

UK 14

Experts urged to help farmers to increase milk production

the
sp
ou
13

By Correspondent Friday Simbaya, Iringa

THE Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Tison Nsunda has urged the experts to help dairy farmers to increase milk production to ensure sufficient raw materials to milk processors.

He said this yesterday during his one-day visit to Iringa region, which focused on inspecting various projects including the ASAS Dairies Factory.

Nsunda explained that statistics show that milk supplied to the major dairy factories in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Arusha and Iringa regions is less than 25 percent.

By that logic, 75 percent of milk does not reach the processing industry due to various reasons including poor infrastructure.

He urged experts in the livestock sector to continue promoting increased milk production in order to ensure adequate supply of raw materials to processors.

"I want experts to go to various small and large dairy farmers to encourage increase in milk production through better practices," said Nsunda.

He said in the next financial year 2022/23, government is expecting to implement different plans to improve livestock sector, considering Tanzania is the third largest livestock population in Africa.

Iringa Regional Livestock Officer Chacha Baro said from July 2021 to May 2022, the region produced approximately 46,078,913 liters of milk worth more than 36.83 billion shillings and the bulk of the milk went into the system informally.

He explained that the Iringa region has two large factories that produce



ASAS Dairy Company Director Ahmed Abri (2nd L) briefs the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Tison Nsunda (2nd R), during the latter's recent visit to the factory in Iringa municipality. (Photo by Friday Simbaya)

dairy products including ASAS Dairies Ltd and Silverlands Tanzania.

Baro added that Iringa region has been successful in establishing dairy farmers' cooperatives in the districts and each cooperative is registered and operational including Iringa Cattle Breeders' Association (IDCO), Kilolo Cattle Breeders' Association (DADCO) and Mufindi Cattle Breeders' Association (MUDCO)

respectively.

Baro said that in controlling the tick borne diseases, the region has built 167 dipping facilities.

Director of ASAS Dairy Factory, Fuad Jaffer said that the factory was established 22 years ago and has provided reliable market for milk producers.

He said the establishment of the factory was due to the lack of a reliable market for milk farmers.

Jaffer said the factory receives milk from Mbeya, Njombe and Iringa regions and receives the milk at two different levels, medium and small scale farmers of about 6,000 who have formed co-operatives.

He added that the factory has the capacity to process 150,000 liters of dairy products, but currently operate under capacity at 35 to 40 percent due to shortage of quality milk.

Kansai Painting



Tatu Sima of Ilongero in Singida Region briefs members of the Parliamentary Administration and Local Governments Committee on an inspection tour of the village yesterday now she has benefited from Tanzania Social Action Fund assistance. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

subsidy through TASAF.

Pili Mohamed, another TASAF beneficiary from Ilongero Village said before TASAF she was living in a mud house but soon after receiving the subsidies and through credit and

laborate with it to ensure TASAF aims to improve the lives of poor households are realised

Katavi to have 120m/- milk processing plant ^{UK 6}

By Guardian Correspondent, Katavi

THE government has set aside 120m/- to build collection cum processing milk plant in Katavi region in a bid to contain milk post-harvest losses and increase consumption of processed milk in western part of the country.

Livestock and Fisheries Deputy Minister Abdallah Ulega said this here recently at the climax of the 25th Milk Week National Celebrations.

Without divulging details on where the plant is to be located, Ulega said that the

money to build the industry has been approved by parliament in the current 2022/23 budget.

Katavi, he explained, is one Tanzania's strategic milk producing regions but most of the milk is not processed, causing loss to the farmer, community and the government.

He explained for lack of a processing plant in the region, no value is added to the milk produced, hence occasioning post-harvest losses. The plant will increase milk shelf-life, allow more people to drink packed milk and milk products.

The minister further explained that when

post-harvest losses are eliminated, the disposal income of the farmer and public revenue collection will increase.

"The government is determined to strengthen the dairy sub-sector because of its importance in promoting human health, increasing government revenue and in increasing the livelihoods of dairy farmers," the minister said.

The joint efforts of the National Artificial Insemination Centre (NAIC), local governments and the private sector have paid off because, Ulega said, 47,888 animals were artificially inseminated in 24 regions — 3,500

animals were inseminated on subsidy.

He said during the 2021/2022 12,622 beef and dairy calves were distributed to farmers—2,680 from state farms and 9,942 from private farms.

He also said Ngerengere and Nangaramo farms will receive 198 improved boran dairy cattle that will eventually increase the number of better breed calves.

A dairy farmer, Jamac Nassoro called on the government to increase the number of cadres in the veterinary profession so that dairy farmers can readily get extension services.

Katavi Regional Commissioner Mwanam-

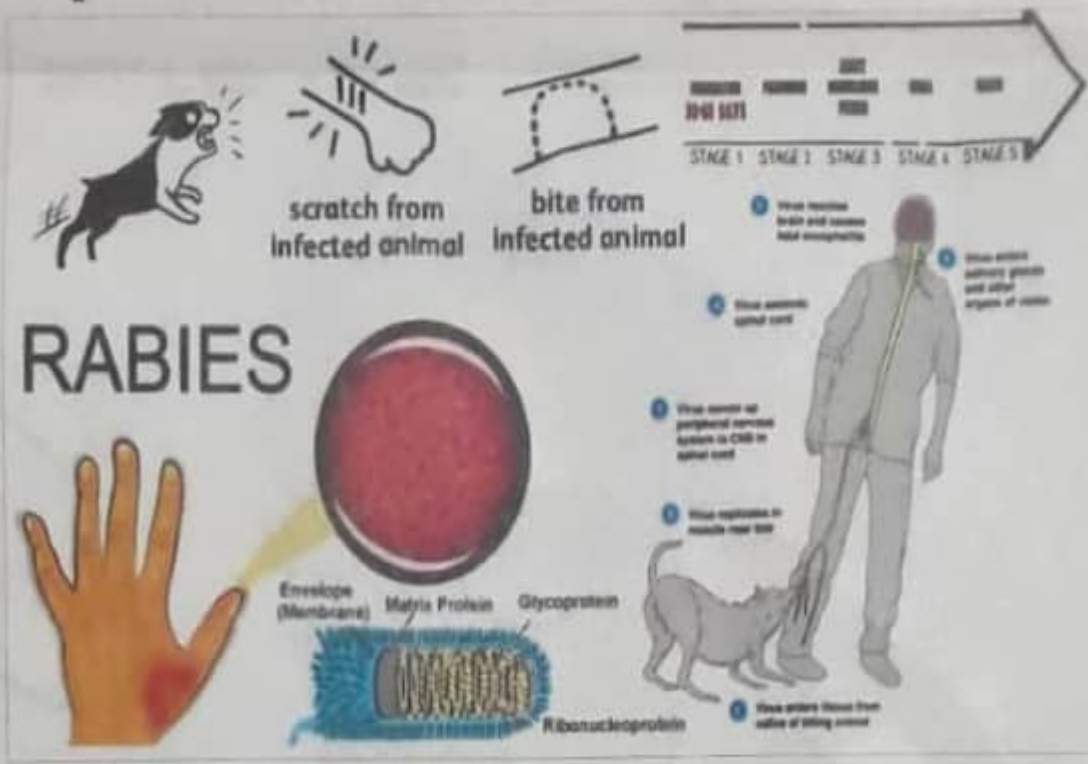
via Mtrindoko said the region will organize and mobilize dairy farmers to take milk to the proposed plant so that people can readily get processed milk.

Dr George Msalya of the Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) said the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (Sagcot) is behind steady development of the milk sub-sector in the southern regions.

The board works closely with Sagcot in promoting dairy farming. Dr Msalya said they plan to train dairy members of cooperatives as a strategic move to improve the quality and quantity of milk.

* People will continue to die of rabies if not educated *

UK 6



RABIES

RABIES – a viral disease spread through an animal bite – has had an effective vaccine for more than a century. Yet people continue to die from it. Rabies kills nearly every known person that shows clinical signs of it, making it arguably one of the world's deadliest infectious diseases.

Africa accounts for 36.4% of the 59,000 rabies deaths in humans annually. In Kenya, rabies is endemic and has been estimated to cause 2,000 deaths annually.

The country is implementing a strategy to end human deaths from rabies by 2030, starting with select pilot counties and progressively extending to the rest of the country.

Kenya's rabies elimination strategy, launched in 2014, combines mass dog vaccination, prompt provision of rabies vaccines, public education, and enhanced surveillance of the disease in animal and human populations. But, as in many other developing countries, progress is slow. The obstacles include low levels of political commitment, partly owing to the absence of data on the true public health impact of the disease.

In the past few years, many countries have strengthened rabies control efforts by scaling mass dog vaccination programmes. They have also

provided pre-exposure and post-exposure vaccines and educated communities about rabies. Most industrialised countries have eliminated rabies from domestic dog populations.

Apart from these interventions, an important aspect of ending deaths from rabies is ensuring that healthcare workers are aware of the disease, and knowledgeable about what to do. In our recent study we set out to determine levels of awareness about rabies and its management among healthcare workers in south eastern Kenya, a region with high numbers of rabies cases.

We found that many were ill-prepared to diagnose the disease in all its forms. Fewer than a quarter knew about World Health Organization (WHO) categorisation of bite wounds. Few were conversant with international guidelines on the use of post-exposure vaccines. We also noticed stockouts of effective vaccine and immunoglobulin.

Our study highlights opportunities to tailor healthcare training programmes – preservice and then continuous – for rabies elimination. The emphasis should be on prevention and control.

Our study
Man's best friend, the domestic dog, is the primary source of hu-

man cases of rabies. Following a risky bite, two critical steps need to be taken in quick succession to prevent disease and death.

First, the wound needs to be washed thoroughly with clean running water and soap for at least 15 minutes.

This should be followed by an injection of rabies vaccine on the day of the bite.

Multiple injections over the course of one month must follow. In the case of a severe bite, the patient would need immunoglobulin as well as the vaccine.

The reduction of risk exposure to rabies depends on the type of treatment received at a health facility. A person bitten by a dog carrying rabies is more likely to develop the disease if the wound isn't cared for properly and if they don't receive the rabies vaccine (and immunoglobulin for severe exposure). This can be due to a lack of awareness of bite management by healthcare workers, unavailability of rabies vaccines and immunoglobulin, or availability of poor quality vaccines.

We visited 42 health facilities, and interviewed 73 healthcare workers. They included medical officers, nurses, clinical officers, pharmacists, pharmacy and laboratory technologists, and public health officers.

Many of the healthcare

workers didn't know that encephalitis – inflammation of the brain – is a differential diagnosis for rabies. They therefore didn't suspect rabies in patients with encephalitis. Less than a quarter of the healthcare workers were aware of the WHO categorisation of bite wounds that guides the use of post-exposure prophylaxis. One in 12 reported they knew the indication of rabies immunoglobulin.

In addition, healthcare workers were not fully informed about the latest WHO recommendations on the appropriate treatment of patients presenting with dog bites.

A good example is route of administration of the vaccine. WHO has recommended injection within the layers of the skin rather than injecting the vaccine into muscles. By adopting this dose-saving route, the healthcare system could serve up to five times more bite patients for the same vaccine amount that treats one patient.

Thorough wound washing is also key. But only a third of the healthcare workers we spoke to said that they would do so for a category two bite – where the animal nibbles (a) uncovered skin or the patient presents with minor bite(s) or scratch(es) with-
out bleeding.

The Conversation

Government to set up milk processing plant in Katavi

From DAILY NEWS
Reporter in Katavi

IN a bid to contain milk post-harvest losses and increase consumption of processed milk in Katavi Region, the government has set aside 120m/- to build collection-cum-processing milk plant, Livestock and Fisheries Deputy Minister Abdalah Ulega has said.

He told the climax of the 25th Milk Week National Celebrations here that the money to build the industry has been approved by the National Assembly in the 2022/23 budget.

Katavi, he explained, is one of Tanzania's strategic milk-producing regions but most of the milk is not processed, causing loss to the farmer, community and the government.

He said due to the absence of a processing plant in the region, no value is added to the milk produced, hence causing post-harvest losses. The plant will increase milk shelf-life, allow more people to drink packed milk and milk products.

The minister further explained that when post-harvest losses are eliminated, the disposal income of the farmer and public revenue collection will increase.

"The government is determined to strengthen the dairy sub-sector because of its importance in promoting human health, increasing government revenue and in increasing the livelihoods of dairy farmers," the minister said.

The joint efforts of the Na-

tional Artificial Insemination Centre (NAIC), local governments and the private sector have paid off because, Mr Ulega said, 47,888 animals were artificially inseminated in 24 regions, whereas 3,500 animals were inseminated on subsidy.

He said during the 2021/2022, 12,622 beef and dairy calves were distributed to farmers – 2,680 from state farms and 9,942 from private farms.

He also said Ngerengere and Nangaramo farms will receive 198 improved boran dairy cattle that will eventually increase the number of better breed calves.

A dairy farmer, Mr Jamae Nassoro called on the government to increase the number of cadres in the veterinary profes-

sion so that dairy farmers can readily get extension services.

Katavi Regional Commissioner Mwarimwa Mndoko said the region will organise and mobilise dairy farmers to take milk to the proposed plant so that people can readily get processed milk.

Dr George Msalya of the Tanzania Milk Board and the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is behind steady development of the milk sub-sector in the southern regions.

The board works closely with SAGCOT in promoting dairy farming. Dr Msalya said they plan to train dairy members of cooperatives as a strategic move to improve the quality and quantity of milk.



DODOMA Airport Manager, Bertha Bankwa in collaboration with the Airport Staff conduct general cleanliness on World Environment Day 2022 in Dodoma Region yesterday. (Photo by Iddy Mwema)

Asas yaishauri serikali uzalishaji wa maziwa

Na Frank Leonard, Iringa

KIWANDA cha maziwa cha Asas kimeishauri serikali kushughulikia changamoto ya muda mrefu ya huduma za ugani katika sekta ya mifugo ili wafugaji wa ng'ombe wapate mbinu bora za ufugaji zitakazowasaidia kuzalisha maziwa mengi wakati wote na yenye ubora utakaokidhi mahitaji ya viwanda nchini.

Mkurugenzi wa kiwanda hicho, Fuad Abri Asas alitoa ushauri huo juzi alipokuwa akitoa taarifa ya maendeleo ya kiwanda hicho kwa Katibu Mkuu wa Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi anayeshughulikia sekta ya mifugo, Tixon Nzunda.

"Kwa miaka 22 tangu tuinge katika sekta hii ya mifugo, uhaba wa wataalamu hao imekuwa changamoto ya kudumu na mara zote tunapotembelewa na viongozi mbalimbali tumekuwa tukisema," alisema.

Alisema kiwanda chao chenye uwezo wa kusindika lita 150,000 za maziwa kwa siku, kimeendelea kufanyakazi chini ya kiwango hicho pamoja na kupokea bidhaa hiyo kutoka kwa wafugaji wa kati na wadogo zaidi ya 6,000 wa mikoa ya Iringa, Njombe na Mbeya.

"Ukosefu wa wataalamu hao umedumaza ukuaji wa sekta hii na ni changamoto katika utendaji na ufanisi wake. Kiwanda kinazalisha

wastani wa asilimia 35 na 40 ya kiwango kinachotakiwa kuzalishwa kwa siku," alisema na kueleza juu ya mpango wao wa kuanzisha kiwanda cha kwanza cha kutengeneza maziwa ya unga.

Mkurugenzi Mweruza wa kiwanda hicho, Ahmed Asas alisema kampuni hiyo ina maofisa ugani wake ambao mbali na kufanya shughuli za kampuni, wamekuwa msaada mkubwa kwa wafugaji wadogo na wanaokua kwa kutoa elimu ya ufugaji bora na wa kibiashara.

"Hivi karibuni tuliwaunganisha wafugaji wa Busekelo wilayani Rungwe na Benko ya Maendeleo ya Kilimo Tanzania, wame-

kopeshwa ng'ombe wa kisasa 84 waliotolewa Afrika Kusini," alisema.

Ahmed alisema mipango hiyo na mingine katika kukua sekta ya mifugo inalenga kuwawezesha wafugaji wadogo na wanaokua kuzalisha maziwa yenye ubora na mengi kukidhi mahitaji ya viwanda na wananchi.

"Ni muhimu huduma za ugani ziimarishwe kwenye sekta ya mifugo ili wafugaji wapate mbinu bora za ufugaji pamoja na kuimarisha masoko ya mifugo na bidhaa zitokanazo na mifugo kwa bei nzuri," alisema.

Katibu Mkuu wa Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi, Nzunda (Mifugo) aliipongeza kampuni ya maziwa ya Asas kwa

uwekezaji wake na kuwataka wadau wote kutumia fursa ya utwao wa mazingira bora ya kisera na kisheria katika kuendeleza sekta hiyo.

Alisema serikali itaweka mkakati wa makusudi utakaoziba pengo la elimu, ufanisi na utendaji katika sekta ya mifugo ili kuongeza uzalishaji wa maziwa nchini, hatua itakayoviongezea viwanda uhakika wa kupata malighafi hiyo.

Dk Nzunda alikiri ufinyu wa huduma za ugani katika sekta ya mifugo, hata hivyo alisema kukiwapo na mfumo mzuri wa kuzipima kazi za maofisa ugani kunaweza kuleta mabadiliko makubwa katika sekta hiyo.

"Licha ya Tanzania kuwa

tajiri wa mifugo barani Afrika, bado haujawakomboa Watanzania wengi hususan wafugaji kwasababu ya uduru wa teknolojia, ukosefu wa malisho, magonjwa na uchache wa viwanda vya kuongeza thamani," alisema.

Alisema kutokana na hali hiyo, serikali imekuja na Mpango Kabambe wa Mifugo Tanzania ili utoc mchango mkubwa katika Pato la Taifa.

"Katika tasnia ya maziwa mpango huo unataka kuwe na matumizi ya teknolojia ya uhimilishaji katika makundi ya ng'ombe wa asili na wa kisasa, kuongezeka kwa idadi ya ng'ombe wa maziwa ili kuongeza uzalishaji wa maziwa nchini," alisema.

ndelevu
ya asili na

baadhi ya kaya.

UKIS

* Mil 120/- *

kujenga kiwanda cha kusindika maziwa Katavi

Na Mwandishi Wetu,
Katavi

NAIBU Waziri wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Abdallah Ulega amesema serikali itajenga kituo cha kukusanya na kusindika maziwa mkoani Katavi kwa gharama ya Sh milioni 120.

Amesema hatua hiyo utasaidia kuhifadhi na kusindika maziwa ya wafugaji sambambana kuliongezea thamani ya zao hilo mkoani humo.

Akizungumza kwenye kilele cha Maadhimisho ya 25 ya Wiki ya Maziwa ambayo kitaifa yalifanyika mkoani hapa, Ulega alisema fedha hizo zimo kwenye bajeti ya wizara ya mwaka huu wa fedha.

"Lengo la Serikali ni kuona sekta ya maziwa inakua nchini kutokana na faida zake kwa afya ya binadamu na pia ni sehemu ya ajira kwa wafugaji nchini," alisema.

Mkuu wa Mkoa wa Katavi, Mwanamvua Mrindoko, alisema kituo kitakachojengwa kitaongeza hamasa kwa wafugaji ili waongeze uzalishaji wa maziwa.

Mmoja wa wafugaji, Jamac Nassoro, aliipongeza serikali kwa hatua inazochukua kuboresha sekta ya maziwa lakini akaomba iongeze maofisa mifugo katika maeneo ya vijijini ili kukuza wafugaji wenye tija.

di ya
ili kulia)
Asajili
afuru,
dha

ia

ea mahi-
bwa zaidi
ataonge-
mu ili
ia kwam-
obainika
zoweze-
abisa,
hamini.
a Wilaya
ca,
ukuru
kwa
sa wito
lezi wa
nayu
afany-
u hizo