

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



KARATU DISTRICT COUNCIL



KARATU DISTRICT COUNCIL INVESTMENT PROFILE

Prepared by:

District Executive Director,

P.O.BOX 190,

Karatu.

Phone: +255 272534047

Fax: +255 27 2534300

E-mail: karatucouncil@yahoo.com

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1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO KARATU DISTRICT COUNCIL (KDC)

1.1. Geographical Background and Council Establishment

Karatu District Council is one of the seven Councils in Arusha Region. It became an administrative council in 1997. The Council was officially registered in 2000 after general election. The District headquarter is located at Karatu town which is 150 km from Arusha city. The road from Arusha via Karatu to Mwanza and Musoma passes through the town which makes Karatu town active business centre.

The district is located South of the Equator between Latitudes 3°10'4"00'S and Longitudes 34°47'E-35°56'E. The district is bordered by Mbulu District to the South, Iramba and Meatu Districts to the North West, Ngorongoro to the North and Monduli District and Babati District to the South East.

1.2. Land area

The District is estimated to have an area of approximately 3,300 square kilometers, with Lake Eyasi occupying about 10.6 square kilometers.

1.3 Administrative Structure

Karatu District is divided into four divisions (Mbulumbulu, Eyasi, Karatu and Endabash) with 14 wards, 58 registered villages. 5 Villages are allocated within the Karatu Town Authority

The mandate, roles and functions of the KDC

Karatu District Council was established with effect from the 2000 vide a certificate of establishment under the terms of the provisions of sections 8 sub-section (7) of the Local Government Act, 1982. The KDC functions as provided by the Local Government Act No. 8 of 1982 are:

- i. To maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good government within its area of jurisdiction
- ii. To promote the social welfare and economic well-being for all persons within its area of jurisdiction
- iii. Subject to the national policy and plans for rural and urban development; to further the social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction
- iv. To take necessary measures to protect and enhance the environment in order to promote sustainable development
- v. To give effect to the meaningful decentralization in political, financial and administrative matters relating to the functions, powers, Development Plan (FYDP) possibilities and services of all levels of local government authorities
- vi. To promote and ensure democratic participation in and control of decision making by people concerned; and
- vii. To establish and maintain reliable sources of revenue and other resources enabling local government authorities to perform other functions effectively and to enhance financial accountability of local government authorities, their members and employees.

1.4. Demography/Population

Karatu District is divided into four divisions (Mbulumbulu, Eyasi, Karatu and Endabash) , 14 wards and 58 registered villages. The Council is currently having a population of 256,838 of which 131,417 being males and 125,422 females and 48,345 households as per 2012 Census. The District birth rate stands at 3.1%. The average population density is 73.4 persons/km² with low densities in the western zone along Lake Eyasi (7-10 person/km²) and higher densities (100 persons/km²) in Karatu and Mbulumbulu Division. The District is mostly populated by “Iraqw tribe” being the dominant, Barbaigs being the minor tribe who are pastoralists and Hadzabe who are hunters and gatherers. It is believed that in the long run, Karatu Township will be the second largest tourist town after Arusha city on the Northern circuit.

1.5. Climate

The climate varies from one area to another in the district. In Eyasi basin the annual rainfall received is between 300mm/ and 400mm/per annum while in Karatu town it ranges between 900mm/ and 1000mm/ per year. In April the rain intensity can be very high enough to cause great erosion. In most places short and long rain are separated by one or two months of slightly less rainfall. The District experiences four seasons which are short rainy-extended from November to December, short and hot dry period from January to March and mid May while the long and cold seasons occurs from June to October

1.6. Agro – ecological zones

Karatu District is divided into three agro-ecological zones namely Highland bordering Ngorongoro, Midland bordering Marang forest and Low lands bordering Lake Eyasi Basin.

Highland Zone

It covers Lositete, Upper Kitete, Slahhamo, Kambi ya Simba, Kilimatambo, Rhotia Kati, Kainam Rhotia, Ayalabe, Tloma, Oldeani, Getamock, Buger, Ayalalio, Endonyawe and Makhoromba. Highland zone lies between 1400–2000m above sea level with rainfall range between 600 – 800mm per annum. It has a clay loam type of soil which allows wheat, barley, coffee; cut flowers, Artemisia, maize, beans and chick peas to grow well.

Midlands Zone

This zone lies at Chemchem, Kilimamoja, Gyekrum Lambo, Gyekrum Arusha, Gongali, Bashay Qurus, Endashangwet, Changarawe, Bassodawish, Endamarariiek, Khusmayi, Endallah, Qaru, Endabash, Kambi ya Faru, Laja and Ngaibara. The zone has an altitude of between 900 – 1400m above sea level, with rainfall of more than 600mm per annum. It has a clay loam sand soil which suits crops like maize, beans, pigeon peas, finger millet, sunflower, sorghum, safflower, and cassava and dolicus lablab to grow well.

Low land Zone

The zone covers the land of Matala, Dumbechand, Jobaj, Mbuga Nyekundu, Qangdend, Endamaghan, Maleckchand, Mang'ola Barazani and Laghangarer. It gets rainfall of more than 300mm. Soil type is that of sand slit loam which allows crops like onions, paddy, maize, sweet potatoes, vegetables and sorghum to grow well.

1.7. Socio-Economic Status

The main economic activities carried in Karatu are Agriculture and livestock keeping which occupies more than 85%. There are no industries. Some people are doing petty business-employed in retail shops that exist in Manyara and Karatu towns, Endabash, Oldeani and Mang'ola trading centers.

1.8. Social and Economic Development

The district per capita income is still estimated to be TSh. 800,000/= per annum, we expecting changes in a short time after the exercise of data and relevant information collected and been calculated for GDP. Other important indicators of development are as follow; literacy rate is 64, population growth rate 3.1, dependency ratio 97, employment in agriculture 61%, livestock keeping 7.49%, office 3.14%, elementary occupation 21.33%, plant operations/assemble 0.37%, Business operation 3%, hand hoes as owned by most people is 79%, while sex ratio is 108, energy consumption (electricity) is 4% and firewood is 96%.

1.9. Infrastructure/ Communication

The District has road networks with total length of 713 km, of which the regional road occupies 253 km. 52km of 253km is tarmac road while 460km are District roads in which 76.3km is gravel and 383.7km are earth roads.

There are 5 airstrips-Manyara, Qurus, Matala, Qangdend and Buger. Only Manyara is the commercial airstrip. There are 548 telephone lines (TTCL) and cellular network operated by Vodacom, Tigo, Zain and Zantel.

1.10. Agriculture:

The District has an area of 102,573 ha arable land for cultivation. The main cash crops are coffee, onion, wheat, barley, pigeon peas and sunflower while food crops comprise of maize, beans, finger millet and sorghum. The main crops diseases are gray leaf spot, coffee berry, maize leathel necrotic diseases (MLND) and wheat leaf rust. In 2015/2016 the District actual hectors cultivated were 48,197.1 ha for food crops and 27,782.5 ha of cash crops. Production for maize was 81,112.8 tonnes in 2015/16. However the District strategy is to increase production per unit area e.g. maize from the present 8-10 bags per acre up to 15 – 20 bags per acre. Reaching this target, food will be sufficient in the district. The District is putting emphasis on “Kilimo Kwanza” spirit.

1.10.1 Agriculture potentials

The total arable land in the district is 1,025.75 square kilometers which constitutes 31.1% of the total area. The potential land for irrigation agriculture is 6,231ha and the area under irrigation is about 4,050ha. The source of water are Qang’nded, Manyara (Chemchem) and Endashangwet springs. The large area under agriculture is very productive and connected well with rough road (gravel road)

1.10.2. Farm inputs

In the district farmers are advanced in agriculture since 65% of them use the hybrid seeds, industrial fertilizers and tractors in farm preparation. The average production for maize per hector is 3 tonnes in rain fed areas, 5.75tonnes under irrigation areas. This awareness makes Karatu to be the most productive area in agriculture produce in Arusha region.

Trading and Market opportunities

Karatu District is well connected to the road from Arusha via Karatu to Mwanza and Musoma passes through the town which makes Karatu town to be an active business centre. Furthermore the Karatu town is the nearest lodging center for the tourists who visit Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti National park; this environment resulted to high rate of

investment in International Hotels and high circulation of money due to arrival of many foreigners.

1.11. Trade and Industries

Trade and Industries activities are growing rapidly due to the fact that the District is in the outskirts of national major commercial city of Arusha as such; both local and foreign investors are attracted by the potential economic opportunities available in Karatu.

Trade

Currently, significant number of Karatu residents engaged in trading where as more **2,000** trading entities are in place ranging from retail and wholesale shops; hospitality industries such as kiosks, restaurants and hotels; apartments, boarding houses, lodging and guest houses as well as liquors bars; transport business; banking; bookshops, stationeries and printing; beauty salon and barber shops; professional consultancies; farm implements; butchers; pharmacies; mobile phone shops etc

Industry

Industrialization is taking good slow move especially, in small scale industries establishment comparing to medium and large scale establishment. There is 5 small scale industries mainly in processing agricultural and livestock's produce; 1 medium industry processing and canning milk (Ayalabe Dairy milk industry) . Small scale industries mostly are agricultural produce processors while others use other types of inputs such as coffee.

2.0 Why Investing In Karatu District

Karatu District Council is charged with providing social and economic services to the people in the district.

Our Vision is “sustainability of social and economic Development of people of Karatu”. **Our Mission** is “To provide social and economic service to the community through efficient and effective use of available resources and contribution of other stakeholders for the wellbeing of the people”.

To reach the above goals the council has set the following top priorities:

1. Education
2. Water supply
3. Health
4. Revenue improvement
4. Social and economic infrastructure
5. Employment Creation

2.1 Motivating factors for investing in KARATU District

- ✓ Abundant land for various investment purposes.
- ✓ Connection by tarmac road to the main road Arusha—Dar es Salaam and soon to Morogoro and Dodoma
- ✓ Large potential in agriculture, horticulture and livestock development.
- ✓ Opportunities in industrial and artisanal mining.
- ✓ Immediacy to outlet markets in Arusha and Dar es salaam to harbour of Dar es Salaam
- ✓ Availability of unique minority cultural tribe of Hadzabe and Tindiga at mang'ola Ward , attracting many tourists coming to learn the cultural of the tribe.
- ✓ Karatu is surrounded with three game reserves of Ngorongoro, Serengeti and Manyara which are abundant in variety of tourism attractions (animals and birds)
- ✓ Good governance and rule of law
- ✓ Peaceful and stable political environment conducive for investment.

2.2 Areas for Investment

1. **Potential irrigation areas for onions production at Eyas valley** -Establishment of Modern Market and processing plant for onion at Qang'dend village
2. Due to high production of maize crop, 3 maize processing plant(industries) will be constructed at Gyekrum Arusha, Endamarariek and Rhotia.
3. Due to high production of maize, beans, sunflower crops, 2 animal feeds mini industries will be onstructed Gyekrum Arusha and Endamarariek.
4. **High and good quality production of Coffee (4,700tone per annual)-** construction of 2 min processing and packaging at Oldean for Karatu uses
5. **Indigenous Livestock available in the District** (271,885 Cattles, 256,008 Goats84,221 Sheep) both indigenous and diary - establishment of small Ranch and livestock fattening at Matala
6. **Construct Modern abattoir and meat processing plant** at Rhotia kati (3 acres available)
7. **The district collect 6120 pcs of animals skin per month-** Construction of min skin processing industries in Karatu

- 8. Available Land and buildings** –Establishment of Vocational Training College, VETA at Karatu (3 acres Available)
- 9. 100,000 tourists per year who visits tourism attractions in a district-** Establishment a cultural business centre at karatu (34 acres surveyed)
- 10. Expansion of cultural tourism at Eyas zone-** To build stop over centre at cultural tourism gate 5 acres sated aside
- 11. Endero waterfalls** – Build treatment plant , water processing and packaging Karatu town at Shangilira area
- 12. Potential areas for Bee keeping in all 14 wards in the district-** establish 14 honey collection sites and build min processing and packaging industries in each division(4 Min processing and packaging industries)

See detailed information for proposed investment opportunities here under in the following page.

Investment Profile and Opportunities

3.0 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INDUSTRY

3.1. Agriculture Production

Karatu district has a total land area of 102,573, out of which 24,886.26 Ha (equivalent to 24.26% of the total area) is suitable for Agricultural production and the actual cultivated land is estimated to be 51,364Ha, equals to 62% of the land suitable for agricultural production. This means that, uncultivated land is about 31,270 Ha, which is equal to 38 % of the land suitable for agriculture. There is an opportunity of investing in agriculture activities to areas not yet used.

3.2. Irrigation opportunity

There is a total of 6,231 Ha suitable for irrigation. However, the opportunity has been exhausted only by 70%, equivalent to 4, 380 Ha. Which are cultivated. Irrigation area increased from 2,598 ha in 2008 to 4050 ha for 2016. The district to date has 10 irrigation schemes which are Endashangwet, MbugaNyekundu, Qang'dend, Mang'ola Barazani, Maleckchand, Laghangarer, Jobaj, Dumbechand and Chemchem these schemes produce 100,721.5tonnes per year. These schemes can be expanded to save more people and produce more onions it is potential for investing by building processing and packaging plant also building a modern onions market. The effort has started expanding the irrigation scheme by soliciting fund for expansion from donors



Eyasi Valley area suitable for irrigation farming onions.

Irrigation infrastructure

3.3. Flower Production opportunity

Flower production in Karatu District, is one of an economic activity not practiced much by the community due to lack of knowledge in dealing with it. But given the International Airport KIA, Manyra Air port and favorable weather condition, the council is inviting investors to carry out this activity so as to impart knowledge to our residents and raise the council economy in general. This activity are carried out at Mbulumbulu ward Kambi ya simba village and it can be practiced even at Rhotia, Karatu, Qurus and other place in the district. The production area in Kambi ya simnba is 119 Ha. Contract farming is more encouraging for floriculture activity in Karatu District council. The picture below depicts an area that can be used for flower production



One of the Flower farm at Mbulumbulu

4.0. Livestock production

4.1. Matala area for Ranch and fattening livestock

Livestock keeping is among the important economic activity for the residents of Karatu District. The council is estimated to have **811,360** livestock of which **271,885** are cattle, **373,588** goats and sheep. Other livestock keeping in the district include pigs (12,816), chicken (**165, 887**), chicken broilers (46,766) and donkeys (9116). Milk production for daily cattle increased from 8 liters to 10 liters per day and indigenous cattle 1.5 liters to 3 liters per day. For the year 2015 97,879,190 liters produced for diary cattle. Matala village have a suitable area to establish a ranch and fattening of livestock due to available large area to feed livestock. This village has a virgin area of about **155,808ha** land available for intensive husbandry. District Council will prepare and survey an area of **46,500ha** which will be used to fattening livestock. Investment requires water for the animals and pastures development will be essential. There will be a close linkage with the Matala ranch for cross breeding and construction of charcoal dams will be overemphasized. Management, production and fattening will be part of the investment packages.



Potential area for livestock fattening at matala

4.2. Establishment of modern Abattoir in Rhotia kati village

About **3ha** are available and prepared in Karatu town at Rhotia Kati village for construction of a modern abattoir, this area is good and suitable for the proposed project as; it is closely to Karatu town and it is closely to **2** monthly auction markets conducted in Karatu where by Cattle also are sold in big number, more over this abattoir will be serviced by and its vicinity fattening centre expected to be established in Matala village which is **60 km** from Karatu town shipping cattle on weekly basis. This area is suitable for feeding cattle before slaughtered

4.3. Skin processing min industry

The council has planned to construct min industry for skin processing at Karatu . The district allocated fund in its budget (own source revenue) for this financial year 2016/17. To start with the council planned to construct one min skin processing industry around at the present slaughter house area. The industry will process skin and produce simple skin products like belt Sandals and bags initially

4.4.Increasing Production of chicken by using Modern Hatcheries

Agriculture Land	102,573 ha
Pasture Land	155,808 ha
Forest (Bush & Trees)	61,218 ha
Lake Eyasi	1,060 ha
Un-arable Land	9,341 ha

Karatu District is estimated to have **119,121**indigenous chicken and **46,766** exotic chicken, potentiallyproducing **60 to 70** eggs with the possibility of hatching **40 to 50** chicks and average **142.9452** tons per year the produce per annum, comparing with the growing population does not meet the required proteins needed in the district. Indigenous chicken in the district have the potential to prosper and grow due to the availability of materials (sunflower seed cake, maize bran,

fish remains) which can be used to manufacture chickens feeds. Normally indigenous chicken uses 88 days from the day of laying eggs, hatching and rearing chick to the next cycle (20 days laying eggs, 28 hatching and 40 days of rearing chicks).

Therefore the council is planning to shorten the period from laying eggs, hatching to rearing chicks by using hatchery machines as well as combating the rampant shortage of protein for his people by increasing the production of eggs and white meat from indigenous chicken by establishing a hatchery unit in the district whereby farmers shall get chicks within the district with cheap price also increasing production of eggs from 60 to 120 and 150 while white meat up to 428.8356 tons per year.

The council advice the plant to be constructed at Karatu District involving 50 villages which are well equipped with electricity and all necessary infrastructures needed for the hatchery. The council is expecting to utilize the sum of Tshs. **218,540,000** /=for the Construction of the fully operating hatchery.

Among the **119,121** chickens in the district **109,121** can lay eggs up to **7,638,470** per year of which 60% shall be hatched by the hatchery machine and the chicks will be reared professionally, while 40% will be used domestically, therefore in the same year we expect to have 4,583,082 chickens. The investment expected to reduce income poverty among the community of Karatu

4.5 Sangoma Cultural Group

The group formed with 20 Members and their main activity is for making and producing lather products such as bags, seat covers, belts, drums and many simple items. The industry can be expanded to allow enrollment many youth and provide employment i.



Min-Industry for skin making products – Sangoma Group

5.0 Technical skill improvement

5.1. Establishment of Vocational Training college (VETA)

There is a great need of vocational training collage in Karatu district due to large number of youth who completed their education and gone astray, the opportunity to continue with their education is very rare . This rationale is also due to national education policy which requires every district to have a vocational training collage in order to prepare youth to be able to employ themselves and employable to be independent. There is no vocational training collage established in Karatu district till now, statistics shows that about **6,415** secondary students sit for their form four examination in two years back, only **3,505 students succeeded** to continue with further studies, **2,910 students leftovers** in the street desperately. Also among **5,126 pupils** who set for standard seven examination five years ago , its only **3,170 pupils** who joined secondary education and **1,956 pupils** are staying in streets and missing vocational training education which could help them in self employment and gain an income. Establishment of vocational training collage in Karatu district will ensure about **200** enrollment opportunities per year and reduce number of youth engaging in drug abuse and theft, also will lead a council in concert with Investor to earn more revenue. The vocational training collage will be constructed at Karatu town in the area where former Council's office situated before the new council offices constructed near Arusha main road towards Mbulu district. This collage will be accessible by all transport even by foot and be able provide technical skills for Karatu youths and for other Arusha districts youths as well as Tanzania as whole.



The former Council's office area where the vocational training collage (VETA) will be constructed.

6.0. ENERGY AND MINING INDUSTRY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

6.1. Mining

The gold extraction are found at Endabash . It is said that these stones are found only in two countries in the world including Tanzania. The stones are not yet exploited enough as it can allow investors to engage in mining activities at this area and bring positive economic changes to the council residents and a country as a whole. The picture below shows the mountain with tiles stones and excavated stones.

6.2. Energy

Below is the picture of Endoro waterfalls, which can be used for generating hydro electric power and for attracting tourists . If it will be developed it could be one of the revenue sources for the council . Also the place is favorable for investing in tourism by constructing tourism hotels. On top of that falls will be used to feed the planned water processing and packaging plant to be constructed in karatu Town shangirila area



Endoro Water falls

7.0 Livestock products

7.1. Opportunity for milk production and processing

Average milk production per annum is estimated at 2,980,000 liters/year. Referring to international recommended dietary requirement for human, liters of milk required by Karatu District community is 8,671,320 liters/year. The estimated production is far more behind from recommended consumption. Given available pasture land, possibility of improving our indigenous-local breeds and quality animal feeds, there will be a possibility of raising milk production and so into processing for variety of products for human consumption. Un lack enough the dairy milk processing got into trouble and stopped production, the effort is needed to solve the problem so that the pastoralists and community continue enjoying the service



Ayarabe dairy milk processing

7.2. Establishment of International Livestock Market at Matala

Karatu District is administratively divided into 4 divisions 14 wards and 58 villages also have pasture land of 155,808 ha with 811360 livestock where by;

Cattle – 271,885

Goats – 256008

Sheeps – 84221

Pigs - 11922

Chickens – 165887

The pasture land is found in Matala, one of the pastorists' villages in the district where most of indigenous livestock are kept. Matala is a village surrounded by 3 livestock keepers regions which are Singida, Manyara and Simiyu. Due to presence of many livestock keepers in Matala and the 3 surrounding regions, there is a potential of establishing an international livestock market. The area is also connected from Arusha Karatu-Matala-Singida-Burundi and Rwanda Highway.

This livestock auction Market is expected to receive animals from those 3 regions and within the district plan international traders. The presence of this livestock market will/shall improve the life standard of the livestock community in Karatu as well as the national economy.

In order to establish this investment it will cost 500, 000,000/=Tshs to its operational. This investment will bring tangible and brilliant to the council as whole as to the entire karatu community



Some the indigenous cattle in the district

8.0. TOURISM INDUSTRY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

8.1. Potential tourism for Investment

Karatu District Council has a number of attractive tourism potentials which are Natural Heritage. There are several attractive natural heritages within the area including wild animals, Agro tourism for onions cultivation at Eyasi, Wheat and Flowers cultivation at Mbulumbulu, Endoro Water falls, , hot water spring lake Eyasi and Old age drawings cave of Mumba at lake Eyasi. All these areas are potential for Investments. Tourism hotels can be invested around these attractions and the district could earn foreign currency



Cultural ebony carving

8.2. Natural resource and tourist- cultural tourism business centre

Tourism services, manmade attractions and other related businesses like curry shops, traditional ngoma, sculptures, traditional clothes, drums, bangles, belts, Hadzabe traditional sleeping materials and other handmade traditional stuffs for tourism tour guide, hotels, and animal trophy dealers. It will also cover development of heritage center. The centre will be used for selling cultural products to tourists these products including hotels that will engage on cooking traditional foods of Karatu tribes



The area for constructing the cultural tourist business centre

8.3. Left Valley cave at Kambi ya samba

The Kambi ya simba cave is found within kambi ya simba forest reserve not yet promoted as a tourism attraction . the mouth of this cave is a round shaped, the cave can handle five to six people at once and it has underground way to Manyara small town.



Kambi ya simba Cave at Mbulumbu

8.4. Tourists hotel

The district is endowed with tourism hotels which scattered in the whole district, offering services to tourists who are coming to see our tourism attractions and heritage including cultural tourism such as adzabe and black smith. This area is suitable for investing as the district receiving about 120,000 tourists per year good and reliable hotels is highly needed to accommodate the tourists

8.5. Photographic tourism

The photographic hunting in the district is operating in 4 villages (Tloma Qang'dend, Kilima moja and Mikocheni) these villages have been receiving money about Tsh 5,000,000/= as their percent from Ministry of Natural resource and Tourism purposely for improving photographic tourism in their village



Kilulumo Lodge one of the lodge paying conservation fee

8.6. Cultural tourism at Lake Eyasi zone

The centre is operating where by tourists visiting the place for learning traditional cultural and art of the minorities tribes (Hadzabe and Black smith) while paying visit for the tribe they are paying 20 USD for each BOMA making total payment approximately being 110 USD for total package. The district earns foreign money for this tourism. If it will be promoted well the centre could get more foreign currency through this tourism.



Tourists learning the art and culture



Adzabe during hunting

9.0. Tourism Industry

9.1. Fishing at Lake Eyasi

Karatu District Council it has Lake Eyasi which used to carry out seasonal fishing activities to feed fishing industry. The lake is capable enough to produce 3,684 tone of fish for consumption and surplus for commercial purposes for one season. Lake Eyasi is potential Investment including fish cultivation where by different species of fish can be planted in if the lake can be modified.

Photo Crater Lake



Lake Eyasi during rainy season

10.0. BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY

Bee- keeping in Karatu District Council, is an economic activity practised by the community, however the council have few beekeepers who practise beekeeping as a major economic activity. But recently the karatu residents are increasingly engaging in Beekeeping activities

in many villages and they have formed beekeeping groups to produce honey and wax products in large amount. All wards in the council have suitable environment for beekeeping activities. The activities are being carried out in water catchment areas and the 15 villages around Ngorongor conservation Authority Endabash division and Lake eyasi Division. Also there many groups formed dealing with beekeeping such groups are Lake eyasi bee keeping women group lather than being bee keeper they have also min processing and packaging industry.Sumawe beekeeping group,Emillian galla group found at kilima moja village they are greater producer of natural honey. almost all 14 wards in the district are potential for beekeeping and groups and individuals are provided modern bee hives. The picture below shows some of the potential area, friendly to beekeeping activities.



Beekeeping potential at Sumawe area

11.0. Processing Industry Investment opportunity

Karatu District Council is most favorable for investment in crop processing rural industries. This is due to the fact that the Council has favorable weather for producing both cash crops (coffee) and food crops (paddy). For example the production of coffee in the year 2013/14 was 8,309.5 tons and paddy 1,773.9 tons but yet there is no big processing industries for adding value to agricultural produce, in tourists hotels and contract farms you can find min processing and packaging industries in very minimal scale. Only the G/ Arusha maize min processing industry will be ready in a near future .Therefore investment in processing Industries is a very crucial aspect for rural development in order to add value to agricultural raw produce and promote effective marketing of farm products.