

MWANANCHI UK 13.

Mikakati kuongeza uzalishaji wa chakula nchini yatajwa

Elias Msuya, Mwananchi
emsuya@mwananchi.co.tz

Dar es Salaam. Makamu wa Rais Dk Philip Mpango ametaja mikakati ya Serikali kuongeza uzalishaji wa chakula nchini ikiwamo uongezwaji wa bajeti.

Dk Mpango alisema hayo jana wakati akifungua Jukwaa la Mifumo ya Chakula Afrika (AGRF) lililohudhuriwa na washiriki zaidi ya 5,000 kutoka nchi takriban 70 duniani.

Alisema Serikali inatambua kilimo ndio msingi wa chakula na ukuaji wa uchumi na ndio maana imeongeza bajeti ya Wizara ya Kilimo kwa zaidi ya asilimia 70 ndani ya miaka miwili iliyopita.

"Kwanza kilimo kinatambuliwa kama injini ya ukuaji shirikishi na mhimili wa uchumi. Kinaajiri asilimia 65 ya Watanzania na kinachangia asilimia 27 katika pato la Taifa. Kilimo kinachangia asilimia 30 ya bidhaa zinazouzwa nje na kutoa asilimia 65 ya bidhaa za viwandani," alisema Dk Mpango.

Kuhusu uongezwaji wa bajeti, Dk Mpango alisema, "umelenga kukuza uzalishaji kwa asilimia 10 ifikapo mwaka 2030 kutoa asilimia 5.4. Pia, mikakati



Baadhi ya mawaziri na washiriki kutoka nchi mbalimbali wakifuatilia ufunguzi wa Jukwaa la Mifumo ya Chakula Afrika (AGRF) uliofanyika katika ukumbi wa Mikutano wa Kimataifa wa Julius Nyerere (JNICC) jijini Dar es Salaam jana. Picha na Sunday George

70

Idadi ya nchi ambazo zimeshiriki Jukwaa la Mifumo ya Chakula Afrika.

5,000

Idadi washiriki waliohudhuria Jukwaa la Mifumo ya Chakula Afrika.

huo unalenga kukuza huduma za ugani, uwekezaji na kuhamasisha vijana kushiriki katika kilimo biashara."

Dk Mpango alitaja suala la sera akisema Serikali imeendelea kuboresha sera za kukuza uzalishaji wa kilimo.

"Hapa Tanzania tumeanzisha mfumo wa hali ya chini na wa muda mrefu wa kugharamia kilimo kwa sekta binafsi ikiwamo kuanzisha mpango katika Benki Kuu unaowezesha benki kukopa kwa ajili ya kukopesha wakulima katika riba ya chini ya asilimia 10.

Alisema Serikali imewe-

ka mikakati ya kukabiliana na mabadiliko ya tabianchi hasa wa mbinu za kilimo janja kwa kuangalia afya ya udongo, matumizi ya pembejeo chache kama kemikali na mbolea.

Ili kukabiliana na janga la njaa, alisema Bara la Afrika linapaswa kukumbatia mbinu za kisayansi zikiwamo za kienyeji kuzalisha chakula, kuepuka kunyonya wakulima na kuimarika kwa mnyororo wa bidhaa za chakula.

"Amani na utulivu ni mambo muhimu kufanikisha mifumo ya chakula. Mamilioni ya wakimbizi

waliopo Afrika na duniani wamepotea fursa za maiisha na mfumo wa uzalishaji chakula umeharibiwa," alisema Dk Mpango.

Alisema licha ya kuwa ni haki ya kila binadamu kupata chakula bora, Afrika inakabiliwa na changamoto za hali ya hewa zinazosababisha ukame na upotevu wa bayoanuai, maambukizi ya Uviko-19 na vita vya Russia na Ukraine vinavyoendelea.

Kwa mujibu wa Ripoti ya Hali na Usalama wa Chakula ya Julai 2023, mtu mmoja kati ya wataono Afrika anakabiliwa na njaa.

Waziri wa Kilimo, Hussein Bashe alisema katika majukwaa yote waliyokutana, suala la usalama wa chakula limekuwa mjadala mzito unaotakiwa kupata suluhu.

"Dunia inazungumzia usalama wa chakula, dunia inakadiriwa kufikia watu bilioni tisa siku zijazo. Bara la Afrika ni changa, lina asilimia 67 ya ardhi ambayo bado haijatumiwa. Usalama wa chakula utakuwepo ikiwa viongozi wa Afrika watafanya wajibu wao kwa kuongana badala ya kushindana katika matumizi ya rasilimali zilizopo," alisema Bashe.

Kilimo Trust yaia na mpango wa kuwafikia wakulima

WASHIRIKI wakifuatilia mada mbalimbali wakati wa mkutano huo. (Picha na Jumanne Gude).



WAZIRI wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega (katikati), akizungumza na washiriki wa mkutano huo. (Picha na Jumanne Gude).

na wakulima hasa vijana juu ya kuboresha afya ya udongo kwa kutumia unga virutubishi unaojulikana kitaalamu kama limestone.

linalokutanisha washiriki zaidi ya 3,000 kutoka nchi 76. Alisema katika nchi nyingi

ya muda mfupi.

Alisema jukwaa la AGRF ni muhimu lije na suluhisho na

lea kusimamia sekta ya fedha ili kuimarisha kilimo kwa kutoa mikopo yenye masharti nafuu

anayetaka kuwekeza anaweza kupata vibali vyote ndani ya saa nane.

* Serikali kuifanya sekta ya mifugo, uvuvi ya kibiashara *

WIZARA ya Mifugo na Uvuvi imesema ni wakati sasa Tanzania ifanye sekta ya mifugo na uvuvi kuwa ya kibiashara.

Waziri wa wizara hiyo, Abdallah Ulega (pichani) amesema Jukwaa la Mifumo ya Chakula Afrika AGRF-2023 ni fursa kwa Tanzania kuvutia mitaji, teknolojia ya

kisasa na masoko ili kufanikisha azma hiyo.

Ulega alisema hayo Dar es Salaam jana alipozungumza kwenye mijadala katika jukwaa hilo lililovutia washiriki zaidi ya 3,000 kutoka nchi 76 duniani.

"Lazima tukubaliane kilimo kwa maana kilimo mazao, kilimo mifugo, kilimo uvuvi vinategemeana. Sisi upande wa mifugo na

uvuvi tunapozungumzia juu ya uzalishaji wa mifugo maana yake asilimia 70 kuna mahitaji yanayotokana na mazao kwenye kilimo.

"Jambo kubwa ni juu ya fursa kubwa tuliyo-nayo kama nchi na namna tulivyopanga kupokea uwekezaji. Shida yetu kubwa ni mitaji, teknolojia na masoko na sisi mifugo mambo tuliyotoa kipaum-

bele ni mitaji, teknolojia na masoko. Na kesho (leo) tuko tayari kuonesha mtu anapotaka kuwekeza," alisema.

Ulega alisema mkutano huo una tija kwa taifa kwa kuwa kuna uhitaji wa mitaji ili vijana waingize, teknolojia ya kisasa na kuvutia wanawake na vijana ambao ndio asilimia kubwa ya watu wanaojihusisha

na shughuli za mifugo na uvuvi.

"Mifugo tumejipanga kuijulisha dunia tunazalisha bidhaa nyingi zinazotokana na sekta yetu ikiwemo mayai na kupeleka kwenye nchi zenye matatizo makubwa kama Somalia. Kwa sasa tunapeleka mazao lakini kwa shida iliyopo tunaweza kupeleka na protini hii ni fursa," alisema.

Ulega alisema Tanzania inataka kuona inatengeneza bidhaa za mifugo zinazofanyiwa vifungashio na kupelekwa nchi za nje.

"Mkutano huu ni wa fursa ya kuonesha nchi yetu imejaliwa kwa kiasi kikubwa na tunahitaji kuingia mitaji, teknolojia, masoko na uzoefu na hatimaye tupate maendeleo kwa nchi yetu," alisema.

HABARI LEO UK 20.

Sekta ya uvuvi yachangia asilimia 1.8 Pato la Taifa

SEKTA ya uvuvi imechangia asilimia 1.8 ya pato la taifa huku ikikua kwa asilimia 1.9 katika mwaka 2022/23.

Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Alexander Mnyeti alitoa kauli hiyo wakati akijibu swali la Mbunge wa Baraza la Wawakilishi, Bakar Hamad Bakar (CCM).

Bakar alitaka kujua ni kwa kiwango gani bahari zinachangia kukua kwa uchumi kupitia uvuvi.

Mnyeti alijibu, sekta ya uvuvi hutoa mchango katika uchumi wa nchi kupitia uzalishaji wa bidhaa na huduma mbalimbali zinazozalishwa ndani ya sekta.

Aidha, baadhi ya bidhaa na huduma zinazozalishwa hutumika kama malighafi katika uzalishaji ndani ya sekta nyingine kama vile viwanda na kuwa na mchango mkubwa zaidi katika sekta hizo.

"Katika mwaka 2022, sekta ya uvuvi ilichangia asilimia 1.8 ya Pato la Taifa huku ikikua kwa asilimia 1.9," alisema.

Katika mwaka 2022/23, mazao ya uvuvi kutoka baharini yalichangia jumla ya tani 54,823.23 sawa na asilimia 10.68 ya mazao ya uvuvi ambayo ni tani 513,525.11.

Alisema maduhuli ya serikali ya Sh bilioni 1.8

yalikusanywa kutoka katika shughuli za uvuvi baharini.

Kiasi hicho cha mazao ya uvuvi kilichozalishwa kutoka baharini kilitokana na uvuvi mdogo na kilikuwa na thamani ya Sh bilioni 356.35.

Katika swali la nyongeza Bakar alihoji serikali imeweka mkakati gani wa kuongeza mchango wa sekta hiyo katika pato la taifa na imefikia hatua gani katika ununuzi wa meli ya uvuvi.

Mnyeti alijibu ni kweli kwamba mchango wa sekta hiyo ni mdogo, lakini serikali imeweka mikakati mbalimbali ya kuongeza kiwango cha mchango wa sekta hiyo katika pato la taifa ikiwemo ya kujenga bandari ya uvuvi.

NIPASHIE UK 7.

Wafugaji samaki wapongeza serikali mazingira ya biashara

Na Maulid Mmbaga

WAFUGAJI wa samaki wamesema mikakati na ki-paumbele kinachotolewa na serikali katika sekta hiyo kimewasaidia kuongeza tija na mnyororo wa thamani.

Juzi, baadhi ya washiriki wa Mkutano wa Jukwaa la Chakula Afrika (AGRF) ulioanza jana hadi Ijumaa, walitembelea miradi mbalimbali ya ufugaji ikiwa ni pamoja na Shamba la Ufugaji Samaki la TANLAPIA lililoko Bagamoyo, mkoani Pwani, kwa ajili ya kujifunza fursa za uwekezaji.

Katika ziara hiyo, Mkurugenzi wa Kampuni ya TANLAPIA, Baraka Kalangahe, alisema ujenzi wa mradi huo ulianza mwaka 2020 na mpaka sasa wameshaanza uzalishaji ambao umefikia tani 30 za sa-

maki kwa mwezi ambazo wana-ziuza nchini.

Alisema sekta ya ufugaji ina fursa nyingi nchini, akieleza kuwa wao wamewekeza, lakini nafasi bado ipo kubwa. Wanaendelea kuongeza jitihada ili wafikie uzalishaji wa zaidi ya tani 10,000 kwa mwaka, akisisitiza wadau hao kuzitumia fursa zilizopo kwa kufanya uwekezaji.

“Tunashukuru kwa kutembel-ewa na ugeni huu kwa sababu ni wa tofauti. Pia, tunaishururu serikali kwa kutupa fursa hii adhimu ambayo nina imani italeta manufaa makubwa kwetu kama wafugaji na Taifa kwa ujumla”.

“Tunaendelea kushukuru serikali kwa sababu bila msaada wao, tusingeweza kufika hapa tulipo. Hii ina maana kubwa kwetu kwa sababu inaifanya sekta ya ufugaji na uvuvi izidi

kukua na kuleta tija kwa Watanzania na Taifa kwa ujumla wake,” alisema.

Kalangahe alibainisha kuwa licha ya mafanikio hayo, wanakabiliwa na changamoto ya upatikanaji chakula cha samani nchini, alibainisha kuwa kwa siku wanatumia tani moja. Kwa kiasi kikubwa wanaagiza nje. Hakifiki kwa wakati na kuwafanya watumie gharama kubwa.

“Kama serikali ikitaka hii sekta ikue kwa haraka tuliangalie hili suala kwa mapana na marefu zaidi, iweke mazingira mazuri ya kuwafanya watu wakapenda kuwekeza katika uzalishaji wa chakula kwa sababu uhitaji ni mkubwa”.

“Inawezekana mwekezaji katika eneo la chakula akao-na hofu kwamba wanunuzi wapo? Soko lipo kwa sababu sisi hapa wakati mwingine ma-

hitaji yanaongezeka, tunatumia hadi zaidi ya tani moja na nusu kwa siku, hivyo ukijumlisha sisi na wengine wadogo mahitaji yanakuwa makubwa mno,” alisema Kalangahe.

Alisisitiza serikali iliangalie suala hilo ili kuhakikisha wanaondoa vitu ambavyo vinaweza kusababisha baadhi ya jitihada kukwama.

Alisema upatikanaji chakula cha samaki ukiongezeka, sekta hiyo pia itapiga hatua kwa kiasi kikubwa.

Agata Chua, Mfugaji wa Samaki na Mkazi wa Kigamboni, ambaye ni miongozi mwa waliopata fursa ya kutembelea mradi huo mkubwa wa TANLAPIA, alisema amejifunza teknolojia nyingi ambazo zimemwongeza uelewa katika ufugaji, ikiwamo ya kuongeza hewa ya Oksijeni kwenye maji, kitu ambacho hakukijua awali.

mainly three reasons why the The envoy said that due to

Tanzania to introduce weight-based cattle selling system

By Correspondent Valentine Oforo

THE government has prepared a new system for the sale of beef cattle in all auctions countrywide based in their weights and not estimated price as it is for now.

The system, which starts next month, will help livestock keepers and cattle traders to realise win-to-win benefits.

Currently, beef cattle are marketed through price negotiations between the sellers and buyers, based on 'eye-estimations'.

Pastoralists Association of Tanzania (PAT), Msafiri Mkunda, the Kongwa District Livestock Officer (DLO) said the ministry

of livestock has already distributed 80 cattle weighing facilities in different districts as part of implementation of new system.

"The government will freely place the cattle weighing devices at all auctions across the country. Before implementation, traders and farmers will be educated over the potential of using the system," Mkunda said.

He is optimistic that the new system will help to improve the sector through professional setting up of indicative prices in selling of beef cattle.

"The current system is unreliable, because the cattle are being sold at estimated prices," he added. He said under the new system, one kilogramme of live

cattle will be sold from between 3,000/- and 3,200/-, basing on the current prices.

"Experience proves that most of the beef cattle in auctions (the local breeds), are weighting 250 and 350Kg, whereby through the currently estimated prices format, they're sold from between 300,000 to 400,000, which is a low price compared to their actual values," he detailed.

Experience further shows that most of the countries that perform well in the beef cattle business are selling through weight system.

These include Brazil, Australia, the United States, India, Argentina, New Zealand and Canada.

Tanzania has the third largest



livestock population in Africa, the second largest after Ethiopia.

But despite such endowment, the cattle farmers in the country are however lag behind to benefit from their executives, due to an array of reasons.

For instance, due to the on-going sig-

operation and growth among members, as well as improv-

gentina and Egypt as part of an expanded collective.

tute (TALIRI) is working to develop and introduce hay bales (grass, legumes, and other herbaceous plants that have been cut and dried to be stored for use as animal fodder) to help easing availability of fodder for the livestock through the year.

However, the majority of local cattle keepers are still far away from benefiting from such useful services.

Moreover, despite increasing efforts to introduce crossbreeds cattle, the majority of cattle keepers are maintaining traditional cattle breeds (Short Horn Zebu).

The 2012/13 National Panel Survey, 50 per cent of all households keep livestock (4.6 million households), 62 percent of which are rural and 23 percent urban, with ownership patterns dominated by chickens (86pc households), goats (48pc), cattle (35pc), pigs (9pc) and other livestock 10 per cent.

Traditional breeds and processes dominate the Tanzania livestock sector with Tanzania short horn zebu is the most widespread cattle breed in the nation.

By Guardian Correspondent

Open University staff urged to build networks

and writing competitive proposals and convincing reports together



An eye on



AGRF Africa's Food Systems Forum

2023



AGRA appeals for action on climate change

By DAILY NEWS
Reporter

PRESIDENT of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Dr Agnes Kalibata, has called upon AGRF's partners to take action on climate change in agriculture for the sake of high production of food crops and productivity. Dr Kalibata made the plea

yesterday at a press conference on the sideline of the ongoing Africa's Food Systems Forum 2023 in Dar es Salaam. The press conference also involved Tanzania's Minister for Agriculture, Hussein Bashe.

"What we need to see from members is for them to take action on climate change in agriculture," Dr Kalibata

stated.

Climate change is emerging as a major challenge to agriculture development in Africa. The increasingly unpredictable and erratic nature of weather systems on the continent has placed an extra burden on food security and rural livelihoods.

Widespread destruction of farms and homes in recent re-

cord flooding in Burkina Faso and the prolonged drought in Ethiopia, demonstrate the extent of the threat posed by Africa's changing climate.

She further wondered how African countries were successfully trading with countries outside the continent but performed poorly in intra-trade of agricultural products.

"Why trading outside is possible and not within the continent? We buy food from outside the continent that our farmers can produce. Can we start what we can do, you should understand that this sector can produce jobs for our youth," she asked.

On his part, Mr Bashe said for smallholder farmers to improve production, they

need good policies and infrastructures.

He noted that low participation of youth in agriculture was a result of perception which has been built on previous narration of agriculture, whereby it was related to an activity for just putting food on the table.

"It was unfortunate that the issue of wealth creation

has not been narrated, it was forgotten," he added.

Among other measures adopted by the government to address this was to introduce the grant and soft loans scheme for the youth in the agriculture value chain where they can engage in processing and packaging of agricultural products.

"When the youth see their

fellows in agriculture prosper, they would also be attracted to engage, this is a way of attracting them in the agriculture," he said.

He also clarified that the 2023 AGRF is not about discussing Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) in agriculture, but is all about transforming food systems from the production to the market.

'Extensive investments crucial to upscale Africa farming'

By ALLY MAYALA

AGRICULTURE stakeholders have called for well-coordinated large scale farming investment in value addition and cultivation, for Africa's continent to be food self-sufficient.

They made their statement yesterday at the ongoing African Food System Forum (AGRF) at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) in the country business capital of Dar es Salaam, saying the continental agro breakthrough depends on extent to which large scale industries are in place to boost export and economic growth at large.

President of Mohamed Enterprises Tanzania Limited (MeTL) Group, Mr Mohammed Dewji, a large-scale manufacturer of agro products, said intensive investment on farming produce will enable African countries to reduce reliance on imported goods including food and clothes that come with high prices regardless of their raw materials being produced in the continent.

Mr Dewji said numerous large agro processing industries

can further safeguard African countries from foreign currency shortage by promoting import substitution.

"You need large investments to create food surplus and avoid using our hard-earned foreign currency to import products that we can easily produce here. If we continue doing this it will further hurt our African economies," said Mr Dewji.

He said adequate agro manufacturing industries are keys on making African countries competitive in the global markets by also trading value added products.

Additionally, Mr Dewji urged African countries to support smallholder farmers in terms of agro inputs including fertilisers and capacity building to up their yields, while urging for favourable policies for agro investment in the country.

On his part, Bank of Tanzania's (BoT) Governor, Mr Emmanuel Tatuba said the bank has been supporting the country's agro value chain by setting low interest rates for commercial banks to access loans which later on they lend

to farmers at low interest rate.

"Last year, we decided to create a monetary policy instrument to attract commercial banks that will have more liquidity to support agriculture, we lowered the statutory minimum reserve to around six per cent and encouraged all commercial banks that could enable farmers to access loans at about nine per cent," Mr Tatuba said.

To foster economic growth in the country, he said BoT has been doing what it takes to contain inflation that could disturb food supply and production at large.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Rwanda Development Bank, Ms Nelly Mkazayire said Rwanda has set a good agro investment environment through its one stop centre for investment that offers eight hours full registration to any agro scale investment.

She said her country has also set good taxation policies for instance, reduced corporate income to 15 per cent for agro products export, saying friendly law, rules and regulation are important in boosting agriculture in the continent.



A SECTION of some cabinet ministers who are stakeholders in the agriculture, livestock and fishing sectors follow proceedings during the Africa's Food Systems Forum in Dar es Salaam, yesterday. (Photo by Ministry of Finance)

Dar out to encourage investment in livestock