

BUHIGWE DISTRICT PROFILE

FOREWORD

Buhigwe District Council was established in 2012 under the Government Notice No. 73 of 2nd march 2012. It is one of 7 councils of Kigoma Region, others districts includes; Kibondo, Kigoma, Kigoma/Ujiji Municipal, Uvinza, Kasulu and Kakonko. It is located in the Western part of Kigoma Region. In the west, it is bordered by Republic of Burundi, in the East and northern part is bordered by Kasulu District Council, in the south-eastern is bordered by Congo DRC, in the southern part is bordered by Kigoma District Council. It is located in the highlands found nearby Republic of Burundi.

Buhigwe District Council is among seven Local Government Authorities in Kigoma Region. It has an area of 1,700.29 square Kilometers. Administratively, it is divided into 2 Divisions; 20 Wards, 44 Villages and 188 Sub-villages. The Council has a population of 254,342 people including 120,690 males and 133,652 females as per population and household census of 2012.

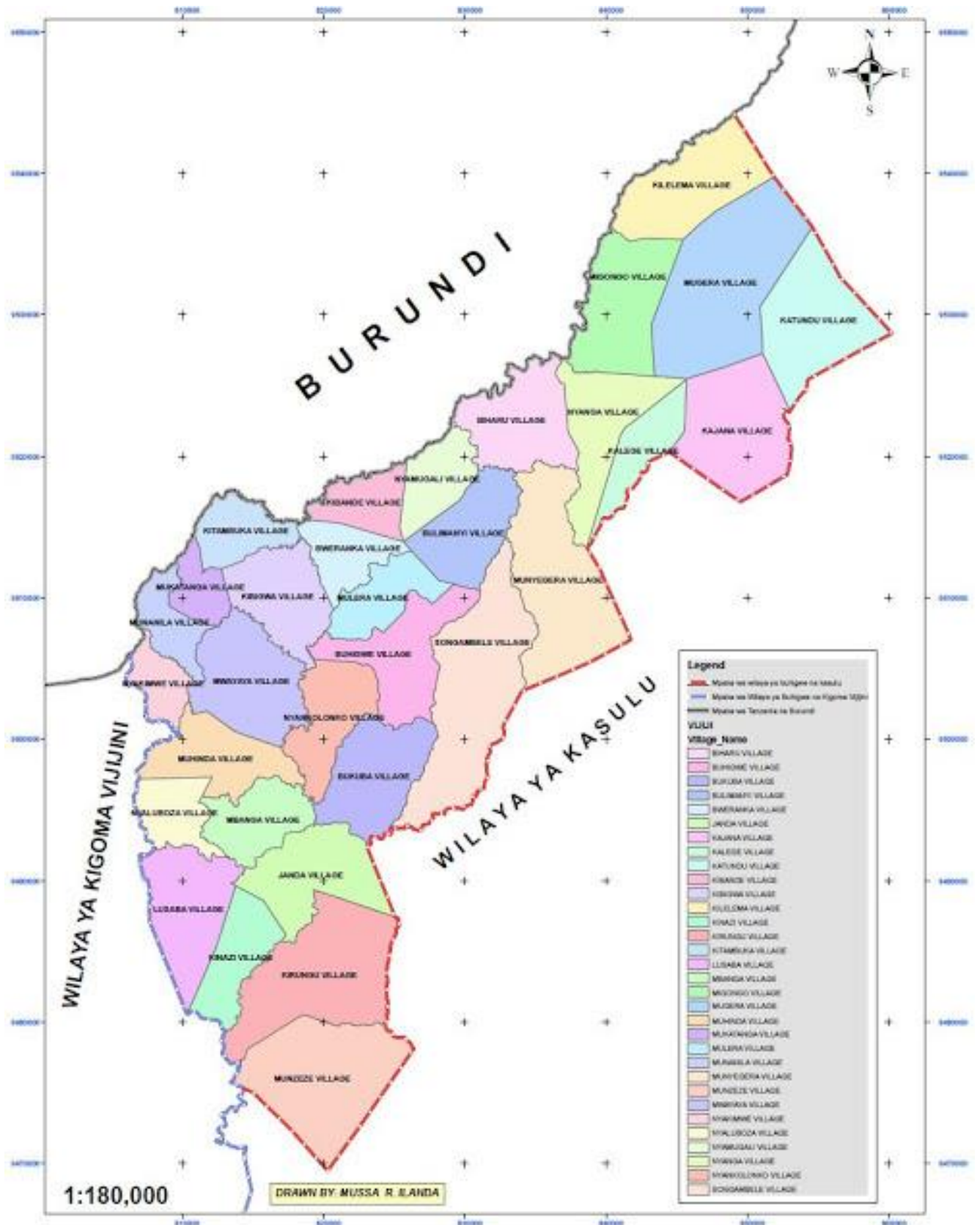
Its natural geographical position is characterized by topography, soil fertility, favorable climatic conditions and reliable infrastructures and soon the District will be electrified by thermal power that will make Buhigwe best option for investors.

The District council is proud of production in maize, beans, banana and cassava for food crops while coffee, oil palm and ginger is considered to be cash crop and opportunity of establishing sugar cane plantation along Malagarasi River. The topographical and favorable condition found in Buhigwe may attract tourism activities. The area is characterized by attractive landscapes such as gullies and a number of valleys.

The Land Banking in the District is not yet in place but the District has a strong plan to identify areas suitable for investment purpose such as agricultural development, processing industries, manufacturing and tourism. The District is interconnected with accessible road networking within and outside. Buhigwe district has 574 km road net work out of which 48 km are tarmac road and 526 km are earth roads.

Preparation of this Investment Profile has been a work done by cooperation with various stakeholders in and outside the District. These include Regional Administrative secretariat, Buhigwe planning department and Tanza Consult & Associates (TCA). Their support during the preparation of this profile is highly appreciated.

Map 1: Buhigwe and Neighboring countries and districts.



CHAPTER ONE

2.0 MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main income generating activity in the District. Over 85% of inhabitants depend on crop and animal husbandry and the remaining percentages depend on other sectors, especially, petty businesses. The main food crops are maize, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, and banana. The main cash crops include coffee, oil palm and ginger. Industrial contribution to the GDP of Buhigwe District is very minimal due to very little investment on this sector. Per capital income is estimated to 154,000Tshs per annum.

3.0 AGRICULTURE

Total arable land is 1,277.796 sq Km or 84.9% of the total District area. Out of that, only 50% of the land is actually cultivated, therefore there is a wide room for expansion.

The major farming mechanism in Buhigwe District is based on coffee-maize-bean-banana system in the highlands, maize-tobacco in the low lands and sugar cane and paddy along the river and water streams. Cash crops include Coffee, palm, Cotton, Tobacco, Ginger and Sugar cane while Maize, Cassava, Beans, Banana, Paddy are food crops. Coffee is the major source of income in the highlands and rolling hills area while maize and tobacco are the major sources of income in the lowland areas.

Farming activities are being conducted by using traditional implements such as hand hoes and it is family labor based which results into low yield per area thus a need to invest in this sector.

CASH CROPS

COFFEE

Buhigwe District has a great potential for coffee production, TACRI has played a significant role to promote production of coffee in Buhigwe District through village based training and promoting coffee production. However due to the shortage of resources, this services have reached only 30% of the district total population. Village based training and promotion of coffee production services is still needed to cover the remained underserved population.

Over the past few years Arabica coffee produced in highland of Buhigwe District proven to be the best in international market, effort are made so as to improve quality and increase production by establishing research centre at Mwayaya – Substation aimed at promoting

sustainable good quality coffee by disseminating proved technologies to farmers. The area allocated for Mwayaya – substation is 78.6Ha. The institute has distributed more than 12,000 seedlings at Kitambuka, Mkatanga, Mwayaya and Rusaba.

For the FY 2012/2013 the District harvested only 1185.6 tones in an area of 988Ha there are still more area for coffee production as compared to Kigoma District. With a growing demand of coffee in the world market there is a potentiality in increasing production especially in organic coffee that has the best price.

Picture 1 Coffee intercropped with banana



The District has a plan to make sure this cash crop become major source of income as compared to coffee, tobacco and other crops through a strategic plan & investment strategies for sugarcane growing under ***Kilimo Kwanza Concept***. Also the District encourages farmers to form groups or cooperatives through which they will be able to channel their produces to lucrative markets. The district is making initiatives to look for partners in this area who are in the position of assisting it in commercializing this crop through investment, advocacy, service delivery and capacity building.

GINGER

Ginger is a new cash crop, which was introduced in the low lands areas especially in Muzeze ward. For the past years, the acreage devoted to ginger has been increasing steadily and the result has proved successful. There is existing



opportunity for commercializing its cultivation for both the local and foreign markets. Buhigwe District council would prefer partnering with large scale farmer with capital who can encourage villagers to grow improved varieties and sell the fruits to him/her for processing. It would also prefer partnering with various development partners to help in boosting ginger crop in the district in various forms.

MAIN CROPS

MAIZE

Maize production in the District is conducted with farmers at a subsistence level. Yield per unit areas are generally inadequate due to low use of fertilizers, improved seeds and hand hoe cultivation. However the demand for is increasing in and outside the District. It is mainly produced in Munzeze ward. Production trend over the past one year has increased after government subsidies inputs and the production has increased from 1 to 2tonnage per Ha in year 2012 respectively.

BEANS

Legumes are important food crops which have traditionally been a source of protein in the District. The most popular leguminous crops is beans. Soils throughout the region are suitable for beans growing. Beans are sometimes intercropped with maize or banana and in most cases enjoy double cropping in a year: Like maize, the demand for beans has increasing in and outside the District.

BANANA

Banana is also important food crop in Buhigwe District particularly in the highland zone where it is intercropped with coffee. Banana has a market outside the District but transportation is the major bottleneck. Currently the crop is used as a step food to Manyovu dweller.

CASSAVA

Cassava is a drought resistant crop grown in intermediate land of Buhigwe District. It also forms an important food crop with a substantial per capital consumption and has been treated as a “life saver” during food shortage periods. The production of cassava has increased from 0.5 to 4tonnage per Ha in year 2012.

Palm oil

Palm is mainly produced in low land area having favourable condition for its production in the district. It is found in various areas such as Janda ward, Munzeze ward and Kinazi village located in Rusaba ward. Palm crop is used to produce palm oil.

3.0 IRRIGATION SCHEME

The district has 3,700 ha suitable for irrigation agriculture. Out of this area only 2.7% is being used. This indicates that irrigation agriculture has been not well articulated. **Below is a table summarizing usage of areas suitable for irrigation in the district.**

District	Area suitable for irrigation	Areas in use (ha)	% of usage
Buhigwe	3,700	100	2.7

Investment plan: Buhigwe District is looking for large and medium investors and development partners who will establish demo irrigation farms or plots and build smallholder irrigation capacity in general. As it is seen, the area is still underdeveloped.

3.0 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock keeping practiced in Buhigwe District is both traditional and commercial in nature. A large proportion of cattle, goats and sheep are indigenous dominated by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. The District has about **29,665** cattle, **17,506** goats, **3,893** sheep, **852** pigs, **123,517** chicken and 9,220 ducks¹. The District is rich of cattle population due favorable whether condition as compared to other District in Kigoma Region.² The District is on serious planning in controlling tsetse fly in cooperation with other stakeholder within and outside the District.

However, the number and quality of the livestock kept has remained low compared to the high population growth of the District and demand.

2.5 NATURAL RESOURCES

2.5.1 FORESTRY

The District has strategies to distribute tree seeds over 1,000,000 every year to the district dwellers.

Picture 3: Muharulo Hill at Manyovu

¹ BoT report to Regional Commissioners Office as at 31st March, 2011

² Minimal Tse tse flies as compared to Kibondo and Kigoma District council



BEEKEEPING

With huge forestry reserve Buhigwe District Council has potential for Bee-keeping, as there are many nectar yielding tree species and flowery agricultural plants.

Generally the productivity of beekeeping is not increasing the way it was supposed to be while the demand is very high domestically and internationally. May be this is due to the reason of being a newly formed district where more efforts of both development partners is needed to boost beekeeping. The district has set initiatives to which needs to be supported for implementation. This initiative includes providing training to beekeeper on the use of modern beehives and honey production in general.

Beekeeping is carried out in small scale in different areas where people process honeys for retailing business in the market but still the demand is very high domestically and internationally. Buhigwe District Council would prefer partnering with large and medium investors with an ability of educating local/small beekeepers on modern beekeeping technologies.

MINING

This is an area with very little information. There have been insufficient geographical studies carried out in the district. However, there is a high belief for the presence of minerals in the district. Buhigwe District is also endowed with abundant building minerals which includes; all forms of rocks, stones, gravel, sand, clay and soil.

Investment plan: Buhigwe District is looking for large and medium investors with an ability of conducting geological surveys and conducts some exploration and then upon getting good results invests and educates local/small miners on good and safe mining technologies

CHAPTER TWO

3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter summarizes economic infrastructure found in Buhigwe District that is, road network, Air strips and Airport, Telecommunications, Financial Institutions, Electric power, Trade and Industries.

3.2 TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION

3.2.1 ROAD NETWORK

Buhigwe District is a junction that link roads to Kigoma, Kasulu District, and Republic of Burundi. It has a total of 574 km of road³, out of which 30 km is trunk roads, 60 km is Regional Roads, 282 km is District Roads, and the remaining 202 km is feeder roads. Generally main regional road and truck road are passable throughout the year but feeder roads and District roads are traversed with difficulty during rain season.

3.2.2 AIR TRANSPORT

Buhigwe comprises of 1 air strips located at Biharu. This airstrip is mainly used and maintained by missionaries' freight.

3.3 COMMUNICATION NET WORK AND MEDIA

Generally communication network in the District has been improved over the past years. All mobile companies operates in the District, these includes, VODACOM, Airtel, and TIGO. In case of media reaching in the district include REDIO KWIZERA, TBC, ITV, Star TV, and print media from IPP media and other publishers.

³ According to District Work Department

3.4.1 ENERGY:

Over 90% of population depends fuel wood energy for domestic cooking. This makes attention on the need for forest management and conservation. The district has set some mechanisms of selling opportunities available in energy area to various development partners. This includes developing proposals in partnership with private companies and not for profit organization designed increase the capacity of smallholder farmers to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change through sustainable climate-resilient agricultural practices and Promote the use of alternative energy through supporting activities such as production of fuel briquettes, building of fuel-efficient stoves with local materials and compressed earth blocks along with encouraging community to develop agro forestry and community-based afforestation and reforestation in deforested and degraded areas in the district using more adaptive and fast growing tree species.

3.4.2 FOSSIL FUELS

This kind of energy is mostly used in for lighting. For the case of urban population a significant proportion depends on kerosene for lighting rather than generator. Fossil including diesel, oil, and petrol which are used to energize transport and various commercial establishments.

3.4.3 SOLAR

This energy which generated by solar panels from sun rays is limited to few institution buildings belonging to government and to a very few individuals' premises. The technology is not common and its running cost is very minimal. In Buhigwe these services found in rural area especially in few Public schools, Hospital and Health centers.

3.4.4 ELECTRICITY

Currently the District is not yet connected to national transmission grid. The District will soon be electrified by thermal power from Kasulu power station so as to enable electric intensive investment. The Kasulu Electric plant is now in operation, the remaining works is distribution of electric line to Buhigwe District. The capacity of the plant is to supply 2.5MW at a time. Currently, Heri Mission use Hydro-Electric power for Hospital.

3.5 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Since the District has just established, financial institution has not established though mobile banking is possible. Buhigwe District depend mainly on Kasulu District in term of financial institution, where there is Mobile banking with CRDB, and national micro finance bank. In rural area CRDB has played a significant role by providing banking service especially to a formulated official group that deals with agricultures ie Coffee, Tobacco group and in town

the bank deals with Business entrepreneur through UBIAKA SACCOS and District council employer.

3.6 TRADE AND INDUSTRIES:

3.6.1 TRADE:

CROSS BORDER TRADE

Buhigwe District is a business centre for business to neighboring country. Buhigwe District has a strong marketing strategy in establishing jointly shared market with Burundi government that will increase District GDP. Like Mnanila, Nyamgali, and Kilelema Market.

There is a great demand for commodities to Burundi, these include; industrial products like; mattress, building materials (cement, roofing sheets, iron bars); petroleum products; electronic products; plastic materials and so forth.

3.6.2 DISTRICT BUSINESS OVERVIEW: -

3.7 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrialization in Buhigwe District has not yet matured but few small processing industries such milling, coffee curing and paddy husking industries. The major factor influencing low industrialization is inadequate power supply. But with an improved electric supply, industries will increase industrial development.

CHAPTER THREE:

4.0 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 EDUCATION SECTOR

The District is still constructing own secondary school through self help initiatives accompanied by teaching environment and provision of teaching material, but still private sector are encouraged to invest in High level education school especially on science culliculum.

4.2 HEALTH SECTOR

4.2.1 HEALTH STATUS:

This is one of the areas which can be used as one of the areas for Investment, health service delivered in town is satisfactory as compared to rural communities. This is mainly due to presences of good facilities in urban area as compared to rural area.

Malaria has been a leading killer disease. Other includes; Anemia, Pneumonia, AIDS/STI and Diarrhea. Children are most vulnerable group affected by these diseases.

4.2.2 HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE:

The District has 2 Hospital one owned by Faith Based Organization and one under government control; 4 Health Centre whereby 2 are owned by private, 2 by government and 30 Dispensaries.

The presence of this service in rural and urban has decrease the Mother to Child mortality rate from 116/100,000 to 56/100,000 in year 2005 and 2010 respectively. HIV infection has decreased from 2% in since last year. This is a positive improvement but still more efforts are highly needed to increase efficient service especially in this sector.

4.3 WATER SUPPLY

The District don't have water policy already but is in the process of finalizing it and develop a strong strategies' to make sure all the populations is accessible of clean and safe water by year 2025.

It is estimated that 62.67% Of the total population in the District is accessible to clean water within the required walking distance of 400 meters.

CHAPTER FOUR

5.0 OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION:

The District has few groups dealing with development issue. These include Recognized farmers group and cooperative societies. Development infrastructure like storage facilities, dip cattle, market sheds etc, Land issue for investment is a vital element to be discussed especially on acquisition of land, land rules and regulations to investors, national and international organization contributing to District economy.

5.2 DEVELOPMENT GROUP

The District has various numbers of groups participating in development of the District. These groups include transport society, women groups, Beekeepers, Youth Group, Brick making, seedling groups all amounting to 7.

5.3 FARMERS MARKET, DIP AND CROP STORAGE FACILITIES:-

5.3.1 MARKET SHED: - The District comprises of 6 market shed. The presence of the market shed will facilitate marketing exchange and they are used as a business centre conducted twice per week.

5.3.2 DIP CATTLES: - the District comprises of 7 dip cattle located at Buhigwe and Kasumo, Kirungu, Munzenze, Muyama, Munanila, Migongo and Kitambuka ward. The presence of these dip cattle facilities will facilitate animal health especially on skin diseases cases.

5.3.3 STORAGE FACILITIES: *these storage facilities located at Mwayaya, Mnanila [i.e., 1 for coffee and the other for other crops], K [cereal crops].*

5.3.4 COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

Inadequate of banking service in rural communities, has created room for the development of saving and Consumer Cooperative Societies commonly known as [SACCOS] in the District

Currently; the District poses 10 SACCOS. These cooperatives include Farmers groups and business groups etc.

5.3.5 LAND BANKING OPPORTUNITIES:

The land banking situation in the District is not yet in place but the District is in a strong plan to identify areas suit for investment purpose such as agricultural development, processing industries, manufacturing etc.

The District aims at changing from clearly unprofitable smallholder farming and focus to medium and large-scale farming, by identifying areas for investment. Land banking will have advantages to investors and the District over all.

Advantages for land banking includes:-

- The use of large scale farming,
- Ability to use modern technology,
- Ability to create employment,
- Ability to produce all year around through irrigation

5.4 INVESTMENT POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The following Policies and Legislation aim to contribute to a better investment environment in Tanzania, including Buhigwe District:

- National Investment Policy – Is a Government statement setting out favorable conditions to investors, the investment policy objectives and strategies and issues needed in promoting and retaining investment in the Country:
- Tanzania Investment Act – Gives powers to T.I.C to coordinate, promote and facilitate investment in Tanzania together with advising the Government on investment policy and related matters,
- Business Environment strengthening for Tanzania (BEST) – A multi donor funded Programme aimed at working with the Government and other stakeholders in business to eliminate hurdles to undertaking business and investment in Tanzania so as to contribute towards poverty alleviation efforts,
- National policies – Relevant Sector Policies are in place to guide interventions in the relevant areas. National Forest Policy (1998), Bee keeping policy (1998), small and medium Enterprises Development policy (2003), National Land Policy (1995), Land Act (1999), village Land Act (1999) and mining Act (1998) are relevant to develop the District Investment Profile (DIP),
- Small and medium Enterprise (SME) Development policy – Encourages investments in small and medium enterprises, which could be rural to contribute to poverty alleviation efforts. Buhigwe District has a greater potential to promote the development of such SME,
- Agricultural and Livestock Policy – Is geared towards poverty alleviation and aims at attaining, among other things, increased standards of living in rural areas, increased foreign exchange earnings and increased production capability among people in the sector,
- Mining policy, mining Act (1998) and guidelines – Outlines how mining could improve the economy and the conditions of the rural population and it encourages participation in mining activities to all entrepreneurs with capital. Small scale mining activities are also considered.

Tanzania government with its Investment incentive strategies, in year 2003/2004 reduced a number of taxes that were an obstacle to investment. Consequently, The District Council also is in the process to implement the following way forward so as to attract and facilitate investment by;

- Improve the infrastructure in the investment areas
- Review existing District Council by-laws
- Reduce the number of days from 180 to 30 to consider and grant an application from Investors for land;
- Improve the attitude of the Staff and District Leaders towards a more positive outlook in dealing with Investors
- Observe Good Governance practices in handling Investor's issues including being in line with the poverty reduction strategy
- Maintain peace and security within the District by establishing dispute resolving mechanisms at all levels (land dispute tribunal)

5.5 DEVELOPMENT PARTINERS

S/No	NAME	STUTAS	ACTIVITIES
1	WORLD VISION	Faith based organization	Deal with; integrated development projects to local communities and Advocacy.
2	UNHCR	International Agency	Refugees' services.

CHAPTER FIVE

6.0 POTENTIAL AREA FOR INVESTMENT

6.1 AGRICULTURE

6.1.1 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

The District is estimated to have over 1503.29sq Km. The area cultivated is only 50%. The District has favorable climatic conditions which allow the growth of a wide variety of crops – both food and cash crops.

The insignificant expansion of cultivable area is attributed to inadequate application of modern agricultural method. There is therefore an urgent need to encourage investment in the use of tractors so as to expand the area and increase production.

The soils of Buhigwe District have potential fertility which can support a variety of crops but soils loose fertility after several years of use. However fertilizers are not widely used in the District resulting in low yield per hectare. The use of organic fertilizers such as manure, compost and legumes particularly in highland areas, is highly recommended and emphasized in order to retain and increase soil fertility.

6.1.2 SPECIFIC CROPS FOR INVESTMENT;

COFFEE; With growing demand for organic coffee in the world market, in Buhigwe district there is opportunity for establishment of large scale coffee estate especially to an improved varieties in high lands area. Also establishment of curing industries.

RICE; With existing areas suitable for irrigation in Buhigwe District, paddy production can attract other marketing chain like processing industries ie, rice hulling, packing, etc.

SPICES; the district has high potential for production of spices, existing spices grown at Buhigwe District is Ginger. Ginger has huge demand in Europe, Japan, North America and Middle East.

SUGAR CANE; currently, there is huge demand of sugar in the market. There are excellent opportunities in the establishment of new sugar estates along Maragalasi River.

MAIZE; Buhigwe district has high potential for large scale production of maize especially to intermediate and low land. Other opportunities includes maize flour milling and packing as well as animal production

6.2 IRRIGATION FARMING

The District has plenty of water from the River Malagarasi and other numerous river valleys in the District. By introducing irrigation schemes could increase agricultural production. The

high irrigation potential that exist in the District should be explored and exploited for increased crop production.

6.3 LIVESTOCK

The District is endowed with a number of livestock especially cattle and others like goats, sheep's and piggery. The need to expand the production in this sector is highly needed especially in modern livestock keeping. The expansion of this sector must go in hand with tsetse controlling program so as to give animal access to pasture areas.

New settlement for livestock must be established with a good management system to enable production of good quality meat required inside and outside the District, also improved breed for dairy development.

SPECIFIC AREA FOR INVESTMENT: -

Beef industries; Beef industries provide hides and skin for leather and other animal products. The district has a sufficient area suitable for livestock keeping as compared to other district in the region. However the livestock is practiced at house hold levels but there is opportunity to establish modern ranches while at the same time sourcing cattle from small holder farmers. With modern commercialized ranches they can improve the indigenous spices by cross breed with exogenous and get high quality meat. Other additional advantageous includes increased of marketing chain such as storage facilities, transportation and veterinary services.

Dairy Farming; currently the district has no milk processing plant, this giving room for further investment and establishment milk processing plant. With an improved species of cattle by cross breeding exotic and indigenous breed will improve production and get high quality milk. The supply of good quality products of milk will increase the population nutritional status and raise income. The district has limited supply of good quality milk, thus there is high demand.

Piggery, Goat and sheep; The ecological characteristic of the district offer opportunities to respond to the increasing demand of white meat. There is no modern pig processing facility in the district though there is conducive environment for piggery production farms.

Commercial goat and sheep production for meat and milk is non-existent in spite of increasing demand for mutton. Other potential includes skin and hides.

Poultry industries; the district has more than 165,180 indigenous species of poultry that found at house hold level. Opportunity exists in establishment of modern poultry breeding

farms and hatcheries and commercial production. Other opportunities include production of chicken feeds, feeding facilities, pharmaceuticals etc.

6.4 FORESTRY

Forestry products demand in the District is very high compared with what the District can supply. This includes demand for fuel-wood, timber and building poles. The current situation of which woodlands are cleared for tobacco farming endanger ecological system of some areas in the district.

Potentiability of establishing commercial forest plantation for supply poles for constructions, electric poles, tobacco curing, timber and charcoal is highly need to minimize the deforestation of forestry reserve. Also, Oil palm tree may provide a Bio-fuel production that can be used as a source of energy.

6.5 BEEKEEPING:

The beekeeping production in Buhigwe is still minimal as compared to the patentability of the District especially presence of forestry reserves. More groups' farmers dealing with beekeeping should be encouraged, motivated and trained for profitable beekeeping.

Modern technology in production, particularly in processing should be applied while market research for the honey and beeswax products should be carried out in an effort to provide easy access to markets by the beekeeping households.

Existing opportunities includes opening up of large scale apiaries in high potential area in the district as well as establishing large scale beeswax processing plant to take advantage of the lucrative opportunities for export.

6.7 ROADS

The road network in Buhigwe District is of greater impact on the development of the district. Trunk roads linking Buhigwe to the neighboring District and Burundi boarder is of great impact for the District development. Since it facilitate transportation of agricultural and industrial goods from one point to the other.

Improvement of road-network has indirect investment as compared to agriculture, mines and other sector. Routine maintenance will ensure smooth and reliable transportation of goods and inputs to and from rural areas. Currently the District has graveled roads and very few tarmac road therefore Routine maintenance of these roads should be reviewed as a means of protecting previous investment.

6.8 MINNING:

- Mineral industry is not well advanced; there are few surveys and researches still going on in search of mineral deposits. Nevertheless mineral production that is taking place is quite substantial. Mining activities are done by local individual not in a modern technology.

6.10 HEALTH:

The District health care delivery system is still not satisfactory as there is a need for increasing more health centre in urban and in rural communities.

In this case individuals, NGO's Companies and other private sector organization are encouraged to invest in the abolishment and running of health facilities in the District with the aim of increasing the coverage, this includes establishment of Modern Health centers, professional firms like dentist clinic, eye clinic, medical laboratories and so forth.

In addition the training of health personnel to boost the number of trained personnel; the supply of vaccines, drugs, equipment and other medical supplies and technical assistance are important for improving the quality of medical care and so contain health problems. Establishment of consultancy firms' and treatment centers dealing with STD diseases is highly needed.

6.11 EDUCATION:

Investment in education sectors at all levels from pre-school education to University is highly needed. Others include Laboratories for science subjects, Hostel to near by collage compounds, and so forth.

CHAPTER SIX

7.0 CONCLUSION

Buhigwe District is among of the four Districts in Kigoma Region which has got attractive natural resources that would benefit from investment. The District is proud of having good climatic condition with reliable rainfall and fertile soils that is suitable for agriculture.

There are various potential areas for investment like mining sectors, Irrigation and social sectors.

With this investment profile, investors will find usefully information of the District that will catalyses for national and international entrepreneur to come and invest in Buhigwe.

For further information concerning prevailing opportunities in Buhigwe District please do not hesitate to contact the District Council Director.

