

### Mayai ya kasa hutagwa bila kujali idadi

TAFITI zinaonyesha asilimia kati ya 80 mpaka 100 ya mayai yote ambayo hutagwa na kasa hutotolewa, bila kujali idadi ya mashimo.

Hayo yalielezwa jana bungeni na Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, wakati ikijibu swali la Mbunge wa Chambani, Yussuf Salim Hussein (CUF).

Katika swali lake, alisema kasa anapotaga huchimba na kutaga kwenye mashimo matatu tofauti.

Ikijibu swali hilo, Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi ilieleza kasa ni mnyama aina ya reptilia anayeishi kwenye maji.

Pamoja na kasa huishi kwenye maji, hutaga mayai nchi kavu kwenye fukwe zilizotulia, wakati wa usiku wa giza.

Ilieleza hutaga mayai kwenye mashimo au viota ambavyo huvichimba kwenye mchanga kwa kutumia mabawa yake.

Shimo la kasa linalingana na urefu wa miguu yake ya nyuma ikiwa imenyooka.

Mara nyingi shimo ambalo ni la mduara huwa na kina cha sentimita 40 hadi 50 sawa na futi 16 hadi futi 20.

Wizara ilieleza katika msimu wa kuzaliana/kutaga, kasa hutengeneza kati ya mashimo mawili mpaka manane, na hutaga kati ya mayai 50 mpaka 200 kulingana na aina ya kasa.

"Baada ya kutaga, kasa hufunika mayai yake kwa mchanga na kuyaacha mpaka yatotolewe. Mayai ya kasa huchukua kati ya siku 45 mpaka 80 kulingana na aina ya kasa," ilieleza.

Wizara ilieleza tafiti zinaonyesha kuwa asilimia kati ya 80 mpaka 100 ya mayai yote hutotolewa, bila kujali idadi ya mashimo.

Mashimo matatu ambayo kasa hao huchimba kabla ya kutaga yana lengo la kumpoteza adui na hivyo kuongeza usalama wa mayai yake.

"Idadi ya mayai inaongezeka kulingana na ukubwa wa kasa husika na mara chache kulingana na aina ya kasa. Aina nyingi za Kasa hutaga mara tafu mpaka nne kwa mwaka," ilieleza wizara.

KATIKA kuhu na usimamizi yaliyoongezewa kibayolojia mwongozo wa utafutwa na kuongeza mnyo mawazo hayo.

Hayo yal Dodoma jani Kilimo wakati Mbunge wa Kitandula (CCM

Katika swa alidi utapant ni janga kubw watoto 100, wa li ndumavu wa 100, watoto 99 mizi 6 na imal wa daru.

Mbunge fur na hali hiyo, Marchiani millie dawa za vitamir

"Je, kwa nin katika upatka bora za kilimo cha upatikanaji



MAZUNGUMZO: Dodoma jana.

### Mbun

MBUNGE Maalumi Ang (CCM), ameh gani wa le askari polisi ki uchaguzi mka ushawishi wa

Akiuliza w alisema wakati la polisi hutu ulinzi na usala kupigela kura.

Mbunge h utaratibu gani posho Askari j na ushawishi

Pia, alihoji waliopo Zazi kidogo katika



Uji wa mifugo wa kuuza kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa mifugo...  
Mwami wa mifugo...  
Mwami wa mifugo...  
Mwami wa mifugo...

# Machinjio ya kisasa kupaisha uchumi wa Iringa



Jengo la machinjio ya kisasa la Ngelewala.

Jonathan anasema ujenzi wa mradi huo ni hatua ya kupongezwa kwani ujenzi utasaidia upatikanaji wa masoko ya uhakika wa mifugo yao na kupunguza umbali wa kusafiri na mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

### Na ESTA MALIBICHE, IRINGA

**S**ERIKALI kupitia Ofisi ya Rais, Tawala za Mkoa na Senkati za Mtaa (PAMISWA) imetokeza mkakati maalumu unaoitenga kuwepesha madaraka za senkati za mtaa ikiwemo kutabiriana kufagemea kwa mapati.

Katika kutawaza hio Mhandisi Mwingi wa Halmashauri wa Mwanjia ya Iringa, Richard Mushi, anasema tapati wotekeleza kuuzwa ujenzi wa mradi wa machinjio ya kisasa katika eneo la Ngelewala Kata ya Mwangata.

Anasema mradi huo unatega kuongeza thamani ya mifugo ya mifugo ikiwemo nyuma ambayo machinjio yana yamewa yakorogoroga mkoani huo.

Anasema mradi huo uliandaa Machi 23 mwaka 2008 upakamika Septemba mwaka huo na hupika sasa tayari upofika sifuma 80. Mhandisi Mushi anasema ujenzi unatarajiwa kugharimu \$1.5 ya sh. bilioni mbili. Jedha ambayo imetawazwa wakati huo, Halmashauri ya Mwanjia Iringa kupita mapati yake ya ndani na walidani ambapo mpaka sasa sh. milioni 528 zimelumika.

"Fedha hii zimelumika kwa ajili ya kuamaliza mradi huo ambao unavyo ya mradi ya kinkakati mayoteelewa na Halmashauri," anasema.

Mhandisi Mushi anasema kuwa mradi huo unatega kuwepesha kwa ajili ya kuamaliza mradi huo ambao unavyo ya mradi ya kinkakati mayoteelewa na Halmashauri.

Machinjio hivi ni ya kisasa katika ukanda wa mifugo na jira. Kuuzi machinjio yote ni kutabiriana kutabiriana ikiwemo vya kinkakati.

katika uafishaji wa njama bora ili kupata mifugo ya soko la bidhaa za nyama kwa nguzo ya iringa, tafa mpaka bidhaa.

Tathenga kuhakikisha muundombinu ya machinjio binayojiraji kwa yirikilwa na tafa," anasema.

### KAUJI YA WANANCHI

Yusifuhaji Mushi wa kuti Mwanjia ya Iringa ni mifugo anayemika ng'ombe 30, ng'ombe 45 na kati 25, anasema ujenzi wa mradi wa machinjio unatarajiwa wotekeleza na ya Rais Dr. John Magfuli ya kuwepesha muundombinu wa machinjio.

"Ujenzi wa machinjio ya kisasa utasaidia kuundombinu na ufugaji wa mazao ambao wafugaji wotekeleza namifugomngi katika jamaa yao lakini imekuwa haina marufaa kutokana na kukata soko la uhakika hivyo kutabiriana hii yao kuendelea kwa dur'anawema.

Anasema mradi huo wa machinjio mradi huo utafungua mifugo ya uchumi huo, katika ujenzi wa mifugo huu ambayo itakuwajika kupata kwa kisasa.



**ili kuhakikisha machinjio yanakuwa ya kisasa na endelevu, mradi huo umehusisha ujenzi wa muundombinu ya maabara na jengo la utawala kwa ajili ya daktari wa wanyama ambaye atakuwa na jukumu la kufanya ukaguzi na uhakiki wa ubora ...**

Richard Mushi

Mhandisi Jonathan Mushi wa Mwanjia Iringa hivi ni mifugo na mifugo na kundi anasema ujenzi wa machinjio huo yatawajika kutabiriana kwa soko la uhakika wa mifugo.

mifugo humpi. jirafishaji anasema ujenzi wa mradi huo ni hatua ya kupongezwa kwani ujenzi utasaidia upatikanaji wa masoko ya uhakika wa mifugo yao na kupunguza umbali wa kusafiri na mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

Mhandisi Mushi anasema ujenzi wa mradi huo ni hatua ya kupongezwa kwani ujenzi utasaidia upatikanaji wa masoko ya uhakika wa mifugo yao na kupunguza umbali wa kusafiri na mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

Anasema hivi ni kutabiriana ubora wa njama kutabiriana kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

Machinjio yanakuwajika na kuuzwa kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

### MTALANU WA MIFUGO

Mfugo wa Iringa wa Mifugo na Mifugo katika Halmashauri ya Iringa, Dr. Stephen Ngelewala anasema mradi huo wa machinjio unatarajiwa kutabiriana wotekeleza katika mifugo kwa njia za kisasa.

"Tafugaji wa kisasa utasaidia kupongezwa kwa mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

Dr. Ngelewala anasema kuuzi wa machinjio ni hatua ya kupongezwa kwa mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

"Wafugaji wotekeleza kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

Dr. Ngelewala anasema kuuzi wa mifugo ni hatua ya kupongezwa kwa mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

"Ujenzi wa machinjio huo yatawajika kutabiriana kwa soko la uhakika wa mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

Mradi wa machinjio huo utafungua mifugo ambayo hupungua thamani pale wanapokwenda kuuzwa katika mkoa huo.

## HABARI ZA BIASHARA

# Wafanyabiashara wazuiwa kupandisha bei nyama

Na Lucy Ngowi

**N**AIBU Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega amewataka wafanyabiashara wa nyama nchini kutopandisha bei kiholela katika sikukuu za Idd El Fitri ili kuwapa fursa Watanzania wote kupata kitoweo hicho kwa gharama nafuu.

Aliwataka wafikirie kutafuta masoko ya nje mengi zaidi ili kujipatia kipato zaidi.

Ulega alisema hayo juzi wakati alipotembelea machinjio ya kisasa ya Vingunguti Manispaa ya Ilala jijini Dar es Salaam yanayojengwa upya na serikali kwa gharama ya Sh bilioni 12.4.

"Kwa nini mtu apate tabu au ashindwe kupata kitoweo cha nyama wakati wa sikukuu kwa sababu ya bei kupanda maradufu wakati Tanzania ina mifugo mingi sana," alisema.

Aliwataka wafanyabiashara hao wa nyama kutumia mbinu za kisasa za uchinjaji na uhifadhi

nyama ipatikane kwa wingi sokoni.

Pia aliwataka wafanyabiashara hao kujiandaa kuuza nyama nyingi zaidi masoko ya nje ya nchi kwani machinjio ya Vingunguti, yanatarajiwa kuboreshwa kuwa na uwezo mkubwa kuhifadhi nyama nyingi zaidi yatakuwa kutumika.

"Machinjio haya yatakuwa na uwezo kuchinja ng'ombe 1,500 na mbuzi 1,000 kwa siku. Pia yatakata minofu mingi tofauti na yatakuwa na majokofu kuhifa-

dhi nyama nyingi kusafirishwa katika masoko ya ndani na nje ya nchi," alisema.

Naye Meya wa Manispaa ya Ilala, Omary Kumbilamoto alimhakikishia Naibu Waziri vijana na wanawake wanaofanya ujasiriamali hawataathiriwa na ujio wa machinjio mapya ya kisasa katika shughuli zao za kujipatia kipato.

Alisema manispaa hiyo imewatengea eneo la kufanyia shughuli zao bila kuathirika popote.

# Sh1.4tr needed to boost livestock sub-sector

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increasing from 1.9 million to two million and donkeys from 595,160 to 636,992.

"The sub-sector in 2018 grew by 4.9 per cent, contributing 7.6 per cent to GDP in 2018," he noted.

The minister said that the sub-sector played a key role in the government's revenue collections as until 15 May, 2019 a total of Sh63.3 billion had been collected.

"The amount is equivalent to 158 per cent of Sh40 billion, which the ministry planned to collect during the budget year," he said.

Again, the ministry, under its agency bodies, institutions and boards, has managed for the first time to pay a dividend of Sh520 million to the government.

The Master Plan (TLMP) says that if the investments are successfully implemented, the anticipated transformation of the sector has the potential to impact positively on rural livestock keepers in increasing their incomes and on urban consumers through lower animal product prices.

## Red meat value chain

Red meat section alone requires an investment of over \$153 million (about Sh348.34 billion) in the areas of health, genetics, feed, value addition and complementary policy changes.

The 46 per cent of the

funds must be sourced from the private sector while the remaining 54 per cent from the public sector, according to the plan.

"The investments would lead the red meat sub-sector to contribute at least 26 per cent to Gross National Product with the country being able to generate more than \$940 million (about Sh2.14 trillion) from the division, annually," the master plan says.

If the interventions are to be made, the plan shows that there is a possibility of increasing 50 per cent of red meat production by 2022 to 742,524 tonnes.

During the period, goat and sheep meat production is expected to rise by 60 per cent to 103,681 tonnes, while the cattle red meat production from the ranch and the feedlot fattening, and dairy sub-sector would grow from by 73 per cent to 3,029 tonnes and by 621 per cent to 531,276 tonnes respectively.

However, despite the expected results of implementation of the pro-

posed investments, there will be a deficit of 17 per cent on livestock consumption.

The consumption, according to the master plan, is expected to grow from 2017-2022 by 71 per cent (to 867,202 tonnes), leaving a deficit of 124,778 tonnes in the red meat production consumption balance. Closing-up the production and consumption imbalances, the master plan proposes the livestock sector investments to focus much on improving genetics, feed and health services and harmonising policies that will help meet the ASDP II targets.

If the interventions are successful, a transformation would contribute considerably to improving household food and nutrition security and increase the sub-sector's contribution to GDP by 102 per cent from Sh256 billion to Sh723 billion.

Also, by 2022, annual chicken meat and egg production in Tanzania expect to rise to 465,600 tonnes and 4.2 billion eggs. "This would also

do away with the existing pro-

duction-consumption deficit for chicken meat from 130,000 to a surplus of 258,000 tonnes between 2017 and 2022," the plan states. The master plan suggests that only policies that encouraging investment in processing plant will ensure the surplus of eggs which could be processed into egg powder and be used domestically or exported to generate foreign earnings.





The livestock sub-sector has in recent years been hit by low allocation and poor disbursement of development funds.

# Tanzania requires Sh1.4tr to develop livestock sub-sector

**FUNDING.** Development funds set aside for the sub-sector decreased from Sh29 billion in the 2013/14 financial year to only Sh5 billion in 2018/19

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**Dar es Salaam.** Tanzania needs investment of at least \$621 million (Sh1.41 trillion) in the livestock sub-sector to improve productivity and total production in the key value chains of poultry, pork, red meat and milk and dairy.

This has been revealed in the five-year Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (2017/20

which was jointly developed by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in 2018. It proposes that 56 and 44 per cent of the funds be sourced from the public and private sectors, respectively.

The sub-sector has in recent years been hit by low allocation and poor disbursement of development funds.

For instance, the allocation of funds for the development budget of the sector was decreased from Sh29 billion in 2013/14 to Sh5 billion in 2018/19.

As things stand, the government released no funds for development projects in

2018/18, 2018/17 and 2017/18 despite the approved allocations of \$40.799 billion, \$21.9 billion and \$26 billion, respectively.

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries, Mr Lubaga Mjema, said when tableting his director's budget estimates that the country had so far received Sh1.7 billion, equivalent to 41 per cent of the \$4 billion which was allocated for development expenditure in 2018/19.

For the 2019/20 budget, a total of \$64.9 billion has been allocated to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries with \$25.77 billion going to livestock and \$39.12 billion to the Fisheries sub-sector.

However, only \$2 billion is for development use while the remaining \$23.7 billion will be for recurrent expenditure.

Compared to 2017/2018, the number of livestock has increased. Mr Mjema said the number of cattle has increased from 30.5 million to 32.2 million, goats from 18.8 million to 21 million and sheep from 5.3 million to 5.5 million.

Chickens have increased from 71.8 million to 751 million with the number of indigenous chickens rising from 38.2 million to 38.5 million, broiler chickens increasing from 26.6 million to 40.6 million. Pig-

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