585) girls-aged between 7-13 years). Regional requirement for Primary teachers is 5,671, currently there are 5,059 primary school teachers with shortage 612, this translates teacher to students' ratio of 1:43 to meet the ideal national standard ratio of 1:40. In 2013 the Regional requirement for classrooms was 5,081 available 3,834 therefore had a shortage of 1,247 classrooms.

Table 5.23: Number of Pre-Primary School Classrooms by Ownership, 2010-2012

District	2010			2011			2012		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Iringa DC	130	0	130	130	0	130	135	0	135
Mufindi	140	3	143	145	3	148	145	5	150
Iringa Municipal	32	6	38	40	6	46	40	8	48
Kilolo	94	0	94	94	0	94	96	0	96
Regional Total	396	9	405	409	9	418	416	13	429

Source: Compiled Data from Districts, Education Departments, 2012

### 5.2.4. Secondary Education

The region has a total of 151 secondary schools, among which 106 are public and 45 are privately owned. In year 2013 Public and Private secondary schools had a total of 62,201 students (31,735 boys and 30,466 girls) from Form I -V1. Distribution of secondary schools in each council is as seen in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Form (I-IV) Students Enrolment per 1000 population, per Secondary schools by Councils, 2012

Council	Population (2012)	Total Enrolment Form (I-IV) Students	Number of Secondary Schools (Public and Private)	Number of Wards	Average no. of Total Enrolment per 1000 population	Average Students Enrolment per Sec. School	Average Students Enrolment per Ward
Iringa DC	254,032	15,661	32	25	61.6	489.4	626.4
Mufindi	317,731	21,216	55	28	66.8	385.7	757.7
Iringa Municipal	151,345	13,860	26	16	91.6	533.1	866.3
Kilolo	218,130	11,464	36	22	52.6	318.4	521.1
Regional	941,238	62,201	149	91	66.1	417.5	683.5

Total							
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Source: Compiled Data from Councils, Education Departments, 2012

### 5.2.5. Higher Learning Education

Iringa region is among the few regions in Tanzania that has been gifted with a numerous number of universities/institutions or colleges. The universities/colleges which are available in the region include Mkwawa University College of Education commonly known as MUCE, University of Iringa formerly Tumaini University, Ruaha University (RUCO) and Open University. Other colleges are Rungemba Community Development Institute, RETCO Business College, Mafinga Clinical Officer Training Centre, Primary Health Care Institution (PHCI), Kleruu Teachers Training College, Mufindi Teachers College, Miso Teachers College, Ruaha Community Development Institute, MUCCOBs, Tosamaganga Nursing School, St. Monica Teachers College and Consolata Teachers Training College.

### 5.2.6. Vocational Education

Vocational training is important in preparing youths for employment including self employment. By participating in production of youths can fight against income poverty and also contribute significantly to Iringa regional GDP and Tanzania as a whole. There are 24 Vocational training centres in Iringa region as shown in the table below.

Table 5.53: List of Vocational Public and Private Training Schools/Centres, 2012

District	List of centres	Skills Taught
Iringa DC	1: Tanangozi VTC 2: Kalenga VTC 3: Masumbo VTC 4: Migoli VTC 5: Isimani VTC 6: Tosamaganga VTC 7: Nyabula VTC 8: Ulete VTC 9: Masumbo VTC 10: Wasa VTC 11: Kitanewa VTC 12: Nzihhi VTC 13: Ifunda VTC	Carpentry, tailoring, masonry, electricity, computer Motor Vehicle Mechanics, Welding, Plumbing, and Food Production
Mufindi	1: Mafinga Vocational Training Centre	Carpentry, tailoring, masonry, electricity, computer
Iringa	1: Iringa VETA	The VTCs offer courses in Printing, Tailoring,

Municipal	2: Don Bosco VTC 3: Mgongo VTC	Motor Vehicle Mechanics, Welding, Plumbing, Food Production, Secretarial and Computing
Kilolo	1: Maria Goreth VTC 2:FDC-Ilula VTC 3:Kilolo star VTC 4: Ihimbo VTC 5:Nyota ya asubuhi VTC 6:Pomerini VTC 7: Itwanga VTC	Agriculture, carpentry, masonry and tailoring Welding, carpentry, tailoring, cookery, masonry and electricity Carpentry, tailoring and masonry Carpentry Carpentry, tailoring and masonry Carpentry, tailoring and masonry
Regional Total	24	

VTC: Vocational Training Centre

Source: Compiled Data from Districts, Education Departments, 2013

### 5.2.7. Special Education (Primary level)

The issue of considering people with disabilities has been gaining recognition worldwide. This is due to the fact that the level of disability appears to be increasing in most societies. Hence, it is important to prepare programmes for the disabled pupils to get special education according to their type of impairment. The region has 3 special education schools namely; Makalala (Mufindi), Mwaya (Kilolo) and Viziwi Iringa (Iringa MC).

Table 5.3. Special Education Schools by Council:

Council	Name of School	Type of Impairment
Mufindi	Makalala	Visual and Intellectual
Kilolo	Mwaya	Visual and Intellectual
Iringa Municipal	Viziwi Iringa	Deaf

Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013.

### 5.2.8. Policy Implication on Education sector

Although there is remarkable development in both primary and secondary education, policy intervention need to take place to alleviate the few challenges observed. The region needs to put more effort in construction of girls' dormitories which will help to prevent or reduce girls' dropout due to pregnancy and also increasing pass rate for girls pupils/students. In addition to that, for learning improvement in primary schools, the school feeding programme is of paramount important.

Since both primary and secondary schools in the region have critical shortage of toilet holes, more toilets should be constructed to satisfy the education policy of one toilet hole for 20 girls and one toilet hole for 25 boys. Likewise, the number of desks in some of primary and secondary schools should be increased to meet education policy of one desk per three pupils in primary schools, and one table and chair for secondary school students.

Some primary and secondary schools in Iringa region have no access to clean and safe water. Therefore, initiatives are needed to supply the schools with clean and safe water through tap water or boreholes. Rain water harvest technology can also help to alleviate the water shortage problem. Moreover, if not all, boarding secondary schools should be supplied with electricity to enhance learning environment.

#### **5.2.9. Investment Opportunities in Education**

Further investments are required in both secondary and primary education so that quality education is availed. Quality education can be attained when there is sufficient investment in all school facilities including qualified teachers, staff quarters, classrooms, laboratories, libraries, dormitories, school pit latrines, learning and teaching materials.

### 5.3. Water supply and sanitation

#### 5.3.1. Water coverage:

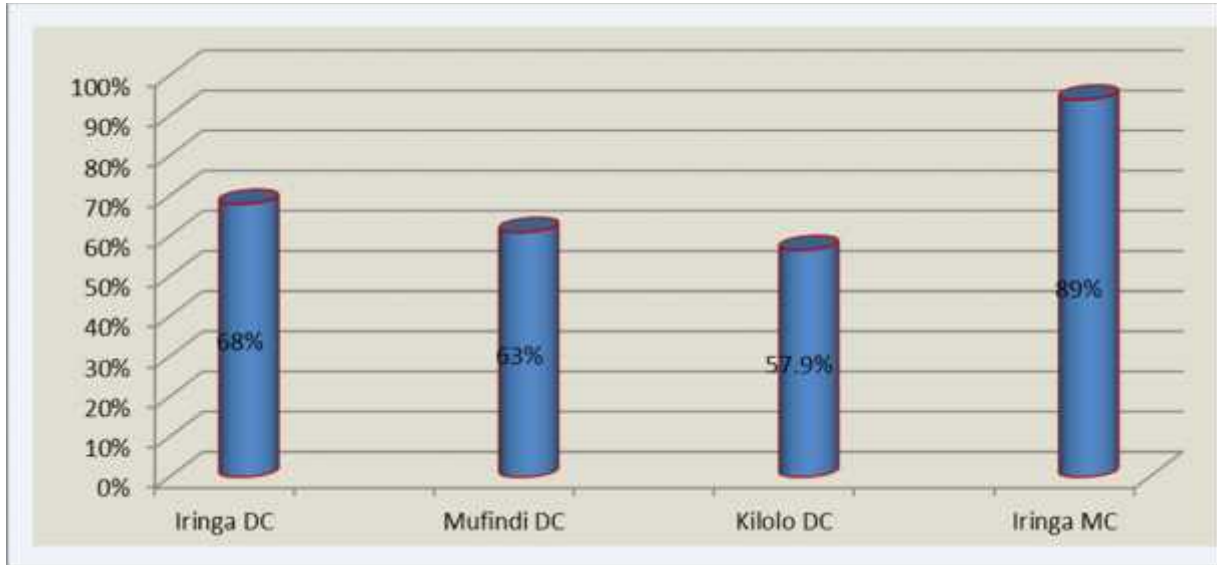
Up to September, 2013 the number of people accessed to clean water was 633,454 which is equivalent to 67.3 of the inhabitants of Iringa region viz (62.7 % in rural areas compared to 76.7% in urban areas). Table No.50 below shows the number of inhabitants accessed to clean water in urban and rural areas region- wide

Table No. 50: Total inhabitants accessed to clean water:

Council	Total inhabitants			Number of inhabitants accessed to clean water			Total Percentage		
	Total inhabitants	Rural	Urban	Total inhabitants	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Iringa MC	151,345	11,374	139,971	134,697	8,668	125,974	89.0	76.2	90.0
Iringa DC	254,032	254,032	0	172,742	172,742	0	68.0	68.0	0.0
Kilolo DC	218,130	162,847	55,283	126,297	94,288	27,339	57.9	57.9	49.5
Mufindi DC	317,731	265,829	51,902	200,171	159,763	36,331	63.0	60.1	70.0
Total	941,238	694,082	247,156	633,907	435,461	189,644	67.3	62.7	76.7

Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office, 2013

Bar chart No 5.1: Water Supply coverage Per Council



### 5.3.2. Policy Implication on Water sector

Shallow wells are dominant source of water for rural population in Iringa region. There is a need to put in place policies that will enable the shift of water sources from shallow well to piped water. Effective approach for enabling this goal to be reached has to be indentified by involving private sectors and individuals. There is also need of establishing practicable institutional arrangements and mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of community managed rural water supplies.

Iringa Region is also facing a problem of poor sewage system which results into big problem of sanitation and hygiene to urban population. To alleviate the problem Iringa urban authority has to set rules of guidance of water disposal in households in urban areas with firm follow-up strategies.

### 5.3.3. Investment Opportunities in Water Supply

Clean water supply through tap water still a major problem in Iringa region. Therefore, supply of water infrastructures like pipes, drilling machines as well as construction of clean/safe water system is of outmost important. Supply of boreholes materials such as electricity and diesel pumps, drilling machines and pipes is another opportunity of investment. Workshops for repairing and maintenance of electricit and diesel pumps and drilling machines and even establishing shops for selling spear parts and even new pumps have a good chance to prosper business-wise which at the end will help improve availability of clean water both in rural and urban areas of the region.

CHAPTER SIX  
Other Development Issues

6.0. Financial Institutions

There are a number of financial institutions that are operating in Iringa region, also there is an increase of population from 840,404 in 2002 population census to 941,238 in 2012 population census resulting to increased demand for financial services and financial Institutions. The regional population comprises of people with different life styles and requirements namely public and private employees, business people, farmers, livestock keepers and students of all levels from primary schools to University level. In this situation a prospective investor will look for investment opportunities related to the services required by each class of people including various sorts of entertainments.

Table 6.6 List of macro-financial institutions, Iringa Region; 2010 - 2013

2010	2011	2012	2013
NMB	NMB	NMB	NMB
TPB	TPB	TPB	TPB
NBC	NBC	NBC	NBC
BACLAYS	BACLAYS	BACLAYS	BACLAYS
EXIM	EXIM	EXIM	EXIM
CRDB	CRDB	CRDB	CRDB
MUCOBA	MUCOBA	MUCOBA	MUCOBA
-	-	-	DIAMOND TRUST

Source: Compiled Data from Districts (Trade Departments), 2013

Iringa Region is currently having eight macro-financial institutions/banks that are operating in the region. To the exception of NMB and MUCOBA which have their branches at District level, the rest operates only from Regional Head Office.

7.0. Important Contact Details

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