

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



KALAMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL

INVESTMENT PROFILE 2017

District Executive Director

P.O Box 3

Matai

Tel: 025-2802429

Fax: 025:2802796

E-mail : [ded\\_kalambo@rukwa.go.tz](mailto:ded_kalambo@rukwa.go.tz)

Website: [www.kalambodc.go.tz](http://www.kalambodc.go.tz)

MAY, 2017



## **Foreword**

Kalambo is among the four Districts of Rukwa Region, with beautiful scenery of Ufipa plateau and wonderful undulating hills. Its position, easy accessibility, abundant and diverse natural resources, attractive and friendly weather are peculiar characteristics for investment. It has a number of opportunities for investment which have comparative advantage as compared to the rest of the region as well as the country and World at large.

The availability of roads network and reliable marine/water transport, reliable water supply, good climatic and topography make Kalambo favourable and strategic location for investment especially cross border transportation to neighbour countries of Zambia, DRC, Burundi and Rwanda. Investing in Kalambo can extend the market into Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, and even to the Republic of South Africa

The District Council is committed itself to facilitate and expedite the process involved in investment, including the acquisition of land, licensing, and assist in negotiation, if ever needed. Matai as the administrative centre supports the economic activities as well.

The main areas of investment potentially identified for local and foreign investors are mainly in crop production, agro-processing, Livestock, tourism, Water industry, Education Sector, Sports and Games, Environmental Conservation, Transportation and Social Service Delivery.

This profile is selling out, different opportunities that are available for investment in Kalambo. Different sectors which build up district economy were involved in preparing this document. We wish to express our sincere appreciation to those who devoted much of their time to make the document available in time. We invite potential investors and companies from within and abroad come in Kalambo to invest on areas of their interest.

YOU ARE WELCOME TO INVEST IN KALAMBO

Eng. Simon Ngagani  
**District Executive Director**  
**KALAMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Location of the District**

Kalambo District council is one of the 4 councils in Rukwa Region. It was announced to be a District Council through Government Gazette by GN 630 of 2010 and legally has been established on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2012 under local government Act No. 7 of 1982. The District is bordered by Zambia in the South, Songwe Region (Momba District) in the South-east, it Borders Lake Tanganyika in the South-west, Nkasi District in the West, Sumbawanga District Council and Sumbawanga Municipal Council to the North. Kalambo District Council is estimated to have 4,715 sq km, of which 504 sq km is water and 4,211sq km is Land area.

### **1.2 Vision, Mission and Goals**

The vision of Kalambo District Council is: To improve quality of life of its community by providing fast and high quality service delivered.

The mission of Kalambo District Council is: To ensure maximum and effective utilization of available resources with maximum efficiency to attain better life and sustainable social economic development of the community.

Among others, the overall goals of Kalambo District Council are to ensure:

- ❖ Provision of Quality Social Services with effective and fair access by all segment of its population
- ❖ Improve Economic services and development infrastructure
- ❖ Enhance Practices of Good governance and administrative services
- ❖ Sustainable Management of natural resources and environment quality
- ❖ Services improvement and new HIV/AIDS infections reduced
- ❖ Social welfare, gender equity and community empowerment improved
- ❖ Emergence preparedness and disaster management improve

### 1.3 Climatic Condition

The Kalambo District Council is 1,700M above the sea level with favorable climatic condition. The maximum annual mean temperature is between 24°C and 27°C and the minimum annual mean temperature is between 13°C and 16°C. The District is characterized by reliable rainfall ranging from 800 to 1200mm, which rain from October to April, the soil is fertile and therefore the land is productive for the growth of a wide range of crop varieties.

### 1.4 Administration and Population

The Head quarter of the Kalambo District Council is at Matai. Administratively, the Council has 4 Divisions, 17 Wards, 100 villages and 336 hamlets. Basing on 2012 census, population of the District is about 207,700 people of which 107,226 are female and 100,474 are Males.

Table 1: Kalambo District Population

S/n	Wards	Total	Males	Females	Average HHs
1	Kasanga	18527	9115	9412	4.9
2	Mkowe	12454	6091	6363	5.2
3	<b>Msanzi</b>	<b>16507</b>	<b>8023</b>	<b>8484</b>	5.1
4	Matai	16335	7811	8524	4.9
5	Sopa	13230	6463	6767	5.1
6	Mwanzye	8883	4384	4499	4.8
7	Katazi	16088	7738	8350	4.9
8	Mwimbi	10230	4952	5278	5
9	Mambwekenya	10487	5005	5482	4.8
10	Mambwenkoswe	12454	12454	4503	4.8
11	Legezamwendo	<b>16507</b>	<b>16507</b>	4779	4.7
12	Ulumi	16335	16335	5990	4.8
13	Mnamba	13230	13230	5156	5
14	Katete	8883	8883	4431	5
15	Kisumba	16088	16088	8978	4.9
16	Mkali	10230	10230	6149	5.1
17	Kilesha	10487	10487	4081	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>207,700</b>	<b>100,474</b>	<b>107,226</b>	<b>4.9</b>

## **2. INVESTMENT POTENTIALS**

Investment is basically any service or income generating activity of whatever degree whether it is small or large. The District investment profile is therefore potentially important to those who are interested to strategically utilize potential investment opportunities that are available in the District. It is an important document for all stakeholders of the District such as Staffs, Council Management Team, Decision Makers (Councilors), Private institutions, Community members, Businessmen and Companies for strategic sustainable investment in the District and to Development partners for strategic District Development support.

This investment profile, therefore, gives major potential investment opportunities that are found in Kalambo District. These opportunities can be divided into several categories basing on socio-economic sectors/industries such as Tourism Industry, Agriculture/Livestock production industry, Agriculture Processing industry, Energy and Mining industry, Forestry and Beekeeping industry, Hotels Services, Cross border trade services and Transportation as explained hereunder:

### **2.1 Agriculture Production and Processing**

It is estimated that about 90% of the population in Kalambo District depend on agriculture and livestock keeping for their livelihood. While 10% of the population depend on fisheries.

Maize and Beans are the most important food crop in Kalambo district. Other potential crops produced include Sunflower, Groundnuts. Sugarcane, Vegetables, Soya beans, wheat and Banana, Sorghum, Fingermillet mostly for domestic use, while some surplus are sold.



### Maize Production in Ufipa Highlands.

Because of abundantly available uncultivated land, the District is attractive for investment in agricultural production and processing. Strategically, irrigation schemes of Katuka, Singiwe and Ulumi make the District to be more potential area for investors to capitalize in either production or processing of agricultural products.

District has land area of 8,871 square kilometers out of which 8,203 sq km is suitable for agriculture and therefore potential for investment. Agricultural Production Diversification is not much practiced and production of cash crops is significant, therefore investments can potentially undertake as follows:

- Coffee production and Processing
- Vegetable production and processing
- Sunflower production and processing
- Maize production and cereal processing
- Cassava production and processing
- Groundnut production and processing



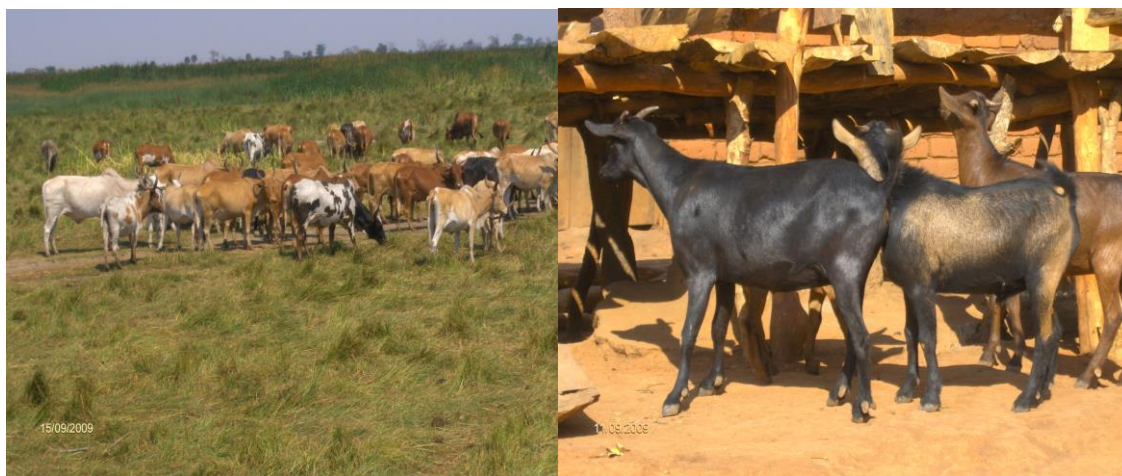
## 2.2. Livestock Production and Product Processing

Apart from crop production as the source of income to dwellers of Kalambo, Livestock keeping comes next after agriculture. Favorable climate and population density promote daily cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken husbandry in the high lands, while both improved dairy and beef cattle sustain better. Livestock Husbandry play a vital role to Kalambo's residents income generation which assist them to send their children to school. The district has sufficient number of livestock as shown in table.

Table 2: Number of Livestock in the District

S/n	Year.	2013
1	Domestic Cattle	56,386
2	Domestic Goat	105,059
3	Sheep	42,026
4	Donkey	19,231
5	Pigs	21,197
6	Poultry	91,969
7	Dogs	3,987
8	Durkey	92,318
	<b>Total</b>	<b>432,173</b>

Source: District Livestock Office (2013)



Livestock Production in Kalambo District

Possible opportunities within this sector are such as:

- Meat production and Processing industry
- Milk Production and Processing industry
- Hide processing and supply
- Shoe processing industry

### HOTCULTURE FARMING

Kalambo District by its nature allow hotculture farming. Most of the area in Kalambo is wet through out the year, as the fact vegetable and fruit of several kind prosper. Therefore, Investors are welcoming to invest in Hotculture. Sure this investment gives room for canning factory and oil filtration from vegetable and other fruits.

Moreover this type of investment has a ready market within the District, Region, country as well as external market

### **2.3 Transportation Sector**

The District has the total of 1,293 km which are maintained by Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS) and District council as follows:

- Tarmac Roads 104 km maintained by TANROADS
- Gravel Roads 212.5km maintained by TANROADS
- Earth Road is 976.5km maintained by District council

Strategically, investment can be done in following areas:

- Inland Ports along Kasanga na Kasesya Roads
- Marine/water Transport across Lake Tanganyika to Zambia, DRC, Burundi and Rwanda.
- Truck Parkings at Matai Town, Kasanga, Kawala and Kasesya
- Air port and Railways transport services

### **2.4 Communication sector**

Telephone communication networks that are available in the District are Airtel Tz, Vodacom Tz and Tigo, however in most of the villages there is no effective telephone communication.

This being the fact potential investors can strategically invest in communication sector as follows:

- Telephone towers
- Cellullar Phones Supply
- Post services
- Internet services
- Radio station services
- Television station services
- Magazine and newspeper services

## **2.5 Cultural, Sports and Games**

### **2.5.1 Cultural Heritage**

Bismarck Germany Fort (Monument) is a Historical Fort which is very attractive for tourist to visit. It is found on the shore of Lake Tanganyika very close to Kasanga Port. It is very famous German historical fort in Africa located at South West of Sumbawanga, about 124km away from Sumbawanga Town centre.

#### **Significance of Bismark Fort**

Has been a great attractive fort tourists especially people from German, as a result it has boosted up Tourism Industry in Kalambo District. It provides a wide room to lean more about German colonization and expansion in Fipa land.

The area surrounding Bismarck fort is so potential for investment especially in Hotels and Lodges since it is visited by many people from within and outside the country, for sure such investment will strengthen Tourism development at this area

### **2.5.2 Traditional Ceremonies and drama tools**

The ethnic group in Kalambo District Council is the Fipa with minor dialects like Nyika, Mambwe and Lungu. However, the most spoken vernacular language is Fipa. The

District Council has a number of rich traditional foods and ceremonies, for example there is a popular traditional dancing commonly known as “Nsimba”. It is a very unique Drama played with high attraction and no other place in East Africa where it can be danced. Tools commonly used are handcrafted music instruments traditionally known as “vingwengwe”

The following picture shows the traditional tools, mostly used for domestic purposes.



Traditional tolos

### **2.5.3 Local Cuisine**

People in the area, use traditional cuisines such as local brew so called “Kimpumu”, delicious forest tuber (Chikanda) and Cassava-Ugali with fresh Lake Tanganyika Sardines (Mteke)

### **2.5.4 Traditional Medicine**

Traditional treatment is common in the area; people tend to prefer the use of local human treatment, crops treated locally and livestock treated locally as well. For example there are some trees, commonly known as Nansimba and Mlonge which are mostly

used for stomach treatments. There is no other earmarked registered historical cultural sites, no registered cultural group, artists groups, drama groups and even social clubs

The Kalambo District has 46 unorganised football teams with undeveloped playing grounds. Most of them belongs to school institutions some of which belongs to village or mitaa groups and few of them is owned by religious organisations.

Therefore one can invest in the District to promote and develop in either of the following areas:

- Historical/cultural sites
- Cultural groups,
- Artist groups
- Drama groups
- Social clubs
- Develop Sports teams
- Sports/football playing grounds
- Conference/social halls and
- Social affairs centres
- Old welfare centre

## **2.6 Land Sector**

It involves Land Use Planning and Management according to different uses of Land resources. It also concerns with identification and allocation of land for different uses, setting of village boundaries, provision land ownership certificates purposely to settle down and control land disputes.

District council is currently prepared to carry out town planning in its strategic areas, especially small towns of Matai (District Headquarters), Kasanga (economic and tourism attractive centre) and Kasesya (economic centre) and Village Land Use Planning.

Output of this process the District council expects an increase of surveyed land and measured plots.

Therefore potential investors can invest in either of the following:

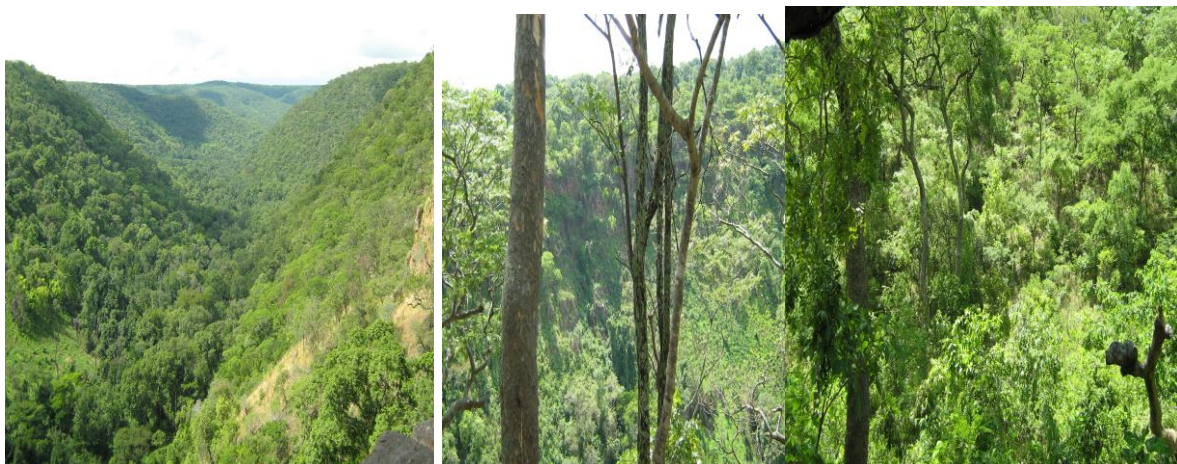
- Lodge and Hotel services (Matai and Kasanga)
- Oil/Petrol Stations services (Matai and Kasanga)
- Mini Supermarket services (Matai and Kasanga)
- Agro -Inputs and Livestock inputs service centres (Matai)

## 2.7 Bee Keeping

Although the District has forest reserves favourable for honey production, bee keeping is not a popular activity. Few people deal with bee keeping activity and its products like honey and beeswax's are in small quantities and are basically of home consumption.

The potential opportunity one can invest is therefore:

- Modern beekeeping production (Formation of Beekeeping groups and provision of knowledge on modern beekeeping practices)
- Processing and marketing of bee products (honey, beeswax, etc)



Forest In favour of Beekeeping





## **Katuka beeking**

### **2.8 Fishing Industry**

Fishing is another important economic activity of the District's population, particularly those residing along Lake Tanganyika. The Kalambo District Council has an area of 504 square kilometers of water which mostly used for fishing activities.

Investment opportunities available within this sector include:

- Supply of Fishing gears
- Supply/construction of Fish Processing Facilities
- Construction/operation of fish markets
- Parking and Distribution of processed fish products

### **2.9 Environment**

Environmental Conservation is a crucial aspect of socio-economic development. For the council to successfully promote social and economic development of its community through its laid down programs and strategies sustainable conservation and Management of natural resources locally available is fundamental aspect. Conservation of natural resources is therefore pre-requisite for the District to achieve its mission and vision.

Poor knowledge on environmental conservation has lead to environmentally unfriendly human activities such as charcoal burning, deforestation, poaching, over cultivation and

overgrazing. Therefore, necessarily investment on environmental remedial is crucial. It may involve:

- Public Environmental Education (Public Awareness)
- Nursery Tree Establishment
- Afforestation Programmes Establishment
- Endangered animal/plant species control (both inland and water species)
- Conservation and Management of potential water sources
- Construction of dam for depositing water waste product (rambo)

## **2.10 Tourism**

### **2.10.1 Mv. Liemba**

Kalambo District is endowed with abundant tourist attractions which comprise Wildlife, Reserves, Cultural tourism and Historical Sites. Mv. Liemba is one of the oldest operational ship in the world which makes it a significant tourist attraction in this District. She celebrates its 100 anniversary this year, Kalambo and Lwanji water falls, Kizombwe hot spring, Bismarck Germany Fort (Monument), Sundu and Ipeta natural Dams.

### **2.10.2 Lake Tanganyika**

Other attractions include Lake Tanganyika, the second deepest lake in the world. Time has stood still at Lake Tanganyika. The slow steady pace of daily life is much as it was more than 100 years ago when the Great African Explorers first discovered this Paradise with over 280 fish species.





Lake Tanganyika (Front view)

### **2.10.3 Kalambo Waterfalls**

Kalambo Waterfalls, not much spoken about, but is a unique place. Few places will touch you quite like Kalambo Waterfalls. This is a must go place, a place that will catch your attention and dreams about in your life time. The magnificent waterfalls are found at Kapozwa village in Kalambo District Council, one of the four councils that form the famous Rukwa region.

The impressive waterfalls situated in Kapozwa village across the border with neighboring Zambia a two-and-half hour's drive from Sumbawanga Municipal will soon become a potential foreign exchange spinner for the newly established Kalambo council. The council that aims at becoming an economic power house has charted a strategic development programme with a view to turning Kalambo waterfalls into a money spinner. This spectacular jet of waterfalls drops in a single uninterrupted stream of 235 metres down into the gorge below and then on into Lake Tanganyika. They are the second highest falls in Africa and the twelveth highest in world.

The rare Maribou stork nests in the gorge below the falls. The falls, whose perfect view is only on the side of Tanzania, is one of the most desired and valued tourist destinations in the South-western Tanzania, is the only place in Africa where there are several rich records of human inhabitation and activity.



Kalambo Falls (At the top)

The waterfalls which are number two after the Tugela Falls in South Africa lure tourist in the country and the government through its department of tourism has embarked on a campaign to promote this waterfalls as one of the country's main tourist destination.

The waterfalls sight looks very attractive but frightening because of the deep canyon that was formed millions of years ago due to the formation of the rift valley formed by submersion and drifting of earth.

The waterfalls forms moisture and a permanent rainbow as it hits ground at 235 metres deep.



Kalambo Falls (At the bottom)

As matter of fact, the Kalambo River defines the Tanzania – Zambia border all the way into the vast Lake Tanganyika, which itself is shared by a foursome of countries that include Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Zambia and Tanzania. The waterfall is in high flow in the May/June time frame. But this depends on how much rainfall the region gets during its rainy season from January through April. The flow diminishes as the year progresses.

Kalambo waterfalls can be accessed by travelling by the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) from Dar es Salaam to Mbeya and by bus from Mbeya – Sumbawanga – Matai, the headquarter of Kalambo district and then to Kapozwa village, where the waterfalls are located. There is reliable transport and life is made easier as Sumbawanga – Kasanga road stretch is being tarmac and will be easier to access the spectacular Kalambo Waterfalls.

Alternatively, you can access Kalambo waterfalls by using ferry from Lake Tanganyika; the falls enters to Gombe stream National Park. The area falls within the category of

high rainfall belts of the country. Best time to visit Kalambo waterfalls is Wet season which is between January through April. This is the perfect time to visit and watch Kalambo waterfalls because of the high speed flow of its water.

#### **2.10.4 Other Waterfalls**

Apart from the Kalambo waterfall, there are aother beautiful falls worth visiting in the area but not as big as Kalambo waterfalls. Plans are also afoot to develop them in future. These waterfalls include Lwanji Waterfalls, Kigwe waterfalls and Nammkale waterfalls.

The Kalambo waterfalls forest inhabits chimpanzees as those of Mahale National Park. After visiting the waterfalls, you are free to go back to Sumbawanga for accommodation or go to Kasanga where you can stay at the famous Liembe Hotel or aboard a boat to the fabulous Lake Shore at Kipili village or Lupita Island, in Nkasi district, where you can spend your night at Lupita Island hotel and enjoy your stay there and find yourself in a different planet.

Staying in the two magnificent hotels, you will be able to spot the Democratic Republic of Congo at your horizon. The choice is yours while at the two hotels you will be engaged in diving, sport fishing and walking safaris. From Kalambo Waterfalls you can as well pay a visit to the Mahale Mountains National Park and Gombe Game Reserve to see the chimps. The waterfalls is another paradise on the planet, is a sheer beauty of this untouched wilderness.

Few places will touch you quite like Kalambo Waterfalls. Potential investment opportunity to be developed here may include:



- Construction of an Information centre, crucial for servicing tourists and record keeping
- A ticketing and registration component
- Hotels for providing food supplies and accommodation,
- Car parking and Conference hall services
- Tour Guiding and operation services

The council's authorities are of late busy strategizing to put up necessary infrastructure such as a big main gate leading to the waterfalls located at Kapozwa village. For quick and smooth implementation of these economically viable projects, the district council is eagerly in search of private investors with whom the council can go into a joint venture through Public, Private Partnership (PPP) policy.

### **2.11 Kilambo Hot Water Spring**

Kalambo District is blessed with a unique spring which emits hot water known as Kilambo hot spring. This amazing hot spring is found at Kizombwe village 67kms southern part of Sumbawanga Town centre.

The following are the scenery of Kilambo Hot Water Spring.



Kilambo Hot spring at Kizombwe village

### **2.11.1 Features of Hot Spring**

It is a permanent spring; of which its water neither increases or decrease in volume throughout a year. Its water has a temperature ranging from 45.C – 50.C It has very clear water which usually brings visual impression. Near by hot spring, there is a very attractive colored wild birds with yellow beaks, red legs and heavy black.

Also around this area there is natural vegetation cover which is friendly to environment since it has been facilitating water conservation. These natural vegetation cover are locally called “Namakala”. Namakala tends to perish during rain season and grew up again during dry season. Such spring water at that area becomes very hot during rain season and cool during dry season.

Around Kilambo spring there is Arable land, in which there is no any human economic activity under taken due to lack of people with interest to invest over there. Kilambo Hot spring out flows its water into river Pala, therefore it is a catchment area for this river.

### **2.11.2 Hot Spring Benefits**

It has good scenery for Tourist attractions.

It has been a reliable source of water especially to the river (Pala) hence makes a great possibility for crop cultivation and cattle rearing. It is recommended that this place should be developed, since it has suitable land for crop production as well as scenery features for Tourist attraction.

## **2.12 Energy Supply**

Electricity and power supply in Kalambo Distict is in progress under the program of REA. This projrct expected to cover several township including Kasanga,Kasesya,Sopa, Mwimbi, Mwazye, Katazi, Ulumi as well as Matai the head quarter of Kalambo District. The project expcted to be completed on December,2014.

Therefore with the presence of electricity and power supply will ensure different investment to flourish in Kalambo District.

### **2.13 Social Services**

Once talking about development without touching issues of social services like Education and Health is meaningless. Since social services are there to stay for development of a nation at large and district in particular.

However the crucialness of the social services in development, in Kalambo District the situation is not good. Therefore investors are invited in the following areas.

#### **2.12.1 Education Sector**

Education is needed to achieve development, but in Kalambo the situation of Education is not pleasing. Thus leave gaps for Investors to invest in

##### **Nursery School and English medium schools**

To the moment there is no pre- primary classes as pre-primary pupils are using some of the primary school classes, also there is no any English Medium school. Therefore gives the gap for investor to invest at this level of education. Moreover private secondary schools allow individuals to invest in.

##### **Technical schools and colleges**

Technical schools and colleges are crucial for offering professionals and Entrepreneurial skills. Unfortunately in Kalambo district there is no college of education for teachers, also there is no defined VETA at which entrepreneurial skills can be developed. Hence this is an opportunity for investors to come in Kalambo and invest in this section.

### **2.12.2 Health Sector**

Healthier persons are always active in production, in turn development of District in particular and Nation at large. In Kalambo District there is no district Hospital and in many villages health facilities does not exist. Therefore, there is chance for investors to invest in this sector so as to make health services available and result into development of Kalambo District. Opening service of health in Kalambo find the ready market within the District and neighbouring Districts and countries.

### **3.0 CONCLUSION**

Kalambo District has endowed with a lot of natural resources like land, water falls and lake shore which are not well transformed into income generating resulted from mechanized and business oriented farming, tourism, power supply, fishing industry. Also there are investment opportunities in social services (Health, Education and clean water). Once these opportunities will be taken and considered by Government and other development Stakeholders in collaboration (PPP), the economy of Kalambo shall be improved.

***Welcome, Invest in Kalambo for Sustainable Development***

Prepared by,

Eng. Simon Ngagani.  
**District Executive Director**  
**Kalambo District Council**