

Mpina akabidhi ofisi na mafanikio lukuku Mifugo na Uvuvi

Na Mwandishi Wetu, Dodoma

■ ALIYEKUWA Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Luhaga Mpina amekabidhi rasmi ofisi ya wizara hiyo kwa Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Mashimba Ndaki, huku akijivunia mafanikio lukuku yaliyopatikana katika Sekta za Mifugo na Uvuvi katika kipindi alichooongoza wizara hiyo.

Miongoni mwa mafanikio hayo ni pamoja na kuongezeka kwa mapato ya sekta za wizara hiyo kwa mwaka kutoka wastani wa sh. bilioni 21 mwaka 2015 hadi kufikia sh. bilioni 74 mwaka 2020 sawa na ongezeko la asilimia 252.4.

Akizungumza jana wakati akikabidhi ofisi kwa Waziri Ndaki, Mpina alisema mafanikio hayo yaliyotokana na usimamizi thabiti na kuzuia ukwepaji wa mapato ya Serikali kupitia usimamizi operesheni na doria mbalimbali ikiwemo Operesheni Sangara, Operesheni Jodari na Operesheni Nzagamba.

Alisema kupitia Taasisi za TALIRI na TAFIRI, Serikali ilifanikiwa kuandaa Ajenda za Utafiti, Kanuni za utafiti, Kanzidata za Tafiti za Mifugo na Uvuvi ambapo zimepelekea kuongezeka kwa wigo wa kufanya utafiti, kufungua makabati yaliyohitaji tafiti, kuweka misingi ya kisheria na kutoa

mwongozo na wajibu wa majukumu kwa watafiti, kuorodheshwa na kuweka tafiti zote pamoja, hali iliyopelekea kuongezeka kwa tafiti zilizoorodheshwa kufikia tafiti 933 mwaka 2020 kilinganishwa na tafiti 33 zilizoorodheshwa mwaka 2015.

Aliongeza kuwa Wizara ilifanya mapitio ya Sheria na Kanuni na kuzifanya marekebisha pamoja na kutunga Sheria na Kanuni mpya ili kurekebisha kasoro zilozokuwepo.

Jumla ya Sheria na Kanuni zilizofanyiwa marekebisha ni 33 zikiwemo 27 za Sekta ya Mifugo na 6 za Sekta ya Uvuvi. Marekebisha makubwa ya aina hii hayajawahi kutokea katika kipindi kingine chochote katika Wizara hiyo na hivyo kuondoa changamoto na kupunguza malalamiko ya wafugaji na wavuvi na hivyo kuongeza tija katika uzalishaji na biashara.

Mpina aliongeza kuwa katika kipindi chake Wizara ilianzisha Dawati la Sekta Binafsi ili kuwaunganisha wadau wa Sekta ya Mifugo na Uvuvi katika kupata huduma mbalimbali ikiwemo kuwaunganisha na Taasisi za Kifedha, bima na hifadhi za jami, kushiriki utatuzi wa changamoto za kibiashara na uwekezaji kwa kuwaunganisha na taasisi na mamlaka nyingine za Serikali kama vile TRA, TBS, TMDA, Wizara,

Halmashauri.

Pia Dawati limefanikisha upatikanaji wa mikopo katika Sekta za Mifugo na Uvuvi kufikia kiasi cha sh. bilioni 64.2 mwaka 2020. Kipindi cha nyuma hapakuwepo na mikopo iliyotolewa na taasisi za fedha katika sekta hizo.

Pia Serikali ilifanya tathmini ya kodi na tozo ambazo zinalamikiwa na wadau, ambapo kupitia Muswada wa Sheria ya Fedha 2020 ilipelekea kufutwa kwa kodi nane katika ununuzi wa vifaa na zana za Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji Aidha, jumla ya tozo 85 za mifugo na uvuvi zimepunguzwa viwango katika mwaka 2020 na kuleta unafuu mkubwa kwa wadau.

Aidha Mpina alisema kujengwa kwa viwanda vipya vya kimkakati ikiwemo TANCHICE Company Limited kilichopo Kibaha Mkoa wa Pwani, Kiwanda cha ELIA FOOD OVERSEAS LIMITED Wilaya ya Longido Mkoa wa Arusha, Kiwanda cha BINJIANG COMPANY LIMITED - Shinyanga, Machinjio ya Kisasa ya Vingungutu. Viwanda hivi vinne (4) vya nyama vilivyogharimu jumla ya shilingi bilioni 83 vyenye uwezo wa kuchinjia ng'ombe 5,500 na mbuzi/kondoo 14,000 kwa siku. Viwanda hivi vitawezesha Taifa kuza nyama nje ya nchi kwa kiasi kikubwa kuliko

ilivyo sasa, kutatua tatizo la ukosefu wa soko la mifugo ambapo hivi sasa hulazimika kuuza mifugo hai katika nchi jirani, kuongeza ajira kwa vijana na upatikanaji wa fedha za kogeni na kukuza uchumi wa nchi.

Kuhusu utatuzi wa migogoro ya wafugaji, wakulima na watumiaji wengine wa ardhi, Mpina alisema migogoro hiyo imepungua kwa kiasi kikubwa matukio ya kupigana na kuuana baina ya wakulima na wafugaji, kulishwa sumu na kukatwa mapanga mifugo, ukamataji holela wa mifugo yamepungua kwa kiasi kikubwa tofauti na ilivyokuwa zamani kabla ya Serikali ya awamu ya tano kuingia madarakani.

Hata hivyo Mpina alimshukuru Rais Dkt. John Magufuli kwa kumuamini na kumpa nafasi ya kuhudumu katika Serikali yake kwa kipindi cha miaka mitano iliyopita ambapo alimuomba Waziri Ndaki kulinda mafanikio ya Serikali ya awamu ya tano yaliyopatikana katika kipindi chake cha kwanza cha utawala wa Dk. Magufuli.

Kwa upande wake Waziri Ndaki amemhakikishia Mpina kuwa mafanikio yaliyotapikana katika kipindi chake atayaendeleza ili kuhakikisha sekta za mifugo na uvuvi zinakua na kutoa mchango mkubwa zaidi kwa taifa.



Aliyekuwa Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Luhaga Mpina (kushoto) akimkabidhi ofisi Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Mashimba Ndaki, mii wa Serikali Mtumba. Kulia ni Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Pauline Gekul. (Na Mpagapicha Wetu)



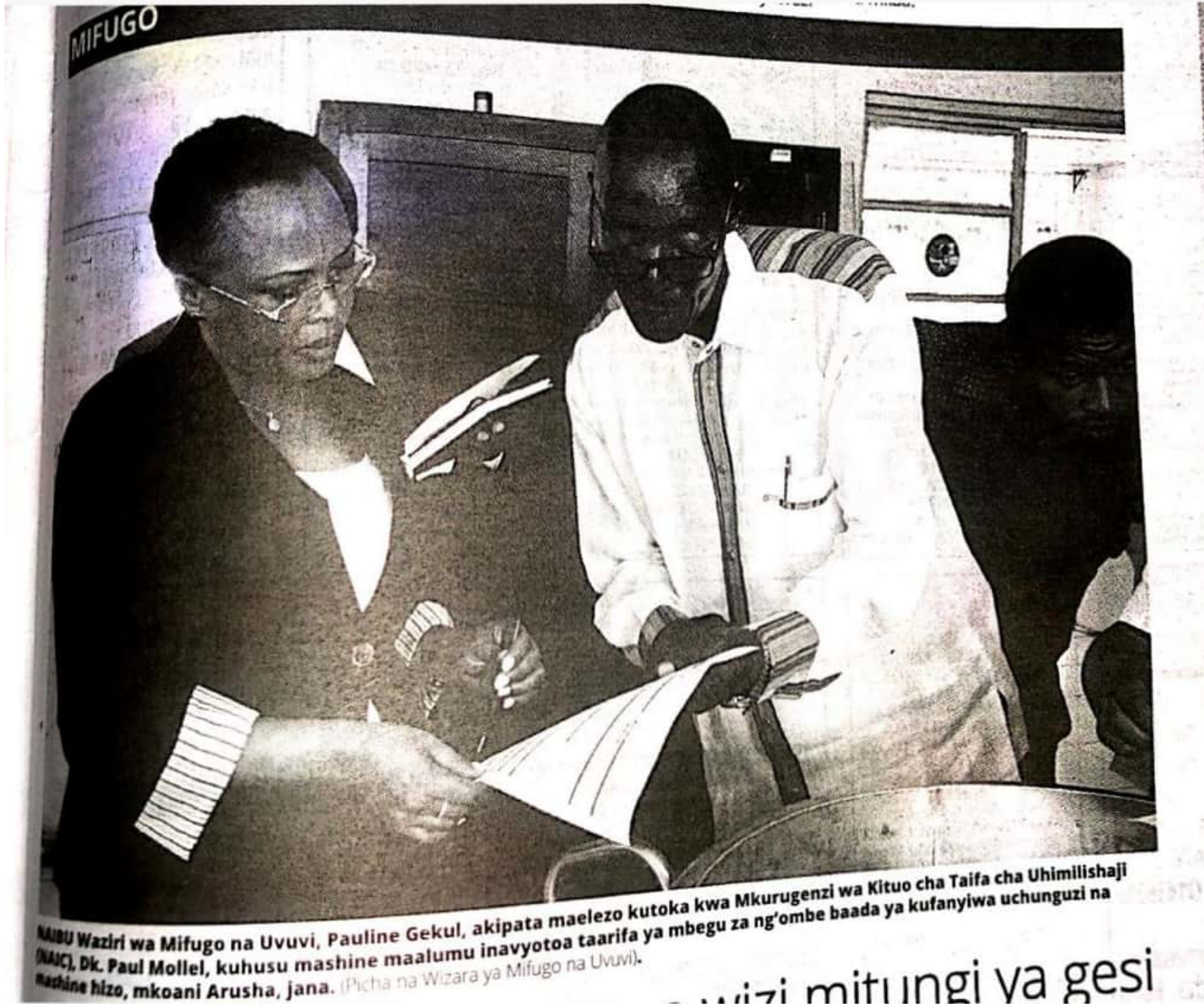
Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Pauline Gekul (kushoto) akipewa maelezo na Mkurugenzi wa Kituo cha Taifa cha Uhimilishaji (NAIC), Dkt. Paul Mollel namna mashine maalumu inavyotoa taarifa juu ya mbegu za ng'ombe mara baada ya kufanyiwa uchunguzi na mashine hizo. (Na Mpigapicha Wetu)

Majira, Uk. 16, Tarehe
16/12/2020



Naibu Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Pauline Gekul (kushoto) akipewa maelezo na Mkurugenzi wa Kituo cha Taifa cha Uhimilishaji (NAIC), Dkt. Paul Mollel namna mashine maalumu inavyotoa taarifa juu ya mbegu za ng'ombe mara baada ya kufanyiwa uchunguzi na mashine hizo. (Na Mpigapicha Wetu)

Uhuru Uk. 19, Tarehe
16/12/2020



NAIBU Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Pauline Gekul, akipata maelezo kutoka kwa Mkurugenzi wa Kituo cha Taifa cha Uhimilishaji (NAIC), Dk. Paul Mollel, kuhusu mashine maalumu inavyotoa taarifa ya mbegu za ng'ombe baada ya kufanyiwa uchunguzi na mashine hizo, mkoani Arusha, jana. (Picha na Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi).

Waziri mitungi ya gesi

The Guardian UK: 4 Tanga 12/12/2022

Govt to speed up firmer indicative price for milk

By Guardian Correspondent, Tanga

THE government has pledged to speed up setting indicative prices for milk to benefit dairy cattle keepers.

It has also said there are strategies in place for adding value to the milk products in order to spur competition in both domestic and foreign markets.

The pledge was given here recently by Charles Malunde, Cooperatives deputy registrar in interview with this paper soon after a task meeting that involved primary cooperatives in Tanga Region coordinated by Tanga Dairies Cooperative Union (TDCU).

Malunde also called on dairy cattle keepers to abandon traditional practices and opt for modern methods that would bring benefits to them and the nation in general.

Price of milk in Tanga Region is 1,200/- per litre while the ex-factory price for the 250ml packet of milk is 600/-, three times more than the price of dairy cattle keepers.

"We must be well understood.

It is impossible for a dairy cattle keeper who does not feed his cows as required, to produce only three litres of milk per day and expect to benefit from keeping livestock," he queried.

He added: "Even if the government will raise the price of milk, you cannot use the product for your development, you will just discover it was unprofitable."

He said there was a plan for dairy cattle keepers through their cooperative unions to access loans purchase quality milk breeds and then collect a certain quantity of milk each day as repayment for the loans.

He instructed cooperative officials in the country to take steps against certain primary cooperative officials who defraud dairy cattle keepers by collecting their milk and then sell to private dealers at higher prices without following laid down procedures.

Some of dairy cattle keepers from primary cooperatives who were in attendance said the current milk price has been in place for a very long time, as opposed to the genuine situation following rising production costs.

TALIRI unveils opportunities in Tanzania's livestock industry

By Correspondent Valentine Othman



The livestock industry in Tanzania plays an important socio-economic role that includes contributing to building a strong national economy, household food supplies and incomes, employment opportunities as well as nurturing natural resources.

It is also noted that livestock supports improvement of soil fertility status for crop farming.

The country has a total area of 945,000km², whereby 62,000km² of the surface area is covered with water, and 60 million hectares is rangelands that are suitable for livestock production.

The available rangeland resources with diversity of forage species are also suitable for grazing to the available 23.4 million cattle, 21.3 million goats and 5.65 million sheep, more than 1.85 million pigs, 47.4 million indigenous poultry and other non-conventional species such as donkeys and rabbits.

As per the 2012/13 National Panel Survey, 50 per cent of all households keep livestock (4.6 million households), 62 per cent of which are rural and 20 per cent urban, with ownership patterns dominated by chickens (86 pc households), goats (48 pc), cattle (35pc), pigs (10pc) and other livestock (10 per cent).

Traditional breeds dominate Tanzania livestock sector with Tanzania Short Horn Zebu is the most widespread cattle breed in the nation.

Agro-pastoralists households account for 80 per cent of livestock production, pastoral communities 14 per cent and remaining 6 per cent comes from the commercial ranches and dairy sector. Sheep and goats are widely distributed and adapted to many agro-ecological zones.

Opportunities

However, there are still many opportunities for making Tanzania livestock industry more profitable such that it could contribute into the transformation of the national economy through agro-industrialisation.

Giving a special exclusive interview to The Guardian, Acting Director General (DG), for the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI), Dr Jonas Kirima said the opportunities include a large number of indigenous and adaptable stock, abundant land and water resources, vast rangelands with adaptable pastures and forages, domestic and external markets and marketing outlets, manpower resources and an enabling policy.

He elaborated that management aspects (breeding strategies, animal health care, and housing) contributes to 80 per cent of performance of animal in terms of productivity.

He highlighted that, if all farmers in Tanzania (small to large farmers) could observe management aspects of animal husbandry, Tanzania livestock sector could be among the leading country, whereby breeding programmes could follow when management aspects are well organized.

However, he observed that transformation of the livestock industry will depend heavily on the government and other stakeholders involvement in addressing the imminent challenges that include inadequate investment in feed resource management and development so as to curb irregular feed supplies, climatic changes and weather uncertainties, diseases outbreaks, inadequate investment in livestock infrastructure and rural infrastructure as well as low micro and macro credits to facilitate investments.

Other challenges, according to Dr Kirima include low genetic potential of the indigenous livestock, poor management of land, water and pastures, low animal health and standards to meet conditions set by international livestock trade, inadequate infrastructure for livestock and livestock products as well as prevalence of diseases.

He expressed that the potential to increase both livestock production and productivity, and its contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) exists, as the land carrying capacity of up to 20 million livestock units has not been utilized.

Pertaining to situational analysis of the livestock industry in Tanzania, Dr Kirima stated that the livestock industry can be categorized into two major production systems namely extensive and intensive.

The intensive system, though limited in size, has been receiving more emphasis in investment and im-

provement because of its contribution to the market oriented economy," he pointed out.

On the other hand, he detailed, the extensive system, which is mostly pastoralism is a production system based on seasonal availability of forage and water that resulting into uncontrolled mobility.

"This system comprised the large number of animals owned by individual farmers which have the potential for increasing levels of production, export, employment and improving the welfare of farmers if management practices are put in place," he added.

He emphasized, the country has been endowed with diverse and favourable climate and agro-ecological zones from humid, semi-arid areas as well as favorable macro-economic policies.

"The contribution of the livestock industry to the economy is not limited to its share in the total GDP as it plays other roles such as supplying food products, and thus, contributes to food security. Moreover, the industry is vital in converting forages and crop residues into edible products," he added.

Revealed other advantages, he said livestock acts as inflation free, store of value and investment channel, but also, source of income and employment mostly in the rural economy. "The sector also provides hides and skins and other by-products," he said.

Current research and development effort in improving livestock productivity

"There are notable efforts in improving livestock productivity in the country that began since early 1990s to date."

"These include breeding and selection programmes in cattle, sheep and goats as well as improvement of pasture and forages that entail grass, herbaceous legumes and tree fodder," he informed.

As part to improved performance of the sector, he said TALIRI has been partnering with key local institutions such as Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) to conduct both, on station and on farm activities in collaboration with regional and international institutions such as International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the International Development and Research Centre (IDRC), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation (SAREC), the Norwegian

Agency for International Development (NORAD) and Heifer Project International (HPI), just to mention a few.

"Different programmes on various aspects of livestock improvement and husbandry have so far been implemented in various agro-ecological zones including the Northern zone of Tanzania (Arusha, Mtwara and Kilimanjaro), Eastern zone (Iringa, Morogoro, Tanga and Morogoro), Southern Highlands (Iringa, Mbeya, Songea and Njombe), Lake zone (Kagera, Mwanza, Simiyu, Mwanza and Shinyanga) and Central zone (Dodoma and Singida)," he elaborated.

He said at the TALIRI Mtwara center, the institute is implementing the Multiple Ovulation and Embryo Transfer (MORT) project, an advanced cattle breeding procedure.

MORT programme help to improve the growth of dairy sector and meat industries in the country, and the programme also seeks to increase income and employment to the livestock communities.

"This initiative is vital as the meat cattle to be produced (bulls and heifers) will have a market weight of 400kg, contrary to local Zebu that are usually at 250kg market weight," he said.

Dr Kirima said the produced crossbred dairy cattle (adapted to environment) will have the capacity to produce more than 10 litres of milk in a day, saying presently, indigenous arbu cattle produces between 1 and 3 litres of milk a day.

According to him, efforts are on multiplication of the Mwapwa cattle, improving its potential in milk production from 2300 litres per lactation to 2800 litre per lactation as well evaluation of its performance in various agro-ecological zones.

Through the programme, he said, random sample of Mwapwa cows are crossed in Danish Red to produce F1 Mwapwa crosses whose level of *Bos taurus* blood will be 54 per cent.

Other efforts, he added, is Phenotypic and Genetic Characterization of the Fipa and Iringa red cattle populations.

"This study considers the two main indigenous cattle strains (Fipa and Iringa red) that are raised by the indigenous people of the Southern Highlands of Tanzania for many years. The main objective of this study is to characterize the phenotypic and genetic attributes, the production systems, the desira-

ble traits that are of special interest to the community that keep them and the risky status of these cattle populations for present and future generations," he expressed.

He said preliminary results on the Fipa cattle depicted that this population is in a reasonable number and its animals have almost uniform features of body size and conformation, horn size, orientation and spacing. The cattle have both Zebu and Sanga features though the Zebu features dominate.

"Moreover, the results further showed that Fipa cattle are mainly kept for draft power such that about 35 per cent of the cattle herd composition is made of castrates. On the other hand, some poor management practices have been observed in the Fipa farming community, including poor calf rearing practices that lead to high mortality rate (50 per cent) per annum, and negative selection of breeding bulls of high vigour for castration and eventually draught purposes," he pointed out.

Immediate actions towards beef production

Among current actions include improving productivity of beef breeds through strategic cross-breeding.

The beef industry in Tanzania is constrained by low genetic potential of existing stock, inadequate fattening infrastructure, inadequate marketing system, prevalence of animal diseases, inadequate feed resources, weak livestock farmers organisations and inadequate technical support services, to mention but a few.

"This project focuses on improving the quantity and quality of beef for improvement of living standards of livestock farmers through improved income and food security through breeding suitable beef cattle that fit pastoral and agro-pastoral production environments," he informed.

He detailed that, the programme based on upgrading the Boran cattle using Beef Master Semen up to 75 per cent. "Growth rate at specific ages is an important criterion for selection of females and males in this programme. Considerable attention is given to body weights at 36 and 72 weeks of age," he added.

Efforts in tackling challenges and capitalizing opportunities on beef.

There are several strategies and options that need to be embraced so as to have a bouncing and mush-

rooming livestock industry that is bound to contribute more to the household and national economies.

"In a nut shell, orientation of physical, financial and intellectual resources has to do with increase in levels of investment that is over and above the current levels," he observed.

He limited some of the strategies as review of taxes, tariffs and policies so as to create more conducive climates for investment and growth of production and agro-processing ventures and local, national and regional levels.

Others are encouraging investment in feed resource development through pasture farms establishments, paddocking, irrigation, however, according to him, this has to consider land demarcation and granting of land occupation rights to investors, both small, medium and large scale. Land use planning for livestock farming has to be emphasized to create a sense of responsibility in farmers to owned lands and hence sustainable measures which ensures availability of forages and good pastureland management.

The other strategy include establishment of an enabling and supportive environment for joint village land use planning and for the protection of rangelands, investment in livestock breed improvement as well as pastures and forages improvement for beef production.

"With these strategies, land conflicts can be reduced highly," he assured.

He said the current and past effort foreseen in the livestock industry in Tanzania are part of a broader processes of agricultural transformation that aim at improving productivity and increasing incomes at household and national levels, he concluded.

According to him, efforts as local government reforms, land ownership, investment in rural and urban infrastructure and improved social service delivery are highly needed.

"These reforms are intended to contribute towards the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. It is therefore envisaged that a sustainable and more productive livestock industry shall be attained through cooperation and collaboration between public and private sectors," he added.

About TALIRI

The Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) is a body corporate under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries established by TALIRI Act Number 4 of 2012.

The Institute has seven research centres that are strategically located in seven agro-ecological zones of Tanzania mainland. The centres are (regions in bracket) TALIRI Mwapwa and Kongwa (Dodoma), TALIRI Mabuhi (Mwanza), TALIRI Naliendele (Iringa), TALIRI Tanga (Tanga), TALIRI Uyoie (Mbeya) and TALIRI West Kilimanjaro (Kilimanjaro).

Regional conflicts add to Somalia's security concerns

*'Maziwa ya mbuzi huwasaidia wenye vidonda vya tumbo'

Na Amina Omari, Tanga

MAZIWA ya mbuzi husaidia kwa kiwan-go kikubwa kutibu vidonda vya tumbo; utafiti umebaini.

Kwa mujibu wa utafiti uliofanywa na Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Mifugo Tanzania (Taliri), hali hiyo inatokana na maziwa ya mbuzi kuwa na virutubisho vina- vyosaidia kutibu ugonjwa huo.

Akizungumza na waandishi wa habari baada ya kutembelea kituo cha TALIRI kilichopo jijini Tanga, Mtafiti Mwandamizi wa Mifugo kutoka Taliri, Walter Mangesho, alisema katika utafiti uo walifanya majaribio kwa maziwa ya ng'ombe, lakini maziwa ya mbuzi yaliyotoa matokeo

mazuri zaidi.

Alisema hali hiyo inatokana na maziwa ya mbuzi kuwa na virutubisho vinavyohitajika ili kuzalisha kwa wingi kinga katika mwili wa binadamu.

"Tumbaini kuwa maziwa ya mbuzi ambaye amelishwa vizuri ni tiba nzuri na ya uhakika yanaweza kutibu kabisa ugonjwa wa vidonda vya tumbo na hivyo, niwaombe wananchi kuzingatia tiba hiyo ili kukabili tatizo hilo," alisema Magesho.

Hata hivyo, alisema kutokana na mafanikio hayo, watu wengi wamekuwa wakifika katika kituo hicho kutoa ushuhuda wa namna maziwa hayo yalivyowasaidia kutibu matatizo ya vidonda vya tumbo, hali inayosababisha kufanya utafiti kwa kina zaidi.

"Bado tunaendelea kufanya utafiti zaidi ili kubaini kama maziwa hayo yanatibu mara-dhi mengine zaidi, lakini pia tunaendelea kujiridhisha kama mgonjwa anapata tiba ya ku-dumu," alisema.

Kuhusu malisho, alisema mbuzi wanaopata malisho mazuri na chakula bora wana uwezo wa kutoa maziwa lita mbili kwa siku na maziwa yake yana virutubisho vingi vinavyo- msaidia binadamu kuongeza kinga ya mwili na kuepukana na magonjwa yasiyo ya kuam- bukiza.

Kwa mujibu wa mtafiti huyo, wamekuwa wakizalisha mbegu bora za mbuzi wa maziwa na sasa wamejipanga kuhakikisha wanaongeza mbegu bora ili

wananchi wanunue kwa wingi na hatimaye kupata tiba ya tatizo hilo.

"Watanzania njooni mjif- unze na mnunue ili mboresha afya zenu na hata mifugo yenu iimarike," alisema Mangesho.

Kaimu Mkurugenzi wa Taasisi hiyo, Dk Zablon Nziku, alisema Taliri ipo kwa ajili ya kufanya tafiti zitakazowasaidia wafugaji kupata matokeo bora ya mazao yatokanayo na mifugo ili kuinua uchumi na kubadilisha dhana ya ufugaji na kuwa wa kisasa.

Alisema katika kipindi cha mwaka mmoja wamefanikiwa kuwafikia wafugaji 349 wa ng'ombe wa maziwa na kuwapa- tia teknolojia mbalimbali za ufu- gaji kuhusu ng'ombe wa maziwa.