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ina faida nyingi kumiliki kampuni liko biashara lafsi

Ilatu wengi wanapenda kuongeza vyanzo vya mapato ukiacha shughuli rasmi walizonazo. Kwa wafanyakazi hupenda biashara na wajasiriamali waliopo hutatanua miradi waliyonayo. muhimu katika jitihada za kusukuma guru-maisha na kujikwama kuchumi, ingawa noto huwa katika kuamua aina ya biashara anikisha malengo ya mhusika. itazungumzia biashara zilizosajiliwa na ideshwa kwa kufuat an akuzingatia vibali navyohitajika.

wanaopenda kufanya biashara bila kumntu mwingine hivyo kuwa biashara ya mtu la kusajili jina la biashara ambapo yeye mamlaka yote juu ya biashara yake. ranaongana kuunda kampuni na wanao- bila kuunda chombo kipa na biashara zoza wa mkataba wao wa ubia. shara liyosajiliwa kama kampuni, huwa wajibu mbalimbali, nguvu ya kusimama mbali na wamiliki wake hivyo kutambua kwa jina lake bila kuhusisha wamiliki genzi wake.

sifa za kampuni ndio sababu kwa watu chagua kuanzisha yao ili kufanikisha valiyonayo kibiashara.

ii jina uwezo wa kununua, kumiliki na ii kwa jina lake. Kampuni pia huweza akubaliano ya ununaji au uuzaji wa jana na sheria kwa kufuata utaratibu wa

huweza kushtaki au kushtakiwa tofauti a ya mtu mmoja au ubia ambayo mala- tadai yot eyatakyojitokeza huelekezwa ka na kumfanya awajibike. ajukumu ya kisheria, kampuni hutem- amvuli kwa wamiliki wake hivyo kupun- uano na kuwaweka wamiliki mbali na ya kibiashara.

ina weza kuendelea na shughuli zake ya mmoja wa waanzilishi wake kufana- nana nayo tofauti na biashara ya mtu iyo haiwezi kuendelea iwapo mmiliki ni mgonjwa asiyejiweza.

zote huwa ni sahihi kulingana na mahitaji ya mfanyabiashara, hivyo zama kwa umakini na kujiridisha biashara inayokidhi matarajio yako.

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Kwa muda mrefu, sekta ya ufugaji imekuwa na mchango mdogo kwenye kipato cha wafugaji hata Taifa licha ya wingi wa mifugo iliyopo nchini lakini kuanzishwa kwa viwanda vitatu vya nyama kwa ajili ya masoko ya nje, kunatoa matumaini ya kubadili hali hiyo. Hivi karibuni, kutokana na hamasa ya kuwekeza nchini, viwanda vitatu vimeanza uzalishaji unaoleta matumaini kwa wafugaji na wajasiriamali wa sekta hiyo.

Kwa pamoja, viwanda hivyo vina uwezo wa kuchinja na kusindika ngombe 3,000 na zaidi ya mbuzi na kondoo 10,000 kwa siku ambao ni sawa na nusu ya wanaosafirishwa kwenda nje kila siku.

Mahitaji ya viwanda hivi ni wastani wa zaidi 9 ya ng'ombe milioni moja na zaidi ya mbuzi na kondoo milioni 3.65 kwa mwaka.

Pamoja na uhakika huo wa soko, Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Luhaga Mpina anasema wafugaji wanatakiwa kuzingatia vigezo vya ubora vinavyokubalika.

"Kuwa na vikundi vya wafugaji na kila atakayesajiliwa apewe elimu ya kuto-

Vigezo kiwandani ili ng'ombe au mbuzi akidhi kuuzwa, kiwanda cha Tan Choice kinataka awe mwenye afya nzuri, asiwe ametumia dawa ndani ya siku saba, ziwepo nyaraka ya ofisa mifugo wa eneo husika kuhusu uhalali wake kuchiniwa na asafirishwe kwa nyaraka zote za Serikali.

Meneja uzalishaji wa kiwanda hicho kilichowekeza takriban Sh50 bilioni. Sero Luwongo anasema milango ipo wazi kwa wafugaji wote kwani wamejiandaa kusafirisha nyama kwenda Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai, Jamhuri ya Kidemokrasia ya Kongo (DRC), Angola na China wana- kohitaji sana korodani za ng'ombe.

Sekta ya mifugo

Mwaka 2018/19, taarifa za Serikali zinaonyesha ng'ombe 44,791 na mbuzi na kondoo 220,033 waliuzwa nje ya nchi. Katika kipindi hicho, ng'ombe wali- iongezeka kutoka milioni 32.23 hadi milioni 33.4 na mbuzi kutoka milioni 20 hadi milioni 21.29.

Licha ya usafirishaji huo, uzalishaji wa nyama na mazao yake uliongezeka kutoka tani 690,629 mwaka 2018/2019 hadi tani

VIWANDA VYA NYAMA KUFUFUA MATUMAINI YA WAFUGAJI NCHINI

sha namna ya kutunza mifugo hadi siku anaipokea mknadani." anasema Mpina.

Mpina alitoka kauli hivyo wiki moja baada ya kuzinduliwa kiwanda cha Tan Choice kilichopo Kibaha mkoani Pwani na kina- choweza kuchinja na kusindika ng'ombe 1,000 na mbuzi na kondoo 4,500 kwa siku.

Viwanda vingine ni Elia Foods Overseas kilichopo Longido mkoani Arusha chenye uwezo wa ng'ombe 1,000 na mbuzi 6,000 na Binjiang Company kilichopo Manispaa ya Shungu kikiwa na uwezo wa kuch- injia ng'ombe 1,000 kwa siku.

Kabla ya ujenzi wa viwanda hivi, tak- wimu za wizara zinaonyesha Tanzania ilikuwa inasafirisha kati ya ng'ombe 3,000 hadi 10,000 kwenda nje kila siku.

Miongoni mwa manufaa ya viwanda hivyo, Mpina anasema ni kuondoa udan- ganyifu wa bei, uhakika wa sok kwa wafu- gaji, usalama na afya ya mifugo.

701,679.1 mwaka 2019/20 zikiwano tani 486,736.1 za ng'ombe na tani 95,964.2 za nyama ya mbuzi na kondoo.

Mwaka 2019/20 zaidi ya ng'ombe milioni 1.51, mbuzi milioni 1.73, kondoo 299,157 na punda 198,000 wenye thamani ya Sh1.06 trilioni waliuzwa katika minada mbalimbali nchini wakilinganishwa na zaidi ya ng'ombe milioni mbili, mbuzi milioni 1.49, kondoo 341,814 na punda 124,000 wa Sh1.3 trilioni waliouzwa mwaka 2018/2019.

Mfanyabiashara anayesafirisha ng'ombe kwenda nchini Comoro, Henry Mishindi anasema viwanda hivi vitasaid- ia kuongeza thamani ya mifugo na kukuza mapato.

"Huwa nasafirisha kila baada ya wiki mbili, soko la kule huwa zuri kati ya Julai na Disemba ambacho ni kipindi cha kuoa," anasema Mishindi ambaye hunenepesha

Sh1.5 mil

Bei ya ng'ombe mmoja
aliyenepesha nchini Comoro

"Huwa nasafirisha kila baada ya wiki mbili, soko la kule huwa zuri kati ya Julai na Disemba ambacho ni kipindi cha kuoa."

Henry Mishindi, mfan yabiashara
wa kunenepesha ng'ombe na
kuwasafirisha nje ya nchi.

za abiria kuruka.

Sekta ya utalii Tanzania inaendelea kukua na kuchangia zaidi ya dola 2.5 bilio- ni za Marekani baada ya kupokea takriban wageni milioni 1.5. Utalii huchangia asil- imia 17 kwenye pato la Taifa huku ukitoa zaidi ya ajira 600,000 za moja kwa moja

ng'ombe 250 kila baada ya miezi mitatu.

Mishindi hukusanya ng'ombe kutoka Chatto, Kahama, Tinde na Ushiroboma na kuwanenepesha mpaka wafikishe kati ya kilo 250 hadi 300 kabla ya kuwauza kwa Sh1.5 milioni nchini Comoro. Anayo shamba lenye ng'ombe 20,000 wilayani Karagwe.

Mfugaji wa ng'ombe Kilosa mkoani Morogoro, Mahende Lubinza anasema amedumu kwenye sekta hiyo kwa zaidi ya miaka 30 lakini akaanza unenepeshaji miaka mitatu iliyopita ili akidhi kuza nje kutokana na ukosefu wa soko la uhakika nchini.

"Ng'ombe wa kilo 100 tunamtunza kwa miaka miwili na kumuua kwa kati ya Sh500,000 hadi Sh600,000 na wakati mwingine bei hushuka zaidi ya hapo. Viwanda hivi vitaongeza soko la mifugo nchini," anasema Lubinza.

na zaidi ya milioni moja zisizo za moja kwa moja.

Baada ya Serikali kuruhusu ndege za abiria kuanzia Juni Mosi, UNDP imeshiri- kiana na Tato kuboresha miundombinu ya gari aina ya Lancelser kufanya ikidhi kuhudumia wagonjwa hwapo atatokea

Kwenye shamba lake, Lubinza anamiliki ng'ombe 400 na kubainisha kuwa ghara- ma za kunenepesha ng'ombe zinakatisha tamaa iwapo mfugaji atatakiwa kuwauza nchini kwani wafanyabiashara hununua kwa bei ya chini.

"Kwa hiyo viwanda hivyo vita- tusaidia kuwa na uhakika wa soko na tayari nimeshakwenda kufanya nao mazungumzo, uhakika wa kutoshele- za soko la viwanda hivyo kwa ubora wanaoutaka tunaweza kwa sababu ng'ombe tutamsafirisha kwa muda mfupi na haitakuwa soko la msimu kama Comoro tena," anasema Mishindi ali- yeanza kufanya biashara hiyo miaka 13 iliyopita.

"Omni langu kwa serikali watusadie kurejesha usafiri wa treni ili tusafirish- e ng'ombe badala ya maroli, tunaomba sana abehewa yarudishwe ya zamani, Tanganyika packers kulikuwa na unafuu kwa sababu kulikuwa na mabehewa ya reli."

miongoni mwa watalii wanaotembelea vyvutlo vilivyopo nchini.

Vilevile, shirika hilo limetoa fedha za kununua vifaa kinga kwa ajili ya watalii na wahudumu wanaowasaidia kuwaepu- sha na maambukizo ya virusi vya corona.

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TALIRI, ILIRI partner in forage production project

By Correspondent Valentine Ofori, Dodoma

THE Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) in partnership with International Livestock Research Institute (ILIRI) is implementing a special programme to advance production and accessibility of forage among livestock keepers in the country.

Dubbed 'Adaptation and Association Mapping Studies on Tanzania Brachiaria ecotypes', the timely initiatives is being implemented under the programs of Bio-sciences East and Central Africa (Beca) Hub, and it involves collection of brachiaria of different ecotypes from at least 20 regions.

Interviewed by The Guardian, the programmes' Country Supervisor, Dr Jonas Kizima from TALIRI headquarters, said the programme was also focusing to help the government reduce high expenditures it uses in importing brachiaria varieties from abroad, especially in Brazil, as well as other countries, currently at 40 USD per 1 kilogramme.

"Home production of the forage varieties will be of useful as livestock keepers will be able to purchase the varieties at friendly and domestic prices, a move which will ultimately see major improvement of the sector," he expressed.

According to him, the vital programme targets to conduct on-station evaluation of the collected brachiaria of different ecotypes, in terms of their genetic characteristics and morphological assessments, with an eye to get the best varieties with high potential for livestock forage.

He named the regions in which the brachiaria of different ecotypes have been picked as Mtwara, Lindi, Morogoro, Coastal, Tanga, Dodoma, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Singida, Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Kigoma, Geita, Rukwa, Tabora, Simiyu, Shinyanga and Katavi. "As the country is heading towards industrial economy, a need for major improvement and modernization of the livestock sector becomes vital. We are implementing this programme in order to research and introduce best forage seed varieties, with much-needed nutrients for cattle," he expressed.

He said absence and poor use of reliable forages stand tall among chief factors weakening performance of the livestock sector in Tanzania, hence a need for major improvement.

Dr Kizima said as per the programme's schedule, the best

varieties to be picked from the selected brachiaria of different ecotypes from the said 20 regions will later on be forwarded to the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) for certification approval.

So far, he informed that TALIRI has picked its four centers to perform professional on-station evaluation of the collected brachiaria of different ecotypes. The center, according to him are TALIRI-Tanga, TALIRI-Mabuki, TALIRI-Mpwapwa and TALIRI-Uyole Mbeya.

Dr Kizima expressed high optimism that the on-going programme will meet the targeted end-results and hence contribute highly to the advancement of the country's livestock sector.

Recently, the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) in its Hombolo based center launched the similar initiatives, called Advanced Yield Trials (AYT) and Farmer's Assessment Trials (FAT) projects on different forage sorghum and pile millet varieties.

In partnership with Advanta Seed International, the two-year project target to improve silage sector for livestock in Tanzania.

Among others, the initiative is also anticipated to help increase performance of the country's beef and dairy sectors, as well as boosting incomes among livestock keepers and farmers.

According to Senior Plant Breeder for TARI-Hombolo, Dr Lameck Nyaligwa the center was running AYT for at least six different sorghum seeds.

He named some seed varieties for forage sorghum and pile millet currently under the Advanced Yield Trials (AYT)'s plantations at the state-owned center in Hombolo, Dodoma region as Sugar -Grace, Mega-Sweet, BMR Rocket and Jumbo-Gold.

He said the varieties are very potential for livestock silages as they contain much needed nutrients for cattle, especially in increasing livestock health (market weight) and with at least 25 per cent capacity of increasing milk production.

According to him, among the necessary nutrients available in the forage seed varieties include high protein and biomass, good sugar content (between 16-18 Brix) and are also with potential energy for cattle.

He said the target is to enable livestock keepers in Tanzania to execute their activities more professional by feeding their cattle with researched forages with high impact to their livestock's health.

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