

MWANANCHI UK 16.

*Juncao nyasi zitakazomaliza uhaba wa malisho ya mifugo

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Baada ya utafiti ulioanza mwaka 1993 uliofanywa na Chuo Kikuu cha Kilimo na Misitu cha Fujian (Fafu) kukamilika, nyasi aina ya juncao zimethibitishwa kuwa mwarobaini wa malisho ya mifugo duniani.

Nyasi hizo zinaweza kutumiwa kuza-lisha uyoga unaoweza kutumiwa pia kama chakula cha wanyama, mbolea, mafuta ya majani na nyenzo ya bidhaa za mafuta yanayokuwa katika ubora wa hali ya juu katika mazingira rafiki.

Balozi wa Tanzania nchini China, Mbelwa Kairuki amesema kutokana na manufaa ya nyasi hizo, teknolojia hiyo italetwa nchini ili kusaidia kufumbua uhaba wa malisho ya mifugo ambao mara kadhaa umekuwa ukisababisha migogoro kati ya wafugaji na wakulima.

"Tunatarajia teknolojia hii kupatikana Tanzania hivi karibuni baada ya kujumuishwa katika programu za ushirikiano kati ya nchi yetu na China," amesema Balozi Kairuki.

Akizungumzia nyasi hizo ambazo programu yake ya uendelezaji ilitambuliwa na idara ya uchumi na maendeleo ya jamii nchini China, Mwenyekiti wa Chama cha Wafugaji Tanzania (PAT), Jeremiah Wambura amesema anazitambua, kwani zilitambuliwa kwao tangu mwaka jana.

"Ni teknolojia nzuri, lakini juncao pekee haitoshi. Watafiti wetu waendeleo kuangalia uwezekano wa kupata mbegu nyingine zitakazomhakikishia mifugaji malisho ya mwaka mzima. Wafugaji wanao uwezo wa kutambua malisho ya asili, kinachohitajika ni uwezo wa kuvuna na kuhifadhi ili yatumiike kipindi cha kiangazi," anasema Wambura.

Baada ya takriban miaka 30 ya utafiti wa Fafu waliofanya majaribio katika maeneo tofauti ndani ya China hata nje ya mipaka yake, nchini Mongolia nyasi hizo zilithibitika kukua haraka na baada ya siku 80 zingeweza kuvunwa.

Nchini Papua New Guinea, ekari moja ya nyasi hizo ilitoa mavuno ya tani 853, hivyo kuwa nyenzo muhimu kwa wafugaji kuongeza uzalishaji na kupunguza umasikini vijijini.

Chuo hicho, kwa kuungwa mkono na Serikali ya China, miradi nchini Rwanda, Lesotho na Fiji ambako matokeo



NEEMA YENYE CHANGAMOTO

Tanzania ni nchi ya pili Afrika kwa idadi kubwa ya mifugo ikiwa nyuma ya Ethiopia. Takwimu zinaonyesha kuna ng'ombe milioni 35.3, mbuzi zaidi ya milioni 25.6 na kondoo milioni 8.8.

Hata hivyo, malisho ni changamoto inayowakabili wafugaji ambao nyakati za kiangazi hulazimika kulpeleka mifugo yao maeneo ya wakulima au kulingiza kwenye hifadhi za Taifa, Jambo linalosababisha migogoro.

Ikiingizwa kwenye mashamba ya wakulima, mapigano yanayosababisha majaraha au vifo hutokea wakati hifadhi wafugaji hupoteza mifugo yao kwa faili wanzototwa.

yalikuwa mazuri, lakini changamoto iliyopo kwa wafugaji wengi ni kukosa rasilimali muhimu za kufuga kibi-ashara, elimu na ujuzi unaohitajika.

Ushiriki sekta ya mifugo

Ili kuwa na uchumi shirikishi kwenye sekta ya mifugo, wataalamu wanashauri watu wengine waitumie fursa ya kuotesha nyasi hizo na mbegu nyingine zitakazopatikana kisha wazi-uzi kwa wafugaji.

"Mfugaji hawezi kufanya kila kitu. Tunapaswa kugawana majukumu kupata kitu kizuri. Wajasiriamali waji-tokeze kuwekeza kwenye eneo hili ili kuongeza fursa. Wataalamu wa kilimo ni eneo lao hili, hata wafanyabiashara wenye mashamba makubwa wanaweza kulima nyasi hizi zikawafaa wafugaji," anasema Marry Joseph, mjasiriamali wa nafaka jijini Dar es Salaam.

Malisho ya mifugo, Marry anasema yanahitajika kwa wafugaji wenye mifugo mingi wanaochunga mikoani hata maeneo ya mjini walipo wenye idadi ndogo.

"Kuna kipindi nyasi hukauka maeneo mengi. Ni wakati ambao pumba



'Ni teknolojia nzuri lakini juncao pekee haitoshi. Watafiti wetu waendeleo kuangalia uwezekano wa kupata mbegu nyingine zitakazomhakikishia mifugaji malisho ya mwaka mzima. Wafugaji pia wanao uwezo wa kutambua malisho ya asili.'

Jeremiah Wambura, mwenyekiti PAT.

35.4m

Idadi ya ng'ombe iliokuwa nao Tanzania mpaka mwaka 2021.

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Tani za nyasi za juncao zinazoweza kuvunwa kwenye ekari moja.

*hununuliwa kwa wingi zaidi. Watu waone fursa na kuwekeza," anashauri.

Yohana Mseli, mkazi wa Dodoma anajishughulisha na kilimo cha nyasi za juncao tangu mwaka jana ambazo wafugaji hujitokeza kwa wingi kuzinunua.

"Kutokana na ukame, hasa wakati wa kiangazi unaosababisha nyasi kupatikana kwa shida, wafugaji hununua nyasi hizi kwa wingi. Naingiza kipato," anasema Mseli.

Hata Rajabu Kassim anasema nyasi za juncao zimemsaidia kutunza mifugo yake kwa urahisi hata kunapokuwa na ukame au mvua zikiwa hafifu, kwani nyasi hizo hukua haraka.

"Ufugaji holela sio mzuri, kwani unaharibu mazingira na kusababisha migogoro baina ya wakulima na wafugaji, hivyo ni bora kuanzisha kilimo cha nyasi kama ilivyo kwa mazao mengine," anasema Kassim.

Anashauri kwamba ni vizuri kwa mfugaji kuwa na nyasi zake za malisho kuepusha migogoro inayoweza kutokea kutokana na mwingiliano na wakulima, hasa kipindi cha kiangazi upatikanaji wa nyasi unaposumbua.

Taliri watia neno

Dk Jonas Kizima wa Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Mifugo Tanzania (Taliri) anasema nyasi za juncao zinapatikana katika baadhi ya mikoa ambako zinafanywa utafiti kabla ya kusambazwa nchi nzima.

Baadhi ya vituo ambako nyasi hizo zinapatikana anasema ni Tanga, Uyole mkoani Mbeya na Mpwapwa mkoani Dodoma ambako majaribio yalianza tangu mwaka jana na kinachoendelea sasa ni kukusanya takwimu na kuangalia wapi zitastawi vizuri.

"Mpaka Julai mwakani tutatoka taarifa rasmi, kwani zipo nyasi nyingine ukiacha juncao ambazo tunaendelea kuzifanyia majaribio na kuona maeneo zinakoweza kustawi nchini," anasema Dk Kizima.

Hata hivyo, anasema kuna nyasi zinazofanana na juncao zinazostawi maeneo mengi hasa ya nyanda za juu kusini, Kagera, Kilimanjaro na Mbeya kwenye mvua za kutosha.

Mtafiti huyo mwandamizi anasema nyasi za juncao hazistawi maeneo yenye ukame, kwani zinahitaji mvua na mbolea ya asilia kushamiri vizuri na kutoka tani 20 ukilinganisha na kati ya tani tisa mpaka 14 zinazopatikana kwenye kila hekta moja. "Juncao huwezi ipanda kisha kuleta makundi ya ng'ombe kwa sababu imesimama kama miwa, inahitaji ikatwe ili uweze kuwalisha wanyama," anasema Dk Kizima.

Ili kilimo cha nyasi hizo kiwe na manufaa yanayokusudiwa, anasema miondombinu lazima iandaliwe.

Wavuvi Nyumba ya Mungu waitwa kuanzisha ushirika

Na Anjela Mhando, MWANGA

WAVUVU kutoka vijiji 18 wanaotegemea kipato kutokana na kuendesha shughuli za uvuvi katika Bwawa la Nyumba ya Mungu, wamelitwa kuanzisha vyama vya ushirika vya msingi vya wavuvi ili wanufaike na mitaji na dhana za uvuvi.

Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Moshi, mkoani Kilimanjaro, Abbas Kayanda, aliwaita wavuvi hao juzi kwa ajili ya kuunda vyama hivyo, wakati wa kikao cha ujirani mwema kilichowakutanisha wakuu wa wilaya tatu zinazozunguka bwawa hilo.

Bwawa hilo lililoko kati ya mikoa ya Kilimanjaro na Manyara, limetengeneza ajira za uvuvi kwa wananchi wa Wilaya ya Mwanga, Simanjiro na Moshi.

Alisema: "Serikali inaviwezesha vyama vya ushirika kwa kuvipatia elimu, dhana na vifaa bora vya uvuvi kama vile injini za boti, pamoja na kuviunganisha na taasisi za fedha ili kupata mikopo yenye riba na masharti nafuu, kwa lengo la kufanya shughuli zenu kwa tija.

Aliongeza: "Tutaendelea kuwa mstari wa mbele kuhamasisha wavuvi masuala mbalimbali ya ki-maendeleo, hivyo na leo hii nichukue fursa hii kutoa rai kuwa ndani ya miezi mitatu, muwe mshajiunga na vyama vya ushirika au mjiunge na kuanzisha ushirika mpya kwa ajili ya manufaa yenu ya baadaye."

Kayanda, alisisitiza kuwa serikali kupitia mamlaka zake tofauti ina fursa nyingi ambazo inaweza kuzitoa kwa wanaushirika waliojiunga kwenye vikundi, ikiwamo mikopo kupitia halmashauri.

Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Simanjiro, mkoani Manyara, Dk. Suleiman Serera, alisema serikali itaifunga bwawa hilo kwa muda miezi mitatu ili kutoa nafasi kwa samaki kuzaliana na kukua.

Alisema: "Serikali inao wajibu wa kuhakikisha Bwawa la Nyumba ya Mungu, linatumika kwa ajili ya matumizi yaliyokusudiwa wakati wote, hivyo kufungwa kwa bwawa hilo ni kutoa fursa ya samaki waweze kuzaliana na kuwa wakubwa ili waweze kukidhi mahitaji hallisi ya walaji".

Katibu Tawala Msaidizi anayeshughulikia Uchumi na Uzalishaji katika Sekretarieti ya Mkoa wa Kilimanjaro, Vedasto Makota, alisema kujiunga na ushirika ni suala la msingi ambalo wavuvi kutoka maeneo hayo hawana budi kulizingatia.

Alisema: "Wakizingatia wazo la kujiunga au kuanzisha ushirika miongoni mwao, watanufaika na juhudi zinazofanywa na serikali ikiwamo kupata mikopo kwa ajili ya vifaa vya kufanyia shughuli zao kama vile boti za kuvulia samaki, vifaa vya usalama wawapo kazini na nyavu bora kwa ajili ya shughuli zao," alisema.

Aidha, alisema kuwa jumla ya wavuvi 194,000 nchini wamejiunga kwenye vyama mbalimbali vya ushirika kama ilivyoshauriwa na serikali na kwamba tayari wananufaika na fursa zinazohusiana na shughuli zao za uvuvi.

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All stories by KATARE MBASHIRU
and NELLY MTEMA from Dodoma

DODOMA NEWS



DAILY NEWS Page 4.

* Pupils to get free milk on World School Milk Day *

THE Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) has partnered with key local and international stakeholders in the milk sub-sector to supply free drinking milk to at least 3000 pupils in different primary schools in Dodoma region.

Apart from being a move to observe this year's World School Milk Day, the timely nutritious campaign also focuses on increasing milk drinking culture from grassroots level across the country.

The World School Milk Day this year was marked on September 28, and the day was created in 2001 by the Food and Agriculture Orga-

nization (FAO) of the United Nations with a general purpose to recognize the importance of milk.

Among the stakeholders and development partners that decided to ramp up efforts to help to freely distribute the milk to the pupils include FAO, European Union (EU), ASAS Dairy Farm, and the livestock ministry among others.

Speaking during an exercise to provide the milk, TDB Registrar Dr. George Msalya observed that the day was very important in helping improve milk drinking culture from grassroots level within

the country.

He added that milk drinking has potential in elevating cognitive and learning ability among the pupils, saying however the state-owned board was crippled with some financial constraints to help it run the continued program to offer the milk to the pupils across the country.

"To continue running a sustainable milk program to pupils, we need to have collective intervention from various stakeholders and donors," he said.

For the past fourteen years, 2006 to September 2020, the Government of Tan-

zania through the Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) has been implementing a School Milk Feeding Program (SMFP) with an eye to improve milk production and consumption in the country.

The timely program was spearheaded by Heifer International through East Africa Dairy Development (EADD) and it aimed, among other things, to improve health status among pupils and promote milk drinking culture in the country.

While the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that an individual should drink at least 200 liters

For the said duration, from 2006 to September 2020, the program saw at least 12,023,186.83 liters of milk, worth at 19.24/bn-freely distributed to pupils in 210 primary schools within the country, whereby a total of 89,922 pupils in ten regions of Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Morogoro, Mwanza and Mara benefited accordingly.

of milk in a year, relevant statistics is still very discouraging in Tanzania, currently at only 54 litres in a year per industry.

Moreover, the program which used to receive major support from key domestic dairy stakeholders like ASAS and Tanga Fresh geared also to create a stable demand for milk in the country as well as boosting milk yields and incomes among small scale farmers from across the country.

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So far, numerous academic and health researchers

have proved that the School Milk Feeding Program is very helpful in improving children's mental-cognitive and physical health status apart from playing a key role in containing pupils' school absenteeism.

But the 2018/19 fiscal year saw the phasing-out of the long-standing Heifer International's sponsorship package towards the essential program in Tanzania, a move which prompted TDB to cut down the number of beneficiary schools to only 30 from formal 210.

World School Milk Day was marked on 28 September. This date was chosen because schools were open in all the countries surveyed during this month.

The end of the month was selected to allow countries in the Western hemisphere sufficient time to prepare for this day, as in most of these countries the academic year starts in early September.

The 1st World School

Milk Day was marked in 2000 and it has since become an annual event.

A number of countries – regardless of whether they are large or small, rich or poor – celebrate World School Milk Day, demonstrating that the interest in school milk is universal.

The goal of World School Milk Day is to provide a particular day when attention is focused on this issue and so promote such programmes.

Importance is lent to the event by the fact that other countries are doing the same thing, on the same day, and that Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is supporting the activity.

FAO's role is to co-ordinate celebrations by informing people through the Dairy Outlook and School-Milk lists about the Day and collating information from list members regarding preparations for celebrating this Day and inspire others to join in.



**The Republic of Uganda
Uganda High Commission
Dar es Salaam**

