

kumuomba kura Dk. Magufuli, mgombea ubunge Jimbo la Muheza, Hamis Mwinjuma maarufu Mwana EA na wgombea udiwani.

utakaowezesha ustawi wa wananchi wote hivyo itajenga kituo cha utafiti wa mazao ya chai na viungo wilayani Muheza ili kutoa

visivyokuwa... huduma hiyo. navyo vitafikishiwa

- Picha: IMANI NATHANIEL



MAZUNGUMZO: Kaimu Meneja Mkuu wa Shirika la Uvuvi Tanzania (TAFICO), Esther Mulilya, akizungumza na waandishi wa habari kuhusu kufufuliwa kwa shirika hilo, Dar es Salaam mwishoni mwa wiki.

MTANZANIA UK 2.

* Shirika la Taifa la Uvuvi laja na mikakati mipya *

Na MWANDISHI WETU
- DAR ES SALAAM

SHIRIKA la Taifa la Uvuvi (TAFICO), limeanza kujipanga upya ili kuhakikisha sekta ya uvuvi inashika kazi na kutoa ajira zaidi.

Akizungumza na wahariri wa vyombo mbalimbali vya habari mwishoni wa wiki waliotembelea makao makuu ya shirika hilo, Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam, Kaimu Meneja Mkuu wa TAFICO, Esther Mulilya alisema kurejea kwa shirika hilo kutasaidia mno Watanzania kufaidi rasimali za uvuvi katika ukanda wa uchumi wa bahari kuu ambao haujafikiwa muda mrefu.

"Tumejipanga vizuri kurudisha shirika letu ili litimize majukumu yake kama ilivyokuwa miaka ya nyuma. tunagetemea sasa tutafikia kwenye uvuvi kwenye ukanda wa bahari kuu ambako hatujafika miaka mingi," alisema.

Alisema ili kufika kwenye ukanda huo, wameweka mikakati mikuu mitatu ambayo moja wapo, ni ununuzi wa meli mbili kubwa za uvuvi ambazo zitatumika kuvua samaki ukanda wa bahari kuu.

"Tumejiwekea mikakati mikuu mitatu, moja wapo ni kununua meli kubwa za uvuvi za kitaifa ambazo zitafanya kazi kwenye ukanda huo ambao una utajiri mkubwa wa samaki... hii ni njia nzuri ya Serikali kuongeza mapato yatoanayo na sekta ya uvuvi, tunategemea kupokea meli ya kwanza Juni, mwakani ambayo itatumia uvuvi wa mishipi.

Alisema meli hiyo itakuwa na urefu wa mita 200, ina nguvu ya kukaa baharini kwa siku 30 bila kurudi nchi kavu kutokana na kuwa na mahitaji yote ya msingi kwa watu watako kuwamo.

"Meli hii itakuwa na injini kubwa, mishipi yenye uwezo wa kuwanana ndoano 500 na chambo chake ni samaki aina ya vibua ambao ni karibu tani nne hivii kwa siku zote 30 wavuvi wanapokuwa majini. Tunapenda vibua hawa tuwanunue kwa wavuvi wetu ili kuwaunga mkono na kukuza uchumi... katika eneo hili tungependa kuona makubwa makubwa ya wavuvi yanaungana kwa ajili ya kutuuzia samaki pindi tutakaopoanza kazi rasmi. "Tunataka tuwafikie wenzetu Japan ambao ndiyo vinara wa uvuvi kwenye ukanda

kama huu. tunaamini malengo yetu haya yatatimia kutokana na mipango kazi ambayo tumejiwekea wenyewe," alisema.

Alisema miradi mingine ambayo wanaifanyia kazi, ni uzalishaji wa virafanga vya samaki na kuchakata samaki.

"Tumedhamiria kuanzisha viwanda vya kuchakata samaki, tumeomba wizarani fedha ambazo zitatusaidia utekelezaji wa miradi hii yote ili iweze kufanikiwa," alisema.

Alisema katika mipango yao, wamelenga zaidi soko la feri, kuhakikisha wanasambaza barafu ambayo watakuwa wanazalisha, kuzalisha samaki wafugwao, ufugaji wa kutumia vizimba pamoja na ufugajiwa samaki wa mabwawa.

Kuhusu ajira, alisema meli ya kwanza itazalisha ajira 15,000, wafanyakazi ndani 60, mama lishe watapa nafasi ya kuuza vyakula kwa sababu kutakuwapo na watu wengi.

Kwa upande wa changamoto, alisema kuna uchakavu mkubwa wa miundombinu ambayo ilikaa miaka 22 bila kufanya kazi ambayo haada ya tathimini iliyofanyika zinahitaji Sh milioni 644 kwa ajili ya ukarabati.

MTANZANIA UK 3.

Watanzania hawajafikia kiwango ulaji nyama-Serikali

**Na ELIZABETH KILINDI
- NJOMBE**

KATIIBU Mkuu Wizara ya Mituho na Uvuvi, Dk.Rashid Tamatamali amesema Watanzania hawajafikia kiwango cha kimataifa cha ulaji wa nyama ambacho ni kilo 50 kwa mtu mmoja kwa mwaka.

Pia amesema changamoto nyengine, ni unywaji wa maziwa ambapo kila mtu anatakiwa angalau anywe lita 200 kwa mwaka.

Tamatamali aliyasema hayo juzi, walenti wa uzinduzi wa maadhimisho ya siku ya chakula duniani ambayo kitaifa yanafanyika mkoani Njombe yakiwa na kauli mbiu 'kecho njema inajengwa na lishe bora endelevu'.

Alisema kwa mujibu wa Shirika

la Kilimo na Chakula la Umoja wa Mataifa (FAO), viwango vya ulaji nyama na unywaji wa maziwa uchumi bado uko chini.

"Bado ulaji wa nyama na unywaji wa maziwa uli wa kuridhisha, nutoa

kutoa ndi kwa wananchi kuongeza ulaji wa nyama ili tuweze kufikia

kiwango hiki ambacho kinatambuliwa kimataifa," alisema.

Alisema mwaka 2019/20, uzalishaji wa maziwa umefika lita bilioni 3, ikilinganishwa na lita bilioni 2.7 zilizozalishwa mwaka 2018/19.

"Ongezeko la uzalishaji linatokana na ongezeko la ng'ombe pamoja na kuboreshwa mazingira ya uwekezaji katika tasnia ya

maziwa uchumi," alisema.

Mabiu Waziri wa Kilimo, Omari Mgaamba alisema "Tanzania inakabiliwa na tatizo la uwapo wa ongezeko la virifatumbo kwa wanawake kutokana na kutozingatia tulo kamili.

Aliyataka wananchi mkoani Njombe kuacha imani potofu, kuwa mtoto akikosa lishe kabemendwa.

"Hakuna kabemendwa, ni kukosa lishe, kuna mila potofu cili mtoto akikosa lishe kabemendwa, achini hizo imani, pendi unepata utapanda," alisema Mgaamba.

Kwa upande wa mkoa wa Njombe Mawia Puhanya alisema ili kupambana utapanda tayari mkoa unepanga mikakati mbalimbali ikiwa kutoa chini kwa wananchi

wadau wa muda mrefu katika kuadhimisha mwezi wa huduma kwa wateja, Dar es Salaam mwishoni mwa wiki. Kulia ni Ofisa Fedha Mkuu wa Benki ya Absa Tanzania, Obedi Laiser.

Wizara yataka uelewa kukusanya takwimu za uvuvi

Na MWANDISHI WETU
- DAR ES SALAAM

WIZARA ya Mifugo na Uvuvi kupitia Idara ya Maendeleo ya Uvuvi, imesema ni muhimu kuwa na watu wenye uelewa wa kukusanya takwimu za uvuvi ili kuhakikisha watunga sera wanakuwa na vigezo mbalimbali vya kutunga sera na mipango ya maendeleo.

Akizungumza Dar es Salaam mwishoni mwa wiki, wakati wa afunzo ya siku mbili ya ukusanyaji wa takwimu za uzalishaji wa mazao ya uvuvi ukanda wa Pwani yanayohusisha maofisa uvuvi na viongozi kutoka vikundi vya Kusimamia Rasilimali ya Uvuvi Mwaloni (BMU) kutoka Mikoa ya Dar es Salaam na Pwani, Ofisa Uvuvi Mwandamizi kutoka Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Upendo Hamidu alisema

kusipokuwa na takwimu sahihi za uvuvi ni vigumu kutunga sera pamoja na kuweka mipango ya maendeleo.

"Ili kuhakikisha kwamba takwimu za uvuvi zinakusanywa na zinatoa yale matunda ambayo yanategemewa na wizara inayatimiza, katika suala la takwimu kama hauna watu wenye uelewa wa kukusanya maana yake hauwezi kuzipata takwimu, lakini kama pia hakuna vifaa vya kukusanyia takwimu bado hauwezi kukusanya takwimu kwa ufasaha, mafunzo haya yamelenga katika uelewa wa kukusanya takwimu," alisema.

Aidha, amesema mafunzo hayo yamelenga kujenga uelewa wa ukusanyaji takwimu lakini pia kupitia mafunzo hayo washiriki watapata fursa ya kupatiwa vifaa vitakavyowasaidia kukusanya takwimu halisi.

Mkurugenzi wa Uratibu wa Sekta kutoka Wizara ya Nchi Ofisi ya Rais Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa (TAMISEMI) Yusuf Semuguruka alisema siku za nyuma takwimu hazikuwa sahihi kutokana na utaratibu wa ukusanyaji wa taarifa na kutaka kuwepo na uhalisia katika ukusanyaji wa takwimu za uvuvi kwa kutumia vifaa sahihi.

Alisema ofisi yake, ina wajibu wa kuwasimamia viongozi wa serikali za mitaa wakiwemo viongozi wa ngazi za chini BMU's, ambapo amefafanua wakati wa kutunga sera ni muhimu kuwa na takwimu sahihi na zisizo za kufikiria bali zinazofanana na Ofisi ya Taifa ya Takwimu (NBS) ili kuwezesha taifa kuwa na taarifa sahihi kwa kutumia vifaa vinavyokubalika katika ukusanyaji wa taarifa.

Baadhi ya washiriki wa

mafunzo ya ukusanyaji wa takwimu za uzalishaji wa mazao ya uvuvi katika ukanda wa Pwani, ambao wamekuwa wakituma taarifa za takwimu kwa kutumia mfumo maalum wa njia ya simu ya mkononi katika Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Uvuvi Tanzania (TAFIRD), walisema mafunzo yamekuwa na umuhimu mkubwa katika kuhakikisha wanaboresha njia mbalimbali za ukusanyaji wa taarifa.

Mafunzo ya ukusanyaji wa takwimu za uzalishaji wa mazao ya uvuvi yanafanyika mikoa ya Dar es Salaam, Pwani na Tanga baadaye yatafanyika Mkoa wa Mtwara kwa maofisa uvuvi na vikundi vya Kusimamia Rasilimali ya Uvuvi Mwaloni (BMU), ambao wamekuwa wakikusanya takwimu hizo.

Katambi atamani kuimarisha kipato cha wakulima, wafugaji

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Shinyanga. Mgombea ubunge wa CCM Jimbo la Shinyanga Mjini, Patrobas Katambi ameahidi kukuza uchumi wa wakulima na wafugaji akichaguliwa Oktoba 28.

Akizungumza eneo la Soko Kuu Shinyanga jana, alisema utafiti alioufanya unaonyesha jimbo hilo halina wafugaji wa kutosha kuhudumia kiwanda cha nyama pamoja na machinjio ya kisasa.

“Naomba kuahidi endapo mkinichagua kuwa mbunge wenu, nitatenga eneo kubwa kwa ajili ya kufugia hivyo kuinua uchumi wa mfugaji mmoja mmoja na nitakifufua kiwanda cha nyama na machinjio ya kisasa yaliyokuwapo,” alisema.

Katika sekta ya kilimo, alisema ataipeleka Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Kilimo (Tari) kubaini mbegu zinakubali maeneo ya Shinyanga ili wananchi walime kwa tija kuinua uchumi wao badala ya kilimo cha



“

**Mkinichagua
nitatenga eneo
kubwa kwa ajili
ya kufugia hivyo
kuinua uchumi’**

Patrobas Katambi.

kubahatisha.

Pia aliahidi kuboresha mazingira ya wafanyabiasha ikiwamo kulikarabati Soko Kuu la Shinyanga, kuvutia wawekezaji na wafanyabishara wa baiskeli za daladala, bodaboda na bajaji.

Mwenyekiti wa CCM mkoa, Mabala Mlolwa aliwataka wakazi wajimbo hilo kutofanya makosa bali wamchague Katambi na Dk John Magufuli kuwa Rais ili wawalettee maendeleo.

Kwa upande wake mjumbe wa halmashauri kuu NEC, Gasper Kileo ambaye pia ni meneja kampeni Katambi alisema wananchi wasikubali kushawishika kukipa kura chama cha

upinzani.

“Nawaombeni sana tusidanganyike tukakipa kura chama cha upinzani, tukipe chama tawala kwa sababu ni chama cha wazalendo kinacholinda amani, tuchague madiwani, Rais Magufuli na katambi ambaye ndiye simba dume la Jimbo la Shinyanga,” alisema.

NIPASHE UK 10

Katambi aahidi fursa wafugaji na wakulima

Na Marco Maduhu,
SHINYANGA

MGOMBEA ubunge wa Jimbo la Shinyanga Mjini kupitia CCM, Patrobas Katambi, amemwaga sera zake kwa wananchi wa jimbo hilo, na kuahidi kuwa endapo wakimchagua, atahakikisha anakuza uchumi wa wafugaji na wakulima.

Katambi alitoa ahadi hizo juzi kwenye eneo la soko kuu mjini Shinyanga, wakati akinadi sera zake kwa wananchi wa jimbo hilo, ili siku ya uchaguzi mkuu Oktoba 28,

mwaka huu wampigie kura za ushindi na kuwa mbunge wao.

Alisema kwa mujibu wa utafiti, Jimbo la Shinyanga mjini halina wafugaji wa kutosha, ambao wataweza kuhudumia kiwanda cha nyama pamoja na machinjio ya kisasa, na kuahidi wananchi kuwa endapo wakimchagua, atatenga eneo kubwa kwa ajili ya kufugia mifugo tu na kuinua uchumi wa mfugaji.

"Mimi nataka kiwanda hiki cha nyama ambacho tutakifufua, pamoja na machinjio ya kisasa iliyopo, malighafi yake

ambayo ni ng'ombe itoke kwa wazawa ambao ni wana-Shinyanga wenyewe ili muinuke kiuchumi," alisema Katambi.

Pia alisema kwa upande wa kilimo, ataleta Taasisi ya Utafiti ya Kilimo (TARI), kubaini mbegu za kilimo ambazo zinakubalika kwenye ardhi ya Shinyanga, ili wananchi walime kilimo chenye tija ambacho kitawainua kiuchumi, badala yakufanya kilimo cha kubahatisha.

Katika hatua nyingine, aliahidi kuboresha mazingira ya wafanyabiashara, ikiwamo kulikarabati soko kuu

la mjini Shinyanga, kote wawekezaji, pamoja na wafanyabiashara wa usafirishaji wa baiskeli, daladala, boda-boda, na bajaji na kuwapata mikopo kupitia vikundi ili wapate kupanuka kibiashara.

Mwenyekiti wa CCM Mkoa wa Shinyanga, Mabala Mkwana, aliwataka wakazi wa jimbo la Shinyanga Mjini siku ya kupiga kura wasifanye makasala bali wamchague Katambi pamoja na mgombea urais John Magufuli, ili wawalete maendeleo na Shinyanga iendane na uchumi wa kati.



Wafugaji waagizwa uogeshaji wa mifugo

NIPASHE UK 15.

Na Augusta Njaji, BAH

WIZARA ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, imewaagiza wafugaji kuhakikisha wanaoghesha mifugo yao ili kudhibiti magonjwa yanayoneezwa na kupe ambayo yanachangia vifo vya ng'ombe nchini kwa asilimia 72.

Katibu Mkuu wa Wizara hiyo, Prof. Elisante Ole Gabriel, alitoa agizo hilo jana alipokuwa akizindua awamu ya tatu ya kampeni ya uogeshaji mifugo nchini iliyofanyika katika Kijiji cha Bahi Sokoni, Wilaya ya Bahi, mkoani Dodoma.

"Lengo la kuoghesha mifugo ni kudhibiti magonjwa yanayoneezwa na kupe hususan ndigana kali ambayo imekuwa ni tatizo katika kuendeleza tasnia ya mifugo nchini, na magonjwa haya yamekuwa yakiathiri mifugo na kusababisha hasara kubwa kwa mifugaji," alisema.

Alibainisha kuwa katika vifo hivyo, asilimia 44 huchangiwa

na ugonjwa wa ndigana kali.

Katibu Mkuu huyo alisema hasara inayotokana na magonjwa hayo inakadiriwa kuwa takribani Sh. bilioni 145, na kusababisha kupungua uzalishaji maziwa, nyama kutokana na kukonda, kushuka kwa thamani ya ngozi, kupoteza wanyama kazi na udumavu wa ndama.

Prof. Gabriel alisema lengo la serikali ni kuongeza tija ya ufugaji kwa kuwa na mifugo yenye afya itakayozalisha mazao zaidi yenye ubora wa kitaifa na kimataifa, ambapo uogeshaji wa mifugo kwa kutumia joshoni mizuri na unadhibiti magonjwa hayo.

Aidha, alisema mwaka 2018 wizara hiyo ilitengeneza mkakati wa kudhibiti magonjwa hayo kwa kuanzisha kampeni hiyo ambapo kwa awamu ya kwanza na pili serikali ilinunua lita 21,373.06 zenye thamani ya Sh. milioni 740.7 kwa ajili ya kuoghesha mifugo.

"Katika awamu zote mbili kumekuwa na jumla ya mifugo

vyo milioni 245.37 ya mifugo yote ikiwamo ng'ombe milioni 176.32, mbuzi milioni 58.02, kondoa milioni 20.03 na punda 2,685," alisema.

Kuhusu kampeni hii awamu ya tatu, alisema serikali imenunua dawa ya kuoghesha mifugo aina ya Paranex, Paratop, Amitraz kiasi cha lita 15,579 zenye thamani ya Sh. milioni 592.82 ambazo zitatosheliza majosho 1,983 katika halmashauri 162 na michovyo inayotarajiwa ni milioni 405 ya mifugo yote itakayouogeshwa.

Aliagiza halmashauri kustamini kanuni ya uogeshaji ili wafugaji waifuatae na kushiriki ana nao kujenga na kukarabati majosho na miundombinu mengine ya mifugo.

Awali, akitoa taarifa ya uogeshaji mifugo wilayani Bahi, Mkurugenzi wa Halmashauri ya Wilaya hiyo, Dk. Fatuma Mzungu, alisema asilimia 55 ya mapato ya ndani ya halmashauri hivyo yanachungwa na mifugo.

Alisema kuna mifugo 15

ambayo hufanyika biashara ya kuuza mifugo ambapo wastani wa ng'ombe 3,882, mbuzi 4,502 na kondoo 89 walizwa kwa mwezi.

Dk. Mzungu alisema mzunguko wa fedha kwenye mizozo hiyo kwa mwezi Agosti, 2020 ni zaidi ya Sh. bilioni 2 ambazo zilitokana na mazao ya mifugo hiyo. Hata hivyo, alisema halmashauri imekwisha andika andiko la mizozo wa kwanza cha uchakataji nguzo lenye thamani ya Sh. bilioni 3.3 tawari andiko hilo lipo Wizara ya Fedha kwa ajili ya mapato ya mwisho kabla fedha kutolewa.

Naye Mkurugenzi wa Halmashauri za Mifugo, Prof. Hezron Nongu, alisema mwaka 2019 majosho zaidi ya 500 walikarabatiwa nchi zina kwenye halmashauri huku 78 mapya yaliyengwa. "Vifo vya ng'ombe hususan ndigana walipungua kwa asilimia 30 kwa sababu ya uogeshaji, tukoghesha vifo vya ng'ombe zetu tunakokomeza," alisema.

Climate shifts taking effect on the Lake Tanganyika fishery cycle

REPORT

said Sarah Ivory, assistant professor of geosciences at Pennsylvania State University, near the city of New York.

Developing nations, like those surrounding Lake Tanganyika in eastern Africa, depend on fish as an important protein source. It's also an important part of their cultural identity.

Lake Tanganyika is home to small pelagic fish, known locally as dagaa, that feed millions of people in Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Zambia. The fish's conservation is crucial to the food security and economy of rapidly growing and largely impoverished segments of these nations, but certain climatic changes may place the fishery at risk.

Dagaa feed on algae and plankton, which means greater algae production in the lake results in more fish. Understanding how this aquatic food web responds to external forces, like climate, is critical for identifying vulnerabilities and maintaining healthy fish stocks. But until now, limited information existed on how Lake Tanganyika may respond to such forces.

To understand how the lake reacts to climatic changes, the scientists analyzed well-preserved sediment cores taken from the lake for information on the lake's upwelling – the process by which deep waters rise and fertilize surface waters, thereby increasing algae and photosynthesis. They reported their findings on Friday in *Science Advances*.

The chemistry and fossil content of each layer of the sediment cores tell a specific story about how the lake functions, said Michael McGlue, Pioneer Natural Resources Professor of Stratigraphy at the University of Kentucky and lead author of the study.

"Our study revealed that high frequency variability in climate can lead to major disruptions in how the lake's food web functions," he said.

Until now, sedimentary records from Lake Tanganyika lacked the resolution needed to accurately measure the influence of frequent climatic events, such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation. Most sedimentary datasets are low resolution, meaning that changes can only be detected over wide intervals of time, such as thousands of years. Conditions within certain areas of Lake Tanganyika converged to provide high temporal resolution of its sediment, which the team was the first to sample.

"We were able to detect changes that were happening in Lake Tanganyika

that resulted in changes to the aquatic communities," said Ivory. The team tied those cycles to climate mechanisms influencing the lake system.

The researchers observed increases in algae production due to high solar irradiance – the amount of energy from the sun that reaches Earth's atmosphere. The convergence of high solar irradiance and La Niña results in a strong monsoon and upwelling, which increases algae in southern Lake Tanganyika, according to the researchers. In contrast, a monsoon weakened by low solar irradiance and El Niño, as well as warmer surface waters, results in weak or absent upwelling and low algae production.

The sediment samples provided the detail necessary to capture abrupt change associated with climate processes, said Jeffery Stone, an associate professor from Indiana State University and co-author on the paper.

The team said the socioeconomic threat these conditions create for sub-Saharan Africa is the most severe of any region on Earth, but they believe their findings can help guide long-term management practices.

Ismael Kimirei, director-general of the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI), said the study's findings are a critical building block toward research-informed policymaking in the Lake Tanganyika region.

"The importance of fisheries to the food security of the east and central African nations cannot be overemphasized," Kimirei said. "There is a growing body of research on declining fish production from Lake Tanganyika and other great lakes, which, coupled with the findings of this study and the ever-increasing fishing pressure, paint a gloomy future for the region. Therefore, sustainable fisheries of the lake can be achieved/maintained only if conventional fisheries management marries with ecosystem management and conservation approaches."

The results make clear that changes in climate can have a cascading effect on the food webs in large tropical lakes, said Ivory. "The impacts of this are akin to multi-year or multi-decade droughts in agricultural systems, from a food security perspective," she said. Andrew Cohen, with the University of Arizona, said the findings have implications beyond tropical lakes, as climate impacts on freshwater resources in the tropics are a bellwether for global change.

Future work needs to take into account how landscape changes as well since changes in vegetation can also alter nutrient and sediments into lakes, added Ivory.

"This work is important because climate changes that affect food security disproportionately hurt the poor," McGlue said. "This is one way science and social justice can become intertwined."

Additional researchers included Jennifer Latimer, Indiana State University; Michael

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