

Fish spoilage in Lake Tanganyika subject fishermen to poverty

By HENRY LYINDI
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FISH spoilage is an ever-present threat to the livelihoods of fishermen in Lake Tanganyika, who are struggling to make a living from the lake's resources.

Over a half of the fish caught in the lake are lost to spoilage before they can be sold, leaving the fishermen with very little income.

The fishermen are not alone in this problem. The government is also struggling to manage the lake's resources.

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A fisherman in a small boat on Lake Tanganyika, surrounded by a large catch of fish. He is looking at the fish with a concerned expression.

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Kagoma Iddi, a fisherman at Kibirizi landing site says it is not true that the gill nets contain poison. He says fish spoilage has become a serious problem because fishermen are just being careless.

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A fisherman standing on a beach, holding a large fish vertically. He is looking at the camera with a slight smile.



A woman in a long, striped dress standing in front of a large pile of fish. She is looking at the camera with a serious expression.

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13 wafa katika uvuvi haramu

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Morogoro. Wavuvi 13 wanaofanya uvuvi haramu wamefariki dunia kwenye Bwawa la Mindu tangu zili-pozuiliwa shughuli za uvuvi katika bwawa hilo Desemba 2016.

Mwenyekiti wa wavuvi katika bwawa hilo, Idd Lupia alisema hali imekuwa ngumu kwa wavuvi zaidi ya 120 waliokuwa wakitegemea bwawa hilo.

"Wavuvi hao wanafanya kazi usiku tena kwa kificho, hata wakifa huko husubiriwa kwa siku tatu hadi wai-buke juu ya maji, ndiyo wanachukuliwa kwa siri bila Serikali kujua na kuzikwa kimyakimya, kwa sababu shughuli katika bwawa hilo zilizuiliwa," alisema Lupia.

Bwawa hilo lililopo Manispaa ya Morogoro lilifungwa Desemba mwaka 2016 na aliyekuwa Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Morogoro, Regina Chonjo kwa madai ya uwepo wa uchafuzi wa mazingira na kuwaepusha wananchi wanaolitumia na maradhi ya kuambukiza, kikiwamo kipindupindu. Aki-tolea ufafanuzi suala hilo, Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Morogoro, Albert Msando alisema anazungumza na taasisi za fedha kuangalia namna ya kukopesha wavuvi hao na kuliboresha. Alisema wavuvi waliopo kwa sasa ni vijana 80 tu na atahakikisha wanasaidiwa na kupatiwa elimu ya uvuvi salama unaozingatia utunzaji mazingira.

Chanjo ya mifugo yazua balaa

Na Augusta Njoli, DODOMA

WAZIRI wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Mashimba Ndaki, ameagiza kusakwa na kufikishwa kwenye Baraza la Veterinari Tanzania (VCT) wataalamu wa mifugo waliotoa chanjo katika Kijiji cha Mlazo wilayani Chamwino na kusababisha baadhi ya mifugo kufa na mingine kupata madhara.

Pia ameagiza kampuni ya Agristops Limited iliyoingia mkataba na Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Chamwino kwa ajili ya kusimamia utoaji chanjo, kuzuiwa kuen-delea na kazi hiyo na kufikishwa kwenye baraza hilo kwa uchunguzi zaidi.

Waziri Ndaki alitoa maagizo hayo juzi alipofika katika kijiji hicho baada ya kupata taarifa juu ya madhara yaliyojitokeza baada ya mifugo hiyo kupatiwa chanjo.

Alisema mifugo hiyo ilichanjwa homa ya mapafu (CBPP) na ng'ombe 25 wamekufa, 33 mimba ziliharibika na waliovimba sehemu waliyochomwa sindano 58. Pia mbuzi mmoja amekufa, waliovimba watano, waliotoa mimba 12 huku kondoo waliokufa 20, waliovimba 16 na waliotoa mimba watano.

Waziri huyo alisema licha ya utoaji chanjo hiyo kuendelea vizuri nchini, amesikitishwa katika kijiji hicho haikufanywa kwa kuzingatia kanuni za kitaalamu.

"Wale wataalamu waliochanja ng'ombe wa hawa watafutwe majina yao, wamesomea wapi, wapelekwe kwa Msajili wa Baraza la Veterinari Tanzania. Hatuwezi kuendelea kuua ng'ombe namna hii. Hii kampuni ilitakiwa ijiridhishe na utaratibu na mchakato mzima wa uchoaji wa chanjo kwa kuwa amefanya kazi hii hapa kuwa mbovu asimame kuendelea kutoa chanjo kwenye wilaya ya Chamwino, tafuteni mwingine," alisema.

Pia alizitaka halmashauri zote nchini kuhakikisha watoa huduma waliolingia nao mikataba ya utoaji chanjo za mifugo dhidi ya magonjwa 13 ya kimkakati, yanafuata taratibu na kuzingatia miongozo ya wizara.

"Kuna haja ya kubadilisha Sheria ya Veterinari ya Mwaka 2003 na Sheria ya Magonjwa ya Wanyama ya Mwaka 2003 ili endapo mifugo ikipata madhara yoyote mfugaji aweze kufidiwa mifugo," alisema.

Aliitaka uongozi wa Wilaya ya Chamwino kutoendelea kutoa chanjo katika kijiji cha Mlazo hadi wataalamu watakapotoa elimu ya kutosha kwa wafugaji hao kwa kuwa kwa sasa wamekosa imani.

Waziri aliwaonya watu wanaotumia kigezo cha wafugaji kuwa chanzo cha mapato yao binafsi kwa kuwalipisha faini zisizo halali na kuagiza Taasisi ya Kuzua na Kupambana na Rushwa (TAKUKURU) Wilaya ya Chamwino kusimamia suala hilo kabla hajalipeleka katika ngazi ya juu zaidi.

Mkurugenzi wa Huduma za Mifugo kutoka Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Prof. Hezron Nonga, alisema uchunguzi uliofanywa umebaini kuwa sindano zilizotumika zilikuwa ndefu na kwamba mifugo ilipaswa kuchomwa chini ya ngozi maeneo ya shingoni ambapo kuna ngozi nene na si kwenye mguu.

Prof. Nonga alisema chanjo imeelekeza kuwa endapo ikiingia ndani ya nyama inasababisha nyama kuharibika kwa kuwa inaua seli za mwili kama ambavyo imefanyika kwa baadhi ya mifugo kupata uvimbe, majipu na usaha maeneo ambayo imechomwa chanjo.

Wataalamu wa mifugo Chamwino matatani

Na Mwandishi Maalumu,
Dodoma

WAZIRI wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Mashimba Ndaki, ameagiza wataalamu wa mifugo waliotoa chanjo ya mifugo katika Kijiji cha Mlazo Kilichopo Wilaya ya Chamwino mkoani Dodoma na kusababisha baadhi ya mifugo kufa na mengine kupata madhara, kufikishwa Baraza la Veterinari Tanzania kwa ajili ya uchunguzi zaidi.

Waziri Ndaki amebainisha hayo juzi alipofika katika kijiji hicho mara baada ya kupatiwa taarifa juu ya madhara yaliyojitokeza baada ya mifugo hiyo kupatiwa chanjo ya Homa ya Mapafu (CBPP) na kusababisha vifo 25 vya ng'ombe.

Pia, ng'ombe 33 walitoa mimba na waliovimba sehemu waliyochomwa sindano 58, mbuzi alikufa mmoja, waliovimba watano, waliotoa mimba 12 na upande wa kondoo waliokufa 20, waliovimba 16 na waliotoa mimba watano.

Waziri Ndaki alisema, chanjo ya mifugo dhidi ya magonjwa inayoendelea nchini ina lengo zuri, lakini amesikitishwa na chanjo iliyofanywa katika Kijiji hicho cha Mlazo kwa kuwa haikufanywa kwa kuzingatia kanuni za kitaalamu.

Pia aliagiza Kampuni ya Agristeps Limited iliyoingia mkataba na Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Chamwino kwa ajili ya kusimamia utoaji chanjo, kuzuiwa kuendelea kutoa chanjo katika Wilaya hiyo na kufikishwa kwa Baraza la Veterinari Tanzania kwa ajili ya uchunguzi zaidi.

"Wale wataalamu waliochanja ng'ombe wa hawa wafugaji, watafutwe majira yao, wamesomea wapi, wapelekwe kwa Misajili wa

Baraza la Veterinari Tanzania, hatuwezi kuendelea kuua ng'ombe namna hii," alisema.

Aidha, alizitaka halmashauri zote nchini kuhakikisha watoa huduma walioingia nao mikataba ya utoaji chanjo za mifugo dhidi ya magonjwa 13 ya kimkakati, wanafuata taratibu za utoaji wa chanjo zinaoendelea kutolewa kote nchini.

Kuhusu mifugo inayopata madhara na mengine kufa wakati wa utoaji chanjo kutokana na sababu mbalimbali Waziri Ndaki alisema, kuna haja ya kubadilisha Sheria ya Veterinari ya Mwaka 2003 na Sheria ya Magonjwa ya Wanyama ya Mwaka 2003 ili endapo mifugo ikipata madhara yoyote mfugaji aweze kufidiwa mifugo hiyo.

Akizungumzia juu ya utaratibu wa utoaji wa chanjo ya mifugo dhidi ya ugonjwa wa Homa ya Mapafu (CBPP) iliyoleta madhara kwa baadhi ya mifugo ya wafugaji wa Kijiji cha Mlazo, Mkurugenzi wa Huduma za Mifugo kutoka Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Profesa Hezron Nonga, alisema uchunguzi uliofanywa umebaini kuwa sindano zilizotumika zilikuwa ndefu na kwamba mifugo ilipaswa kuchomwa chini ya ngozi maeneo ya shingoni ambapo kuna ngozi nene na siyo kwenye mguu ambapo ngozi yake ni nyembamba kwa kuwa chanjo hiyo haipaswi kugusa nyama.

Profesa Nonga alifafanua kuwa, chanjo hiyo imeelekeza kuwa endapo ikiingia ndani ya nyama inasababisha nyama kuharibika kwa kuwa inaua seli za mwili kama ambavyo imefanyika kwa baadhi ya mifugo kupata uvimbe, majipu na usahi mleno ambayo imechomwa chanjo.

TAFIRI yabaini ongezeko la sangara Ziwa Victoria

Na **PETER KATULANDA**, Mwanza

TAASISI ya Utafiti wa Uvuvi ya Taifa (TAFIRI), imebaini ongezeko la samaki aina ya sangara katika Ziwa Victoria upande wa Tanzania kutoka tani 500,000 hadi kufikia tani 800,000.

Kwa mujibu wa utafiti uliofanywa na taasisi hiyo, Ziwa Victoria kwa sasa halina uhaba wa samaki wa aina mbalimbali wakiwemo dagaa na furu.

Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa TAFIRI, Dk. Ismael Kimirei, alitangaza hilo mapema wiki hii wakati wa mkutano mkuu wa mwaka wa watafiti wa uvuvi nchini uliofanyika jijini hapa.

Mkutano huo, ulikuwa na lengo la kuweka mikakati ya kuimarisha sekta ya uvuvi ukiwemo ufugaji wa samaki kwa njia ya vizimba ili ichangie uchumi wa

bluu na ukuaji wa viwanda nchini.

"Kwa idadi iliyokuwepo mwaka juzi, utafiti tuliofanya mwaka jana, umeonyesha Ziwa Victoria kwa upande wa Tanzania, sasa sangara wameongezeka kutoka tani 500,000 hadi kufikia karibu tani 800,000," alieleza.

Kimerei alisisitiza ziwa hilo lina samaki wengi wakiwemo furu na dagaa tofauti na baadhi ya wavuvi wanavyodai kwamba, hakuna samaki wa kutosha.

"Tumesikia habari kwamba, watu hawaoni samaki, mimi binafsi kama mtaalamu mtafiti na kwa taarifa nilizonazo kuna samaki wengi katika Ziwa Victoria, ukisema hakuna ninapata shida," alisema.

Katibu Mkuu wa Sekta ya Uvuvi, Dk. Rashid Tamatamah, aliweka wazi

kwamba, ufugaji wa kisasa wa samaki kwa njia ya vizimba ni muhimu katika kuchangia uchumi wa bluu na ajenda ya ukuaji wa viwanda nchini.

Alieleza kuwa, ufugaji huo umeshaanza nchini katika maziwa ya Tanganyika, Victoria, Nyasa na Bahari ya Hindi, hivyo unapaswa kutiliwa mkazo kwa lengo la kuongeza uzalishaji wa samaki katika maziwa hayo na bahari.

Mdau wa uvuvi wa mkoani humo, Mecky Sadick, alisema changamoto za uvuvi hasa ufugaji samaki kwa njia ya vizimba ni nyingi, siyo kwamba katika upatianaji wa mbegu tu, hivyo tafiti na mikutano kama hiyo, inapaswa iwe na suluhisho la changamoto hizo.

Naye Katibu Mkuu Mstaafu wa Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Dk. Yohana Budeba, aliomba utafiti unaofanywa uwe wenye kuleta matokeo chanya kwa wavuvi na serikali iangalie upya suala la vitendea kazi ambavyo zamani vilikuwepo vya kutosha.

Inaelezwa kuwa, sekta ya uvuvi inachangia asilimia 1.7 ya pato la taifa, mchango ambao ni mdogo ikilinganishwa na wingi wa rasilimali za uvuvi zilizopo nchini.