

'TALIRI in final stages of introducing regulations to guide livestock research'

livestock farmers by heightening incomes and food security through breeding suitable beef cattle that fit pastoral and agro-pastoral production environments.

"We're working round the clock to ensure the impressive development of the livestock sector within the country, not only through research, but also through encouraging the rural smallholder pastoralist to embrace hybrid cattle as well as adhering to recommended livestock keeping practices," Prof Komba detailed.

The livestock industry in Tanzania plays important socio-economic roles that include contributing to building a strong national economy, household food supplies and incomes, employment opportunities as well as nurturing natural resources.

The country has a total area of 945,000km², whereby 62,000km² of the surface area is covered water, and 60 million hectares is rangelands that is suitable for livestock production.

The available rangeland resources and varied forage and fodder resources are suitable for grazing to the available 33.4 million cattle; 21.3 million goats and 5.65 million sheep, more than 1.85 million pigs, 47.4 million indigenous poultry and other non-conventional species such as donkeys and rabbits.

As per the 2012/13 National Panel Survey, 50 per cent of all households keep livestock (4.6 million households), 62 per cent of which are rural and 23 per cent urban, with ownership patterns dominated by chickens (86pc households), goats (48pc), cattle (35pc), pigs (9pc) and other livestock 10 per cent.

Traditional breeds and processes dominate the Tanzania livestock sector with Tanzania Short Horn Zebu is the most widespread cattle breed in the nation.

Agro-pastoralists households' account for 80 per cent of livestock production, pastoral communities 14 per cent and remaining 6 per cent comes from the commercial ranches and dairy sector.

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Wafanyabiashara wachangamkie soko jipya la nyama Saudi Arabia

AGIZO la Rais Samia Suluhu Hassan kuitaka Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, itafute masoko nje ya nchi kwa ajili ya kuuza bidhaa hizo, imeanza kuzaa matunda baada ya kupatikana soko la nyama nchini Saudi Arabia.

Rais Samia alitoa agizo hilo hivi karibuni, akisema masoko ya nje ni mazuri kwa sababu yanaiwezesha nchi kupata fedha za kigeni na pia kuwahakikishia wafugaji soko la uhakika kwa mazao ya mifugo.

Katika kutekeleza agizo hilo, Katibu Mkuu wa Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi (anayeshughulikia mifugo), Profesa Elisante Ole Gabriel, kukutana na ujumbe kutoka Saudi Arabia kwa lengo la kuweka mazingira mazuri ya kufanya biashara ya nyama na nchi hiyo.

Profesa Ole Gabriel, alikutana na ujumbe huo, ulioongozwa na Mkaguzi wa Mamlaka ya Dawa na Chakula ya Saudi Arabia, Ahmed Alhajouj, jijini Dar es Salaam, mwishoni mwa wiki iliyopita.

Kabla ya kukutana na ujumbe huo, maofisa kutoka Saudi Arabia waliokuwemo kwenye msafara huo walipata fursa ya kukagua maeneo mbalimbali yanayohusika na uchakataji wa mazao ya mifugo, yakiwemo machinjio, maabara na Shirika la Viwango Tanzania (TBS).

Katika ziara hiyo, ujumbe huo ulijiridhisha na kutoa mapendekezo kadhaa ya kuboresha biashara hiyo ili ifanyike kwa viwango vinavyohitajika.

Kutokana na Saudi Arabia kuonyesha nia ya kukubali kufanya biashara hiyo na Tanzania, tunatoa wito kwa wafanyabiashara nchini kuichangamkia fursa hiyo adimu kwa lengo la kuwawezesha kuongeza kipato na pia kuiwezesha nchi kupata fedha za kigeni.

Ili hayo yote yaweze kufanikiwa, zipo hatua kadhaa zinazopaswa kufuatwa, ikiwemo wafugaji kuboresha ufugaji wao kwa kufuga kisasa zaidi, kwa lengo la kukidhi soko hilo la kimataifa.

Vilevile ni muhimu serikali ihakikishe kuwa maeneo yote yanayotumika kuchinja mifugo, ikiwemo machinjio ya kisasa ya Vingunguti, yanaboreshwa na kuwa kwenye kiwango cha ubora wa juu zaidi na pia maabara zitumike kikamilifu kupima ubora wa nyama.

Ileweke kuwa sekta ya mifugo kwa sasa inachangia pato la taifa kwa asilimia 7.4, lakini lengo la wizara ni kufikia asilimia 15, ifikapo mwaka 2025. Hilo linawezekana kama milango ya masoko nje ya nchi itafunguka kwa uhakika.

Hivyo ujio wa ujumbe huo kutoka Saudi Arabia, unapaswa kuwa chachu na changamoto kwa wafanyabiashara ya mifugo nchini, ikizingatiwa kuwa kuna mambo muhimu wanapaswa kuyafanya ili nyama ya Tanzania ikubalike katika masoko ya nje.

Tunapaswa kukumbuka na kuzingatia kuwa, ili kuyafikia masoko hayo, lazima lishe ya mifugo iboreshwe, wanyama wakue kwa haraka na kutoa nyama nyingi yenye ubora.

Kama alivyosema Profesa Ole Gabriel, ni rahisi kwa serikali kutafuta masoko nje, lakini je, mifugo iliyopo inakidhi soko hilo? Hivyo ni vyema wafugaji na wafanyabiashara, watumie fursa hii vizuri kuboresha uchumi wao na wa taifa.



Mfanyabiashara wa samaki wakavu katika Soko Kuu la Iringa, Grey Msungu, akisubiri wateja jana, bei ya Samaki katika soko hilo imepanda kutokana na uhaba wa kitoweo hicho kutoka Bwawa la Mtera. **PICHA: FRANCIS GODWIN**

Samaki waadimika kisa uvuvi haramu

Na Francis Godwin, IRINGA

SOKO Kuu la Manispaa ya Iringa katika Mkoa wa Iringa linakabiliwa na uhaba mkubwa wa samaki wakavu kutokana na msako mkali unaoendelea katika Bwawa la Mtera wenye lengo la kutokomeza uvuvi haramu.

Wakizungumza na Nipashe jana wafanyabiashara wa samaki sokoni hapo, walisema kumekuwapo na uhaba mkubwa wa samaki kwa kipindi cha miezi miwili mfululizo sasa, hali iliyopelekea kupanda kwa

bei ya samaki kutoka shilingi 1,000 hadi 2,500 kwa samaki mmoja mdogo.

Mfanyabiashara wa samaki sokoni hapo, Grey Msungu, alisema sehemu kubwa samaki walikuwa wakitegemea kutoka Bwawa la Mtera Iringa ila kwa sasa kuna na uhaba mkubwa wa samaki hao na hata wakiletwa hawatoshelezi mahitaji ya wafanyabiashara sokoni hapo.

Msungu alisema sehemu kubwa ya wafanyabiashara wa samaki sokoni hapo wanalazi-

mika kujihimu mapema kwenenda kwenye mabasi ya mizigo yanayotokea Mtera ili kujumua mzigo kupitia kwa wafanyabiashara wachache ambao wamekuwa wakitumia usafiri huo, ingawa bado hitaji la samaki ni kubwa.

Hata hivyo, alisema kutokana na Bwawa la Mtera uvuvi kushuka kwa sasa wanategemea samaki kutoka mkoa wa Singida.

Msungu alishauri wafanyabiashara wa mkoa wa Mwanza na maeneo mengine

ya Tanzania ambayo samaki ni wengi kuchangamkia fursa hiyo ya kuleta samaki katika soko la Iringa, kwani walaji ni wengi hasa samaki hao wakavu maarufu kama samaki wa Moshi.

Ignasi John ni mmoja kati ya wavuvi wa samaki katika Bwawa la Mtera Iringa, alisema uhaba wa samaki si tu katika soko la Iringa bali hata Mtera hali ya upatikanaji wa samaki ni shida kutokana na wavuvi wengi kushindwa kuingia bwawani kuvua.

Nipashe Uk.7, Agosti 10, 2021



Grey Msungu, a trader at Iringa municipality's main mixed-goods market, waits for customers for his smoked fish yesterday. He said the going price had recently shot up following a decline in fishing in the nearby Mtera Dam. Photo: Correspondent Francis Godwin

Illegal fishing at Mtera Dam causes fish scarcity in Iringa

By Guardian Correspondent, Iringa

THE Iringa Municipality main market is now faced with acute shortage of dry fish due to the ongoing crackdown at Mtera Dam aimed to eradicate illegal fishing activities.

Speaking to this paper yesterday, fish traders at the market said there has been an acute shortage of the fish in the past two months consecutively that has seen the rising of price from 1,000/- to 2,500/- for a small size fish.

Grey Msungu, one of the fish traders at the market said they used to depend on Mtera dam in Iringa Region for their fish supply but now there has been scarcity of the commodity.

He said many fish dealers at the market are forced to rise early and go to bus station to look for any fish consignments from Mtera and fight for themselves for the limited stocks that arrive.

He said due to low fish supply from Mtera, they have now turned to fish supply from Singida Region,

even though the supplies are also limited.

Msungu called upon fish dealers in Mwanza and other regions in the country with ample fish to grab the opportunity to send the commodity to Iringa as the municipality has many fish consumers.

Ignasi John, a fisherman at Mtera Dam said the scarcity of fish is not only confined to Iringa, but even in Mtera itself as many fishermen fail to go into the dam to fish.

He said the main reason behind the scarcity is that some fishermen

used illegal fishing nets, hence authorities have been seizing their fishing gear while others shifted to the Dodoma side of the dam due to the ongoing crackdown on the Iringa side.

Iringa Municipal Council chairman Steven Mhapa said as for now they plan to meet with all the three local council officials that borders Mtera Dam including Chamwino, Mpwapwa and Iringa to put in place strategies to control illegal fishing practices in Mtera dam.