

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



CHEMBA DISTRICT INVESTMENT GUIDE



Prepared by;
District Commissioner's Office,
P.O.BOX 126, Chemba,
Dodoma

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A WELCOME REMARK FROM THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



i)Statement by District Commissioner

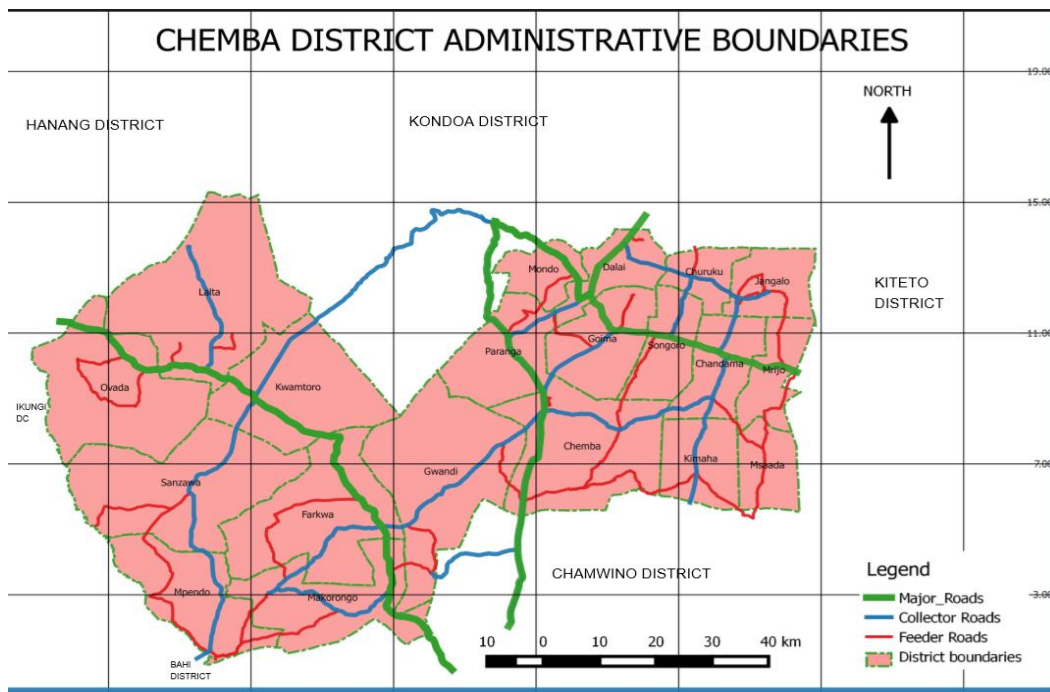
I, Simon Ezekiel Odunga, District Commissioner for Chemba District, with greatful pleasure, I would like to welcome you all in Chemba District to grab effectively and efficiently investment opportunities available. Our District is endowed with huge socio-economic potentials. The district has a total area of 7,653 square kilometers, with a total arable land of 925,000 hectares, cultivated area is 222,184 hectares which is suitable for cropping of Sunflower, Maize, Sorghum, Finger-millet, Groundnuts, Simsim, Paddy, Millet, Beans, Pigeon peas, Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Bambaranuts, and a few to mention. The District has about 300,000 cattle that could produce about 3,360,000 litres of milk for period between January and July and also they can produce about 1,200,000 litres of milk for period between August and December. The District has abundance forestry resources in four Community Based Forest Reserves with size of 6,269.29 ha, Swagaswaga Game Reserve with size of 87,100ha, and forests on general land with size of 3,062ha all are appropriate for beekeeping activities and other related activities. The District has attraction sites useful for eco-tourism and cultural heritage tourism, in particular sites you can find unique features like old man footprints, hotwater in the curve, pecurial wild dogs at Swagaswaga GR, Rock shaped like a moon, Rock paintings, Baobao tree looks like woman shape, enormous unique tropical snakes like Black mamba, taboos and noms of Sandawe, Rangji, Burunge, Mbulu, Barabaig, Mang'ati, and Masai tribes. Additional, the District is rich in various minerals like Gold, Gemstones (i.e. Amethyst, Turquoise, and Sapphire), Uranium, Ruby, Limestone, and Building Materials like Sand, Stones, Aggregates, and Moram.

Furthermore, its my pleasure that, this preface provides overview of existing investment opportunities presence in Chemba District. Therefore, I'm glad to invite local and international interested investors to come close and assess socio-economic potentials for better future endeavors of our district, region and country as well.

1. Geographical Location and Boundaries

Chemba District is one of the seven districts of the Dodoma Region. It was formed after 2010, when it was split off from Kondo District. It is located in the northern part 110 km from the Regional Head Quarters where it covers an area of about 7,653 square kilometers. It lies in latitudes and longitudes between $05^{\circ} 14'34''S$ and $35^{\circ} 53'24''E$. It is situated within the central plateau of Tanzania. It is bordered to the north by Kondo District, to the north-west by Hanang District (Manyara Region), to the east by Kiteto District (Manyara Region), to the south by Chamwino and Bahi Districts, and to the west by Singida Rural District. In the south is bordered by Bahi and Chamwino Districts, in the east is bordered by Kiteto and Kongwa Districts, in the west is bordered by Kondo, Singida Rural and Manyoni Districts. Its administrative seat is the town of Chemba. The district comprises of 4 divisions, 26 wards, and 114 villages with 494 hamlets.

Map 1: Chemba District Administrative Boundaries



2. AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND INDUSTRY INVESTMENT POTENTIAL

i. Climatic condition and Soil characteristics

Chemba District Council is mostly Semi-arid due to low and erratic rainfall. Rainfall is the most important climatic factor in the Region. It falls in a single rainy season between November/December and April/May. Generally these rains fall in heavy storms resulting in flash

floods. Consequently about 60% of the precipitation becomes run-off rather than penetrating the soil for crop growth. Total rainfall ranges from 500mm to 800mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. The temperature in the Region vary according to altitude but generally range from about 15°C in July to 30°C during the month of October. Moreover, temperature differences are observed between day and night and may be very high with hot afternoons going up to 35°C and chilly nights going down to 10°C.

ii.Land suitability and main food and cash crops farming activities

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Chemba District which employs about 95% of the inhabitants. The district has an area of 7,653 square kilometers of which 925,000 hectares are arable land. Area under crop cultivation is only 222,184 hectares which is 24% of arable land. Agriculture is still very traditional (shifting cultivation practices) with low yields in subsistence crops per hectare. Small individual peasant farmers undertake farming especially crop production. The major food crops grown in Chemba District are sorghum, bulrush, millet, maize, paddy and finger millet. Cash crops are groundnuts, sunflower, sesame, simsim and finger millet. The following are important statistics in relation to targets, production and productivity of different crops in Chemba District for the past two years.

Figure 1: Simsim at trial farm plot in Hamia village, Mpendo ward



iii. Potential for small holder farmers collaboration with large scale investors

The district has significant arable lands that can be used by both small holder farmers and large scale investors as follows;

- ✚ Kidoka irrigation scheme is located in Kidoka Village, Kidoka Ward. The scheme is under community based management while land management administrative is under Kidoka Village Council. The scheme has total size of about 1000ha suitable for cultivation of watermelon, carrot, onion, pumpkin, and other related fruits and vegetables. 400 ha allocated for organized farmers group while 600ha set aside for investors. It is situated at flat terrain with mixed loamy-clay soils. It has irrigation facilities invested to support heavy irrigation practices. The land is governed by Land Act No 5 of 1999. The scheme is located about 5km from Dodoma-Arusha Highway. Kidoka village is in Participatory Village Land Use Plan to be implemented in financial year 2018/19. The market demand for fruits and vegetables is high at Chemba District and Dodoma City at large. Kidoka village is in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III).

Figure 2: Kidoka Irrigation Scheme in Kidoka Village, Kidoka Ward



✚ Cotton farming has been promoted in Gwandi and Lofati Villages since 2015 whereby about 204 acres are under cultivation. However, both villages have arable land of about 2000ha that can be used for large scale cotton farming. The cultivation capacity of small scale cotton farmers in both villages is about 500ha while 1500ha can be used by investors. Ongoing cotton farming plots are on land owned by individuals. But the respective village councils have given authority by Land Act No 5 of 1999 to administer the land management of the respective villages. Both villages are in Participatory Village Land Use Plan to be implemented in financial year 2018/19. Farmers in both villages experience free cotton pest and diseases environment. The District Councils work closely with Tanzania Cotton Board and other stakeholders so that to enhance commercial cotton farming in Chemba District. There is assured cotton market in Arusha City, Dodoma City, Dar es Salaam City, Shinyanga Municipal, Kahama Town, and Morogoro Municipal. Gwandi village in Gwandi ward is situated 10 km from Chemba District Headquarters while Lofati village in Tumbakose ward is situated 20km from Chemba District Headquarters. Both villages are connected with earth road which is passable throughout the year. Both villages are in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III).

✚ Ndoroboni paddy farming plots with size of about 500ha established at Ndoroboni Village, Kwamtoro ward. The cultivation capacity of small scale paddy farmers is about 200ha while 300ha can be used by investors. Ongoing paddy farming plots are on land owned by individuals. But the respective village council has given authority by Land Act No 5 of 1999 to administer the land management of the respective village. Ndoroboni village is in Participatory Village Land Use Plan to be implemented in financial year 2018/19. The site has suitable features to support paddy farming include; mixed clay-loamy soils, flat terrain with high recharge capacity and surround landscape for watershed management. Through the implementation of Agriculture Sector Development Program-II (ASDP-II), thus irrigation facilities will be constructed and maintained in Ndoroboni village paddy farming plots so that to improve paddy yield. There is assured rice market in all villages of Chemba District, Dodoma City, Singida Municipal, Kondoa District, Dar es Salaam City, Babati Town, Morogoro Municipal and a few to mention. Ndoroboni village is situated 90 km from Chemba District Headquarters. It is connected with earth road which is passable throughout the year. It is in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III).

✚ Jogolo paddy farming plots with size of about 3000ha established at Jogolo Village, Ovada ward. The cultivation capacity of small scale paddy farmers is about 1000ha while 2000ha can be used by investors. Ongoing paddy farming plots are on land owned by individuals. But the respective village council has given authority by Land Act No 5 of 1999 to administer the land management of the respective village. Jogolo village is in Participatory Village Land Use Plan to be implemented in financial year 2018/19. The site has suitable features to support paddy farming include; mixed clay-loamy soils, flat terrain with high recharge capacity and surround landscape for watershed management. Through the implementation of Agriculture Sector Development Program-II (ASDP-II), thus irrigation facilities will be constructed and maintained in Jogolo village paddy farming plots so that to improve paddy yield. There is assured rice market in all villages of Chemba District, Dodoma City, Singida Municipal, Kondoa District, Dar es Salaam City, Babati Town, Morogoro Municipal and a few to mention. Jogolo village is situated 1200 km from Chemba District Headquarters. It is connected with earth road which is passable throughout the year. It is in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III).

iv. Potential for value addition activities (Crops, fishing, livestock and other raw materials availability)

Based on crops cultivated in Chemba District, such as sorghum, bulrush, millet, maize, groundnuts, sunflower, sesame, and finger millet give economic opportunity through value addition activities. There are about 400 small scale millers for maize, sorghum, bulrush, finger millet and also about 100 sunflower processors. The presence of improved infrastructures (i.e. electricity, water, roads) reduce production costs and also ensure by-products to reach nearby market easily and successful.

The district has started construction of crops collection center at Mrijo suburban, 80km East from Chemba District Headquarters. The center is situated along Kondoa-Kiteto Highway of which road is passable throughout the year, there is reliable electricity supply, adequate ground water source. The center has size of 50 acres under the management of Mrijo Village Council, it is planned to accommodate storage facilities, agro-processing facilities, and other market facilities. The center has ability to accommodate 100 small scale enterprises, 50 medium scale enterprises, 20 large scale enterprises. Farmers from surrounding villages have ability to produce

about 30,000 tones of maize and about 20,000 tones of sunflower per cropping season. This ensures smooth agro-processing and other crops market activities at the center.

Figure 3: Mrijo crops collection center in Mrijo Village, Mrijo Ward



The district has permanent and temporary waterbodies include, rivers, swamp, and man-made charcoal dam. They can be useful venue for fishing practices of which Catfish and Tilapia fish types survive in the respective water sources. The government through the Ministry of Water is going to construct Dam in Bumbose and Bubutole villages, Farkwa Ward about 60 km west from Chemba District Headquarters. The principal purpose of the dam is to supply water to Dodoma City, Chemba District, Bahi District, and Chamwino District. But also, the dam can be useful for fishing. The proposed dam project is situated along prime Bubu river that has condusive environment for fish species like Tilapia, Catfish and other related species. This opportunity of dam project will open avenue for fish processing industries around dam since the respective area has earth road which is passable throughout the year and also it is in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III). Moreover, market demand for fish products is high in all villages of Chemba district, Dodoma City and nearby districts.

The District has about 300,000 cattle that could produce about 3,360,000 litres of milk for period between January and July and also they can produce about 1,200,000litres of milk for period between August and December. Its obvious that, such amount of milk produced can support daily industries in Chemba District, Dodoma region and nearby regions. The presence of improved infrastructures (i.e. electricity, water, roads) reduce production costs and also ensure by-products to reach nearby market easily and successful.

v.Privatised defunct farms and industries with current status

There are no defunct farms and industries in the district established.

3.OTHER SECTORS POTENTIAL

The district has natural forests mainly *Accacia* sp suitable for beekeeping activities. The whole district has 12 beekeepers groups with about 1,250 modern bee hives produce about 43,280 kg of honey and 260 kg of wax annually. The District Council in collaboration with Tanzania Forest Funds (TFF) intend to construct Beekeeping Center at Chemba Town, aim at promoting commercial beekeeping through empowering beekeepers on making modern beehives, monitoring hives, harvesting, packaging, labeling, access to the market and access loan to the financial institutions. There is guarantee of market for bee products because, the district is centered between big cities of Dodoma and Arusha thus it is easy to meet bee honey market of the respective places.

There is possibility of establishment either hides or meat processing industries due to presence of about 300,000 cattle in the district. The presence of improved infrastructures (i.e. electricity, water, roads) reduce production costs and also there is assurance of by-products to reach nearby market easily and successful.

The district has potentials for Tourism industry (i.e. hiking, camping, sailing, bird watching). The height of Mount Chemba in Chemba Town (about 1200m asl) can be used for hiking/mountain climbing throughout the year. On the top of Mount Chemba, you will meet longest flat terrain of about 5km whereby wild animals like dik dik, wild cats, monkeys and a few to mention live. The proposed dam at Farkwa ward will promote establishment of hotels, lodges, and guest houses at Farkwa village and along the dam banks, thus tourism activities like eco-friendly fishing, bird watching and sailing will be conducted, and it should be noted that, at north part of the dam will be bordered with Swaga Swaga Game Reserve which is in the process into National Park. Therefore, the presence of dam will enhance wildlife abundance and diversity and enhance tourism industry.

Figure 4: Down view from the top of Mount Chemba, Chemba Town



Figure 5: Beautiful assembly of Butterfly insect family formed shape like **MAP OF AFRICA** in Mount Chemba, Chemba Town during end of rainy season (Photo by: Mohamed Semdoe, May 2018)



Chemba district is rich in various minerals like Gold, Gemstones (i.e. Amethyst, Turquoise, and Sapphire), Uranium, Ruby, Limestone, and Building Materials like Sand, Stones, Aggregates, and Moram. Although, detailed minerals database not established at District level, but Ministry of Minerals has all relevant information about existing minerals in the district. Despite of absence of minerals database at district level, but mining activities are undergoing by artisan in some villages include, Mondo, Churuku, Goima, Mirambo, Chemka, Gwandi villages (Gemstone), Babayu and Maziwa Villages (Gold and Uranium), Kidoka village (Limestone), Chambalo village (Sand), Chemba Town, and Mirambo village (stones for aggregates).

Chemba district like other districts in semi-arid area of Tanzania has adequate ground water balance. This opportunity can be used for water bottling industry and other socio-economic activities like irrigation, watering animals and other related activities. Water bottling industry can be established in Kambi ya Nyasa village, Chemba ward. It is situated along Dodoma-Arusha Highway. There is assurance of bottling water market at all villages of Chemba District, Dodoma City, Singida Municipal, Kondo District, Dar es Salaam City, Babati Town, Morogoro Municipal and a few to mention. It is connected with trunk road which is passable throughout the year. It is in third phase Rural Electrical Agency Program (REA-III).

The presence of loamy and clay soils create economic opportunity to community especially women in Chemba district. Organized Women Group in Chemba Town, use mixed loamy-clay soils to mould home appliances like dish, spoon, plates, pot, kettle and a few to mention. The coverage of loamy and clay soils not documented but, there is possibility of use the respective type of soils as economic base in particular women in Chemba district and also interested stakeholders might support promotion of this venture so as to reach market at regional and international levels.


Figure 6: Organized Women Group in Chemba Town, Mould home appliances from mixed loamy-clay soils


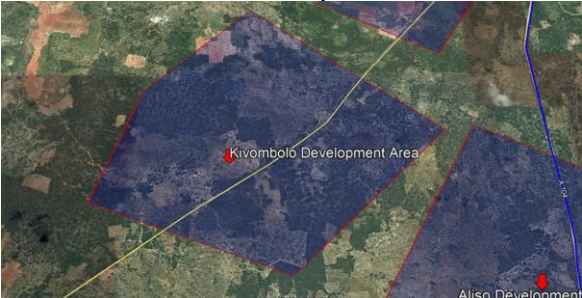
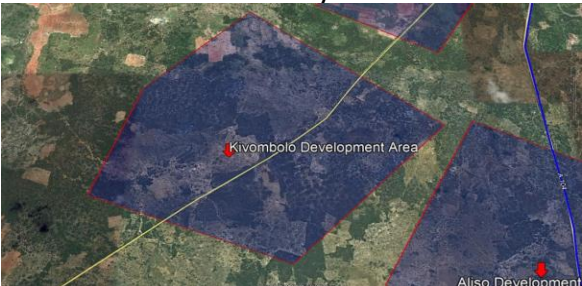
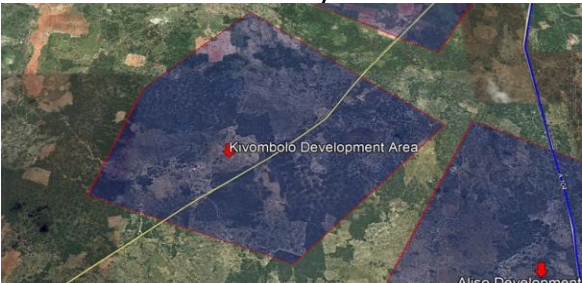


4. LAND AND BANK AND POTENTIAL INVESTMENT PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

Chemba District Council in collaboration with Tanzania Investment Center established project profiles so that to promote existing of investment opportunities in the District. The table 1 below show investment opportunities in Chemba district.

Table 1: Project profile for investment opportunities in Chemba District

S/N	Project type	Investment Opportunity	Size (ha)	Land Management	Location
1	Kelema Feedlot Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Raising & fattening -Life animal trading -Abattoir services -Provisioning of Livestock Extension Services 	565.6	Chemba District Council	Kelema village, Paranga ward, 100m from Dodoma-Arusha Highway 

		-Meat Processing			
2	Lengu Industrial Area	Value addition for agriculture and livestock products	2.8	Chemba District Council	It is located 1.7km from Chemba Town and 107km from Dodoma City 
3	Kivombolo Housing Estate	Establishment of seven Housing Estate plots amounting to a total size of 119, 300 square meters	119, 300 square meters	Chemba District Council	It is located 3 km from Chemba Town and 105km from Dodoma City 
4	Kivombolo Hotel Estate	2 plots for Hotel Estate establishment with total of 14,000 square meters	14,000 square meters	Chemba District Council	It is located 3 km from Chemba Town and 105km from Dodoma City 
5	Kivombolo Polytechnic College	Establishment of Polytechnic College	5.3	Chemba District Council	It is located 3 km from Chemba Town and 105km from Dodoma City 

5. POPULATION SIZE, POPULATION GROWTH RATE AND POPULATION STRUCTURE.

i. Statistical information on population size

According to 2012 national Population and housing census report, Chemba District had a population of 235,711 of which 117,585 males and 118,126, Currently, Chemba District is estimated to have a population of 274,083 .

ii. Population growth rate

The average population growth rate per annum is 1.7%. The number of house hold (HH) is 50, 151 with average HH size of 4.7 and the life expectancy is set at an average of 46 years.

5.1 POPULATION DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

i. Historical statistical information on population density per area

The district had population density of 32.33/km²(2012).

ii. Population density and distribution patterns

Population density and distribution patterns described in Table 1 below.

Table 2: Population density and distribution pattern

S/N	WARD	POPULATION DENSITY/Km2
1	Lalta	15.68
2	Ovada	19.78
3	Sanzawa	15.96
4	Mpendo	19.21
5	Makorongo	36.97
6	Kwamtoro	19.17
7	Farkwa	17.52
8	Gwandi	12.08
9	Chemba	28.26
10	Paranga	41.90
11	Mondo	70.52
12	Goima	42.52
13	Songoro	53.50
14	Kimaha	47.07
15	Msaada	37.87
16	Mrijo	75.63
17	Chandama	82.08
18	Dalai	86.00
19	Churuku	74.92
20	Jangalo	94.75

Source: Census (2012)

5.2 EMPLOYMENT ASPECTS

Chemba District Council as other councils of Tanzania, it has staffs at different carde and level so as to meet its mission and vision. The table 2 below describes staffs of different departments and sectors in the District.

Table 3: Employment records

S/N	DEPARTMENT	No. OF EMPLOYEES	MALE	FEMALE
1	PRIMARY SCHOOL	905	565	340
2	SECONDARY SCHOOL	269	208	61
3	HEALTH	182	88	94
4	WORKS	1	0	1
5	WATER	7	7	0
6	VILLAGE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	94	59	35

7	AGRICULTURE	30	27	3
8	LIVESTOCK	22	18	4
9	ADMINISTRATATION	59	40	19

Source: Human Resource Office, 2018

5.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM

i. Topographical features such as coastal plain, mountains, river, valleys etc

The District possess various topographical features such as mountains, rivers, valleys, hills all these features and other related features are critical for local community livelihood. Topographical features provide ecological services and products include; watershed, windbreak, fuel wood, medicinal plants, bush meat, poles, grasses, animal fodder, timber, withies, fibres, and bee foliage.

Figure 7: Ariel photo of Mount Chemba in Chemba Village, Chemba Ward

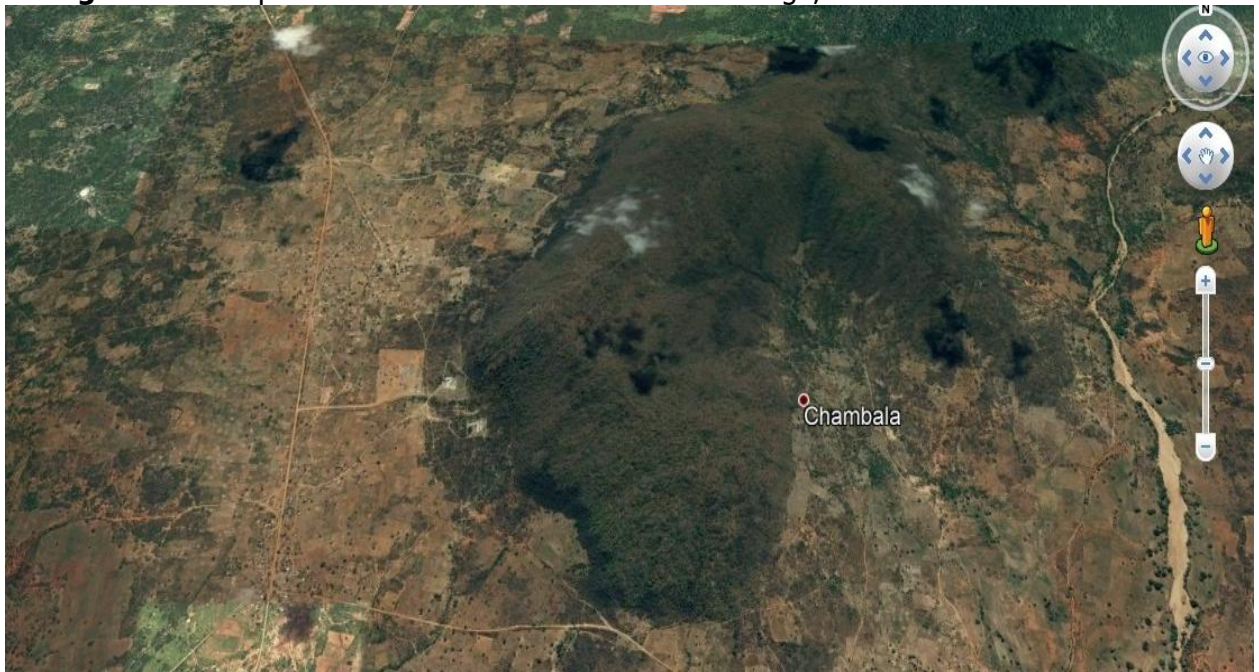


Figure 8: Beekeeping activity at Mount Chemba in Chemba Town, Chemba Ward



Figure 9: Seasonal river at Paranga Village, Paranga Ward



ii. Water Supply in the district

In achieving its objective of providing water for all, Chemba district council has managed to supply water to over 75 villages out of the 114 registered villages and streets. Still the average services level is only 22% against the preferred services level of over 75%. There are 39 villages with no water sources & Water Supply.

Figure 10: Spring at Irangi Escapment in Itilikwi Village, Dalai Ward



Table 4: Status of Water Supply

S/N	Item	Available	Function	Not Function	Distribution Point		
					Total	F	NF
1	Shallow wells	15	2	13	15	2	13
2	Boreholes	95	55	40	358	229	214
3	Gravity schemes	2	1	1	50	0	50
4	Charco/Dams	26	17	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Rain Water Harvesting	20	0	20	20	0	20
6	Windmills	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: DWE-Chemba District Council, August 2018

5.4. DISTRICT ECONOMY

Major economic activities performed by CDC residents are agriculture, livestock keeping, and bees keeping. Other economic activities include trade and commerce, employment in public and small-scale industries mainly in agro business and furniture makings. Capita per income is

about Tshs 1,584,000 (National Bureau of Statistics – 2013). Per capital income for Chemba district is estimated to be at Tshs. **839,988** in 2012. Poverty is characterized by high morbidity and mortality, poor education and nutritional status and high incidence rates among diseases.

5.4.1 Agriculture

According to 2012 population census (235,711), about 85% of the district residents are engaged in agriculture. Farm sizes are on average of 3 to 5 acres per household. Maize and sorghum are the most important food crops. The average yield for maize is 600kg per acre and for sorghum is 500kg per acre. The level of production is quite low because the dominant sector is depending on rain fed agriculture and the rain itself is unreliable and of short duration. The agriculture in the District is also characterized by poor technologies, inputs and implements.

Table 6: Production Trend for 2 Years & Yield Estimates for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016.

2014/2015					2015/2016			
	Targets		Actual		Targets		Actual	
CROP	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons	Ha	Tons
Cereals								
Sorghum	32,980	39576	32,980	39576	32,980	39576	32,980	39576
Bullrush Millet	34,870	41,844	34,870	41,844	34,870	41,844	34,870	41,844
Maize	35,980	71960	35,980	71960	35,980	71960	35,980	71960
Paddy	498	996	498	996	498	996	498	996
Finger Millet	7,690	6,921	7,690	6,921	7,690	6,921	7,690	6,921
Total	112,018	161,297	112,018	161,297	112,018	161,297	112,018	161,297
Roots crops								
Cassava	9,510	23,775	8652	1890	13447	140341	122	976
Sweet potatoes	3,690	7,380	3,170	4,286	7,594	22,782	3,810	6,858
Total	13,200	31,155	11,420	6,176	21,041	63,123	13,230	27,312

	0							
Legumes								
Beans	31,980	15,990	31,400	4,245	38,420	19,210	34,340	13,736
Cowpeas	3,280	2,296	3,243	274	5,085	2,542	3,340	1,670
Total	35,260	18,286	34,643	4,519	43,505	21,752	37,680	15,406
Bambara nuts	19,230	7,692	1,400	420	19,890	9,945	11,934	3,978
Total	89,750	44,264	70,686	9,458	106,900	53,449	87,294	34,790
Oil crops								
Groundnuts	14194	11355	10203	4698	15142	12114	16180	14194
Sunflower	33812	40574	24128	28480	37686	30148	34814	33812
Sesame	9270	4635	7970	3467	9729	7783	9680	9270
Total	24,890	12,445	24,652	8,920	27,480	13,740	26,700	24,890

Source: DAICO Chemba District, 2016

5.4.2. Livestock

The district has about 278,929cattle, **185,135**goats and 86,667sheep. Other livestock keeping in the district include pigs, chicken, dogs, cats, rabbits and guinea fowls. Livestock kept are local breeds (Tz short horn zebu type) with an exception of a few dairy cattle and layers (exotic breed).

Table 7: Livestock Available in Chemba District

S/N	TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	Nr.
1.	Cattle - Indigenous Cattle	278,666
	Cattle - Improved Cattle	131
	Total	278,929
2.	Goats- Indigenous Goat	184,569

	Goats- Milk Goat	283
	Total	185,135
3.	Sheep	86,667
4.	Pigs	600
5.	Chicken - Indigenous	350,000
	Chicken - Improved Chicken	1,000
	Total	352,000
6.	Ducks	120,000
7.	Donkeys	12,933
8.	Dogs	3,081
9.	Cats	600
10.	Rabbits	5,400

Source: DLFDO Chemba District, 2016

Table 8: Livestock Infrastructures

S/N	INFRASTRUCTURE	CURRENT STATUS			
		Required	Available	Deficit	REMARKS
1.	Cattle dips	90	20	71	Only 8 are Working
2.	Livestock markets	18	16	0	Only 15 are working
3.	Veterinary centers	4	0	4	
4.	Crashes	95	80	15	Local crashes and most of them are not permanent.
5.	Abattoir	1	0	1	
6.	Hides/Skin Buildings	20	11	9	Require rehabilitation

7.	Dams /charcoal dams	95	18	77	13 are working
8.	Slaughter slab	95	15	71	Most of the need rehabilitation
9.	Water trough	95	32	63	

Source: DLFDO Chemba District, 2016

5.5 TOURISM POTENTIAL

The district has attraction sites suitable for hunting tourism such as Swagaswaga Game Reserve. Also it has got areas for Cultural Heritage Tourism in Sandawe Tribe zone with attractions include; Sandawe language (Related to San People of Southern Africa), traditional dancing, traditional clothers, eco-friendly traditional house structures, old rock paintings, curves, traditional cloth, traditional dancing, hot spring water, footprint of old man, beautiful sand floor in the curve, ecological niche for African snakes such as Black Mamba, Cobra etc. All these attractions are allocated in different villages in the district. Moreover, it is easy to reach due to suitability of road networks, sites are situated in areas with good security therefore, tourists or reseachers can establish temporary campsite surround the respective sites. Local people surround the respective sites are indigenous ,cooperative, faithful, polite thus tourists will enjoy to meet indigenous people of central Tanzania.

Figure 11: The richness of Swagaswaga Game Reserve



Figure 12: Rock paintings at Sanzawa Village, Sanzawa Ward



Figure 13: Old Man Footprints at Mirambo Village, Goima Ward



i. Tourists accommodation capacity (Hotel Rooms and rating status if any)

✚ The District has tourists accommodation facilities such as lodge, guest houses, and resthouse which allocated randomly in the district. In case of Chemba Town, there are 5 lodges that have ability to accommodate 100 tourists. The respectively lodges have capacity to provide services like delicious local meals, drinks, free internet services, TV watching services through digital satellite dishes and other related friendly hotel services. Costs of rooms and other services are setting to favour all people with respect to their economic status. All accommodation facilities in Chemba district are allocated close to eco-tourism and cultural heritage tourism sites. There are well maintained earth roads, high security, friendly local community, good fresh air, remarkable sunrise and sunset, and natural unique features (i.e. traditional living compound of indigineous tribes of Sandawe, Burunge, Rangì, Mang'at, Maasai and Barabaig). Under which visitors will enjoy traditional dancing, historical timeline of indigenous tribes, delicious local food, local beer, and all other taboos and customs.

Figure 14: The living compound of Mang'at tribe in Madaha Village, Songolo Ward









Figure 15: Amazing Grace Lodge in Chemba Town, Chemba Ward



- ✚ Amazing Grace Lodge (figure 13 above) is one of lodge available in Chemba District, it is located in Chemba Town, 0.8km from Dodoma-Arusha Highway. It is situated on foot of Mount Chemba that contains natural intact forests act as habitat for wild animals like hyena, dikdik, wild cats, birds, snakes and a few to mention. The lodge has 8 self contained rooms, conference facility, parking facility with high security, delicious meals without added presentatives , hot water, green mountview, and trail into mountain. On mountain you can find wild birds with beautiful songs, and natural trails to the peak of about 1200 above the sea level. It has got space for camping tents and also the visitors can spend about 15minutes to 30minutes by car to reach living compound of indigenous tribes like Burunge, Sandawe, Maasai, Mang'ati, and Barabaig.

Figure 16: New Vision Lodge in Chemba Town, Chemba ward



✚ New Vision Lodge (figure 13 above) is one of lodge available in Chemba District, it is located in Chemba Town, 60m from beautiful central corridor road that connects (Capetown City of South Africa and Cairo City of Egpty). It is situated on lower part of Mount Chemba that visitors may enjoy by hiking/mountain climbing throughout the year , and meet longest flat terrain of about 5km whereby wild animals like dik dik, wild cats, monkeys and a few to mention live . The lodge has 7 self contained rooms, conference facility, parking facility with high security, delicious meals without added presentatives , hot water, and TV connected with digital satelite dish. It has got space for camping tents and also the visitors can spend about 15minutes to 30minutes by car to reach living compound of indigenous tribes like Burunge, Sandawe, Maasai, Mang'ati, and Barabaig.

5.6 TRADE

The main trading activities depend on agriculture and livestock products. Through 16 common market existing in the district, sellers and buyers make bussiness. Agriculture products including; maize, sunflower, sorghum, millet, beans, and a few to mention while livestock products include; live animals, hides, meat, and milk are involved during the market period. The district council introduced market rotation so as to give buyers and sellers time for preparation .Buyers are always from within the district and nearby districts. All common markets are situated in villages with easily accessibility throughout the year and security as well. There is possibility to introduce value chain for livestock and agriculture products, since products bring to the market at large quantity such that can support value chain process.

To ensure conducive business environment then the government through Local Climate Investment Project (LIC) has facilitated construction of One Business Stop Centre which will provide services to small, medium and large entrepreneurs of provision of business licence, TIN Number, and Banking services. There is one center in Chemba District, and it will operate soon. Chemba District is going to benefit from REA-III, therefore, there is high assurance better trading environment in the district.

Figure 17: One Business Stop Centre Block in Chemba District



5.7 TRANSPORT NETWORK

Chemba District has got a networks of a total length of 1,323 km and these roads are classified as trunk roads 50km in length, regional Rural Roads 170 km in length, District main roads 283km, feeder roads 570km and community roads 250km in length. Trunk and Regional roads are maintained by TANROADS Regional Manager's Office, District roads are maintained by the TARURA while the community roads are mainly maintained by the villagers themselves. About 28% of District Roads have gravel wearing course; the remaining 72% of District Roads are earth roads. Only 70% of District roads are passable by vehicles without problems throughout the year, 30% are passable by vehicles with problems especially during rainy season.

5.8 COMMUNICATION AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

The local people in Chemba District enjoy technology of information and communication through the presence of communication networks provide by private service providers such as Tigo, TTCL, Vodacom, Halotel, and Airtel. Up to date there are a total of 20 communication towers constructed by different companies so as to provide communication services smooth. In Chemba District, you can access 2G or 3G internet services and other related services.

Currently, there is no bank established in Chemba District, but people are used to access banking services at Kondoia or other nearby areas. Although majority are access to banking services through mobile money transfer services (i.e. M-pesa, Tigo-pesa, Halo-pesa, and Airtel-Money) and also others access money transfer services through declared agents of NMB and CRDB.

Figure 18: Communication Tower at Chemba Town, Chemba District



Figure 19: NMB Agent at Chemba Town, Chemba District



5.9 ENERGY

Chemba district with 114 villages, it has only 31 villages connected in grid power source under TANESCO mostly for lighting, TV watching, Ironing, running of refrigerator and other services. The rest of villages (83) are going to be connected with grid power source in REA-III. About 95% households depend on either charcoal or/and firewood as source of energy for cooking. The quantity of trees harvested for making charcoal and firewood is not established. Few households and institutions use improved cooking stoves, but demand for improved cooking stoves is high in Chemba district. Some areas such Chemba Town, Mrijo, Soya, and Kidoka villages have Liquidified Gas Vendors and more vendors are needed in the district.

Figure 20: Liquefied gas sales point at Chemba Town, Chemba District

