MTANZANIA 4K 2

– PICHA: MARTIN KABEMBA

KITOWEO: Wavuvi kutoka Nungwi Mkoa wa Kaskazini Unguja wakimkatakata samaki aina ya taa ili kuwauzia wateja katika Soko Kuu Darajani Zanzibar jana.

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Vizimba; teknolojia kufuga samaki wengi katika eneo dogo

Na MWANDISHI WETU

UFUGAJI wa samaki kwa njia ya vizimba ni ni aina ya ufugaji unaoshamiri kwa kasi katika nchi za Afrika.

Ni teknolojia inayokua siku hadi siku na inaelezwa kuwa ni njia bora inayosaidia kuzalisha samaki wengi kwa kipindi kifupi.

Wataalam wanasema njia hii ni bora kwa sababu ikitumika ipasavyo inaweza kusaidia kukidhi mahitaji ya samaki nchini.

Idadi ya samaki siku hizi imekuwa ndogo na hivyo kuwafanya baadhi ya wachuuzi kuuza wale wanaotoka nje ya nchi.

Lucas Malembo, ni mjasiriamali anayemiliki Kampuni ya Malembo Farm, ameamua kuanzisha mradi wa ufugaji samaki kwa kutumia vizimba katika Ziwa Victoria mkoani Mwanza, kwa lengo la kuhamasisha wafugaji wadogo kuachana na uvuvi haramu.

Malembo anasema ufugaji wa samaki kwenye vizimba ambao kwa sasa umeshika kasi, awali ulikuwa hautambulishwi kutokana na kuzuiwa na sheria za mazingira, lakini baada ya marekebisho Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi imeanza kuelemisha watu kutumia mfumo huo wa ufugaji.

Akielezea kuhusu ufugaji huo, anasema unaweza ukafanyika katika maji ya asili kama vile ziwa, mto, bahari au bwawa kubwa.

Anasema kuna aina nyingi za kuweka vizimba kama vile kwa kutumia malighafi za asili 'local materials' kama mianzi au kwa kutumia bomba za chuma.

Mjasiriamali huyo anaeleza faida za ufugaji huu akisema samaki huzaliana kwa muda mfupi kwa sababu ya ubora wa maji na hewa ya kutosha.

"Ufugaji huu unasaidia samaki wanakaa wengi katika eneo dogo ukilinganisha na ufugaji wa kwenye bwawa.

"Kwenye bwawa moja la mita tatu wanakaa vifaranga 100 hadi 160 na bwawa la mita mbili wanakaa samaki wakubwa wanne hadi 10, wakati kwa upande wa ufugaji wa vizimba, kizimba kimoja cha mita tisa kwa nne inaweza kufuga samaki 9,000 hadi 12,000," anasema Malembo.

Anasema ufugaji wa vizimba pia ni wa gharama nafuu ukilinganisha na uchimbaji wa mabwawa, pia unavuna samaki kwa urahisi.

Anaeleza kwamba mfugaji anayetumia vizimba ahitaji kubadilisha maji hivyo, gharama za ununuzi wa mashine za kuvuta maji inakuwa haipo.

"Ufugaji huu pia hauhitaji hewa mbadala kwa sababu ziwani au baharini kuna mawinbi ya kutosha yanayovuna hewa, pia chakula hakipotei, huliwa chote. Mara nyingi samaki huwa wanalishwa chakula kinachoelea," anasisitiza Malembo.

Anasema faida nyingine ni rahisi kutengeneza na kufunga vizimba, lakini pia ni njia rahisi ya kuwahudumia samaki.

"Watu wanatumia mafundi wa ujenzi kujenga mabwawa ya samaki, wakati kunahitajika utaalamu zaidi kwa sababu kuna wakati samaki wanataka kwenda chini zaidi. Kwahiyo, kwenye mabwawa utatakiwa kubadilisha maji, yaingie na kutoka, lakini kwenye vizimba haina haja. Pia samaki wanaishi maisha ya asili kuliko kwenye bwawa," anaeleza.

Anaongeza: "Kwenye vizimba hata uvunaji ni rahisi kuliko kwenye bwawa, chakula kinacholishwa samaki kwenye vizimba kinaliwa kwa asilimia zaidi ya 90 huwa kinakuwa mfano wa tembe (pellets)."

Akizungumzia kilichomsukuma kuanza ufugaji wa samaki katika vizimba kuwa ni mahitaji makubwa sokoni.

"Tanzania tuna mahitaji makubwa ya samaki ukilinganisha na uvuvi uliopo, tuna mahitaji ya zaidi ya tani 300,000 za samaki jambo ambalo kwangu niliona ni fursa, nikaamua kuwekeza huko," anasema Malembo.

Anasema ufugaji wa vizimba pia unafanya wafugaji wapate faida kubwa.

"Kwa utafiti mdogo nilioufanya, samaki aina ya sangara anaweza kufugika kama atalishwa samaki wadogo, baada ya miezi miwili anakuwa amefikisha kilo nane hadi 10," anasema Malembo.

Anasema pamoja na faida, lakini ufugaji huo pia una changamoto zake ikiwamo upatikanaji wa mtaji ambao ni mkubwa pamoja na vibali.

"Mfugaji anahitaji kupata kibali cha kijiji, mazingira, Mamlaka ya Bonde la ziwa na kibali cha tofiri pamoja na gharama za ujenzi wa vizimba," anasema Malembo.

Akielezea namna alivyojipanga, anasema anatarajia kuwa na vizimba vitano kila kizimba kinatawekwa samaki aina ya sato 9,000 ambao watakuzwa kwa miezi sita hadi nane.

Anasema kwa utaratibu huo anatarajia kufuga samaki 45,000 ambao kila mmoja akiwa na kilo moja atauzwa kwa Sh 8,000 hadi 10,000 ambao watamuingizia kipato kikubwa kuliko kufugia kwenye bwawa.

Mambo muhimu

Kwa mujibu wa Wizara ya Uvuvi na Maendeleo ya Mifugo, kuna mambo ambayo mwekezaji anatakiwa kuyafuata ili kuweza kupata kibali.

Mwekezaji au mfugaji ataanza kwa kutembelea mamlaka za uvuvi zilizopo kwenye eneo ambalo ufugaji kwa njia ya vizimba unatarajiwa kuwekezwa ili kupata taarifa ya mahitaji na matarajio ya uwekezaji,

Katika hatua hii, mfugaji au mwekezaji anatakiwa kuthibitisha uraia wake, kwa kuwasilisha vitambulisho au nyaraka zitakazothibitisha uraia wake na raia wa kigeni wanatakiwa kuwasilisha leseni ya uwekezaji zinazotolewa na mamlaka ya uwekezaji, taarifa ya ufanisi wa eneo inayotolewa na mamlaka husika kutoka eneo la uwekezaji.

Mwekezaji au mfugaji anayetaka kuanzisha ufugaji wa samaki kwenye vizimba atatakiwa kuwasilisha katika mamlaka husika mpango wa uanzishwaji ikiwa ni pamoja na maelezo ya makadirio na uendeshaji wa shamba kulingana na yaliyotajwa kwenye mwongozo wa ufugaji samaki.

Pia wawasilishe majina ya mameneja na anwani za taasisi na aina ya teknolojia ya ukuzaji viumbe kwenye maji itakayotumiwa.

Mpango wa kudhibiti majitaka ikiwa ni pamoja na hatua za matibabu ya majitaka ya shamba katika mazingira na hatua za uchunguzi ili kuepuka kutoroka kwa samaki wanaofugwa.

Kibali cha matumizi ya maji endapo yatazidi 400m3 kwa siku.

Ushahidi wa kushirikishwa jamii na mashirikiano ya kijamii jirani na eneo la uwekezaji.

Hati ya usajili wa biashara 'Certificate of incorporation and Registration of business' leseni ya biashara.

Ushahidi wa chakula cha samaki kinapopatikana kutoka kwa chanzo kilichothibitishwa, ushahidi wa vifaranga vya samaki vinapopatikana kutoka kwa chanzo kilichothibitishwa.

Ikiwa mahitaji haya yatatimizwa, mwekezaji/mfugaji atapewa kibali cha muda wa miaka miwili ya kuanzisha na kufanya shughuli ya ufugaji samaki kwenye vizimba.

Katika hatua hii, mfugaji au mwekezaji anaweza kuanzisha shamba la samaki kwenye eneo lililokubaliwa.

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Wavuvi kutoka Nungwi mkoa wa Kaskazini Unguja wakimkata kata samaki aina ya Papa baada ya kumfikisha kwenye soko kuu la Darajani mjini Zanzibar jana. Papa huyo baada ya kutolewa maini mayai nk. Wanunuzi waligombea katika kuyanunua. (Picha na Martin Kabemba)

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THE GUARDIAN Page 4

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HUGE CATCH: A fisherman prepares a shark for sale at Darajani market in Zanzibar yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Martin Kabemba

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for the 2020/2021 fiscal year.

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this time profitably is also an aspect of thanking God for the protection that we in Tanzania and largely elsewhere in Africa have enjoyed so far.

THE GUARDIAN page 8

Our candid support for efforts to procuce livestock vaccines

TANZANIA gears up to become self-reliant on livestock vaccine production, with the country's veterinary laboratory agency (TVLA) set to manufacture at least eleven such products by 2020. It's cost-saving when the country produces its own vaccines instead of importing them.

Tanzania has the third largest livestock population in Africa comprising 25 million cattle, 98 per cent of which are indigenous breeds, complemented by 16.7 million goats, 8 million sheep, 2.4 million pigs, and 36 million chickens. The country also has outstanding natural resources for livestock development including resilient livestock breeds, extensive rangelands and diverse natural vegetation. Despite these resources, the livestock sector is performing well below its potential. The sector contributes 7.4 per cent to the country's GDP and the annual growth rate of the sector is low at 2.2 per cent. The sector is severely constrained by low livestock reproductive rates, high mortality and high disease prevalence.

THE Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has commended the great work by the Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) in efforts to make the country self-reliant in livestock vaccine production.

Vaccinations for cattle involves the process of applying subcutaneous injections of biological microorganisms in a weakened state to help the immune system develop protection by providing active acquirement of immunity to a particular disease. Cattle are bovine livestock and are thus very susceptible to diseases. Vaccinations for cattle are widely used in the livestock industries of the Tanzania agriculture sector by farmers to prevent harmful and deadly diseases from infecting their livestock, avoiding any economical or biological harm. Beef cattle being the largest farmed livestock nationally with around 26.2 million head of cattle nationwide. Thus, vaccinations play a vital role in protecting, sustaining and growing the beef cattle industry in the Tanzania agriculture

Speaking during a visit to the Tanzania Vaccination Institute (TVI) in Kibaha, Coast region, FAO Representative in Tanzania, Fred Kafeero, commended the exemplary work by TVLA through the Institute to produce different types of vaccines for controlling animal diseases in the country.

"We appreciate the great work being done here by your experts. FAO's mandate on livestock is on both animal health and production. As one of FAO's major programmes, is an Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) which aims to strengthen capacities of member countries to detect and control animal diseases.

"As a technical Agency, FAO will continue to provide technical expertise through strengthening capacities of personnel involved in vaccine production. We will also continue advocating for the good work you are doing, and interesting other development partners to offer their support," he added.

During the visit, the TVLA Chief Executive Officer, Dr Furaha Mramba, said that they were determined to make Tanzania self-reliant on livestock vaccines and that several types of vaccines have been produced since 2014 while a number of others are at various stages of trials.

"It is cost-saving when the country produces its own vaccines instead of importing them and spending so much money for the purpose. We have plans for expansion that will enable us to reach this important goal," Dr. Mramba said.

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