

FA

# Maziwa yasiyo na viwango yakamatwa

Na Valentine Oforo,  
DODOMA

**B**ODI ya Maziwa Tanzania (TDB) imefanya msako maalum katika maduka mbalimbali jijini Dodoma na kukamata maziwa yasiyo na viwango, yaliyoisha muda wake na yameingizwa nchini bila vibali.

Aidha, imetenga kiasi cha Sh. milioni 200 kwa ajili ya kutekeleza mradi wa ujenzi wa vituo vinne vya kisasa vya kukusanya maziwa.

Akizungumza jana na Nipashe, Msajili wa bodi hiyo, Dk. George Msalya, alitaja aina za maziwa yaliyokamatwa na kuondolewa sokoni kuwa ni pamoja na Nura, KCC, Brookside, Aptamil, NIDO Forti Croissance, Cow & Gate na SMA PRO.

"Serikali imeruhusu wa-

fanyabiashara kuingiza bidhaa za maziwa kutoka nje ya nchi kwa sababu mbalimbali za msingi, lakini wafanyabiashara wanapaswa kufuata utaratibu na sheria zilizowekwa ili kuweza kuagiza na kuuza maziwa yanayokidhi vigezo na viwango vilivyowekwa na Shirika la Afya Duniani (WHO)," alisema.

Alisema bodi haitawafumbia macho baadhi ya wafanyabiashara wanaokosa uzalendo kwa kiwango cha kuingiza maziwa feki kwa njia za panya kwani hali hiyo inahatarisha maisha na afya za walaji.

"Maziwa haya, mengi huwa yanaingizwa nchini kwa njia ya bandari bubu ya Handeni Tanga, hali ambayo inaikosha pia serikali mapato," alieleza.

Alisema, kwa mujiibu wa sheria, wafanyabiashara hao waliokamatwa na bidhaa hizo watatozwa faini kati ya Sh. milioni 2.5 na Sh. milioni 5, pamoja na hatua nyingine za kisheria.

"Pamoja na adhabu hizo, bodi inaendelea kurwakumbusha na kuwaelimisha wafanyabiashara wote wanaotaka kuingiza bidhaa za maziwa kutoka nje ya nchi kufuata taratibu za kisheria zilizowekwa na serikali ili kuepuka usumbufu na pia, kuhakikisha Watanzania wanatumia maziwa yaliyokidhi viwango vya afya," aliongeza.

"Ninawaomba sana wafanyabiashara na wawekezaji wengine wote wa sekta ya maziwa kutaka vibali na ushauri kutoka Bodi ya Maziwa na mamlaka nyingine, ikiwamo

Shirika la Viwango Tanzania (TBS)," alisisitiza.

Kuhusu vituo vya kukusanya maziwa, alisema vituo hivyo vinatarajiwa kujengwa katika Wilaya za Mkuranga, Rufiji, Kisarawe mkoani Pwani na Karagwe mkoani Kagera.

"Tunatarajia kutekeleza mradi huu kwa ushirikiano na Wizara ya Mifugo kwa lengo la kuhakikisha tunakusanya maziwa ya kutosha kutoka kwa wafugaji wa ng'ombe wa maziwa katika maeneo husika."

Alisema bodi inaendelea na jitihada za kutafuta vyanzo vingine vya fedha ili kujenga vituo vingi vya kukusanya maziwa katika maeneo yote ya nchi yenye shughuli za ufugaji wa ng'ombe wa maziwa ili kuhakikisha viwanda vya kuchakata maziwa vinapata malighafi ya kutosha.

Tanzania Investment Centre Executive  
Elsewedy Electrics delegation led by the Cairo-based firm

## Dairy board bent on putting up 4 centres for collecting milk

By Correspondent Valentine Ofera, Dodoma

THE Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) is set to build four major milk collection centers (MCC) worth 200m/- in an effort to improve the performance of the vital sector in the country.

TDB registrar George Msalya said yesterday that the proposed MCC will be installed at Mkuranga, Rufiji, Kisarawe districts in Coastal Region and Karawe district in Kagera Region.

"The target is to ensure a professional milk value chain, and we are expecting to implement the project in cooperation with the parent ministry," he stated.

According to him, the board will continue searching for more funds to enable it to install more milk collection facilities in different areas of the country with an eye to ensuring the milk being produced by dairy farmers is collected and stored professionally.

"Tanzania is facing an acute shortage of milk supply," he said, detailing further that demand for milk in the country currently stands at 12 billion litres in a year but what is being produced is only 3.4 billion liters, which means there is a deficit of at least 9 billion liters.

However, he observed that most of the dairy farmers are yet to channel their milk through the formal system, the development which denies milk processing plants to amass needed milk volume.

Available statistics show that there are at least 99 milk processing factories in Tanzania with the capacity to produce 865,600 liters per day, but due to low production and availability of milk from farmers the industries are only processing 203,600 liters, estimated as 23.52 per cent of production capacity.

"The poor supply is being attributed among others, to unfriendly urban-rural road infrastructure networks that are frustrating farmer's ability to timely distribute their milk to processors," Msalya specified.

In Tanzania, there are currently a total of 221 MCC initiated by the board in different areas countrywide, whereby, out of the number, at least 717 have been established with special milk cooling tanks using professional ability to safely preserve milk for a weeklong period, and at capacity to cool a total of 352,098 liters a day.

Through 2019/20, the country produced 3.01 billion liters of milk, out of which, 2.1 billion liters were produced from domestic dairy cows and 0.1 billion liters was from crossbred dairy cows.

In 2017/18, Tanzania imported 20,920,537.58 LMEs Kg, valued at 30,290,485,222/- and during 2018/19 the importation rate stood at 617,448,655Kg.

However, due to the advancement of Ultra High-Temperature Processing (UHT) technology in Tanzania, the country's liquid milk equivalent (LME) importation has kept declining.

Also, the record proves that Tanzania has successfully managed to increase the number of crossbred dairy cattle at the national level 3.8 times from 783,000 in 2017/18 to 1,294,882 in 2018/19, the development which witnessed the country's milk production expanded from 2.4 billion liters to 2.7.



**The target is to ensure a professional milk value chain, and we are expecting to implement the project in cooperation with the parent ministry**

# Mkakati mpya kupambana na uvuvi haramu

Na Peti Siyame

**S**HIRIKA la Chakula na Kilimo la Umoja wa Mataifa (FAO) linakadiriwa kuwa uvuvi haramu ustodhibitiwa husababisha upotevu wa tani milioni 11 hadi 26 za samaki kila mwaka duniani.

Linaama, husara za kichumi zinazopatikana kutokana na uvuvi haramu ni kati ya Dola za Marekani milioni 10 hadi 23.

"Wataalamu, wadai na wapenzaji wa bahari duniani kote lazima wazue uvuvi haramu." FAO inamisitiza ikijielekana katika lengo la 14 la Maendeleo Endelevu (SDG) linakolengwa kulinde ubi katika maji kwa kudhibiti uvuvi haramu.

Hivi karibuni Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Mashamba Ndaki, akawa katika ziara ya kikazi ya siku sita katika mikoa ya Rukwa na Katavi aliwataka wakazi wa mikoa, wilaya na wakurugenzi wa halmashauri nchini kudhibiti uvuvi haramu kwenye maeneo yao.

Anasema mbali ya uvuvi huo haramu kwa maana ya kutumia vitendeshe kazi visivyokuhalika, kuna watu wanawauzua bila leseni au kuvua katika maeneo yasiyofurusiwa na ambayo ni mazaha ya samaki hukua pia wakatumia vyombo vya uvuvi ambavyo havijajajiliwa.

"Maeneo mengine uvuvi haramu unafanyika kwa kutumia sumu," anasema.

## MKAKATI ENDELEU

Waziri Ndaki anasema kuwa, Serikali kupitia wazi yake ina mpango wa kuja na mkakati endelevu wa kudhibiti uvuvi haramu badala ya utaratibu wa kuendelea operesheni za muda mfupi.

Anasema mkakati wa sana utirahitika wabuika wenyewe wa naitihughalisha na uvuvi pamoja na viungozi wa emu husika kuanzia ngazi ya kiji, kata, wilaya hadi mkoa.

"Uvuvi haramu unachia rasidimali zetu za uvuvi, hushidize, hupambirikiwe wahesika ili wazote kuwa uvuvi haramu ni jambo hatari na hukuhalika.

"Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi imegandua kwa katika kutumia operesheni za muda mfupi, mara zinapoteleleka vitendo vya uvuvi haramu viraendelea kama kawaida kwa sababu zinahusisha wataalamu kutoka wizara na sio wabwika wenyewe," anasitiza.



Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Mashamba Ndaki akitekeleza kwa moto zana za uvuvi haramu zilizokamatwa katika Ziwa Tanganyika, wilayani Nkasi, Rukwa hivi karibuni. (Picha na Peti Siyame).

Anaongeza: "Ufitizi wa rasidimali za uvuvi ni juu kwa wataalamu kutoka mako makuu pekee hali ni jukumu letu sote, tume umuhimu wa kuzitunza. Tukohitaji kuwa uvuvi haramu hukubaliki na unafanyika na watu wote wazalendo kwa nchi yao, wataji na wenyewe ucha wa mali. Sheria itachukua hatua kali kwa wataokaidi," anasema Ndaki.

Anasitiza kuwa, kama hataleza nati katika kudhibiti uvuvi haramu huku akiwataka wananchi na viungozi wa ngazi zote kuhitika kwa pamoja kupiga vita uvuvi haramu.

Anasitiza kila mwalendo na kila kiongozi kuhitika wote wanaohusishwa uvuvi haramu katika maeneo yaliyo utarala.

## ZANA HARAMU ZA UVUVI

Takwimu zilizo katika Halmashauri wa Wilaya ya Nkasi zinawaza kuwa zilima 10 hadi 15 ya uvuvi wilayani huo wanajihitika na uvuvi haramu katika Ziwa Tanganyika.

Ziko zana haramu mbalimbali zinazotumika katika uvuvi huo ambao ni pamoja na nyavu za (jinda) (mowflawati), vyundua, makila yanayotemba, makokoro na utumaji wa taa za mwanga mikali (spotlight).

Wakionganua kwa mazhari ya kuhondolewa majua yao gantini, wavyo wafidhiwa samaki kutumia zana haramu za uvuvi

zikiwemo nyavu za timba.

"Wavyo wengi tuwapeleka kutumia nyavu za timba kwa kuwa tunapata samaki wengi kwa muda mfupi kwani zina uweto wa kuwavuta samaki na kuwaza samaki wengi wenyewe ukubwa unahitaji atakayopita jenzi na nyavu zilizotengwa ziwani," anakiri mmoja wao.

Wavyo hoi, baadhi yao wanakiri kuwa zinayandara kuvuliza samaki mihili ya kokoro kwani ni zana inayopatikana kwa urahisi na kwa bei nafuu madakani au pale vinapotelewa kwa wananchi kama msada ili kujikinga na maambukizi ya ugonjwa wa malaria.

Wavyo pia wanakiri kutumia spotlights, yaani taa zenye mwanga mikali ambazo hapo nchini zinapatikana katika maduka yanayozua vitaa vya umeme na wanapokuwa ziwani kutumia jenereta.

Pia wanakiri kutumia makokoro ambayo wanawaza hucapatia samaki wengi kwa mara moja.

## MADHARA YA ZANA HARAMU

Mwalimu Maimani wa Rasidimali za Uvuvi, Katiba Kuu ya Ziwa Tanganyika, Jama Makongoro, anasema nyavu za nyavu za timba zinakata na udogo wake zina matatizo ya kimsingira.

Anafanua kuwa zinapokuwa majini hata-orekari na samaki hawazi kutimika hivyo mara nyingi

zinavyonga hadi vitaranga vya samaki na viembe hai wengine wanawazi majini.

Nyavu hizi pia zinawazua kwaamba zikikata au kutahauliwa majini, manbo ambayo ni kawaida kutokoa, hazitiri haraka hivyo zinawaza kienyele kumyonga samaki na viembe wengine hai hata kwa miaka 100.

Tatizo la makokoro na vyandara, Makongoro anasema lilo katika kuza hata samaki wadogo ambao wanatakiwa kumdeleka kukaa na kuharibu mazaha ya samaki.

Kuhusu kutumia mwan- ga mikali, wanawazi wa viembe hai majini (aquaculturists) katika tatizo mhalimbali yalichozitaya zinawaza kuwa utumaji wa spotlights unahitika madhara makubwa kwa samaki na viembe hai wengine majini.

Kwa majibu wa tatizo hivi, spotlights zinapotelewa samaki na viembe hai wengine wa majini.

Inafanuliwa kuwa samaki wote hupokuwa papa hawana kope za kuzua athari za mwanga mikali.

Pia inawazua kwaamba (tuna) na tuda zilizo kati- tika retina ya jiji la samaki kutana na kutambua rangi mhalimbali ni laini sana hivyo kuharibika kirahisi zikipiga mwanga mikali.

Tatizo hii zinahitika kwa samaki wanachukua mwa saa kuzua mwanga mikali na saa moja kurejaji

katika hali ya kawaida kutoka katika mwan- ga mikali.

Hivyo katika kipindi chote hiki samaki anakuwa katika hatari ya kudharika na maadui zake.

Kwa majibu wa tatizo, mwanga huo mikali utawazua kumsababisha madhara samaki.

## KUPUNGUA KWA SAMAKI

Makongoro anasema madhara ya uvuvi haramu ni kupungua kwa samaki na kuharibu ikolojia ya viembe hai majini.

Kwa uvuvi wanaotumia sumu au baruti, uvuvi ambao hata hivyo ni nadra kutanyika Ziwa Tanganyika anasema madhara yake ni kuhitika kwa afya ya wazi wa samaki.

Makongoro anasema, nyavu za samaki zinawaza kuwa halali lakini zite- kanzamika zinahitika uvuvi husika kwa haramu.

Anasitiza mafano pale mta anepokwenda kuvua katika maeneo ambayo yanahitika dhambi kwamba ni mazaha ya samaki kwamba hata katika maeneo nyavu halali uvuvi huo utakawa haramu.

Ofisa Mifugo na Uvuvi wa Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Nkasi, Bashe Kapongo anasema mwan- ga wa Ziwa Tanganyika wdayam huo una urefu wa kilometa 186 kuanzia kiji cha Katika kiji-chope Kata ya Kabwe hadi kiji cha Kilatibo katika Kata ya Kata.

Anasema siku ya samaki

wanawavulwa katika ziwa hili ni kuba, sangata, mige- baka, miga, kambale, dagaa na samaki wa mapambo (altolamptologus compressus).

"Tani za samaki zin- anokadiriwa kuvulwa kwa mwaka ni 115,400 katika wilaya hii" anasema.

## Changamoto

Kuhusu changamoto, Kapongo anasitiza kuwa ni pamoja na uvuvi haramu na utotobwaji wa samaki na mazao yake nye ya nchi.

Changamoto nyingine anasema ni kukoskana kwa zana hizi. "Wavyo wilay- ani Nkasi wanakabiliwa na mabitaji makubwa ya zana hizi za uvuvi kutokana na Ziwa Tanganyika kwa na kina kiraha.

Halikadhalika, anasema Ziwa hili lina tabia ya kuhitika kwa hali ya hewa na kuahabisha dhambi mara kwa mara na kuharibu- sha maisha ya wavyo na vyombo vya uvuvi majini.

Anasema, hali ya wavyo wengi kutikwa na elimu ya kutimiza jua ya madhara ya uvuvi haramu ambao unahitika maisha ya viembe hai majini ni changamoto nyingine kubwa.

Anasema kama uvuvi haramu ukidhibitiwa, samaki wataongezeka na kulicia na wananchi miaka mingi iyo.

"Lakini kinyume chake ni kuhitika samaki wakitoweka kabisa Ziwa Tanganyika," anasitiza.