

Tanzania, cotton is among the strategic crops grown in 17 regions. Tanzania aims to increase cotton production from 250,000 tonnes to one million tonnes by 2025/2026 adding

Tanzania Cotton Board (TCB), the Brazilian Cooperation Agency

products, the improvement of intercropping systems for cotton with a view to improving the

project, his organization would provide technical project imple-

mentation. "This is why WFP decided to join into this crucial project."



LIVESTOCK
sector stakeholders attend a meeting that was addressed by Livestock and Fisheries Minister, Mr Mashimba Ndaki in Dodoma, yesterday. (Photo by Iddy Mwema)

Livestock sector stakeholders embark on masterplan review before transformation

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

STAKEHOLDERS in the livestock sector have embarked on review of the Livestock Master Plan ahead of launch of the new five-year livestock master plan.

The new strategy, 'Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (LSTP)' will build on the successes of earlier plan to strengthen breeding and animal health programmes.

LSTP provides sector actors with evidence on where to invest in the livestock sector to achieve national development goals as well as meet Tanzania's regional and global committees such as Comprehensive African

Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The original plans was launched in 2017 as a collaborative development plan between the government, the private sector and non-governmental organisations to identify and strengthen priority livestock value chains and production systems.

Its goal was to translate the national livestock sector's priorities into realistic and achievable time-bound targets and objectives while guiding the sector's investment decisions.

Speaking while officiating the opening

of a meeting that brought together development partners, the private sector, civil society and the media, Minister for Livestock and Fisheries, Mashimba Ndaki called on the participants to critically discuss what to improve in the 2022/23-2026/27 plan.

While stressing on the importance of the livestock to the nation, he acknowledge the key roles played by development partners and the private sector in developing the sector and improving livelihood of Tanzanians.

He said the government is playing regulation roles in a sector dominated by private player. According to the minister, the government has only about 100,000 animals in its ranches while the remaining of the 35 million livestock belongs to private sector.

The minister said while several gains have been realized in the livestock sector, a lot more need to be done to increase the sectors contribution to the national economy and improvement of individual livelihoods.

"The sector can help create jobs, bring foreign currency and strengthen national development," he said, adding that such stakeholders meetings can help identify what needs to be done to improve investment in the sector.

Acting Permanent Secretary in the ministry, Dr Charles Mhina on his part noted that the meeting was to discuss successes and challenges realized in the implementation of the previous plan. "In the past five years we have realised the strength of the sector in creating development changes and we now need a common understanding implementation of the new plan," he said.



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Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo, Abdallah Ulega (kulia) akimsikiliza Ofisa Mauzo wa Agricom Africa Kanda ya Mashariki, Mkali Crispo akitoa maelezo kuhusu matumizi ya zana za kampuni hiyo kwenye maonesho ya kwanza ya wafugaji wanaofuga kibashara yaliyofanyika Ubena Zomozi, Halmashauri ya Chalinze, Mkoa wa Pwani juzi. (Picha na Wizara ya Mifugo).

...Wataalamu wataja mbinu kuukabili mgunda nyumbani

Na Jenifer Gilla

WATAALAMU wa magonjwa na mifugo nchini wameetao mbinu mbalimbali za kujikinga na ugonjwa wa mgunda majumbani baada ya kuthibitisha kuwapo kwa watu wanaougua ugonjwa huo nchini.

Mkurugenzi wa Huduma za Mifugo kutoka Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Prof. Hezron Nonga, alisema jana kuwa ili kujiepusha na maambukizi ya ugonjwa huo jamii ihakikishe nyama wanazokula, zimepimwa na wataalamu na kuthibitisha usalama wake na kuwa makini na nyama za porini, hasa panya.

"Tunawashauri watu kwamba waache kula vitu visiviyoliwa kikawa, wale panya ndio chanzo cha shida na kule Mtware na Lindi wanawala sana pale panya," Prof. Hezron alionya.

Kuhusu mifugo, Prof. Hezron alisitsiza jamii ihakikishe inawapatta chanjo na kupunguza mwilingiano wa wanyama wa kufugwa na wa porini ili kuepusha maambukizi kwa kuwa binadamu wapo karibu na wanyama hao.

"Kwa maana hiyo ni kwamba kwa sababu mbwa anafigwa katika mazingira ya nyumbani, watu wachukue tahadhari ya kudhibiti panya, kwa sababu ndio chanzo kikuu cha ugonjwa huu kija kwenye mazingira ya nyumbani."

"Hawa ndio wanautoa kwa wanyama wa porini huko kama simba, nyati na kuituleta huko," alifanuuna.

Alisema utafiti unaonyesha kuwa ipo mifugo na wanyama wengi wa porini ambao huko wanyama kama ngombe, kiwango cha maambukizi kikiwa ni asilimia 5.5 mpaka 50 kulingana na eneo.

Mkurugenzi wa Kuratibu na Kukuza Utafiti wa Taasisi ya Taifa ya Utafiti wa Magonjwa ya Binadamu (NIMR), Dk. Paul Kazyoba, akizungumza na RadioOne jana, alishauri jamii isipende kwenda kulisha mifugo kwenye mazingira yenye wanyamaporii kwa kuwa huko ndiko wanaambukizwa magonjwa hao.

Pia alishauri mifugo ichinjwe kwenye maeneo rasmi ili nyama yake ikaguliwe na wataalamu wa afya kama ni salama kwa matumizi ya binadamu, pia kula nyama iliyovia vizuri na maziwa au maji yaliyochemshwa vyema.

Mkurugenzi huyo aliitaka jamii kuzingatia usafi wa mazingira ya nyumbani ili kudhibiti wanyama hasa panya ambao kuingia kwao ndani kunawaachia bakteria wanaosababisha ugonjwa huo.

Mkurugenzi wa NIMR, Sayoki Mfinanga, alishauri jamii inayofuga, ihakikishe inapeleka mifugo hiyo kwa wataalamu wake pale wanapoono wanaougua ili kufanyiwa vifimo, kupatiwa dawa na ushauri.

Mwanzoni mwa wiki, Waziri wa Afya, Ummy Mwalimu, alisema ugonjwa huo ni mikongoni mwa magonjwa yanayoambukizwa kutoka kwa wanyama kwenda kwa binadamu na unasababishwa na bakteria aina ya leptospira interrogans.



Waziri Mkuu, Kassim Majaliwa, akisalimiana na Baloozi wa China hapa nchini, Chen Mingjian, kabla ya mazungumzo yao, ofisini kwake, ikulu Magogoni, jijini Dar es Salaam jana. Picha: OWM

Tahadhari yatolewa walaji nyama choma homa mgunda

Na Martha Magawa

SERIKALI kujitia Wizara ya Afya imewatako wananchi kuchukua tahadhari wanapohitaji kula nyama choma kwa kuhakikishi chanzo chake ni salama na inajia vizuri ili kuepukana madhara kwa walaji.

Rai hiyo ilitolewa na Dk. Azma Simba, kutoka wizara hiyo ambae ni mtaalamu wa afya ya jamii katika fani ya epidemiologia, wakati akizungumza na Nipashe kujitia mahojoano.

Azma alisema kuwa ulaji wa nyama ambayo hajiaiva vizuri

ni hatari kwa afya ya walaji na kuruwata wananchi wachukue tahadhari wakati tarayi serikali inaendelea kutoa elimu kwa wananchi wa mikoa ya Kusini mwa Tanzania kulikotangaza milipuko wa ugonjwa wa Mgunda na kuripotiva watu 20 kgundulika kuwa nae na wataalamu kila yao kupoteza maisha.

"Kwa wale watumiaji wa mishikaki au nyama choma yoyote wahakikishe kuwa vyando vyao ni salama na nyama ile inakuwa imekaguliwa ili kuepusha madhara ya kiafya ikiwamo homa ya Mgunda na magonjwa yoyote yanayoambukizwa na wanyama," alisema Azma.

Pia, alisema Wizara ya Afya kwa kushirikiana na wizara ny. ingine ikiwamo Maji, wataalamu wa mazingira na wanyama pori, wafanyakazi kwa pamoja chini ya mpango wa Afya Moja 'One Health' utasaidia kuondoa au kumaliza adha wanazokutana nazo wafugaji ikiwamo ukosefu wa majisafi na salama kwa jamii za wafugaji.

"Milipuko ya magonjwa yato-kamayo na mifugo chanzo kikubwa ni kukosekana kwa huduma za majisafi na salama kwani wafugaji wanatuimia maji pamoja na wanyama na mara nyingi bila kuchemsha maji hayo," alisitsiza Azma.

Wakati huo huo, Rais wa Chamcha cha Madaktari Tanzania, Dk. Shadrack Mwaibambe, alisema ongezeko la wafugaji katika mikoa ya Kusini limetokana na wafugaji wengi kuhamia kutoka mikoa ya Kanda ya Kati na vyanzo vya maji kuzidiwa.

Kuhusu masuala yanayohusu afya, alisema warmekuwa wakiachiwa mzigo kubwa wataalamu wa afya jumbo ambalo amelitaja kuwa sio sahihi na kushauri wanasiaya kuongeza nguvu kwa kuzungumza na wananchi wao ili kwa pamoja elimu iwfakile kwa wingi ili kuepusha athari zinazotokana na magonjwa ya milipuko.

IGP Wambura aanza na wahalifu

Na Romana Mallya

MKUU wa Jeshi la Polisi, IGP Camillus Wambura, ametangaza vita dhidi ya wahalifu, akionya kuwa kamwe wasifiki ni ajira kwa kuwa jeshi litatumia nguvu kubwa na za kisasa kuhakikisha wananchi wanakuwa salama na serikali inaendelea na shughuli zake.

IGP Wambura alitoa kauli hiyo kwa nyakati tofauti juzi baada ya kuapishwa kushika wadhifa huo na jana asubhi alipoanza kazi rasi na kuonekana akiwa jijini Arusha kwa ajili ya Mkutano wa 22 wa Wakoo wa Nchi saba za Ju-muiya ya Afrika Mashariki (EAC).

Juzi baada ya kuapishwa, alirupoti Makao Makao ya Polisi jijini Dodoma na kukabidhiwa rasi-

ofisi na mtangulizi wake, Simon Sirro, ambae ameteulewa kuwa Baloozi wa Tanzania huko Zimbabwe.

Akizungumzia mikakati yake ndani ya Jeshi la Polisi, IGP Wambura alitaja mitatu, ukwamo wa kubakiliana na uhali huo nchini.

"Mikakati yangu mikubwa ambayo nitatekeleza kwa kushirikiana na makamishwa walio chini yangu pamoja na kada mbalimbali za askari na viongozi walipo ndani ya Jeshi la Polisi, kwanza ni kuhakikisha suala la uhali mapambano dhidi ya uhali finakoma," alionya.

"Wahalifu wasije wakafiriki kwamba ile ni ajira, hakuna hiyo na nguvu ambayo tutatumia kumpambana na 'uhali ni' kubwa tukini nguvu ya kisasa."

"Na tutahakikisha wananchi wanakuwa salama na serikali inaendelea na shughuli zake na kutokuwa na fikra za kuona ni namna gani wataanza tena kushughulika na uhali na kuweka rasilimali zao pale. Kazi yangu kubwa ni kuhakikisha suala la uhali finakoma," alionya.

IGP Wambura alitaja jambo la pili ni kushughulika na maadili ndani ya Jeshi la Polisi, akisitsitza hawavezi kuwa na jeshi zuri, imara la kisasa na lenye weledi kama hakuna maadili na nidhamu.

Alitaja suala la tatu ni haki kwa wananchi, akifanuuna kuwa linajumuisha kuwa na vituo yaa polisi vingi na kuhakikisha kuna askari wanaofanya kazi.

"Tunatalaka ktona watu wara-

tendewe haki kwa mujibu wa sheria na kwa mujibu wa tarabu. Hii ni baadhi ya mikakati ambayo nitahakikisha inakuwa inastimamwa na yote itawezza kuleta tija katika Jeshi la Polisi," alisema.

Akiwa jijini Arusha jana, IGP Wambura alisema Jeshi la Polisi limejipanga kuhakikisha wakati wote wa mktutano huo, kunakuwa na ulini madhubuti kwenye maeneo yote.

Juzi, Rais Samia Suluhu Hassan baada ya kumwapisha IGP Wambura, alisema anachotegmea kutoka kwake ni mabadi-liko makubwa ndani ya Jeshi la Polisi ili kuwe na ufani ndani ya jeshi hilo, pia usalama wa raia na mali zato uifmarishwe.

Umuhimu wa misitu katika kilimo na mifugo

Na Dk. Felician Kilahama

HAKUNA aliye kama Bwana Mungu wetu anayeishi milele yote: Alpha na Omega tumshukuru kila wakati na kila mwene pumzi amsifu yeye aliyetuumba kwa sura na mfano wake. Katika makala iliyopita nilieze umuhimu wa miti/misitu kwa kujikita zaidi katika miti ya kupanda (masamba ya miti), matumizi na faida zake.

Kupitia makala haya, hebu kwa pamoa, tuchunguze kwa undani zaidi misitu ya asili na ukaribu wake na sekta za kilimo na mifugo. Tangu tupate uhuru Desemba 9, 1961 mpaka sasa sekta za kilimo na mifugo zimekuwa ni maeneo muhimu katika Sera na miongozo ya Taifa kwa ujumla.

Kilimo huwa kinafahamika kama 'uti wa mgong' kwa taifa. Ukiungeza na mifugo umuhimu wake unapanuka zaidi maana ni haohao wakulima pia niwfugaji. Miaka ya mwanzoni tangu kupata uhuru walikuwepo wafugaji ambao walijikita kwenye kufuga tu bila kulima; kama Wamasai au Wamang'ati. Wakati huo kukawepo Watanzania wasiojishisha na kilimo wala kufuga. Mathalani, Wahadzabe wanaoishi maeneo ya mikoa ya Singida na Manyara. Watu hawa wamekuwa wakitegemea misitu kwa maisha yao ya kila siku kwa asilimia miamoja. Kwa ujumla ni kwamba misitu ni hazina kubwa kwa maisha ya binadamu.

Kwa nyakati tulizomo hali imebadirika waliokuwa wafugaji tu bila kulima sasa wameanza kulima. Wahadzabe nao siyo tena wa msituni wameanza maisha tofauti na hali yao ya zamani. Siku za usoni nitawenza kufanua kwa nini ninasema hivyo kuhusu Wahadzabe.

Kwa utangulizi huo sasa tuangalie kwa undani uhusiano na madhara ya kilimo/ufugani kwa misitu. Watanzania wengi



Ofisa Maliasili wa Halmashauri ya Nyasa mkoani Ruvuma, Bugingo Bugingo akimsikiliza Mratibu wa Mradi wa Forvac Mkoani Ruvuma, Marcel Mtunda alipotembelea mradi wa panda miti kibiasara katika kijiji cha Mkali A.

wanategema sana shughuli za kilimo na ufugaji ili kupata riziki za kila siku. Hata wafanyakazi katika sekta mbalimbali za umma na binafsi, wananaufika na mazao ya kilimo na mifugo pamoa na misitu.

Hata hivyo, tangu uhuru takribani miaka 60 iliyopita shughuli za kilimo na ufugaji zimekuwa zikifanyika kwa kutumia teknolojia isioy rafiki kwa rasilimali misitu na nyuki. Ingawa Watanzania zaidi ya asilimia sabini; wamekuwa wakitegemea kilimo na ufugaji kwa chakula na kipato.

Mbinu za kulima na kufuga, kwa miaka mingi, zilibaki kuwa ni kufyeka misitu na kupanda mazao na/au kuchunga mifugo. Maeneo mengi ya misitu ya asili yamekuwa yakifyekwa kwa ajili ya kupanda mazao na sehemu nyingine kuchunga mifugo.

Wakulima hufyeka na kulima eneo moja kama eka mbili au tatu kwa miaka miwili au mitatu halafu kuahamia sehemu

nyingine. Kilimo cha aina hiyo kimeathiria sana misitu maana maeneo mengi yamekuwa yakifyekwa kwa madhumuni hayo. Takwimu za mwaka 2015 zinaonyesha Tanzania Bara imetuwa ikipoteza hektka 372,000 kila mwaka kutokana na shughuli mbalimbali za kibinadamu ikiwepo kilimo na ufugaji; bila kuzingatia matumizi endelevu ya rasilimali misitu.

Kiango hicho cha kutokwe misitu ya asili kimeongezeka katika mikoa ya Katavi, Kigoma, Rukwa na Tabora hadi kufikia takribani hektka 470,000 kila mwaka kutokana na kasi ya kukata miti kuongezeka sana. Kilimo, mifugo, utengenezaji mikaa na makazi mapya vimechangia sana katika mikoa hiyo. Usimanizi wa misitu vijijini ni duni hivyo, watu wanafanya wapendayyo, lakini hasara ni kwa taifa zima.

Misitu na kilimo/mifugo vinashabikiana kwa maana kwamba misitu ni sehemu muhimu ya upatikanaji wa chakula na lishe kwa

mifugo. Wakulima wengi nchini, kwa kuzingatia ujuzi wa kijadi wanafahamu kuwa eneo lenye misitu au uoto wa asili wa kutosha, linalutuba nyangi na hufadhi unyevunyevu ardini hivyo, kuona misitu kama maeneo yanayofaa kwa kilimo. Kuna aina mbalimbali za miti kama Migunga zinazofaa kurutubisha udongo kwa kupitia mizizi yake.

husombwa na maji ya mvua na kuishira mabondeni au kujaza vina vya mito kama tunavyoshuhudia kwenye Mto Msimbazi, jijini Dar Es Salaam. Kwa upande mwininge upopo mikali pia hupeperusha chembechembe za udongo na kuzipeleka mbali hivyo kupunguza thamani ya eneo la kilimo.

Uharibifu wa misitu pia unatokana na uchomaji moto mapori na mbuga nyakati za kiangazi, lakin pia utengenezaji mkaa kiholela na kwa teknolojia dunia. Hii husababisha pia maeneo yanayofaa kilimo kupoteza ubora wake haraka na kusababisha wakulima kuendelea kuifyea misitu hovyo.

Hatarai nyingine ni kupungua maji na ardhi kuwa kame kiasi cha kuathiri mazao kwa kiwango kikubwa. Tukiunganishi na mabadiriko ya tabianchi kama tunavyoshuhudia siku hizi unyeshaji wa mvua nje ya misimu wake, upopo mikali na maeneo kama ya Pwani yenye historia ya joto kuwa na ongezeko la baridi siyo hali ya kawaada. Sehemu kama Mkoani wa Njombe baridi ni kila sana kiasi cha kusababisha hata barafu kutokea.

Kinachotakiwa sasa ni kuhakikisha misitu ya asili inarejea na kusimamiwa ipasavyo. Watu wasikate miti hovyo kana kwamba haina mwenyewe na badala yake tupande miti kwa wingi katika maeneo tunapoishi. Kila Mtanzania akipanda miti mmoja na kuutunza na wazazi wakawapandia watoto wao ambaod bado wachanga tutakuwa na miti zaidi ya milioni 60 sawa na hektaka karibu 40,000 mpaka 50,000 ya shamba la miti kulingana na nafasi kati ya mti na mti.

Pia napongeza hatua ya Serikali kuongeza bajeti kwa sekta ya kilimo na umwagiliaji kwa mwaka 2022/2023 zaidi ya Sh. bilioni 750 ukilinganisha na bilioni 294 kila mwaka 2021/2022. Huu ni utashi mkubwa sana wa kisiasa kusababisha ongezeko la takribani asilimia 155. Kama fedha hizo zitatumika ipasavyo na watalaamuu husika wakatimiza wajibu wao, naamanu kwa miaka michache ijayo misitu ya asili inaweza kuimarkia kwa kustawi vizuri na afya yake kuwa bora zaidi.

Kipekee nguvu iwekwe kwa maosifa ugani vijijini ili kwa pamoa na wakishirikiana vizuri wakawaelimisha wakulima na wafugaji namna ya kuendesha kilimo/ufugaji kijani; hatimaye wanufaika wataweza kutumia eneo dogo na kupata mazao mengi kwa ekari moja.