



Katibu Mkuu Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi anayeshughulikia Uvuvi, Dkt. Rashid Tamatamah (katikati) aklongozwa na Mratibu wa Mradi wa SWIOFISH, Nichrous Mtalila (kulia) na Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa Taasisi ya Uvuvi Tanzania (TAFIRI), Dkt. Ismael Kimirel kukagua maendeleo ya ujenzi wa jengo la maabara linalotakiwa kukabidhiwa kwa Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi Desemba 8 mwaka huu. (Na Mpigapicha Wetu)

Taasisi yawatoa hofu wakulima, wafugaji

Na Mwandishi Wetu

■ ■ TAASISI ya Furahika Education Collage inayojuisisha na utoaji wa mafunzo, ufundi, sanaa na elimu imewatoa hofu wakulima, wafugaji na wajasiriamali wanaofanya shughuli zao katika maeneo ya Mkuranga, Kibiti na Ilala huku ikisisitiza kuendelea kuwaunga mkono kwa kuhakikisha wanajikwamua kiuchumi kupitia shughuli zao.

Akizungumza na waandishi wa habari jijini Dar es Salaam hivi karibuni wakati alipokuwa akifungua mafunzo maalumu kwa wafugaji, wakulima na wajasiriamali

Mkurungezi wa taasisi hiyo, David Msuya alisema wamekuwa wakiviwezesha vikundi mbalimbali kujikwamua kupitia shughuli zao, ambazo wamekuwa wakizifanya ili kukabiliana na umaskini.

Alisema katika kumuunga mkono, Rais Dkt. John Magufuli taasisi hiyo imeamua kutoa mkopo wa sh. milioni 100 kwa wakulima wadogo wa parachichi kutoka Mkuranga, Kibiti na Ilala ili waweze kujikwamua kupitia kilimo hicho.

"Katika kumuunga mkono, Rais Magufuli katika kufikia uchumi wa viwanda na kujikwamua, tunatoa mkopo wa sh. milioni 100 kwa wakulima wadogo wa parachichi

kutoka Mkuranga, Kibiti na Ilala ili waweze kujikwamua kwani kilimo hiki kinalipa duniani," alisema.

Aliongeza kuwa kutokana na sera ya Serikali ya awamu ya tano kusimamia viwanda ni vyema wananchi wakatamia fursa hiyo kama njia ya kujikwamua kiuchumi badala ya kuogopa.

Kwa upande wake, Omary Mohamed ambaye ni mmoja wa wakulima kutoka Mkuranga aliishukuru taasisi hiyo kwa kuamua kuwakwamua wakulima wadogo, wafugaji na wafanyabishara katika shughuli zao.

Alisema yeye kama mkulima kupitia mkopo huo wa fedha, utamsaidia kufanya kilimo bora

kitakachokuwa na tija.

"Tumekuwa tukikumbana na chagamoto ya pembejeo na rasilimali watu, hivyo tunaishukuru taasisi ya Furahika kwa kutuunga mkono kwa kutupatia mkopo wa sh. milioni 100 kwa ajili ya kilimo cha parachichi," alisema.

Naye Ofisa Maendeleo Kata ya Ilala, Jemima Lazer aliwataka kusimama imara na kutokubali kukatishwa tamaa na chagamoto mbalimbali ambazo zimekuwa zikiwakabil.

Alisema kupitia fedha zilizotolewa na taasisi hiyo, zitakwenda kubadilisha maisha yao na kuwa wafanyabishara, wakulima na wafugaji wa kisasa.

← Serikali yaendelea kutilia mkazo utafiti sekta ya uvuvi ✕

NA MWANDISHI WETU

SERIKALI imesema inatilia mkazo suala la utafiti katika sekta ya uvuvi nchini ili kuhakikisha inapata taarifa sahihi ya maeneo ya kuvua, kuzalisha vifaranga bora vya samaki na chakula chake.

Kauli hiyo ilitolewa juzi jijini Dar es Salaam na Katibu Mkuu Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi anayeshughulikia Uvuvi, Dk. Rashid Tamatamah, wakati akikagua maendeleo ya ujenzi wa maabara ya kisasa ya utafiti wa uvuvi itakayotumika na Taasisi ya Uvuvi Tanzania (TAFIRI) inayojengwa na Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi kupitia Mradi wa Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Rasilimali za Uvuvi Kusini Magharibi mwa Bahari ya Hindi (SWIOFISH).

Dk. Tamatamah alisema mradi huo unaofadhiliwa na Benki ya Dunia kwa mkopo wa masharti nafuu wa sh. bilioni 2.6, unalenga kukuza sekta ya uvuvi nchini.

"Kwenye uchumi wa bluu katika awamu hii, tunategemea meli nane kwenye uvuvi wa bahari kuu, hivyo unapofanya uvuvi wa bahari kuu,

haujiendei tu, lazima watafiti kama TAFIRI waende baharini wajue chambo wanapata wapi kwa ajili ya kuvua samaki," alisema na kuongeza:

"Pia, tuna mpango wa kuongeza uzalishaji wa samaki kupitia ufugaji kwenye maeneo mawili ya chakula bora pamoja na vifaranga bora, hivyo tafiti ni muhimu kupitia maabara hii."

Alisema katika miaka mitano iliyayo, serikali itapunguza au kuondoa kabisa changamoto ya upatikanaji wa vifaranga bora vya samaki na chakula bora cha samaki kutokana na watu wengi kujitokeza katika ufugaji wa samaki ambapo mahitaji ni vifaranga milioni 50 kwa mwaka, lakini kwa sasa vifaranga vinavyozalishwa nchini ni milioni 30 pekee.

Kwa upande wake, Mratibu wa Mradi wa SWIOFISH Tanzania Bara, Nicholas Mlalila, alisema baada ya kukamilika kwa jengo hilo, wataalamu watajikita katika kufanya utafiti ambapo kwa sasa sampuli za mazao ya samaki zimekuwa zikisafirishwa kwenda nje ya nchi kwa ajili ya tafiti, hali ambayo inahatarisha usalama wa nchi na rasilimali zake.

Mlalila alisema serikali inatarajia kujenga maabara nyingine kupitia mradi huo kwa ajili ya kuzalisha vifaranga bora vya samaki wa baharini pamoja na mbegu za zao la mwani katika kukuza sekta ya uvuvi hapa nchini.

Naye, Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa TAFIRI, Dk. Ismael Kimirei, alisema taasisi hiyo ina mikakati mingi katika kukuza tafiti za uvuvi hapa nchini kwa kutumia teknolojia ya kisasa na kupunguza gharama za kutuma sampuli za uvuvi kwenda nchi za nje na hivyo sampuli zote kufanyiwa kazi katika maabara hiyo.

SWIOFISH mradi unaofadhiliwa na Benki ya Dunia, umeanza kazi nchini Juni, mwaka 2015 na unatarajia kukamilika mwakani.

Serikali ina matumaini makubwa ya mradi huo kuendelea kuwepo nchini kutokana na matokeo chanya katika kukuza sekta ya uvuvi kupitia mradi huo, ambapo ujenzi wa maabara hiyo unatarajia kukamilika na kukabidhiwa kwa Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Desemba 8, mwaka huu.

Mtanzania, Tarehe 20/11/2020

Uk. 7

Maabara ya kisasa kutafiti sekta ya uvuvi

Na EDWARD KONDELA
- DAR ES SALAAM

KATIBU Mkuu Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi anayeshughulikia Uvuvi, Dk. Rashid Tamatamah amesema serikali imetilia mkazo suala la utafiti katika sekta ya uvuvi nchini ili kuhakikisha inapata taarifa sahihi ya maeneo ya mavuvi, kuzalisha vifaranga bora vya samaki pamoja na chakula bora cha samaki.

Akizungumza jijini Dar es Salaam wakati akikagua maendeleo ya ujenzi wa maabara ya kisasa ya utafiti wa uvuvi itakayotumika na Taasisi ya Uvuvi Tanzania (TAFIRI) inayojengwa na Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi kupitia Mradi wa Usimamizi Shirikishi wa Rasilimali za Uvuvi Kusini Magharibi mwa Bahari ya Hindi (SWIOFISH), Dk. Tamatamah alisema kuwa mradi huo unaofadhiliwa na Benki ya Dunia kwa mkopo wa masharti nafuu wa Sh bilioni 2.6 unalenga kukuza sekta ya

uvuvi nchini.

"Kwenye uchumi wa bluu katika awamu hii tunategemea meli nane kwenye uvuvi wa bahari kuu hivyo unapofanya uvuvi wa bahari kuu haujiendei tu lazima watafiti kama TAFIRI waende baharini wajue chambo wanapata wapi kwa ajili ya kuvua samaki, pia tuna mpango wa kuongeza uzalishaji wa samaki kupitia ufugaji kwenye maeneo mawili ya chakula bora pamoja na vifaranga bora hivyo tafiti ni muhimu kupitia maabara hii," alisema Dk. Tamatamah

Kutokana na hali hiyo alisema kuwa katika miaka mitano ijayo serikali itapunguza au kuondoa kabisa changamoto ya upatikanaji wa vifaranga bora vya samaki na chakula bora cha samaki kutokana na watu wengi kujitokeza katika ufugaji wa samaki ambapo mahitaji ni vifaranga milioni 50 kwa mwaka lakini kwa sasa vifaranga vinavyozalishwa hapa nchini ni milioni 30 pekee.

Kwa upande wake mratibu wa mradi wa Swiofish Tanzania Bara, Nicholas Mlalili alisema baada ya kukamilika kwa jengo hili wataalamu watajikita katika kufanya utafiti ambapo kwa sasa sampuli za mazao ya samaki zimekuwa zikisafirishwa kwenda nje ya nchi kwa ajili ya tafiti hali ambayo inahatarisha usalama wa nchi na rasilimali zake.

Aidha, alisema serikali inatarajia kujenga maabara nyingine kupitia mradi huo kwa ajili ya kuzalisha vifaranga bora vya samaki wa baharini pamoja na mbegu za zao la mwani katika kukuza sekta ya uvuvi hapa nchini.

Naye Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa Taasisi ya Uvuvi Tanzania (TAFIRI) Dk. Ismael Kimirei alisema taasisi hiyo ina mikakati mingi katika kukuza tafiti za uvuvi hapa nchini kwa kutumia teknolojia ya kisasa pamoja na kupunguza gharama za kutuma sampuli za uvuvi kwenda nchi za nje na hivyo sampuli zote kufanyiwa kazi katika maabara hiyo.

By Correspondent Crispin Serait

INDIGENOUS chickens play a significant role in contributing to nutritional status of various societies and is a major source of income. This is due to advantages over other species of livestock which include short generation interval, low initial cost and maintenance cost compared to other livestock.

Treasury budget estimates for 2020/2021 showed that Tanzania had about 83.28 million chickens where 38.77 million are indigenous chickens which provide almost all the poultry meat in the rural areas. Nearly 90 percent of the indigenous chickens are raised by smallholder farmers in the rural areas.

The demand for meat and eggs from indigenous chickens has been increasing because of their perceived image as nutritious, healthy and being natural products. The supply of these products is low and has continued to depend on smallholder farmers who keep five to 15 chickens per household.

Consumption of meat and eggs in Tanzania are reported to be 12 kilograms and 75 eggs per annum respectively which is low compared to the world average of 50 kilograms of meat and 300 eggs, on the basis of data from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLDF, 2000). Moreover indigenous chicken ecotypes have neither been evaluated nor purely bred. As a result their performance varies considerably.

Some initiatives to commercialize indigenous chickens by a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) broke down due to shortage of quality day-old chicks in the country.

Recently NGOs have been introducing different exotic chickens for meat and egg production. These introduced chickens need delicate management and most of them are heavy feeders. Most farmers in rural areas cannot afford to keep those exotic chickens due to high cost of production and many are prone to diseases from any localized viruses.

Regarding the above challenges with indigenous chickens, a researcher at the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) Mary Magonka conducted a survey to identify and evaluate indigenous chickens' ecotypes in order to come out with potential ecotypes for grand and parent stocks to be used in commercial poultry production.

The main purpose was to improve incomes and food security of smallholder farmers through commercialization of indigenous chickens.

TALIRI seeks ways of boosting indigenous chickens ecotypes



How the study was done?

The researcher, a livestock scientist, said the study took place in the central part of Tanzania, Dokaoni in Mpwapa district which involved four ecotypes namely Horasi, Kuchi, Kishingo and Sasamala collected from farmers.

The chickens were managed under a semi-intensive system and provided with compound feeds according to body needs. The flock was provided with water throughout the day and a disease control programme was included.

Information on body weight, external egg characteristics, day old chick weight, body weight gain, weight at 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 weeks were collected.

Age at first egg and egg number were also determined.

During data collection a farm visit manual was prepared to suit the farmer's situation and farmers from nine villages were trained on chickens management, she said.

What were the key findings?

The study which was funded by the Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) showed that among the four ecotypes, Horasi and Kishingo tracked necks were found to be good in terms of survival rates, hatchability and egg production. However Kuchi frizzled and did not perform well on the same parameters and this reduces their numbers, mostly dying from week one to week eight.

horasi, Marungu, Kioke, Mjumba, Kosti, Kilo and Chamutawa. About 230 copies of the training manual booklets were prepared and distributed to farmers for checking and reference.

Study generalisations

Indigenous chicken under a semi-intensive system performed better. Horasi and Kishingo were good in terms of production and can be raised to produce quality day old chicks for stakeholders. Indigenous chicken under a semi-intensive system performed better. Horasi and Kishingo were good in terms of production and can be raised to produce quality day old chicks for stakeholders. Indigenous chicken under a semi-intensive system performed better. Horasi and Kishingo were good in terms of production and can be raised to produce quality day old chicks for stakeholders.

On a molecular level on production and health with potential impacts for beneficiaries were also examined.

Production of a large number of indigenous chickens particularly Kishingo and Horasi will make availability of quality chicks easier for chicken meat dealers, dealers in eggs, restaurants, hotels, farmers, traders, public agencies and other consumers.

Quality production of indigenous chickens will create employment for youth and women at different stages of rearing, with employment at hatchery machines, chicks rearing, feed processing or vaccine distributors. Large numbers of chickens of the same size and age at once will increase household income, food security and overall GDP figures, she elaborated.

Applied technologies related to rearing, feeding and disease control obtained from training with assistance from researchers and

extension workers effectively assists farmers to make the poultry sector profitable.

Use of new technology of chicks rearing will increase chick numbers from five to 100 per household, reduce chicks mortality from 80 percent to five percent, thus increasing productivity.

The disease control programme in place will reduce indigenous chickens' mortality and ultimately increase household income.

Wider recommendations from the study:

Semi-intensive systems should be promoted as the best option to improve productivity and increase income, while discouraging the scavenging system.

Policy makers at local government authorities should bring extension officers to work closely with poultry keepers as they do for other livestock like cattle and goats.

"But also, establishment of private hatcheries is suggested as the best way for producing a large number of indigenous chicks in collaboration with the institute," she said.

"Knowledge transfer to different stakeholders on indigenous chickens management for improving production is highly needed," the researcher underlined.

Using artificial chicks rearing should be encouraged among farmers to increase the flock size, reduce chick mortality rates from 80 percent to five percent and increase chick number per hen per year from three to four to reach six to seven. This is possible by including extension staff, use of media and field days, the study noted.

Commercialization of indigenous chickens being a new thrust, farmers should be encouraged to keep large numbers of chickens on the basis of the knowledge provided, thus ultimately meet the current demand of indigenous chickens in the market, it added.