

amoya na nchi zote za ushoroba wa kati.
(Mariam Mbwana)

ia Kilombero, kutekereza maamuzi
yaliyotolewa na baraza la mawaziri

wanaomusika na usimamizi wa
bonde hilo. (Lilian Lucas)

MWANANCHI UK 26.

MAJADILIANO

Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega (kulia) akijadiliana jambo na Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Uvuvi (Tafiri), Dk Ismael Kimirei katika mkutano wa mwaka wa kisayansi uliowakutanisha watafiti mbalimbali wa masuala ya uvuvi, jijini Dar es Salaam juzi. Picha na Ericky Boniphace

MAZINGIRA

Wafugaji walia namna ukataji wa miti ovyo unavyofilisi uchumi wao

- Misitu yasambaratishwa, mifugo inatangatanga
- Ni makazi yatokanayo na Operesheni Vijiji, 1974

Na Beatrice Shayo, aliyekuwa Bagamoyo.

UKATAJI miti kiholela unaotumika kutengeneza mkaa katika kijiji cha Chamakwezi wilaya ya Bagamoyo, mkoani Pwani ulivyowaathiri wafugaji na kujikuta wakihamisha mifugo yao, kutokana na uharibifu wa mazingira.

Kijiji hicho kina idadi ya wakazi 4,712 ambao asilimia 90 ni wafugaji wanaoishi katika vitongoji vitano vya Chamakwezi yenyewe, Mjimwema, Idara ya Maji, Njiapanda na Mbala.

Ukataji miti kiholela unaendelea kuwa chanzo kikubwa cha mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa duniani, hasa kupanda kwa kiwango cha joto na kusababisha uharibifu wa mazingira.

Baadhi ya wakazi katika kijiji hicho wamelalamikia ukataji miti uliokithiri katika kijiji hicho na kusababisha athari kubwa katika mifugo yao, ikiwemo kufa kwa kukosa chakula na mazingira kutokuwa salama.

Malalamiko mengine inahusu pia uharibifu wa mazingira katika eneo hilo, mifugo inakosa chakula, hali iliyosababisha kuwahamisha kwenda maeneo mengine kutafuta nyasi.

HISIA ZA WANAKUJIJI

Jacob Samweli, mkazi wa kijiji hicho anasema kijiji cha Chamakwezi ni cha wafugaji na kiliundwa kutokana na Operesheni ya Vijiji vya Ujamaa kati ya mwaka 1974 hadi 1975, wafugaji waliondolewa katika maeneo tofauti na serikali ikawaletika katika eneo hilo kuendelea na shughuli zao.

Anasema, wakulima nao waliondolewa katika kijiji hicho wakapeleka katika maeneo mengine na serikali iliwatengeneza majoshu wakawa wanafanya shughuli zao vizuri za ufugaji.

Samweli anaeleza, ukataji miti katika eneo hilo, umewafanya wajikute wanapata madhara hasa kwa mifugo kushindwa kupita, kutokana na kuwepo miba mingi na uharibifu wa mazingira unaoendelea kuchukua nafasi, jambo linalowasumbua.

"Tunaathirika. Hali ya kijangwa zamani kulikuwa na misitu mingi na miti mikubwa, ila kwa sasa miti hakuna, kumekuwapo jangwa. Kutokana na mazingira hayo, mifugo tumehamisha kupeleka maeneo mengine, ili iweze kupata nyasi mwaka jana zaidi ya ng'ombe 7000



Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji cha Mbala, kilichopo wilayani Bagamoyo, Lepa Mumbi akionyesha hali ya uharibifu wa misitu. **PICHA: BEATRICE SHAYO.**

walikufa," anasimulia.

Anasema, mkaa wao unachomwa na kusafirishwa kuelekea maeneo ya majini pasipo kufuatwa tataribu za kisheria, kwa sababu kinachofanyika wachoma mkaa huvamia usiku na kukata miti

"Wanatuharibia mazingira na mwisho wa siku miti itaisha, tunaajikuta tunapata hasara. Tunashauri (serikali) wasishawishi watu kuja kukata miti.

"Wajitahidi kuangalia miundombinu mingine kwa ajili ya kupikia, ili misitu ibaki kuwa salama na jamii nyingine iweze kufurahia uwezo wa misitu," anasema.

Samweli anasema, wao wanaajitahidi kutunza mazingira wanapowabaini wahalifu, huwakamata na kuwakataza wasiendelee kufanya uharibifu, licha ya kuendelea kukata miti.

"Tulikuwa na miabwawa ya asili na uoto wa asili, baada ya uharibifu huo wa ukataji wa miti miabwawa yamekauka, hakuna kitu kwa sasa. Tuna changamoto, tumehamisha mifugo kwenda maeneo mengine

kama Mkuranga kutafuta malisho," anaeleza.

Samweli anaeleza kwamba kijiji hicho kina mifugo kati ya 20,000 hadi 25,000, nusu yao ipo nje ya kijiji, kutokana na ukataji miti ovyo.

Anasema, miti anapohamisha mifugo kwenda maeneo mengine, anakutana na athari nyingi, ikiwemo kupata magonjwa na wakati mwingine mifugo kufa.

"Unaweza kusema unaokoa mifugo kwenda kupata malisho, baadaye ukajikuta unapoteza asilimia kubwa ya mifugo. Unaweza kuondoka na ng'ombe 300 ukarudi na 150. Hii ilitokea mwaka jana katika kutafuta chakula cha mifugo yetu," anasema.

"Mimi nilikwenda eneo la Mkuranga kupeleka mifugo yangu ili ikapate chakula, siku niliyoirudisha niligundua nimerudi na magonjwa, ng'ombe walikufa wengi," anaeleza.

Mkazi mwingine, Lengayo Kolutu, anasema ukataji miti katika pori hilo umewaathiri sana katika kipindi cha nyuma, hali iliyosaba-

bisha kuwapo ukame katika eneo hilo.

Anaeleza wanaofanya uhalifu huo wamekuwa wakikaripwa tu na hakuna hatua kama vile kutozwa faini, hivyo huondoka na kurudi wakiwa wamewasababisha uharibifu.

Koletu anasema wao katika nafasi yao wachungaji, wanajihisi vibaya, hawapendelei na hali hiyo na kuna wakati wanapowakuta porini, huwafukuza ili kuhakikisha mazingira yanalindwa.

"Wanatumkwa, yaani wakituona, hao wanaokata miti kwa ajili ya kutengeneza mkaa wanatumkimbia na sisi ni adui wao, hatukubali uharibifu wa mazingira wametwasababisha jangwa mifugo haipati chakula," anasema.

MWENYEKITI WA KIJJI

Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji cha Mbala, Lepa Mumbi, anasema tatizo hilo la ukataji miti kwa ajili ya mkaa unaosafirishwa kwenda maeneo ya majini, imekuwa kero kwa sababu wanakosa vivuli vya mifugo ya

kupumzika na hata kukosa nyasi.

Anasema makapi yanayobaki yanasababisha athari kwa mifugo, licha ya kupangiwa eneo hilo tangu mwaka 1975, miba inawachoma kwenye kwato na imekuwa kawaida, kwa siku wastani kati ya ng'ombe watano na sita, wanarudi wanachechea.

"Pori zima linakuwa na miba na tatizo ni huo ukataji wa miti katika kijiji tunashindwa kuwakamata kuna wakati wanakuja kukata miti usiku wakijua huo muda tumelala," anasema.

Anasema ni kawaida mara nyingi wamekuwa na kikao cha kitongoji na kuwaeleza marufuku inayowakabili kukata miti ndani ya eneo, ila wakaidi wanakata kwa kificho.

Mumbi anasema, hadi sasa kitongoji chao kimeathirika kwa asilimia 60 kuanzia mwaka 2018 kutokana na ukataji wa miti, sasa akiwa na ushauri, wizara husika ichukue hatua ikiwamo kuwa na katazo mahususi, kwa ajili ya kuthibiti uzalishaji mkaa, lengo ni kulinda rasilimali miti inayokatwa kienyeji.

WAZALISHAJI MKA

Miongoni mwa wanaojishughulisha na ukataji miti katika kijiji hicho, Kondo Mwaule, anasema sasa wanafumbiwa macho, kutokana na hali zao mbaya za maisha ingawa ni kweli wanafanya uharibifu wa mazingira.

Anasema kwenye uhalifu huo, yupo kama wanavyofanya wengine na hapendi kufanya dhambi hiyo ya kukata miti na nchi kuiacha katika jangwa jambo analosema halipendezi.

"Serikali iangalie ifanye jambo gani ili tupate kula na wengine wasiingie katika ukataji miti, ikishindikana ujue wananchi wengi wataathirika," anasema.

Julius Marwa, ni miongoni mwa wanaosafirisha mkaa huo kwa njia ya bodaboda, anajitetea wao hufuata sheria zote zinazotakiwa, ikiwemo kulipa ushuru, hivyo hawajui kama miti hiyo inakatwakinyume cha utaratibu.

Anasema, changamoto waliyo nayo kwa kuwa hufungasha magunia matatu katika bodaboda moja, usalama wa afya zao unakuwa hatari.

"Kwa upande wangu nimenusurika ajali nyingi na mabasi makubwa na hayo malori tunayopishana nayo barabarani. Hii kazi tunaifanya katika mazingira magumu, nashindwa kuicha kwa vile sina njia nyingine ya kunipatia kipato, wapo ndugu zangu niliowapoteza kwa ajili ya kazi hii," anasema.

Livestock ministry registers 28 poultry breeding companies

By Correspondent James Kandoya

TWENTY eight poultry breeding companies have been registered by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries as part of efforts to end the shortage of day old chicks.

Ministry's Assistant director of veterinary services, Dr Annet Kitambi, told this paper that the move is part of the country's long term plans to revive production after being affected by the outbreak of COVID-19.

Current statistics from the ministry indicates that the country's annual demand for day old chicks is 100 million while the production capacity stands at 88.5 million chicks per year.

Out of the registered companies, four are foreign and 24 are owned by locals.

Dr Kitambi said the pandemic outbreak forced the government to come up with short and long term plans to end the problem as well as ensuring continued production even during disasters and pandemic outbreak.

She said the country's sub-sector was affected by the pandemic outbreak whereas it relied on imported day old chicks. She added that most of the companies have

been granted with temporary registration until they meet the required criteria.

On December 16 last year, the government announced its option to invite global poultry -breeding companies to open branches in the country as a long-term plan to reduce shortage of day-old chicks.

The Director of Veterinary Services at the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Prof Hezron Nonga said that once the companies open branches in the country it could be easy to produce hatchery eggs as well as chicks.

He said the pandemic has affected the production of day old chicks not only in Tanzania but also other neighbouring countries.

The increasing demand offers many opportunities for companies looking to invest in the poultry sector in Tanzania.

The poultry subsector in Tanzania consists of approximately 72 million chickens, emerging steadily both in indigenous and exotic chicken.

With changing eating habits in urban areas and a growing economy the domestic market for exotic chicken and eggs is likely to keep expanding.

Can small-scale fisheries benefit from banks

By Dr Kassim Mhina

SMALL-scale fishing communities are among the poor-

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est due to history of lack of support and failure to appreciate the importance of fisheries. Most of what we refer as small scale fishers are crew members and get a share of the catch.

An insufficient supply of credit is an important constraint against increased production, value addition, and livelihood improvement.

Loans can be made available to small-scale fishermen through community-based organizations, cooperatives, and small and medium-sized

enterprises (SMEs) that are capitalizing the sustainable business in fishery value chains.

More than 90 per cent of small-scale fishers and aquaculture farmers live in developing countries, and they account for approximately 85 per cent of total capture fisheries production globally.

The value created by small-scale fisheries seems little but big in value.

It is this reason that World Food Organization (FAO) has declared the year 2022 as the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Let me provide some facts and statistics for the

benefit of new readers of my series of publications on Tanzanian small scale fisheries and just for the purpose of understanding this subsector.

The small-scale fisheries subsector provides food and employment while contributing 2.6 per cent of the national economy's GDP.

According to statistics of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, the country has 238,053 fishermen, with 149,018 in fresh waters and 89,035 in marine waters, employing over 4,000,000 people in jobs such as boat builders, fish processors, net and engine repairers.

Despite having abundant fisheries resources, there are

only 4,000,000 people in Tanzania involved in small-scale fisheries value chain, including fishers, processors, boat builders, traders, and so on.

An enabling environment for sustainable harvesting of marine resources must be created for successful blue economies.

Contrary to popular belief, the small-scale fishery subsector is generally profitable and vital to the economic and social well-being of many coastal communities.

Nonetheless, earnings from fishing are insufficient to keep households above the poverty line due to insufficient support from the com-

munity and the government.

Financial empowerment and economic resilience of vulnerable, marginalized small-scale fishing communities are critical in gaining access to credit and contributing productively to blue economy.

Small fishermen have historically had difficulty obtaining credit services.

The vast majority cannot provide collateral and thus cannot obtain credit from traditional financial institutions.

As a result, fishers faced not only lower earnings, but also job and food insecurity, as well as increased vulnerability to economic shocks.

Like any other business, working capital is essential for obtaining fuel, equipment, fishing gears and other expenses.

Inadequate of these resources make them vulnerable to exploitation by bad moneylenders because they cannot afford these expenses.

Because of their debt, these informal moneylenders frequently retain control over the fishers' right to sell their catch and provide credit at high interest rates.

As a result, fishermen and their families are frequently trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty and debt.

There is an African proverb that says, 'if you want to

hide a bank note put it in the book.'

This literally means there is no culture of reading among Africans.

Besides increasing the rate of illiteracy, yet search for knowledge among fishers and farmers is quite limited.

Coming back to our main topic, financial institutions can help small-scale fishers to build their savings through various wealth management option plans.

There are numerous ways used for delivering loans to small-scale fishers; in Tanzania, community based organizations, cooperatives, and small and medium enterprises (SME).

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS AND LICENSING AGENCY
Notice of Appointment of Liquidator: Voluntary Winding-Up
Pursuant to section 360 of the Companies Act 2002

Form 360a

To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number 18329
Company Name _____

Wakulima wa mwani wachekelea mafanikio

Jesse Mikofu, Mwananchi
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Uguja. Wakati mradi wa uvuvi wa wakulima wa mwani katika Bahari ya Hindi ukifikia ukingoni, wakulima wa zao hilo wameeleza jinsi walivyonufaika kwa kuboresha maisha na kuinua vipato vyao.

Mradi huo unaofadhiliwa na Benki ya Dunia (WB) kwa jumla ya dola za Marekani 36 milioni (Sh83.9 bilioni kwa Tanzania nzi-ma huku Zanzibar pekee ikipata dola za Marekani 11.5 milioni

(Sh26.8 bilioni) ulianza mwaka 2015 na unatarajiwa kufika kiko-mo Septemba mwaka huu.

Wakizungumza baada ya kutembelewa na Victoria Kwakwa, makamu wa Rais wa WB anayesimamia kanda ya Kusi-ni mwa Afrika, wakulima hao walisema kilimo hicho kimebadilisha maisha kutoka hatua moja kwenda nyingine.

Mkulima, Riziki Haji Makame alisema wameunda vikundi na kupitia kilimo hicho amesome-

sha watoto wake, mmoja yupo chuo kikuu na wengine elimu ya sekondari na msingi.

Victoria aliwapongeza wakuli-

“Kwa kweli tunashukuru kwa sasa tunapata fedha za kujikimu, hatutegemei tena wanaume kutuletea fedha nyumbani maana tunapata za kwetu kupitia kilimo hiki.”

Khadija Khamis

ma hao kwa jitihada walizoonyesha, huku akiahidi WB kuendelea kuwasaidia ili waweze kukua zaidi kiuchumi.

Mkurugenzi idara ya Maendeleo ya Uvuvi na Mazao ya Bahari, Dk Salum Soud Hamed alisema moja ya malengo ya mradi huo ni kuwanyanyua wajasiriamali wa bahari katika uchumi wa bluu kwa kuwapatia mafunzo na nyenzo.

Khadija Usi aliomba mafunzo zaidi na kupata vifaa pia kuan-galiwa suala la bei ya zao hilo.



***Wavuvi, wakulima, wafugaji kupatiwa bima**

KAMISHNA wa Mamlaka ya Usimamizi wa Shughuli za Bima nchini (TIRA), Dk. Baghayo Saqware, amesema wamejipanga kushirikiana na Shirika la Bima la Taifa (NIC) kuwafikia wakulima, wafugaji na wavuvi wote nchini ili kuwapatia bima kwa ajili ya biashara zao.

Dk. Saqware alisema hayo alipotembelea banda la NIC.

Alisema wameamua kushirikiana na NIC kuyafikia makundi hayo kutoka katika sekta hizo kutokana na umuhimu wake.

"Serikali imekuwa ikitegemea sana NIC katika kufikisha bima kwenye maeneo ya kilimo, majengo na mengine wamefanya kazi nzuri, kwa hiyo tumeona tuendeleze hii kazi waliyoianza ili kuhakikisha kwamba shughuli zinazofanywa kutoka kwenye makundi haya zinakuwa salama," alisema Dk. Saqware.

"Ukizungumzia bima Tanzania hakuna namna unaweza kuisahau NIC kwa maana ya wataalamu, uzoefu pamoja na mtaji, kwa hiyo tuna uhakika tunakwenda kufanya kazi nzuri."

Naye Mkurungezi wa Masoko na huduma kwa wateja NIC, Yesaya Mwakifulele alisema wananchi waliofika katika banda lao wamepata elimu kuhusu namna wanavyoweza kuipata bima kwenye masuala mbalimbali.

Pia, alisema kwenye maonyesho hayo walikuwa na programu mpya inayojulikana kama APP ya NIC kigajani ambayo inamwezesha mteja kupata huduma akiwa nyumbani bila ya kufika katika ofisi zao.

"Kupitia APP hiyo mteja anaweza kujihudumia kwa hatua chache tu ambayo ataweza kukata bima ya aina mbalimbali ikiwamo ya nyumba na gari," alisema Mwakifulele.

KUTOKA ZANZIBAR

Na KHATIB SULEIMAN, Zanzibar

**mbalo Benki ya Dunia imetoa fedha kwa wakulima wake**

Kigogo Benki ya Dunia awapa mchongo wakulima wa mwani

MAKAMU wa Benki ya Dunia (WB), Victoria Kwakwa, amewataka wakulima wa mwani kuongeza kasi ya uzalishaji.

Aidha, aliipongeza Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar kwa ujenzi wa kiwanda cha kusarifu thamani ya zao hilo, kitakachosaidia zao hilo liuzwe kwa bei nzuri.

Victoria alisema hayo katika ziara ya kutembelea wakulima wa kilimo hicho Muungoni Mkoa wa Kusini Unguja, ambapo alikoshwa na juhudi za wakulima wa zao hilo.

Alisema mwani ni miongoni mwa mazao ya baharini ambayo benki hiyo ilitoa fedha kusaidia miradi yenye mnasaba wa shughuli za Uchumi wa Buluu.

"Benki ya Dunia tutaendelea kusaidia miradi yenye malengo ya kuwasaidia wakulima wa mazao ya baharini ikiwemo mwani, ili wapige hatua kubwa ya maendeleo na kujikomboa na umasikini," alisema.

Pia Victoria alitembelea kikundi cha wanawake wa Tukokweli kinacholima mwani, ambapo alipongeza mafanikio makubwa waliyopata.

Kwa upande wake, Waziri wa Uvuvi na Uchumi wa Buluu, Suleiman Makame, alisema mkakati wa Serikali ni kujenga kiwanda cha kuongeza thamani na kusarifu katika zao la mwani.

"Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar kupitia fedha za Uviko-19 tunakwenda kujenga kiwanda cha kusarifu na kuongeza thamani ya zao la mwani, hatua ambayo tunaamini itawasaidia wakulima na watapega hatua kubwa ya maendeleo," alisema.

Waziri wa Nchi, Ofisi ya Rais, Fedha na Mipango, Dk.Saada Salum Mkuya, aliahidi kufanya kazi bega kwa bega na benki hiyo katika kutekeleza miradi ambayo imelenga kuwakomboa wanawake kiuchumi na maendeleo.

Naye Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Uvuvi, Dk.Salum Soud, alisema kupitia mradi wa Swiofish umelenga kuwawezesha wakulima ikiwemo kuwapa nyenzo na boti za uvuvi.

Alisema benki hiyo imetenga dola za Marekani milioni 11 kwa ajili ya miradi inayojikita katika Uchumi wa Buluu.

Soud alisema mradi mwingine unaofadhiliwa na benki hiyo wenye gharama ya dola za Marekani milioni 100, unatarajiwa kuanza na utahusisha wakulima wa mazao ya baharini, wavuvi, Uchumi wa Buluu na kulinda mazingira ili kupambana na athari za mabadiliko ya tabianchi.

Waziri wa Nchi, Ofisi ya Rais, Fedha na Mipango, Dk.Saada Salum Mkuya, aliahidi kufanya kazi bega kwa bega na benki hiyo katika kutekeleza miradi ambayo imelenga kuwakomboa wanawake kiuchumi na maendeleo.

MABALOZI