

HABARI LEO UK 3.

Tafico kujenga kiwanda cha samaki Kilwa

Na Ikunda Erick

SHIRIKA la Uvuvi Tanzania (TAFICO), limeanza mchakato wa kumtafuta mshauri elekezi kuandaa michoro ya ujenzi wa kiwanda cha kuchakata mazao ya samaki kinachojengwa Kilwa mkoani Lindi.

Ofisa Mtendaji Mkuu wa Tafico, Dennis Simba amesema kiwanda hicho ni sehemu ya programu ya kutekeleza miradi 11 ya kuendeleza kilimo na uvuvi inayotekelezwa na Serikali ya Tanzania na Mfuko wa

Kimataifa wa Maendeleo ya Kilimo (IFAD).

Simba alieleza Habari-LEO kuwa kiwanda hicho ni mkakati wa serikali wa kufungua fursa katika sekta ya uvuvi nchini, ambako pia meli za uvuvi wa bahari kuu zinatarajiwa kununuliwa na hiyo itaifanya nchi ianze kuvua samaki kwenye eneo hilo ambalo awali halikuwahi kufanya.

Kiwanda hicho cha kuchakata mazao ya samaki kinategemea pia kupata malighafi kutoka kwenye Bandari ya Uvuvi Kilwa Masoko inayojengwa kwa

gharama ya Sh bilioni 266.

Simba alisema kwa sasa mchakato uliopo ni kumtafuta mshauri elekezi ambaye atafanya michoro ya ujenzi wa kiwanda hicho na maandalizi mengine na kisha hatua nyingine za ujenzi zitaendelea.

Bandari ya Uvuvi ya Kilwa Masoko itakipa kiwanda hicho malighafi hivyo kuongeza tija ya mazao ya baharini katika kuinua uchumi wa nchi na wa wananchi.

"Tumejipanga na tuko tayari kuongeza kazi kufungua uchumi wa uvuvi wa

bahari kuu na hasa uchumi wa buluu, miradi 11 imeanza kutekelezwa ndani ya programu hii ya IFAD inayohusu pia masuala ya kilimo," alisema Simba.

Simba aliishukuru serikali kwa kuamua kufufua shirika hilo ili litekeleze kazi zake lichangie kujenga uchumi na hasa kwa kufungua fursa za uchumi wa buluu.

Mbali na ujenzi wa kuchakata mazao ya samaki, pia Tafico itajenga kiwanda cha kutengeneza chakula cha samaki Mwanza, ujenzi wa maghala ya ubaridi ya kuhifadhi samaki na

kiwanda cha kutengeneza barafu vinavyojengwa Kigamboni mkoani Dar es Salaam.

Juzi Rais Samia Suluhu Hassan aliweka jiwe la msingi la ujenzi wa Bandari ya Uvuvi Kilwa Masoko, na akagawa boti za kisasa 34 kati ya 160 kwa ajili ya wavuvi na wakulima wa mwani.

Alisema mradi huo wa ujenzi wa bandari ya uvuvi umegharimu Sh bilioni 266 ambazo ni fedha za ndani, utekelezaji wake utachukua miezi 24 katika ujenzi na mwaka mmoja wa uangalizi

hivyo jumla miezi 36.

Katika hafla hiyo, Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega alisema wizara hiyo imedhamiria kutimiza dhamira na ndoto za Rais Samia sekta ya uvuvi ichangie asilimia 10 kwenye Pato la Taifa.

Ulega alisema uwekezaji huo utaimarisha biashara ya mazao ya uvuvi kwenda nje ya nchi kutoka tani 40,721.53 zenye thamani ya Dola za Marekani milioni 249.54 hadi tani 52,937.99 na kuchangia asilimia 10 katika Pato la Taifa ifikapo mwaka 2036.

Dk. Samia azuru Lindi, Pwani akiacha darasa mazingira yao utajiri walioukalia

Na Mwandishi Wetu

MARA zote mazingira ni msamiati nyeti unayogusa uhai, nyendo za kijamii, uchumi hata afya. 'Mazingira ni Uhai', hilo si la kubisha.

Vilevile, kuna msamiati mwingine unaitwa 'Rais'. Wataalamu wa fani tofauti wakiwamo wanasosholojia na wanasheria, katika sura moja wanaingalia kuwa nafsi, lakini katika mfumo wa utendaji wake anabeba sura ya kitaasisi, kugemea maelekezo yake, pia sheria, sera na miongozo ya kitaifa na kimataifa.

Kulingana na mamlaka kubwa aliyo nayo rais, mara zote umma hutarajii utashi na majibu ya mahitaji yao.

Kuwapo mwingiliano wa mawili hayo, wakazi wa mikoa ya Kusini na Pwani ambako wili hii wame- neemeka kutembelewa na mkuu wa nchi, Dk. Samia Suluhu Hassan, walipata shauku na hamasa kubwa ya ugeni huo kwa ziara iliyoisha jana mchana, Rais na taasisi anayoisimamia pale ilaifu.

Katika moja ya mambo ambayo Rais Dk. Samia naye akawaonyesha wenyeji wake hao, ni kwamba katika kuwekeza nguvu zake katika uchumi kama taasisi ya kibinadamu, bado wako chini ya mazingira, ambayo ina tabia na kanuni "usipoyaheshimu, nayo hayatakuhesimu."

Dk. Samia akiendana na tukdo la kuwekeza mradi wa kihistoria wa Bandari Kilwa, akatoa maboti ya mikopo nafuu kwa wakazi hao wa Kilwa mkoani Lindi na majirani zao wa Pwani.

Kwanza, akawaeleza inawasaidia kukabili pengo la klmazingira kwamba kulingana na hali iliyo-



Rais Samia Suluhu Hassan, akizungumza jambo na Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega, kuhusiana na boti za kisasa za uvuvi baada ya kuzindua ugawaji wa boti hizo, Kilwa Masoko mkoani Lindi. **PICHA: MTANDAO**

jitokeza katika mustakabali wa mazingira, samaki hawapatikani kirahisi katika ukanda huo, hali inayowashinikiza wavuvi kufika mbali katikati ya bahari.

Vilevile, akataja kuwa ni nyen- zo muhimu kusaidia Uchumi wa Buluu, unaotegemea mazingira, kdnama wazalishaji wa zao la mwani, nako sasa wanakuja juu katika ufukwe wa Kilwa.

Mazingira kuharibika, ni

mwendo unaolazimisha haja ya kuwapo vifaa bora na vya kisasa kufuata samaki waliko, kama ambavyo wakikabidhiwa wavuvi juu bandarini Kilwa.

Anayekabidhi Dk. Samia akawaachila salamu za matendo kwamba, lolote linaloenda kinyume na utunzaji mazingira, linam- gusa hata mwenyeji maana kuko- sekana samaki ukanda wa ufukwe wa bahari unaacha magumu, hata

ngazi ya kiuchumi.

Akiwa njiani kurejea wilayani Rufiji, Rais Dk. Samia akarejea hoja ya mustakabali wa thamani ya mazingira na uchumi, ambako akawakumbusha wakazi kubariki- wa kuwa na 'Bonde la Rufiji' am- balo lina thamani kubwa kwa ma- sha yao.

Maelezo ya mkuu huyo wa nchi kwa mkusanyiko uliosimama kumsalimika katika msafara wake

kutika mkoani Lindi, akiwa iki- wiriri, akawataka kuwekeza katika kilimo cha mpunga kwenye Bonde la Mto Rufiji, ambako kuna thamani kubwa sana, akiwanong'oneza anatakiwa sana kwenye soko la kimataifa.

Kwa mujibu wa Rais Dk. Sa- mia, ni kwamba kuna sehemu ya bonde hilo la Rufiji, ndiko kutapa- tikana mradi wa Mradi wa Umeme wa Mwalimu Nyerere na sehemu iliyobaki inaweza kutumiwa kwa busara, hata ikabadili maisha ya.

Rais anataja kinachofanywa na serikali, inalenga kuwekeza kwenye skimu za umwagiliaji ma- hali hapo, taifa linufaike na zao la mpunga na kwa mtazamo wa awa- li kiserikali, ni kuandaliwa hekta 3,000 za mashamba ya mpunga, akiwashauri wananchi nao 'ku- changamkia' fursa.

Hapo Dk. Samia, katika nafasi ya kipekee, anataja haja ya kush- irikisha vijana kupitia mradi mpya katika Wizara ya Kilimo inayoitwa BBT (Kama wa Dodoma), kwamba vijana wanakusanyika na kuzali- sha mpunga.

Kimsingi, thamani ya Bonde la Rufiji, iko juu tangu zama zilizo- pita na ndio maana kukaundwa iliyokuwa Mamlaka ya Bonde la Mto Rufiji (RUBADA).

Ni katika kipindi hicho ku- kashuhudiwa mahali hapo kuna miradi mbalimbali ya uzalishaji chakula shambani, zikiwamo ku- toka katika kampuni za Kikorea.

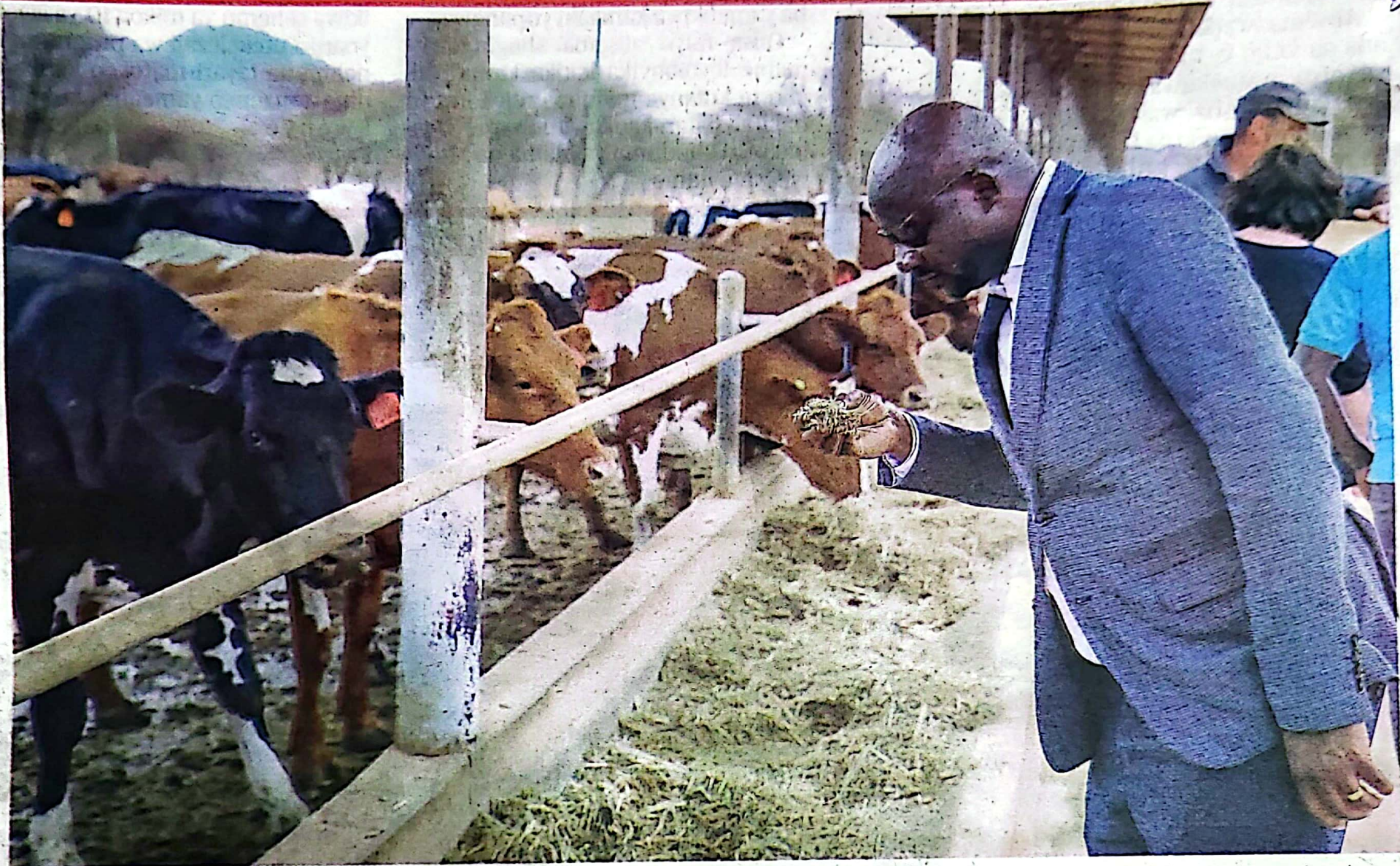
Mtazamo huo wa Kimazingira, kutoka Bonde hilo la Rufiji, lina uhusiano wa moja kwa moja na uzalishaji umeme wenye ukubwa uliotokuka katika ngazi ya Bara Afrika, katika Mradi wa Mwalimu Nyerere, ambao ni sehemu ya majukumu yake nyeti kuwezesha upatikanaji umeme kitaifa.

haki za wanawake ubaguzi, ukandami-
zaji na kuchechemua matukio, hali in-

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wanawake kufikia malengo kila
mmoja ahakikishe anakubali mab-

utakaowasaidia kupanua
tatizo la mfumo dume.



Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa Kampuni ya Mbolea ya Yara Tanzania, Winstone Odhiambo, akiangalia chakula cha ng'ombe alipotembelea shamba la Kampuni ya Asas Dairies, baada ya kuzindua aina saba za bidhaa mpya za lishe ya mifugo za Yara, Iringa Mjini juzi. **PICHA: MPIGAPICHA WETU**

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Taking A New Look
At The News
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Higher livestock yields need wider local market

INNOVATIONS are being multiplied one after another to boost productivity in various crop and livestock keeping spheres, often at a high budgetary cost. While there is a primary motive of ensuring stable food supply for local and export markets, there are issues of welfare that come in, and often disturb the policy design in relation to expected results. Innovations boost yields, but without a land use pattern that absorbs credit, farm aid can be overwhelming.

There is hence a test in that direction in the wake of introducing innovation directed at higher livestock yields, with a major livestock feeds company introducing quality animal feed applicable for livestock, poultry and aquaculture. It is possible that users register plenty more produce in so doing, and since our usual mantra is production, this will initially seem to be a great achievement. But if internal markets don't expand, a boomerang will be due.

There was extensive good feeling as the new products were being unveiled in the southern highlands lately, as livestock keepers expect that with the new feeds, local animal products will be able to capture export markets. The Iringa RC even projected that the products will transform the country's livestock and fisheries sectors. With fisheries the potential hiccup is even greater due to narrow local markets, unable to absorb large quantities even with price decline.

One just needs to look at an assertion that higher nutrition animal feeds open a new chapter that empowers farmers by supplying a range of top-quality animal nutrition products revolutionising the animal feed sub sector. These products will be available in most parts of the country, with

expectation that this will help large numbers of livestock and poultry keepers, along with aquaculture farmers boost their profits in line with climate change. It can be so for a while.

Export oriented productivity was a successful strategy in the 1980s and 1990s where just a few countries were opening up, and large Western markets where most people were still at work could use cheap new produce from East Asia with relish. As the fourth industrial revolution gathered pace, and countries taking up export orientation with vigour, the threat of congestion was high.

Even now the AGOA arrangement may be in its last years, and Europe wants a reciprocal arrangement, not an 'everything but arms' zero tariffs situation. The lesson is that countries increasingly rely on local markets as it is traditionally the case, but they need to open up, absorb vast foreign capital, boost markets.

Elevating the livestock sector by bringing to the market helpful animal nutrition raising production levels for meat, milk and eggs needs to be tied to expanding local markets so as to be an exquisite success. If hemmed in by lack of markets and producers start demanding, rather vehemently, that the government should look for markets outside.

As a matter of fact such innovation, that is, improved fertiliser and animal nutrition products, is going on all over Africa at the moment, so the market is not limitless. Chances are that pressure will start coming up to protect the local market against precisely such imports, which obviates from regional arrangements like the EAC, SADC and now AfCFTA, meanwhile as other producers yearn for similar markets outside. Policy isn't just about raising production levels.

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