

NIPASHE UK 7

Uwekezaji machinjio ya kisasa walikuna Bunge

Na Ashton Balaigwa,
MOROGORO

KAMATI ya Kudumu ya Bunge ya Uwekezaji wa Mitaji ya Umma, imeridhishwa na uwekezaji unaoendelea wa mradi wa fedha za serikali kupitia Mfuko wa Hifadhi ya Jamii wa Mashirika ya Umma (PSSSF) kwenye Kiwanda cha Nyama cha Nguru Hills Ranch Limited kilichoko Wilaya ya Mvomero mkoani Morogoro.

Mwenyekiti wa Kamati hiyo, Jerry Silaa, alitoa kauli hiyo

baada ya kamati hiyo kutembelea kiwanda hicho na kujionea shughuli mbalimbali zinazoendelea kufanywa za ujenzi wake ambao kinatarajiwa kuanza hivi karibuni.

Silaa alisema kamati hiyo imeridhishwa baada ya kuona fedha zilizowekwa na serikali kupitia PSSSF zinaonekana thamani yake na kuna matumaini makubwa fedha zilizowekezwa zitarudi baada ya muda mfupi.

Alisema Kamati imejionea bila shaka kuwa fedha zilizowekezwa Dola milioni 15

kwenye kiwanda kikubwa cha kisasa cha nyama zimewekezwa kwenye tija na kiwanda kitakachokuwa cha mfano nchini.

"Kamati ya Bunge imeridhishwa kwa uwekezaji huu utakapokamilika utasaidia walaji wa nyama na upatikanaji wa ngozi zenye ubora nchini," alisema Silaa.

Hata hivyo, aliagiza Bodi ya Udhamini ya PSSSF kuhakikisha inaendelea kusimamia mkataba wa uwekezaji kwa kushirikiana na wabia wenzake, kwa lengo la kuhakikisha

uzalishaji unaanza haraka ili kupata tija.

Agizo lingine kwa PSSSF ni kuongeza kipengele katika makubaliano yao na mwekezaji mwenza ambao ni Kiwanda cha Nguru Hills Limited kiwauzie ngozi Kiwanda cha Ngozi cha Kilimanjaro ambacho PSSSF imewekeza ili kipate malighafi za kuendelea.

Agizo lingine ni PSSSF na wawekezaji wenza kuanzisha programu maalum kwa wafugaji ili kuwe na mifumo maalum itakayokidhi kupata viwan-

go vya mifugo vinavyokubalika katika kiwanda hicho.

Awali akitoa taarifa kwa kamati hiyo kuhusu Kiwanda cha Machinjio ya kisasa, Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa PSSSF, Hosea Kashimba, alisema kitakuwa na uwezo wa kuchinja ng'ombe 100 na mbuzi 1,000 kwa siku.

Alisema mradi huo wa machinjio hayo ya kisasa yanamilikiwa kwa ubia wa wanahisia watatu kati ya serikali kupitia PSSSF, Eclipse Investment (LIC) na Kampuni ya Busara Investment (LLP).

msasikombi...

TAGO President has awarded the second batch of 20 Tigo Pesa customers with 40m/- as part of the ongoing Mkoa Mwil promotion.

These winners were picked from a random sample of lucky Tigo Pesa customers who conducted different transactions such as Lipa

Kiva Simu, Bill Pay, On net P2P, VIP receiving during the week ending March 27th, 2022.

Speaking during the handover, the Tigo Pesa High Value Customers Segment Manager, Mary Kitata said, "We're proud to reward our second batch of 20 winners with 20m/- each, so far we have awarded over 80m/-, and mathematically from the total amount of 325m/-, 245m/- is still

up for grabs. Therefore we urge customers to continue transacting via Tigo Pesa."

"This giveaway promotion is exclusively for Tigo Pesa customers, where so far we have already seen 40 winners winning 20m/- for the first 2 weeks, 30 winners to get the grand prize of 10m/- end of promotion and 1 grand winner getting 20m/- Customers get to do as many

transactions as possible from the services mentioned above to stand a chance to win," said Kitata.

One of the fish mongers at Kigamboni area in Dar es Salaam was in a jovial mood saying "I can only thank God for this money which will help me to buy a new freezer. I overheard once on the radio about this promotion, but never in my wildest dreams did I know that I would be amongst

this week's winners. I see Tigo Pesa daily, so you never know, with luck I could also amongst the 20m/- winner".

All a customer needs to do is to transact as many times as he can through the Tigo Pesa services (Lipa Kiva Simu, Bill Pay, On net P2P, VIP) (KIP) (rewards) available to stand a chance to win the cash prizes on offer.

How can Tanzanian small-scale fisheries become financially self-sufficient?

THE supportive business environment facilitated by the sixth phase government has clearly shown the support on blue economy strategy both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar to attain sustainable development goals. Our Correspondent GERALD KITABU interviewed head of Consulting, Dar es Salaam Merchant Group Dr Kassim Mussa Mhina on how Tanzania can encourage small-scale fisheries become financially self-sufficient: Excerpt:

Question: The 6th phase government has made tremendous efforts to attract both government and private investors. You are in the private sector and blue economy is one of your areas, how is the situation?

Answer: From our research, I understand that the 6th phase government has done tremendous efforts to transform the fishing sector. The current efforts are expected to attract 30m/- as compared to the current 4.5m/- jobs available in the fishing sector. For instance, the France visit has resulted into signing of 2.6 Billion Euros to TADB, which is directed towards fisheries improvement.

Tanzania has an average fish catch of 364,351 tons per year, with official data indicating that small-scale artisanal fisheries account for 85 percent of these catches. It is this line of argument that the sixth phase of the national government has decided to build the fish port at the coastal area in which 50.7 billion Shillings has been allocated for initial investment.

Q: Now how can Tanzania small scale fisheries become financially self-sufficient?

A: The current funding landscape and the challenges to financing if-scale fishers in Tanzania need more attention than anyone would think. As previously stated, small-scale fishers produce a lot of value in the economy. This is to say that any decisions made to influence small fishers have a direct impact on the sustainability of the environment and the livelihood of the community as a whole.

In the fisheries sector, a variety of funding options are available at grassroots, ranging from microfinance (NMB) to investment banking systems such as Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB). Nonetheless, none of these sources has had a significant impact on small fishers in Tanzania, as evidenced by stable annual fish catch statistics from 1990 to 2018, which show that annual catch ranges from 350,000 to 385,000 MT tones.

Our small-scale fishers are barred from obtaining the funding that would make the great difference. As a result, we thought it would be worthwhile to examine the current funding environment for small-scale fishers, as well as the challenges associated with financing small-scale fishers, and come up with practical solutions to improve the sector's



Head of Consulting at Dar es Salaam Merchant Group Dr Kassim Mussa Mhina

performance.

Q: Small-scale fishers face major challenges due to a lack of management knowledge and cultural norms as an expert what is your comment?

A: It is true, I personally interviewed a small fisherman in Kilwa about traditional fishing, and his response was that "God brings the fish near the shore as he wishes, so there is no need to go to the high seas". To him, having a better vessel makes no difference. Transference in the fisher's local and financial situation is another impediment. Furthermore, fishers do not have collateral to leverage the loan.

Small scale fishers were previously difficult to identify due to their frequent migration and dependence on their fishing activities. The government has worked to formalize small-scale fishers along the Indian Ocean. Fishers are extremely well organized in their Beach Management Units (BMU), collaborative Fishery Management Areas (CFMAs) and even the village liaison committees. With the ongoing postcode exercise, we should have no trouble identifying the small fishers.

Q: Fishers in these informal situations are vulnerable to the volatility of fish markets, making it difficult for them to plan their cash flow. Again, what is the problem?

A: It is true that despite the fact that annual fish demand is 700,000 tons and total catch reported is 385,000 metric tons, fish market volatility still makes reliable market supply difficult. In land sites, fish sales are typically conducted via auctions, with verbal agreements between sellers and buyers for bulk fish consignments. Fishers' ability to become investment ready is further hampered by a lack of formal purchase orders and established market relationships. Another significant impediment is the ability to establish formal market relations, particularly in high-value fisheries, which would demonstrate the potential capital flow needed to attract funding members of fishing organizations frequently associate solely for social reasons, failing to recognize the additional economic benefits of cooperative and aggregation models. Most fishermen lack financial education and business acumen, and they are frequently disconnected from supply chain and market information, which could enable them to create new lines of business and increase their access to finance.

Q: So, what is the solution?

A: Collaboration among financial institutions could help to reduce risk and provide additional support, such as financial education or capacity building, to supplement and ensure the viability of their investments. If small-scale fishers are not organized, data on catch quantity and value cannot

be deduced, making it difficult to understand fishers' needs. As a result, there is a mismatch between the sizes and types of capital offered to and demanded by the sector, and it is possible to overlook the capacity building and technical assistance grants required for progress and sustainability through the successful implementation of fishery projects. These few mentioned barriers that small-scale fishers face make financing small-scale fishers' projects difficult.

The scientific literature for Tanzania's fishery sector does not really provide business solutions to increase the industry's contribution from its current 125 percent GDP contribution to even around 80 percent let alone the abundance of fishery resources, which is the song we usually sing.

There is an urgent need to bridge the gap between the fishing industry and financial institutions. To do so, we must first identify who the small-scale fisher, the owners of the boats or the person fishing and then connect the actual fishermen with the financial institutions. If we want to reach the actual fishermen, the most effective strategy is needed to attract private companies that can build and repair fishing vessels to replace inefficient wooden vessels. The private companies can train local fishermen to operate and manage modern vessels with the assistance of financial institutions in order to achieve the maximum catch relative to vessel capacity. The company can then guarantee off-take with efficient cold storage facilities.

Despite the fact that an estimated fish demand gap of 365,000 to 400,000 metric tones has been established, there is still Point of Sale (POS) missing information on the domestic fish market. The market is quite unstructured, and even the definition adopted in 2000 fishery regulations as simply a place where fish are sold does not guarantee the development of the fish market.

Q: How can the private sector supplement government efforts to improve the fishing standard of small scale fisheries?

A: The private sector must supplement the government efforts to attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) No. 14. For instance, integrating ship building with fishing to replace inefficient boats so that at least small fishers can go at least 12 nautical miles from the seashore. Private companies involved in fish market research and trade can develop local and international fish markets so that all additional catch resulting from vessel improvement could reach the customers. Furthermore, they are encouraged to conduct extensive fish market research in accommodate both off-shore and territorial catch that will be realized with blue economy plans that our country intends to implement in the near future bearing in mind the linkage between the small-scale fishers and the fish harbor the government is intending to build.

Kamati ya Bunge yaridhishwa ujenzi kiwanda cha nyama

Morogoro
NA LATIFA GANZEL

KAMATI ya kudumu ya Bunge, Uwezeshaji Mitaji kwa Umma (PIC) imeridhishwa na uwekezaji uliofanywa katika kiwanda cha nyama cha Nguru Hills Estate, kilichopo wifayani Mvomero.

Mwenyekiti wa kamati hiyo, Jerry Slaa aliyasema hayo jana baada ya kamati hiyo kutembelea kiwanda hicho kujionea shughuli mbalimbali zinazoendelea kufanywa za ujenzi ambapo

kinatarajiwa kuanza hivi karibuni.

"Fedha zilizowekwa na serikali kupitia mfuko wa PSSSF zinaonekana thamani yake, fedha zilizowekezwa zitarudi baada ya muda mfupi," alisema.

Alisema kiasi cha dola milioni 15 zilizotumika katika kiwanda hicho zimewekezwa kwenye tija na kiwanda hicho kitakuwa cha mfano nchini.

Aidha, alisema uwekezaji huo utakapokamilika utasaidia walaji wa nyama na upatikanaji wa ngozi zenye ubora nchini pamoja na wafugaji kuweza kuuza mifugo yao

katika soko la uhakika.

Mwenyekiti huyo aliagiza Bodi ya Wadhamini ya PSSSF kuhakikisha inaendelea kusimamia mkataba wa uwekezaji kwa kushirikiana na wabia wenzake kwa lengo la kuhakikisha uzalishaji unaanza haraka ili kupata tija.

Pia, kamati hiyo iliagiza Bodi ya PSSSF kuongeza kipengele katika makubaliano yao na wewekezaji wenza ambao ni kiwanda cha Nguru Hills Limited kiuze ngozi katika kiwanda cha ngozi Kilimanjaro ambacho PSSSF

imewekeza ili kipate malighafi za kuendesha.

Vilevile, iliagiza PSSSF na wawekezaji wenza kuanzisha programu maalum kwa wafugaji ili kuwa na mifumo maalumu itakayokidhi kupata viwango vya mifugo vinavyokubalika katika kiwanda hicho.

Kwa upande wake, Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa PSSSF, Hosea Kashimba, alisema kiwanda hicho kitakuwa na uwezo wa kuchinja ng'ombe 100 na mbuzi 1,000 kwa siku ambapo kinatarajia kuanza rasmi

muda wowote mwaka huu.

Alisema mradi huo wa machinjio hayo ya kisasa unamilikiwa kwa ubia na wanahisa watatu kati ya serikali kupitia mfuko wa PSSSF, Eclipse Investment (LLC) na kampuni ya Busara Investment (LLP)

Alibainisha kuwa mradi huo ulianza mwaka 2018 lakini ugonjwa wa Uviko-19 ulipoanza ulisababisha mashine zilizoangizwa kutoka nje kuchelewa kuletwa wakiwemo na wataalamu wake hadi kufikia Julai mwaka jana.

JamiiYETU

11 MBEGU ZA MIKOKO
ZILIVYOSAFIRI UKANDA WA
KITROIPIKI BAHARINI KOTE

12 SHERIA ZA HABARI
ZILIZOPITWA NA WAKATI
ZIFANYIWE MAREKEBISHO



Ulaji dagaa una tija kubwa katika afya ya binadamu

Baadhi ya akimama wanaofanya biashara ya dagaa, wakianika, kuchambua na kupakia kitoweo hicho katika soko la Mwaloni, Kirumba, jijini Mwanza.

Na Nashon Kennedy

NIMECHOKA na maisha ya kila siku ya kula dagaa, leo nikipata fedha nitajitabidi ninunue nyama na mimi leo wanangu waturahie kula chakula kizuri.

Hiyo ni kauli ya mama mmoja ambaye alisikika akizungumza maneno hayo katika soko la Mbogamboga lililoko Buswelu katika Manispaa ya Ilemela iliyoko

mkoani Mwanza.

Alikuwa miongoni mwa watu waliokwiza wakinunua mahitaji yao sokoni hapo.

Si hoya mama peke yake, watu wengi wanaamini kwamba ulaji wa dagaa hauna tija na kwamba wanaonunua dagaa ni familia maskini, ambao hawana utozewo wa kununua kitoweo kingine kama samaki na nyama.

UKWELI HALISI!

Ukweli ni kwamba dagaa (aliye kwenye kundi la samaki)

ni dhanzo kikubwa cha viru-tubisho muhimu mwilini kama vile mafuta ya asidi ya Omega3, ambayo ni nyenzo kuu ya ujenzi wa mfumo wa neva mwilini.

Kwa mujibu wa Mtafiti wa Kujitegemea mstaafu wa samaki, Dk Benjamini Ngatunga, mafuta ya asidi ya Omega3 yanayopakana kwenye dagaa ni nyenzo kuu ya ujenzi wa mfumo wa neva ambayo ni muhimu kwa sikuaji bora wa ubongo kwa watoto.

"Ulaji wa samaki pia unaju-

likana kuwa na faida za kiafya miongoni mwa watu wazim Ushahidi thabiti unasisitiza wa samaki na hasa samaki mafuta ambao unapunguza hatari ya mtu kupata ugonjwa moyo," anaeleza Ngatunga.

Ngatunga mwaka 1978 aliajiriwa na Taasisi ya Uvumbuzi Mbegani iliyoko jijini Dar es Salaam kufundisha na mwan-

Inaendelea U

Wavuvi kupewa elimu ya afya >

Mwanza. Shirika la Nguzo Yetu Girls (NYGC) limeanza kutoa mafunzo ya elimu ya afya ya uzazi na jinsia kwa wanawake wanaofanya shughuli za uvuvi katika soko la kimataifa la samaki la Mwaroni Kirumba, wilayani Ilemela mkoani Mwanza. Akizungumza juzi katika uzinduzi wa mradi huo, Mkurugenzi wa NYGC, Abigael Mhingo alisema mradi huo wenye thamani ya Sh27 milioni utatoa mafunzo kwa wanawake 1,500 katika soko hilo. **Mgongo Kaitira**



Kampuni changa kusaidiwa

Dar es Salaam. Kampuni ya Bia Tanzania (TBL) imezalia kampuni changa za kiuvumbuzi nchini kushiriki katika programu maalumu ya Accelerator 100+ itakayowawezesha kupata elimu zaidi, kuunganishwa na wataalamu na kuongezewa mitaji. Meneja wa Masuala Endelevu wa TBL, Abigail Mutoboerwa alisema kampuni mama ya TBL ya AB InBev watatoa zaidi ya Sh230 milioni kwa kampuni zitakazokidhi vigezo vilivyowekwa. **Mwandishi Wetu.**

HUDUMA YA MAJI

Mbunge wa Mtama ambaye pia ni Waziri wa Habari, Mawasiliano na Teknolojia ya Habari, Nape Nnauye akizungumza na wananchi wa Jimboni kwake kabla ya kushuhudia utajiri salni wa mkataba wa ujenzi wa mradi wa maji wa Nyangao – Mtama. Wakazi zaidi ya 22,000 wa Kata za Majengo, Mtama na Nyangao wanatarajiwa kunufaika na huduma ya maji katika mradi huo utakaogharimu Sh4.57 bilioni. **Na Mpigapicha Wetu.**



Kutotumia utafiti kwakwaza mifugo

Mwandishi Wetu, Mwananchi

Dar es Salaam. Wataalamu wa mifugo wanaoshindwa kujenga hoja kwa kutumia taarifa za utafiti wanazofanya kuwashawishi wenye mamlaka kuwapa rasilimali fedha wametajwa kuikwamisha sekta ya mifugo.

Sababu hiyo imetolewa jijini hapa Dar es Salaam juzi na Katiibu Mkuu wa wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Tixon Nzunda kwenye hafla ya kutunuku vyeti wataalamu 25 waliopewa mbinu mpya za kukabiliana na magonjwa ya mlipuko kwa mifugo.

Mbinu hizo walipewa kwa kipindi cha miezi minne kupitia mafunzo ya ufuatiliaji na udhibiti wa magonjwa ya mifugo kwa wataalamu waliopo kazini yakiendeshwa na Shirika la Chakula na Kilimo Duniani (FAO).

Nzunda alisema wataalamu hao wanapaswa kubadilika na kuanza kuzitumia tafiti ili matokeo yake yasaidie kupunguza pengo la uelevu na kuleta mabadiliko kwa kudhibiti magonjwa ya mlipuko.



Alisema amezunguka nchi nzima na kubaini baadhi ya ofisi zimeshindwa kuandika hata andiko la kitabu cha kuelezea tafiti walizofanya na kuonesha kama hatua zisipochukuliwa kuna athari gani zinaweza kutokea.

Naye, Mratibu wa Mnyororo wa thamani kupitia Programu ya FAO, Moses Oleneselle alisema mafunzo hayo yamelenga kuwajengea uwezo wataalamu wa sekta hiyo kutoka chini kwa maana ya vijijini hadi wilayani.

Alisema Tanzania ina utajiri wa mifugo lakini bado wafugaji hawajanufaika kutokana na changamoto mbalimbali, ikiwemo magonjwa yanayosababisha mavuno kuwa hafifu.