

Kikwazo kwa barabara ya njia nane Dar-Kibaha ni hiki



UK 2

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MWANANCHI

TANZANIA

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Sababu bei ya nyama kupanda

>Wafanyabiashara waeleza hali halisi, wasema wateja wamepungua kwa kasi

>Naibu Waziri afunguka chanzo cha wafugaji kugoma kuuza mifugo, aeleza mikakati mipya

500

Idadi ya ng'ombe walokuwa wakichinjwa Dar es Salaam Julai mwaka huu, lakini hadi jana walikuwa kati ya 380 hadi 400.

Sh1m

Bei ya ng'ombe mmoja kwa sasa ikitajwa kupanda kutoka Sh600,000 Aprili, mwaka huu lakini hadi jana bei ilikuwa Sh1 milioni.

9,000

Bei ya kilo moja ya nyama ya ng'ombe kwa sasa katika mae-neo mbalimbali hasa kwenye miji mikubwa nchini.



"Taarifa ya kupanda kwa bei (ya nyama) ninayo tayari wizaru imeshatoka maelekezo ya nini kifanyika. Lakini, hata hivyo hii ni dalili nima kwa wafugaji, sasa wanahitaji kuwekeza zaidi katika ufuga-jil." Ulega- Naibu Waziri Mifugo

HABARI UK 3



Neema mpya soko la ndizi

Moshi. Wakulima wa ndizi nchini pamoja na wajasiriamali wa tunda hilo sasa wana kila sababu ya kutabasamu baada ya kampuni mbili... UK 2



Kwa nini Mo kang'atuka

Dar es Salaam. Mashabiki wa klabu ya Simba wameshtushwa na kile kinachoonekana kuwa ni uamuzi wa ghafla wa aliyekuwa Mwenyekiti wa Bodi ya Wakurugenzi wa Simba... UK32

Mbowe asimamisha shughuli Chadema



>Mnyika afunguka mkakati wa chama, Baraza Kuu kitendawili
>Hatima ya kesi ndogo Okt 19



UK 4

Mazishi ya Ole Nasha kijijini kwake

Dodoma/Arusha. Mwili wa aliyekuwa Naibu Waziri katika Ofisi ya Waziri Mkuu (Uwekezaji), William Ole Nasha utazikwa kijijini kwake wilayani Ngorongoro Mkoa wa Arusha... UK 2

SIKU 71
KULINDA UHURU
60
NOVEMBA 1961

Chama cha wafanyakazi wa hoteli tanganyika
Chafama kutisha mgomo wa kutoa huduma kwa wageni waliokuwa kwenye shirika za uhuru kutitza Desemba 6 ili kushinikiza waziri kuwatipa tacha za kuaditia mataa ya kazi (over time).

CHANZO
Gazeti la Baraza

BIASHARA

Sababu bei ya nyama kupanda

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Dar/Mikoani. Changamoto ya upungufu wa upatikanaji wa ng'ombe na ongezeko la mahitaji ya viwanda vya kuchakata nyama, imetajwa kuwa miongoni mwa sababu za kupanda kwa bei ya nyama katika maeneo mbalimbali nchini.

Kwa sasa bei ya nyama ya ng'ombe kwenye mabucha imepanda kutoka Sh7,000 kwa kilo moja hadi Sh8,000 na Sh9,000 katika maeneo ya Dar es Salaam na baadhi ya mikoa.

Hata hivyo, Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega akizungumza na *Mwananchi* jana kuhusu ongezeko hilo, alisema changamoto hii imetokana na uwezekaji mkubwa wa viwanda vya kuchakata nyama.

Ulega alisema viwanda hivyo vinazidi kuongezeka na mahitaji nayo yanayoongezeka.

"Taarifa ya kupanda kwa bei (ya nyama) ninayo, tayari wizara imeshatoa maelekezo ya nini kifanyike. Lakini, hata hivyo hii ni dalili njema kwa wafugaji, sasa wanahitaji kuwekeza zaidi katika ufugaji," alisema Ulega.

Jana *Mwananchi* lilipita katika baadhi ya mabucha yanayouza nyama na kukuta mabadiliko ya bei huku wauzaji wakidai hali hiyo imetokana na kupanda kwa kitoweo hicho kuanzia wanakochukulia (machingioni).

"Bei imepanda kwenye manunuzi, hivyo na sisi wauzaji wa rejareja lazima tupandishe bei ili tupate angalau faida kidogo," alisema Yasin Ngailo, muuza nyama maeneo ya Tabata.

Mfanyabiashara mwingine,

ZAIDI

Kwa nyakati tofauti Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega amekuwa akihimiza wafugaji kuvuna mifugo yao kwa sababu wawekezaji wa viwanda vya nyama na wazalishaji wengine wamekuwa wakilalamika uhaba wa mifugo.

"Huu ndio umuhimu wa unepeshaji na kuvuna mifugo, wafugaji wakilewa utaratibu mzuri. Kwa hili linalotokea Dar es Salaam na baadhi ya maeneo nyama kuadimika ni kulingana na hali hiyo," alisema Ulega.

Laurent Leo wa Buguruni alisema bei ya ng'ombe imepanda maradufu kwenye mnada wa Pugu, hali inayosababisha kupanda pia kwenye machingio.

"Hiki ndicho kilio kikubwa, ukinuruxa ng'ombe kwa bei ya juu lazima na wewe utafute faida katika nyama, ndiyo maana mzigo wote unaangukia kwa walaji," alisema Leo.

Hata hivyo, mfanyabiashara wa mifugo eneo la Vingunguti, Joel Meshack alisema kingine kinachochangia ni msimu uliopoo sasa wa kiangazi, hivyo bei ya ng'ombe hupanda.

Akizungumzia hilo, Naibu Waziri Ulega alisema wafugaji wengi hawapendi kuza mifugo yao katika kipindi hiki kwa sababu inakuwa haina uzito mkubwa kutokana na kupungua kwa malisho na maji.

"Kipindi hiki majani yanapungua na hata maeneo mengi ya kufugia yanakuwa hayana



Bei ya nyama imepanda kutokana na ng'ombe kuuzwa kwa kati ya Sh600,000 hadi Sh1 milioni.

maji pia, hivyo mifugo inakonda na kusababisha changamoto kubwa kwenye minada," alisema Ulega. Mfanyabiashara aliyejitambulisha kwa jina moja la Meshack, alitolea mfano kuwa, ng'ombe aliyeukuwa akiuzwa kwa Sh600,000 Aprili mwaka huu, hadi jana alikuwa akiuzwa kwa Sh1 milioni.

"Lakini gharama za usafirishaji nazo zimepanda, gari kutoka Dodoma awali tulikodi kwa Sh350,000 kuleta mifugo Dar es Salaam, lakini sasa hivi tunakodishwa kwa Sh500,000. Sasa ukijumlisha na vibali vya malipo na wasaidizi gharama inakuwa kubwa," alisema Meshack.

Alisema hali hiyo imeakisi hata katika shughuli za uchungaji wa ng'ombe, kwa kuwa, kasi yake imepungua kuanzia Julai katikati.

Meshack alisema kuanzia Februari hadi Julai mwanzoni, walikuwa wanachinja ng'ombe 500 na kuendelea, lakini hadi jana, wamekuwa wakichinja kati ya ng'ombe 380 au 400.

"Kama usiku wa kuamkia leo (jana) tumechinja ng'ombe 390, tofauti na miezi ya nyuma tulikuwa tunachinja ng'ombe 500 hadi 600," alisema Meshack.

Kitendo cha bei ya nyama kupanda kimesababisha kilio kwa baadhi ya wamiliki wa mabucha ya nyama wanaolazimika kulaza kitoweo hicho kwa kukosa wateja.

"Inakata mitaji, tunapunguza kiwango cha nyama, lakini kwa

Hiki ndicho kilio kikubwa, ukinuruxa ng'ombe kwa bei ya juu lazima na wewe utafute faida katika nyama, ndiyo maana mzigo wote unaangukia kwa walaji."

Laurent Leo



gharama ileile na wakati mwingine nyama haishi, inakuwa hasara kwetu," alisema Kibajaji Mlawa, anayemiliki bucha la nyama wilayani Ilala.

Arusha

Wakati Dar es Salaam bei ikipanda, Arusha nyama haishikiki. Inaelezwa kuwa kwa sasa kilo moja inauzwa Sh8,000, tofauti na ya awali Sh7,000.

Jeremiah Peter, anayemiliki bucha eneo la Sakina Jijini Arusha, alisema, "licha ya ng'ombe kuchirwa wachache, lakini wateja wamepungua tofauti na siku za nyuma."

Yohana Peter ambaye ni mfugaji, aliliambia *Mwananchi* kuwa

bei kubwa ndiyo inawavutia kuza mifugo yao nje ya nchi.

"Kwenye machingio ng'ombe wanunua kati ya Sh600,000 hadi Sh1 milioni, lakini kwa wanunuzi wa nje bei ni kati ya Sh800,000 hadi Sh1.5 milioni kulingana na uzito wa ng'ombe," alisema Peter.

Moshi

Wakati wa mikaa ya Dar es Salaam na Arusha wakionja joto ya bei ya nyama kupanda, kwa wakazi wa wilaya Moshi jambo hilo wameshalizoea kwa kuwa kitoweo hicho kilipanda bei tangu Aprili.

Wakati wa eneo la mjini wakinunua kilo moja ya nyama kwa Sh8,000, baadhi ya maeneo ya pembezoni ya mji na wilaya za jirani walikuwa wakinunua kitoweo hicho kwa Sh7,000 kutoka Sh6,000 bei ya awali.

Mfanyabiashara Robert Mong'oo, ambaye ni mchinjaji na mmiliki wa mabucha katika mji wa Moshi, alisema kupanda bei ya nyama kumetokana na kupanda bei ya ng'ombe.

Mong'oo alisema walikuwa wakinunua ng'ombe mmoja kwa Sh700,000 hadi Sh800,000, lakini tangu Aprili mwaka huu, wanauziwa kati ya Sh1.2 milioni hadi Sh1.3 milioni. Akizungumzia hali hiyo, Naibu Waziri Ulega alisema mahitaji ya viwanda vya kuchakata nyama vinavyonunua ng'ombe hao kwa wingi na hufanya mahitaji yaongezeka.

Maghala 34 kuhifadhi korosho msimu mpya

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Dar es Salaam. Wakati msimu mpya ukitarajiwa kufunguliwa kesho, Bodi ya Korosho Tanzania (CBT) imebainisha maghala 34 yenye uwezo wa kuhifadhi tani 132,400 za korosha.

Waendesha minada wanatakiwa kupata leseni kutoka Bodi ya Usimamizi wa Stakabadhi za Ghala (WTRB) baada ya kutimiza masharti kuhusu upokeaji na utunzaji wa korosho ghafi kuelekea siku ya mnada.

Akizungumza na *Mwananchi*, Kaimu Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa CBT, Francis Alfred alisema maandalizi ya maghala kuelekea msimu mpya yanaendelea vizuri.

"Sheria, kanuni na taratibu zinazoongoza uendeshaji wa maghala unataka mwenye leseni ya ghala kupokea, kuhifadhi na kukabidhi korosho zikiwa katika ubora na uzito kama bidhaa hizo zilivyopokelewa," alisema Alfred.

Mwongozo namba mbili wa usimamizi na ubora wa korosho ghafi msimu wa mwaka 2021/22 chini ya Sheria ya Tania ya Korosho namba 18 ya mwaka 2009 na kanuni zake za mwaka 2010 zinataka mambo manne yazingatiwe ili kudumisha ubora wa korosho ghalani.

Mambo hayo ni taratibu za kukabidhi korosho kwenye ghala la mnada; taratibu za kuchukua sampuli; vitaji vya kuchukulia sampuli

na taratibu za upimaji.

Kwa mujibu wa taratibu, korosho kutoka kwenye Vyama vya Kilimo vya Msingi (Amcos) zita-

TAARIFA

132,400

Jumla ya tani zitakazohifadhiwa katika maghala

pokewa baada ya ubora wake kut-hibitishwa.

"Korosho zitawekwa katika makundi mawili A na B na zile zenye ubora hafifu zitateganishwa huku mkulima akipewa stakabadhi ya kupokea kwa korosho hizo kwa maamuzi mwishoni mwa msimu," mwongozo umebainisha.

Mwongozo unataka udhibiti wa ubora wa korosho ufanywe mbele ya ofisa ubora na viongozi wa Amcos na taarifa kutunzwa vizuri.

"Vyama vikuu vya ushirika vitaruhusiwa kuajiri maofisa udhibiti ubora walipata mafunzo ya CBT msimu wa 2021/22 ili kuwakilisha wakulima kupitia Amcos ambaye atahakikisha taratibu za upimaji zitaifutwa mpsavyo," kwa mujibu

wa kanuni. Kanuni pia, inataka sampuli zitakazokusanywa zisiwe chini ya asilimia 50 ya shehena yote inayokusudiwa kuingizwa mnadani na kiwango kinaweza kuongezwa kufikia asilimia 100 iwapo kutakuwa na mashaka ya ubora. Iwapo vitu kama mchanga na mawe vitakutwa kwenye shehena ya korosho, hatua stahiki zitachukuliwa, mzigo wote utashushwa kutoka kwenye gari na kuanikwa ili kukidhi viwango vya mvuke vinavyoruhusiwa.

Vifaa vinavyotakiwa ghalani ni vya kipima yevu, mkasi, mzani wa kidigitali, kifaa cha kukusanyia sampuli, mashine ya hesabu, vihafidhi mikono (gloves), bakuli au sahani za rangi.

*** MWANANCHI UK 21 ***

Aeleza samaki walivyomkomboa



Pwani. Abdalah Mbugala (62) mkazi wa Kibaha mkoani Pwani ameelezea namna mtaji wa Sh 350 wa biashara ya samaki ulivyomwezesha kupata mafanikio, ikiwemo kujenga nyumba na kuso-mesha watoto wake.

Akizungumza na Mwananchi hivi kari-buni, alisema siri ya mafanikio katika maisha ni kuheshimu kidogo ulichonacho, kwani kinaweza kuwa chanzo cha kuzalisha vikubwa kupitia juhudi na maarifa ambayo mtu atayaweka kwenye malengo yake na kufanikiwa.

Anasema alianza biashara hiyo mwaka 1974, akipata faida ya Sh3,000 na 7,000, sasa anapata kati ya Sh50,000 na Sh 70,000.

Sanjito Msafiri

Wafugaji wadaiwa kuwachapa walimu

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Morogoro. Walimu wawili wa Shule ya Msingi Chadi na mwananchi mmoja wa kijiji cha Chadi kata ya Malolo wilayani Kilosa wamevamiwa na kucharazwa fimbo na wafugaji huku ikidaiwa kuwa mgogoro wa wakulima na wafugaji ndio chanzo cha tukio hilo.

Taarifa zaidi zinaeleza kuwa wafugaji hao baada ya kuwacharaza bakora walimu na mwananchi huyo walichukua ng'ombe watatu waliokuwa wamekamatwa na kuhifadhiwa ndani ya chumba cha darasa.

Akizungumzia sakata hilo, Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Kilosa, Majid Mwanga alisema tukio hilo linapaswa kukemewa kwa nguvu zote, huku akiyataka makundi hayo kuacha kujichukulia sheria mkononi.

Mwanga alisema wafugaji wanadaiwa kuchukua mifugo kwa nguvu iliyokuwa imehifadhiwa katika eneo la shule baada ya kulisha mazao ya wakulima, ndipo wakatamia nguvu ya kuwajeruhi watu hao kwa viboko ili wapore mifugo yao.

Mkuu wa kituo cha polisi Mikumi, Nestory Ndenje aliwataka wananchi kutumia sheria, taratibu na kanuni na kuacha kujichukulia sheria

mikononi.

Majeruhi wa tukio hilo, Benson Mwaipopo ambaye ni mkuulima alisema walivamiwa na wafugaji usiku wakiwa eneo la shule. Alisema walikuwa wame-shikilia tochi, sime, virungu na fimbo na kuanza kuwachapa huku wakitaka wawaonyeshe mifugo yao ilipo.

Mwaipopo alisema Septemba 17, 2021 kundi la ng'ombe wanaokadiriwa kati ya 150 na 170 waliingia kwenye mashamba ya wakulima wanaolima katika eneo la bonde la maji la Chadi ambalo maji yake hutumiwa kwa shughuli za binadamu.

Alisema baada ya uvamizi huo, wakulima walitoa taarifa kwa uongozi wa kijiji, ndipo wananchi wakakusanyana na kuanza kuwaondoa ng'ombe, walipoanza kuwaswaga kwa kuwapeleka ofisi ya kijiji, wafugaji hawakuruhusu ng'ombe hao kupelekwa huko na bada la yake ng'ombe watatu walisahaulika, ndipo wananchi wakawapeleka shule ya msingi.

"Mimi mke wangu ni mwalimu, naishi mazingira hayo ya shule, wafugaji walirudi baadaye na kutuvamia mimi na walimu wawili na kuanza kutucharaza viboko na wali-vunja mlango wa darasa na kuwatoa ng'ombe," alisema.



"Nawaomba tuache kuchukua sheria mikononi ni lazima tutatue migogoro kwa kufuata sheria"

Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Kilosa, Majid Mwanga



Wananchi wamekamatwa na wafugaji wa Kilosa mkoani Morogoro wakiwa katika

President Mwinyi made the remarks yesterday before leaders of the Christian

of national unity to unite Zanzibaris, a

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THE GUARDIAN Page 1

* Ministerial team urges day-old chicks imports permits *

By Correspondent James Kandoya

A COMMITTEE formed to evaluate the availability of chicks has called on the government to extend a special import permit of hatching eggs and day-old chicks (DoD) for three months so as to meet market demand.



The Director of Veterinary Services, Prof Hezron Nonga (pictured) said in an interview that this proposal is among recommendations of the evaluation exercise carried across the entire poultry value chain.

In the report, the committee said

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grain processing, and even for milk, eggs etc) quickly starts involving

control of decisions, blocking this or helping that. No solutions are on sight.

* THE GUARDIAN Page 8. * Fish farmers stick to farming fish on land, not lake patches

THESE days of receiving investors from all places and climes is also a situation of having to set clear bearings on what is workable and what is not, and in some regards, having a nose on potential resource conflicts which can be ignited if certain levels of administrators aren't prudent enough. This worry comes to view when it is heard that ways to make better use of Lake Victoria resources like identifying areas for fish farming blocks as well as protected areas for traditional fishing activities are being examined. This is what top officials of the relevant ministry are saying, and actually give signals they are already decided.

Deputy minister Abdallah Ulega of the Livestock and Fisheries portfolio made this observation at a visit to Tangreen Ltd, a Chinese block fish farming company wishing to use lake resources for its business.

The ministerial administrator intoned that implementing the plan would stop interaction of fish farming and traditional fishing activities, which he said was a move to strengthen the blue economy sector, as the plan will attract more investors to the lake and that the government was ready to welcome them. If he said there is no possible interaction that would be fine but to stop interactions is to stop the locals, a bad move.

While data can't be updated each passing day there are reports of over-fishing in Lake Victoria, in which case the possible zone for fish farming would be Lake Tanganyika if it doesn't experience sufficient population pressure. It can't be said of the Victoria zone, and not surprisingly fishermen in neighbouring countries may also protest about fishing companies with trawlers, taking the lion's share

of the fish. In a sense the firm and any others need to seek land purchases (inducement to transfer occupancy rights, as peasants don't own the land anyway) to farm on the land, letting fishermen enjoy breadth of space, luck.

As a matter of principle, foreign companies can't have the same right of access to limited or fixed land-based resources with local people unless they make a prior purchase of their belonging to that area. Locals expect to make a living out of the resources that foreign companies are trying to access, mechanically outdoing them in getting the fish. When they are now 'separated,' it means pushing aside local residents so that foreign companies access those resources, since land (or the lake) belongs to the government. That is faulty; the government exercises sovereignty on behalf of the people, without extra right or other duty.

Land in Tanzania has not yet been parcelled out for individuals to own their plots of land, thus being able to sell and get capital to do something else, and even when they can sell outlying plots without acute clan settlements, the lack of dual citizenship and residence permits by having substantial levels of capital dampens land prices, as only built up urban areas fetch high land prices. When such transactions occur they add to disposable capital and consumption, which uplifts local market prospects and its dynamism.

When farmers around the lake can obtain much capital by selling plots of land, they could then compete with foreign investors. The latter rent blocks of lake territory and the former buy small plots for intensive zero grazing, chicken, piggery or horticulture. That isn't the case at the moment so we must exercise care.

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