

Na John Nditii

SAMAKI ni viumbe vyenye damu baridi na vinaishi kwenye maji ya mito, mabwawa, maziwa au bahari. Kuna samaki wadogo kwa wakubwa. Samaki ni chakula bora kwa sababu wana protini nyingi inayopokekwa kwa urahisi na mwili wa binadamu.

Samaki ana mafuta yenye kiambata aina ya Omega 3 yanayomfanya binadamu kuwa na uwezo mkubwa wa kufikiri, kutunza kumbukumbu na kuishi kwa muda mrefu.

Mafuta hayo yana mbevu maalumu zinazomsaidia binadamu ukuaji ambazo pia ni maalumu kwa faida ya mfumo wa ubongo na neva.

Tafiti zinaonesha watu wanaoishi maeneo ya pembezoni mwa bahari, maziwa, mito mikubwa wamekuwa na uwezo mkubwa wa kufikiri, akili nyingi na wamekuwa wakishi kwa muda mrefu kutokana na kutokuzeeke mapema.

Licha ya faida zinazopatikana, bado ufugaji wa samaki umekuwa ni wa kiwango cha chini, pamoja na ulaji kwa Watanzania ni chini ingawa taifa lina maziwa, mito, bahari na mabwawa ya wafugaji.

Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega kwenye moja ya hotuba yake anasema takwimu zinaonesha ulaji wa samaki kwa Mtanzania ni kilo nne kwa mwaka ukilinganisha na mapendekezo ya Shirika la Afya Duniani (WHO) ya kilo 20 kwa mwaka.

Kwa kutambua faida na changamoto hiyo, Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) kimeanzisha kituo cha tafiti wa uchumi wa buluu.

Kituo hicho ni cha utafiti na mafunzo ya kutotolesha na kupata vifaranga vya samaki na utoaji wa mafunzo kwa wanafunzi.

Hatua hiyo inaweza ikawa ni suluhisho la msingi la kuongeza chachu ya Watanzania kupenda kufuga samaki kama kitoweo na biashara itakayochangia kuongeza pato lao na taifa kwa ujumla.

Makamu Mkuu wa SUA, Profesa Raphael Chibunda anasema neno uchumi wa buluu bado ni geni. Anasema uchumi wa buluu ni uchumi unaotokana na mazingira ya asili ya kuzalisha viumbe vinavyozaliwa na kukulia kabika sehemu za maji, shughuli na mazao yatokanayo na maji.

Anasema uchumi wa buluu kwa maana ya rasilimali zilizo katika bahari, kwenye maziwa na katika mito na rasilimali za samaki wanaozalishwa kwa kutumia ubunifu wa kibinadamu.

Profesa Chibunda anasema kituo hicho ni chanzo kikubwa cha uzalishaji wa vifaranga vya samaki aina ya kambale (catfish) na sato (Nile Tilapia) hapa nchini.

Anasema kituo kwa siku kina uwezo wa kutotolesha vifaranga vya samaki zaidi ya milioni mbili na kinapata oda nyingi kutoka sehemu mbalimbali nchini.

Anasema mpaka sasa kituo kinazalisha vifaranga vya samaki wa aina mbili; sato na kambale.

"Kwenye kambale tunaweza kuzalisha vifaranga mpaka milioni mbili kwa mara moja kutegemea na mahitaji ya wateja ambao wanakuwa wametuletea hitaji lao," anasema Profesa Chibunda.

Anasema samaki aina ya sato uzalishaji umefikia kutotolesha vifaranga 450 kwa wiki mbili, na unaendana na mahitaji ya wateja.

"Ninashukuru kwamba haya tumekuwa tukiyafanya katika kutekeleza azma kubwa ya serikali ya kuhakikisha kwamba ufundishaji wa vijana wetu unalenga zaidi kwenye mafunzo kwa vitendo," anasema Profesa Chibunda.

Naye Ofisa Mafunzo wa Kitengo cha Ukuzaji wa Viumbe Maji kilichopo Idara ya Mashamba ya Mafunzo ya SUA, Stella Genge anasema kwa sasa wanazalisha vifaranga vya kutosha vya samaki wa aina hizo mbili.

Stella anasema wamefikia uwezo wa kuzalisha vifaranga vya samaki 134,400 kwa mwezi



Bwawa la kufugia samaki la Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA).

Ufugaji samaki, ulaji na hatima kufikia mapendekezo WHO



Mtaalamu wa samaki wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA), Elvin Vigga akiweka chakula cha vifaranga vya samaki kwenye maabara maalumu ya kutotolesha vifaranga aina ya sato.



Mabwawa ya kukuzia vifaranga vya samaki katika kituo cha utafiti wa uchumi wa buluu cha Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA).

kwa kutumia mtambo unaobeba majagi sita ya kutotolesha. Anasema bado mwingi katika ufugaji wa samaki kwenye mabwawa ni mdogo kwa sababu tasnia hiyo ni changa na inaendelea kukua kwa watu kujitokeza taratibu.

Stella anasema elimu ya kutolesha ikiifikia jamii, tasnia ya ufugaji wa samaki itakuwa ni chanzo kikubwa cha ajira nchini.

Anasema elimu inayotolewa kwa wafugaji wapya ni pamoja na utotoleshaji wake, ulishaji hadi kufikia samaki mkubwa wa kumpeleka sokoni.

Naye Waziri Mkuu mstaafu, Mizengo Pinda kwenye ufunguzi wa maonesho ya Nananene 2023 ya Kanda ya Mashariki alishauri serikali kuona umuhimu kuanzisha mamlaka itakayosimamia vifuranga vya ubora kwa wazalishaji vifaranga vya samaki.

Anasema lengo ni kumlinga mfugaji na kufidiwa kwa hasara inayotokana na kuuziwa vifaranga duni, kitendo kitakachomkosha

kupata maendeleo ya kiuchumi.

Pinda alisema wafugaji wengi wa samaki wamekuwa wakipata changamoto ya ubora wa vifaranga vya samaki. Wanaponunua kwa wazalishaji wamekuwa wakipata hasara kutokana na vifaranga kuzalishwa kwa kutofuata utaalumu unaokubalika na matokeo yake vinakufa vikiwa kwenye mabwawa ya ufugaji.

"Watu wengi wanapenda kufuga samaki lakini wanatatizwa na kupata vifaranga vyenye ubora kwani wananunua kwa wazalishaji ambao hawatambuliki," alisema Pinda. Anaongeza: "Ushauri wangu ni vyema tukaanzisha chombo kitakachosimamia ubora wa vifaranga vya samaki kabla mfugaji kuvinunua na kwenda kufuga ili kumlinga."

Anasema kuwepo kwa chombo hicho kitakuwa ni mkombozi wa wafugaji wa samaki kwani pindi akiuziwa vifaranga visivyo na ubora anapaswa kuwajibika kisheria.

Katika kuimarisha sekta ya uvuvi, Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi imeeleza inaangalia uwezekano wa kuanzisha mamlaka itakayosimamia rasilimali za uvuvi nchini ili kukabiliana na mabadiliko makubwa yanayoendelea duniani ya sayansi na teknolojia.

Kaimu Mkurugenzi wa Uvuvi wa wizara hiyo, Stephen Lukanga aliyasema hayo hivi karibuni mjini Morogoro kwenye kikao kazi cha wadau wa sekta ya uvuvi cha kupitia mabadiliko ya Sera ya Taifa ya mwaka 2015 na Sheria ya Uvuvi Namba 22 ya mwaka 2003.

Lukanga anasema matumizi ya sayansi na teknolojia yamechangia sera na sheria ya uvuvi kutoendana na mabadiliko yanayoendelea duniani.

"Tumeona ni vyema tupitie upya sera na sheria kuona ni maeneo gani yanakosekana ambayo yanaweza kurekebishwa na kuanzisha sera nyingine na sheria ikarebishwa ili iendane na mazingira ya kuinua uchumi wetu kwa biashara ya uvuvi," anasema Lukanga.

Lukanga anasema rasilimali za uvuvi zinawanufaisha watu takribani bilioni 4.5 wanaojishughulisha na kazi zinazotokana na mnyororo wa uvuvi nchini.

Naye Mratibu wa Dawati la Miradi Idara ya Uvuvi, Flora Luhanga anasema mchango wa sekta ya uvuvi katika Pato la Taifa ni asilimia 1.8.

Anasema mazao ya samaki baadhi yanasafirishwa nje ya nchi wakiwemo sangara wa Ziwa Victoria ambao soko kubwa ni nchi za Umoja wa Ulaya (EU), minofu ya samaki na mabondo yakisafirishwa zaidi kwenda nchi za Asia ikiwemo China.

Luhanga anasema samaki wa baharini wanaosafirishwa zaidi nje ya nchi ni kamba miti, kamba kochi, pweza, kaa na aina nyingine ya samaki.

Mazao ya uvuvi mengine ni dagaa mchele wa Kigoma ambao sasa wanahitajika kwa wingi soko la nchi za Jumuiya ya Maendeleo Kusini mwa Afrika (SADC) na masoko ya kimataifa hususani Marekani, Australia na Canada.

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NIPASHE UK 4

Ng'ombe 38 wakamatwa wakipelekwa nje ya nchi

Na Renatha Msungu

JESHI la Polisi kupitia Kikosi cha Kupambana na Kuzuia Wizi wa Mifugo nchini, limekamata ng'ombe 38 waliokuwa wanatoroshwa kwenda nchi jirani huku likisisitiza wafugaji kuacha tabia hiyo. Wafuate sheria.

Mbali na hilo, jeshi hilo pia limeendelea kutoa elimu kwa wafugaji na makundi mengine ya wananchi kuhusu hasara za utoroshaji mifugo, likiwataka kutoa ushirikiano kwa jeshi hilo dhidi ya wanaotorosha mifugo.

Taarifa iliyotolewa mwishoni mwa wiki na Kamanda wa Polisi wa Kikosi hicho nchini, Kamishna Msaidizi wa Polisi Simon Pasua, alibainisha kuwa kikosi hicho kimefanikiwa kukamata mifugo 38 na watuhumiwa waliokuwa wanatorosha mifugo hiyo kwenda nchi jirani.

"Tumefanikiwa kuwakamata watuhumiwa waliofanya kosa hilo. Tunaomba wananchi waendeleo kutoa ushirikiano ili watuhumiwa wa aina hiyo wakamatwe na kuchukuliwa hatua za kisheria," alisema Kamanda Pasua.

Alisema kutokana na elimu inayotolewa na kikosi hicho kwa wafugaji, idadi ya mifugo inayoingia katika machinjio ya kimataifa ya Kiwanda cha Elia Food kilichoko Namanga wilayani ya Longido, mkoani Arusha imeongezeka.

Alisema wafugaji wanapaswa kutimiza matakwa ya sheria katika sekta ya mifugo katika kuisafirisha kwenda nje ya nchi badala ya kutorosha kama walivyofanya watuhumiwa hao ambao hakuwataja kwa majina.

Kamanda Pasua alisisitiza jamii iendelee kushirikiana na Jeshi la Polisi ili kuhakikisha mifugo inayosafirishwa kwenda nje, inasafirishwa kihalali na si vinginevyo.

Alisema jeshi hilo litaendelea kutoa elimu kwa jamii kuhusiana na umuhimu wa kutoa taarifa kuhusu watuhumiwa wa utoroshaji mifugo kwenda nchi jirani bila kufuata sheria.

Kamanda Pasua pia alitoa wito kwa wananchi kuendelea kuwa wazalendo kwa kutoa taarifa kwa Jeshi la Polisi juu ya watu wache wanaohusisha na utoroshaji wa mifugo nchini na kuongeza kuwa wakifanya hivyo, watakuwa wamelisaidia taifa na kwamba hatua kali zitaendelea kuchukuliwa.

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Charting TZ's future: A deep dive into livestock, fisheries

By ABDALLAH
ULEGA

HELLO to our industry friends and everyone reading this in Tanzania and the world.

Do you know the feeling when you spot a goldmine

waiting to be explored? That is where we are right now with our livestock and fisheries – our very own 'Green and Blue Economy'. Let's unpack this exciting journey together.

Livestock: From Grass to Greatness Tanzania has



so much to show the world. Think of our vast open spaces, rich cultures and old farming traditions. But did you know that we also house some of the largest numbers of animals including cows,

Continues on Page 3

ious after proper analysis is largely in line with the interdependence of all

Earlier, retired Chief Justice Chunde informed Dr Mwirya that the major

vices to serve prison terms or to give an alternative punishment and the lives

Prisons Service and the Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA)

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Charting TZ's future: A deep dive into livestock, fisheries

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goats, sheep, poultry and other unique small ruminants in Africa? You might have heard more about our precious stones or our stunning tourist places, but our animals, too, hold a big piece of our country's income pie, making up about 7 per cent of our GDP with a growth of 3 per cent annually.

Now, if that sounds big, imagine this: With the right push, we can make it even bigger. Of course, it's not a walk in the park. We've got to tackle things like getting our products to bigger markets, teaching our farmers the latest tricks of the trade and making sure our animals are healthy enough to compete in global markets. The good news is where there's a will, there's a way. We're diving deep, investing in our beautiful ranches, holding lands, breeding centres, better roads, research and extension services and training programmes for our farmers, especially youths and women.

Next up, our waters! Have you ever stood by our vast Indian Ocean coastline that stretches for over 1,424 kilometres? Or thought about our large inland water bodies like Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, The Great Ruaha River and other rivers and lakes? This isn't just about beautiful beaches or vacation spots. It's also about opportunities, jobs and growth.

Despite these vast wa-

ters, fishing only adds 1.4 per cent to our GDP. That means there's so much more we can catch – not just fish, but opportunities! Imagine expanding our fishing nets to include things like tuna farming or even growing special plants like seaweed in the sea. For this big dream to come true, we're looking to collaborate with international experts, bring in investors and most importantly, get our local communities pumped up and ready to seize these opportunities.

When Land Meets Water
Here's a cool thought: What if our farms and waters could help each other out? Think about the leftovers from fish farming making our land richer, while the stuff we don't use from our farms becomes food for our fish. It's like nature's own recycle bin, where one man's trash becomes another fish's treasure!

What makes all of this truly special? You, me, all of us. We believe that our people are the real stars of the show. That's why we're thinking big – bringing in programmes that don't just hand our farmers and fishers tools, but also teach them how to use them smartly. It's like moving from riding bicycles to driving rocket-powered cars. We want our people to think bigger, grow bigger, earn bigger to beat poverty and prosper for generations.

We invite the World to Join Us in this vision and the journey we have embarked

on. To all our friends across the globe, our doors are wide open. But we've got one clear rule: if you're coming in, make sure you're bringing good vibes and good values. We want partners who respect our people, our land and our waters. We're all about growth, but not at the cost of our environment or fairness.

We encourage public and private investment. We collaborate with the Private Sector, the heart of our success. The ministerial commitment is ready to support investments, by ensuring that the best business environment is in place. We have in place the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Private Sector Desk and a special team to address all investment processes and challenges at the sector level.

I see many opportunities along the livestock and fisheries value chains which the private sector can grab! At lower levels of livestock value chains, opportunities such as improved breed development, vaccines and drugs, research and extension services, capacity building and training, investing in poultry, goats, sheep, small ruminants and cattle ranches for dairy and beef; holding lands, abattoirs, laboratories, animal feed, processing plants, logistic, data and ICT. Fisheries, deep sea fishing, processing and packaging, aquaculture including fish feed production. Let us utilise the geo-economic position of Tanzania that presents a gateway

to Southern, Central and East Africa; the Middle East and Asia! Our private sector desk is there to guide investors!

Public-private partnerships in livestock and fisheries will not only open economic opportunities in the ecosystem but also contribute to nutrition solutions given the importance of this sub-sector in the food system, bearing in mind that animal source consumption is an important indicator in the National Multisectoral Action Plan.

Looking Ahead with Hope. Wearing the hat of the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries, my dream for Tanzania is simple: Growth that benefits everyone. We're dreaming of modern ways, better infrastructure, and constantly churning out new ideas. It's time for not just baby steps, but giant leaps.

If you're as excited as I am about the robust opportunities our lands and waters offer and if you believe in a better, brighter tomorrow, come join the party. Together, let's write a story – a story of transformation and economic emancipation where we set the stage for our kids, their kids and the many generations to come.

Thank you, or as we say it here in Tanzania, Asanteni Sana.

• *The writer, Abdallah Hamis Ulega, is the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries in Tanzania and Mkuranga Member of Parliament.*