

MAJIRA UK 23.

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## \* Mifugo yaharibu uwanja wa Mwenge, Msoga \*

**Na Omary Mngindo, Msoga**

■■ MIFUGO inayopitishwa katika uwanja wa Mpira wa Miguu maarufu uwanja wa Mwenge uliopo Kijiji cha Msoga, Kata ya Msoga Halmashauri ya Chalinze, Wilaya ya Bagamoyo Mkoa wa Pwani inadaiwa kuuharibu uwanja huo ambao unatarajiwa kutumika katika mashindano ya kuwania Ng'ombe (Ng'ombe Cup) yanayotaraji kuanza kutimua vumbi mwezi ujao.

Mashindano hayo yaliyoandaliwa na wadau wa michezo Kulwa Madewa na Mkurugenzi Mwinyi Kulele ambayo awali yaliyokuwa

ya Mbuzi yanalenga kuibua kuendeleza mchezo huo jimboni hapa.

Akizungumza na wandishi wa habari uwanjani hapo, Madewa alisema, uwanja huo ambao mara ya mwisho waliutumia kwa michuano ya Mbuzi, kabla ya kuanza kwa michuano ijayo ya ng'ombe watalazimika kufanya kazi ya ziada kuurekebisha kutokana na uharibifu uliofanywa na mifugo hiyo.

"Hili limekuwa tatizo sugu kwa jamii ya wafugaji na wanaochunga mifugo hapa kijijini, angalia walivyokuwa watu wa ajabu wanapitisha kwenye uwanja wetu, huu ni uharibifu wa miundombinu," alisema.

usalama wanafunzi wake kwani wamefanikiwa kuweka vifaa vya kisasa vya kuzimia moto na ina askari wenye mafunzo na uzoefu

kutosha na walimu makini kwa kufanya mazoezi mengi na imani yake ni kwamba wote watafaulu kwa daraja la kwanza.

wanasomea kwenye mazingira mazuri na kwamba hiyo ndiyo siri ya mafanikio ya shule hiyo mwaka hadi mwaka.

MTANZANIA UK 5.

# \*Bei ya samaki soko la Feri yazidi kupaa\*

**Na CHRISTINA GAULUHANGA**  
- DAR ES SALAAM

BEI ya samaki katika Soko la Kimataifa la Samaki Feri imeendelea kupanda kwa sababu ya hali ya hewa ya upepo ulioanza wiki iliyopita.

Akizungumza na MTANZANIA jana jijini Dar es Salaam Mwenyekiti wa soko hilo, Mubarak Kilima alisema kuwa hali ya hewa imebadili gharama za manunuzi ya samaki na kusababisha baadhi

ya wafanyabiashara na hata watumiaji kushindwa kumudu gharama hizo.

Alisema awali ndoo ya samaki kubwa ilikuwa kuanzia Sh15,000 hadi 30,000 lakini kwa sasa imepanda na kufikia Sh 50,000 hadi 90,000.

"Bei ya samaki kwa sasa imepanda kwa sababu ya hali ya hewa iliyochangia uhaba na kusababisha wafanyabiashara wengi kushindwa kumudu gharama," alisema Kilima.

Akizungumzia kuhusu ubora

wa miundombinu alisema, mazingira kwa sasa yameboreshwa kiasi na upatikanaji wa maji ni wa uhakika.

Alisema hata hivyo Benki ya Dunia imeanza kufanya utafiti katika soko hilo kwa lengo la ukarabati utakaoanza siku za hivi karibuni.

"Benki ya dunia mara baada ya kumaliza utafiti wao kutaanza ukarabati na ujenzi wa kisasa wa soko hilo na ni imani yetu litakuwa linavutia zaidi kulingana na hadhi yake," alisema Kilima.

Mpigapicha Wetu).



# Taliri yaanzisha vituo 30 ufugaji

**Na Magnus Mahenge,  
Kongwa**

TAASASI ya Utafiti wa Mifugo Tanzania (TALIRI) imeanzisha vituo 30 wilayani Kongwa mkoani Dodoma kufanya utafiti wa kuzaisha malisho bora na kuwagawia wafugaji ili wazalishe mifugo bora itakayotoa maziwa, nyama na ngozi bora itakayouzika kimataifa.

Akitoa maelezo kwa Katibu Mkuu Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi (Mifugo), Profesa Olesante ole Gabriel aliyewatembelea ili kuona shughuli zao, Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa TALIRI, Dk Eliby Shirima alisema lengo la kuanzisha vituo hivyo ni kuwa karibu na wafugaji kwa kutoa elimu ya kuzalisha

malisho bora kuboresha ufugaji yao. Alisema taasisi hiyo iliyoanza shughuli zake Kongwa mwaka 1947 inamiliki eneo la ekari 2,400 ambalo inalitumiwa kama shamba darasa la kuzalisha malisho bora na kutoa mafunzo kwa wafugaji ili wajifunze namna ya kulisha mifugo kwa kutumia malisho bora zaidi.

"Taliri yenye watumishi 27 na uhaba wa watumishi 34, inafuga ng'ombe 200 na mbuzi 303, imejenga mabanda ya namna ya kufuga na hivyo kusaidia jamii kujua namna bora ya ufugaji na ulishaji wa malisho bora," alisema.

Alisema taasisi hiyo inafanya utafiti katika vijiji sita vya wilaya hiyo, kutoa elimu kwa wafugaji

wenye mashamba wanane namna bora kuotesha malisho bora ili kupata mazao bora ya mifugo.

Dk Shirima alisema pia taasisi hiyo imepeleka madume bora ya mbuzi yaliyonenepeshwa katika vijiji vya wafugaji wanaofuga kuwapatia mbegu bora ya mbuzi na madume hao yakirutubisha yanapelekwa makundi mengine.

Mfugaji wa ng'ombe za kienyeji, Mionaki Msingilili aliyepewa malisho ya ng'ombe aina ya Cenchius Ciliaris na Taliri alisema kabla ya malisho hayo na kuyapanda miaka miwili iliyopita alipata maziwa lita moja au mbili tu.

Baada ya kuanza kulisha mifugo yake majani hayo, sasa anapata maziwa lita sita hadi saba,

kitendo ambacho kimeshangaza wanakijiji wa Msunjilile kata ya Sejeli walioshuhudia mageuzi ya ufugaji na wanaishukuru Taliri kwa elimu.

Akitoa ushauri kwa Taliri ambayo alifurahishwa na utendaji wake, Katibu Mkuu Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, (Mifugo) Profesa Gabriel alisema wanatakiwa kushirikiana na NARCO kusambaza majani kwa wafugaji wabadilike na kufuga kisasa kwa kulisha malisho yenye lishe.

Alisema NARCO wenye ekari zaidi ya 600,001 nchini, wanaweza kuzitumia kupanda majani na kuwagawia wafugaji ili wapande kunenepesha mifugo yao itakayouzwa kwa bei kubwa sokoni.

# Africa's livestock sector is key to Covid-19 response and recovery

By Rhoda Peace Tumusime

Livestock have long been the insurance policy of Africa's poorest, with even a single goat or a chicken providing a buffer against economic hardship and hunger.

But as Covid-19 forces many to fall back on these safety nets, the need for more long-term support of the continent's livestock sector is laid bare.

Amid increased reliance on animal agriculture to cope with shocks, together with rising demand for meat and milk from urban areas, the sustainable growth of Africa's livestock sector is an opportunity to turn insurance into investment, recovery into resilience.

The livestock sector already provides up to 80 per cent of agricultural GDP in some countries, and has provided vital short-term relief during the pandemic for some of Africa's millions of smallholder farmers.

From generating an emergency source of income for rural families to providing convenient and nutritious

sources of food to bolster health and immunity, livestock are among the most valuable assets.

At the same time, demand for animal-source food at the height of the pandemic has surged and, as pointed out in a new report by the Malabo Montpellier Panel, is expected to outstrip production by 2050 with per capita meat consumption rising from 19kg a year to 26kg.

And yet the coronavirus outbreak has also compounded some of the challenges that have held back the sector from becoming an economic powerhouse, limiting access to markets as well as the veterinary services that underpin safe and successful livestock-rearing.

Removing barriers to sustainable growth will not only strengthen the protection livestock offers the most vulnerable, it will also provide opportunities for families, and especially women, to improve their livelihoods and assets.

As countries respond to the immediate and longer-term consequences of the pandemic, governments need to prioritise investments to bolster the African livestock sector.

This includes measures to improve the productivity of cattle, pigs and poultry by strengthening animal health through greater access to veterinarians and animal medicines.

Not only do healthy animals produce more meat, milk and eggs but they also pose a lower risk to human health and food safety.

In Ghana, initiatives such as SMS-based animal disease information services have helped share updates about outbreaks and encourage farmers to have their animals vaccinated, reducing losses and adding an estimated US\$300 to their annual household income.

Improved animal health also then contributes to human health, unlocking the economic advantages of a population that thrives and reaches its full potential.

Another area of investment that will drive the transformation of the livestock sector is in the empowerment of women.

For almost 250 million African women, livestock represents their greatest opportunity for income and wealth accumulation, and where women own

livestock, research shows their entire family benefits from better nutrition and food security.

Organizations such as Heifer International, FARM-Africa, and Land O'Lakes have supplied livestock to women free of charge for several years in several African countries, with evidence these interventions help reduce gender inequality, particularly in asset ownership, market participation, and income management.

Closing the livestock gender gap will require programs targeting an increase in women's ownership of livestock for their own benefit as well as for the benefits to families, communities and economies.

Finally, growing Africa's livestock sector requires a systemic approach to sustainable agri-food value chain development, including growing a quality animal feed industry to support the growth of the sector.

In Zambia, for example, the broiler chicken value chain alone provides approximately 31,000 jobs, of which more than 25,000 are in the traditional production system and 6,000 in the

modern production system.

Estimates indicate that the broiler chicken value chain could create an additional 16,000 jobs in Zambia by 2022 due to the growing demand for poultry.

Supporting a vibrant livestock value chain will require investments into critical value chain points, to "pull" demand from subsidiary value chains like the production of feed, animal health and extension services and genetics.

To date, Africa's livestock sector has made crucial contributions to the continent's economic wellbeing, in particular for the most vulnerable or remote groups with few alternatives.

But as the world looks to "build back better", Africa must raise the ambition for animal agriculture, not just to respond or recover but to lead and unlock its potential.

Rhoda Peace Tumusime is a member of the Malabo Montpellier Panel and former AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union Commission (AUC).